

County of Kern

Public Safety Realignment Act

FY 2016/17 Plan

(Approved by CCP June 30, 2016)

(Approved by Kern County Board of Supervisors 7/26/16)



Community Corrections Partnership

Executive Committee

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AB 109 Background

AB 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, was signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown on April 4, 2011. It became effective on October 1, 2011. This Act, along with numerous trailer bills, made major changes to the criminal justice system in California. With these changes has come a large shift of responsibilities passed from the State to the Counties.

Some of the most significant changes in the law that Realignment brought include the following:

- Certain felonies, often referred to as Non, Non, Nons (non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex offenses), are no longer punishable by a state prison term. Instead, these felony charges are only eligible for county jail sentences.
- Certain offenders released from State prison are no longer released on State parole but instead are released on "Post Release Community Supervision" (PRCS). These offenders are supervised by the Probation Department.
- Most offenders on State parole and all offenders on PRCS will now serve time in county jail for violations instead of State prison.
- The Court and not the State Parole Board began hearing violations of PRCS offenders. On July 1, 2013, the Court also began hearing violations of offenders on State Parole.
- The law states that counties should focus on using alternative sanctions and evidence-based practices in order to more effectively reduce recidivism (PC 17.5).

AB 109 also created the Executive Committee of the previously established Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). This committee is responsible for creating and presenting a plan to the County Board of Supervisors regarding allocation of funds and implementation of policies and procedures related to Realignment. The plan is deemed accepted unless the Board of Supervisors rejects the plan with a four-fifths vote against. In such a circumstance, the plan is returned to the CCP for further consideration.

Existing Implementation

Each fiscal year since October 1, 2011, the Kern County Board of Supervisors has unanimously approved the Kern County Public Safety Realignment Act Plan as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) as mandated by Penal Code Section 1230.1. These plans have directed funding to numerous county agencies and community organizations to account for the additional public safety burden placed on the County. The plans included a mix of intense supervision, evidence-based assessments and treatment, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, a day reporting center, increased jail capacity, jail incarceration alternatives, employment services, community-based organizations, District Attorney and Public Defender staff, and multiagency law enforcement operations.

The CCP understood from the beginning that the Realignment process would evolve and change as it moved forward. The CCP acknowledged the need to be flexible in its approach to address aspects of Realignment as the practical and logistical realities presented themselves. The keys to making Realignment successful include the collection of data, communication between community partners, and a willingness to find solutions which best benefit our community.

There have been both successes and struggles since the beginning of Realignment. Challenges include the sheer number of realigned offenders continues to be significantly higher than projected (Tables 1 and 2). These higher than anticipated numbers put a strain on all CCP partners in the form of higher supervision caseloads and increased need for a variety of community services. The limited amount of State dedicated funds for Kern County has also been a challenge. Though this puts Kern County at a disadvantage compared to other counties who have many times more resources to devote to services, the CCP recognized that a strategic plan be developed to address these performance elements which will impact the amount Kern receives in Growth funding. The strategic plan process is discussed below. While Kern County has taken many positive and innovative steps to address Realignment, additional steps are needed but due to limited funding may restrict implementation.

There have been many positive actions taken by the CCP in response to Realignment. All parties involved in the implementation plans have been fully engaged and worked together to make this difficult transition as successful as possible. By incorporating AB 109 legislative intent and ideas, Kern County is currently doing the following:

- Implementing evidence-based programs that have more long-lasting positive results
- Establishing Sheriff's Virtual Jail to allow and monitor conditional releases, which can save millions of dollars compared to incarceration
- Improving interdepartmental cooperation in addressing specific issues and goals to improve communication, form partnerships, and expand services
- Creating employment services and paid work-experience program

- Initiating Pre-Trial Release Program
- Reorganizing department workloads and units for maximization of efficiency related to implementation of AB 109 programs
- Operating the Day Reporting Center, which produces a pivotal change in anti-social behaviors of offenders
- Expanding Sheriff's in-custody educational, vocational, and evidence-based programs to provide the necessary tools to reduce recidivism
- Utilizing the community-based organization (CBO) program, which provides a multitude of services to offenders
- Applying information gained from the Results First criminal justice system benefit-cost analysis collaboration with the national Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative
- Conducting a joint program evaluation of the Day Reporting Center with GEO
- Operating the Probation Department's Adult Programming Unit, which has an emphasis on evidence-based programming focused on changing anti-social behavior

Moving forward, this year's plan will continue and expand on its successes while also addressing the challenges noted above. The CCP is dedicated to ensuring Realignment will be as successful as possible. Reviewing and changing the plan each year, provides the impetus for a strategic continuous improvement process.

Table 1 – PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders (Sentenced under 1170-h)

Time Period	PRCS Packets Received	PRCS Population* (Snapshot as of May 31, 2016)	Offenders Sentenced to MS	MS Population* (Snapshot as of May 31, 2016)
Oct 2011-May 31, 2016	5,045	1,531	1,755	828

*Includes those on warrant status

Table 2 – AB 109 Population Impacts to Kern County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

Time Period	Parole Violators Received	Probation PRCS Violators PC 3455(A)	Probation Flash Violators PC 3454(C)	AB 109 NNN Population Received	Total AB 109 Population Impact to KCSO
Oct 2011-June 15, 2016	13,877	6,236	1,296	6,512	27,921

Strategic Plan for Factors Affecting Growth Funds

In October 2014, the CCP approved the establishment of an Ad Hoc Strategic Planning committee to develop a strategic plan specifically to address the factors affecting AB 109 Growth funds which become performance-based beginning with the Growth funds received in the Fall of 2016. In December 2014, the CCP contracted with a consultant to assist in the development of the plan. From January to May 2015, over 250 various community, agency and offender stakeholders were engaged through personal interviews and surveys. Many of them also participated in one of three stakeholder sessions which elicited their input regarding gaps, barriers, community resources, and innovative program for the criminal justice community of Kern County. Their input was captured into five key focus areas. From the data collected, the Ad Hoc committee developed Mission, Vision, and Values statements (listed below) which were approved at the July 15, 2015, CCP meeting. The Strategic Plan is in final draft form and will be an on-going document as the CCP proceeds with refining and further developing Strategic Plan initiatives. The Strategic Plan was relied heavily upon when determining the focus areas for the Request for Applications (RFA) released in September 2015, and the Request for Proposals (RFP) released in October 2015, and June 2016. The CCP will continue to utilize the Strategic Plan when determining areas of need for the adult criminal justice population.

Mission:

The Community Corrections Partnership is committed to working together in order to promote a safer community through effective strategies.

Vision:

The Community Corrections Partnership provides leadership through the partnering agencies and partnerships with the community to encourage, support, and network effectively for a safer community by doing the following:

- **Decrease criminal recidivism through data-driven decision making which addresses substance abuse, criminogenic factors, and mental health issues**
- **Increase offenders' successful reintegration into the community using research-based strategies and interventions**

- **Encourage and support effective prevention strategies for members in the community**
- **Create opportunities for self-sufficiency among offenders**

Values:

Community Safety: The CCP is committed to decisions which prioritize a safe and secure community, which increases the quality of life for all people in Kern County.

Accountability: The CCP holds itself and its partners to all established standards, agreements and policies.

Fiscally Responsible: The CCP believes in being good fiscal stewards of the public funds entrusted to the Partnership.

Research Matters: The CCP recognizes the importance of outcome-driven decision making by implementing current research and evidence-based practices.

Transparency: The CCP meetings are open to the public, all reports and agendas are available for review, and public input is welcomed.

Change: The CCP acknowledges people can change when they are willing and provided the opportunity and resources to succeed.

Evidence-Based Programming

Realignment encourages counties to focus on community-based corrections programs and evidence-based practices. To this end, Kern County has focused on the use of proven assessment tools, evidence-based practices, and the addition of evidence-based programs specifically to reduce recidivism and ensure public safety.

The Kern County Probation Department and Sheriff's Office utilize the Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA). The SRNA can accurately predict the level of an offender's risk to recidivate which allows targeted supervision for those at higher risk to re-offend. These departments have also implemented the dynamic needs portion of the assessment tool, the Offender Needs Assessment (ONA). The ONA is a critical aspect of Programming and Supervision plans that focus on addressing the specific criminogenic needs of the offender.

The Mental Health Department Substance Use Disorder Division uses three evidence-based screening tools which include the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM), and Socrates. These tools are strength-based, multidimensional assessments that address the patient's needs, barriers, liabilities, and willingness to treatment. The screening tools also incorporate clients' strengths, resources, and support structure within their environment. These assessments are utilized in the creation of treatment plans in order to accurately place individuals into programming. Departments are committed to continuing to increase the use of assessments in the upcoming year.

In addition to utilizing these various assessment tools Probation Officers, Sheriff's Deputies, and Mental Health staff have been trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI). MI is an interviewing method that assists staff with developing intrinsic motivation within clients in order to change behavior. Once a Supervision, Programming, and/or Treatment plan is developed individuals are referred to various evidence-based programs.

Evidence-based programs are valuable assets due to their significant reduction of recidivism when completed with fidelity. The Probation Department's Adult Programming Unit (APU) is a newly structured unit that provides validated evidence-based programs to address specific criminogenic needs. APU offers Thinking for a Change (T4C), Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and utilizes Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) which is an evidence-based approach to case management.

The Sheriff's Office Programs Unit of the Population Management Section has partnered with the Mental Health Department's Substance Use Disorder Division and Correctional Mental Health to provide evidence-based classes to individuals in custody. Inmates are offered ART, Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Matrix Program, MRT, Seeking Safety, and T4C. The classes equip offenders with new ways of thinking, substance-abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy and coping skills. The Mental Health Department also provides these classes as out-patient services after release from custody.

A key component to the success of evidence-based programming is contributed to the collaboration between the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, and Mental Health. The Probation Department shares data such as SRNA scores with the Sheriff's Office which is used as an added element for release and programming decisions. There is also a high level of inter-departmental cooperation between the Sheriff's Office and Mental Health. Many evidence-based classes offered to clients are facilitated by the two departments. This collaborative effort fosters greater communication and helps contribute to the success of programs.

Cooperation among the three departments is also seen in the coordination of services and care of clients. There is a significant level of communication between the Sheriff's Office and Mental Health regarding release dates to ensure that clients are prepared with necessities such as housing and medication. The Joint Evaluation Team (JET) is an AB 109 co-response team consisting of a law enforcement officer and a member of Mental Health's Mobile Evaluation Team (MET). MET staff partner with an officer from the Sheriff's Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) or an officer from the Bakersfield Police Department to respond to crisis situations and to visit a prioritized list of AB 109 individuals with mental health and/or substance use disorder issues. The joint response approach places a law enforcement officer and member of MET in the same vehicle for the first time in Kern County, increasing the level of collaborative crisis care services. JET is uniquely qualified to assess the individual's crisis care service needs and simultaneously address public safety. This collaboration leads to better service for individuals in crisis and heightened public safety. The increased use of evidence-based tools and inter-departmental cooperation is a positive by-product of Realignment.

Data Collection, Research, and Analysis

Assembly Bill 109 compelled department heads to examine the cooperation, coordination, and collaboration between county agencies. These department heads aspired to understand what impact AB 109 would have on individual departments and the county as a whole. Each department assigned key knowledgeable staff to work together, formulate innovative ideas, make decisions quickly, and produce results.

In October 2011, the Probation Department created the Research, Analysis, and Data (RAD) unit to assist Probation and the CCP with data collection and reporting. The RAD unit provides the following services:

- Provides vital data and reporting of quarterly financial and dashboard reports to the CCP and Board of Supervisors on Realignment activity in Kern County
- Provides annual data reports to the Chief Probation Officers Association of California (CPOC) reporting on data elements pertaining to PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, felony probation, and juvenile offenders
- Conducts program evaluations, such as the DRC evaluation
- Manages large inter-departmental projects, such as the Results First Initiative

The Sheriff's Office is also committed to data collection, research, and analysis of data. The Sheriff's Office has partnered with California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB) to examine the effects of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program. In 2013, the Department received grant funding from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for the RSAT program, an expansion of the Matrix Program. The RSAT program focuses on intensive, outpatient, substance abuse treatment which requires extensive data collection. Through the RSAT program, the Sheriff's Office provides two Office Service Assistants to collect and monitor data elements such as drug tests, class participation, ONA scores, recidivism, and others.

Additionally, the Department staffs two Sheriff Program Technicians (SPT) to collect and monitor data. One SPT is designated to evidence-based programming and works closely with Sheriff Deputies in the Programs Unit to monitor out-of-custody case management, recidivism, and other factors. The second SPT is dedicated to the CBO Program and receives daily census data from CBOs, tracks financial information, enrollment, waitlists, successful completions, failures, and other elements as needed.

In an effort to collect and maintain the most accurate data, the Mental Health Department has implemented a number of changes. In FY 2014/15, the Substance Use Disorder implemented the use of Flow Data to manage number of program participants. Flow Data is used to capture the most accurate AB 109 participant numbers. The Substance Use Disorder uses Flow Data to run reports and to generate conclusions from the inputted data.

Correctional Mental Health uses the Electronic Health Record (EHR) to collect screening data and run reports such as crisis calls and discharge plans. Correctional Mental Health has also created pretests and posttests that will collect information for programs such as Thinking for a Change (T4C). The pre and post tests will allow for an in-depth analysis of data to move programs forward, and will be implemented starting in FY 2016/17.

Since the implementation of AB 109, the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, and Mental Health have started data sharing with greater frequency to effectively serve the population. The three departments collaborate and pool data to report CBO information (financial information, number of participants, services received, etc.) to the CCP, Board of Supervisors, and state agencies on an as-needed basis.

The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department also participate in the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) pilot project. Both departments actively contribute to the state-wide research project to track and assess the reorganization of California's incarceration systems through data sharing.

Additionally, numerous agencies including the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, Mental Health, Employer's Training Resource (ETR), Bakersfield Police Department, County Administrative Office (CAO), Public Defender's Office, and Kern County Superior Court collaborated to participate in the national Results First initiative. Results First is brought to jurisdictions through a Pew Charitable Trusts and John D. and Catherine T. McArthur Foundation collaborative. Results First is a benefit-cost analysis of the Kern County adult criminal justice system. All agencies involved participated in data sharing and internal research to identify programs offered, marginal operational costs, and a county recidivism rate. The Results First model indicates the projected recidivism reduction produced by programs offered here in Kern County and monetizes these results. This information is then given to Departments and Policy Makers to inform program decisions.

In FY 2016/17, data collection, research, and reporting remain significant as decision making will be based upon data extracted and reported, correlations between variables, and statistical analysis, especially as it relates to future "Growth" funding. Plans include further development of data tracker definitions, working within the development of the new system(s), expanded or improved capacity for data collection, measurement and evaluation training, visiting or directly interacting with other counties for networking and ideas, and a marketing/educational program for AB 109 information and awareness.

County staff remain active on the State level to ensure Kern County is receiving all crucial and available resources, accurate and useful information, and being heard as an important and significant Central Valley community. Each year, information will be provided to the CCP and the Board of Supervisors with a more comprehensive assessment of AB 109 implementation and Realignment activities.

FY 2016/17 Plan

Every year the CCP is tasked with developing a new plan which will address the pressing issues of Realignment in Kern County. The guiding principles remain public safety, reducing recidivism, and data-driven decision making. The FY 2016/17 plan's starting point is a continuation of all existing programs and allocations. Each individual agency's specific plans are explained in the following pages.

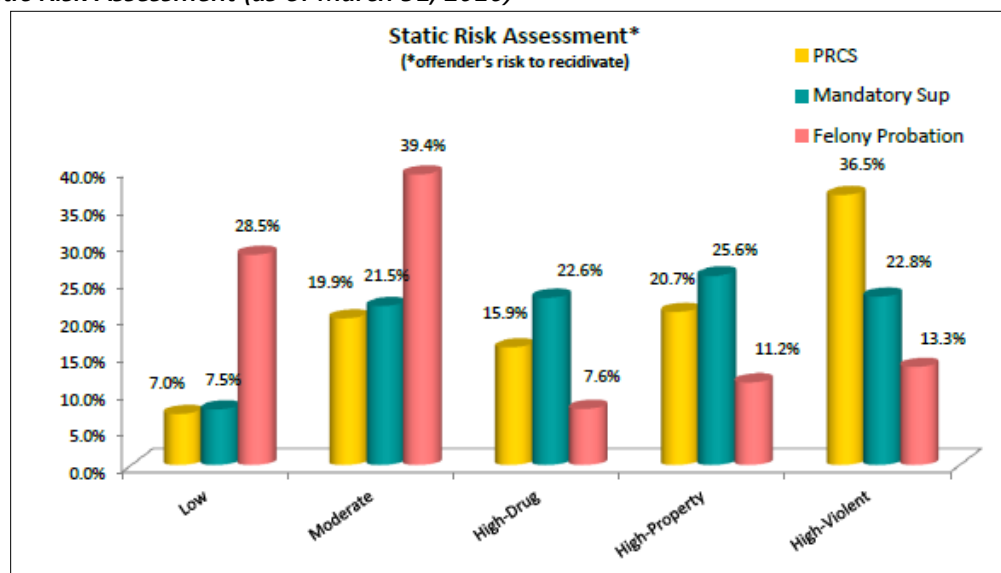
Probation Department:

AB 109 has redefined the California criminal justice system resulting in significant changes to the Adult Divisions of the Probation Department. Since the inception of Realignment, approximately 3,000 additional felony offenders are now under supervision of the Probation Department. However, there are much more significant changes beyond the sheer numbers. Real philosophical and pragmatic transformations have permeated the way Probation does business. Evidence-based practices and data collection are the cornerstones of our recidivism reducing strategy. Breaking the cycle of re-offending is essential to ensuring long-term safety in our County. The Kern Community Corrections Partnership has made a real commitment to this end and the Probation Department is a vital piece in our success. The Probation Department is on the cutting edge in this arena using such tools as evidence-based assessments, individualized case plans, incentive/sanction matrix and criminogenic targeted programming. The benefits of reducing recidivism are seen in less victimization and significant systematic cost savings. In addition, county allocations of AB 109 Growth Funds are based upon recidivism reduction performance. So the more success our PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and felony probation offenders have in community reintegration the more resources we will secure for Kern County. A detailed explanation of Probation's plan follows below.

Evidence-Based Assessment Tool

The foundation of the Department's movement toward evidence-based practices is a proven assessment tool. The Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA) can predict with great accuracy the level of an offender's risk to recidivate. This allows targeted supervision for those at higher risk to re-offend, thereby utilizing the Department's resources to greater capacity, efficiency and effectiveness. Every offender under supervision is assessed with a SRA (Static Risk Assessment). This provides needed direction with caseload processing and prioritization. This tool also reveals the fundamental differences between the different supervision statuses (Chart 1).

Chart 1 - Static Risk Assessment (as of March 31, 2016)



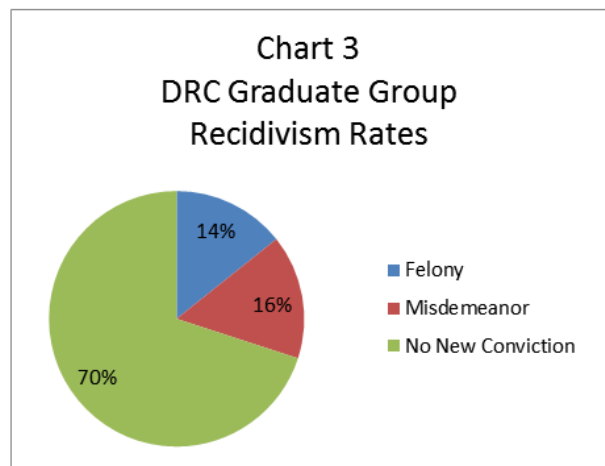
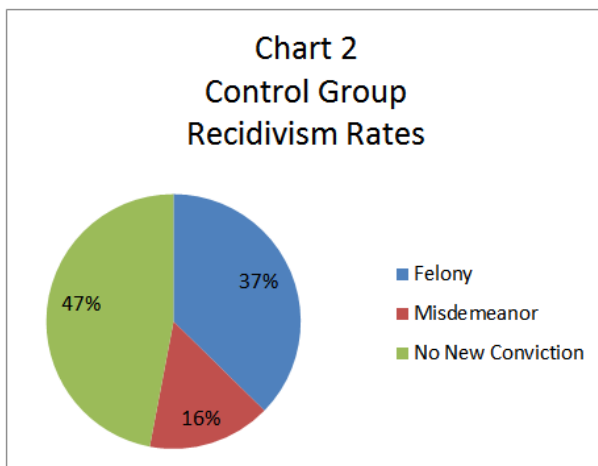
Based on this information it is clear the realigned offenders (i.e. Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision) are at a much higher risk to reoffend than the traditional felony Probationers from a ratio standpoint. However, based on the high total of felony Probationers, there is a significant number of high risk offenders in this population as well.

The Probation Department shares our SRA scores with the Sheriff's Office. This information is used as another element in their decisions for releases and programming. The increased use of evidence-based tools and inter-department cooperation is a positive by-product of Realignment. The Probation Department is committed to cooperation with all of our criminal justice system partners. We all benefit when we share information and business tools.

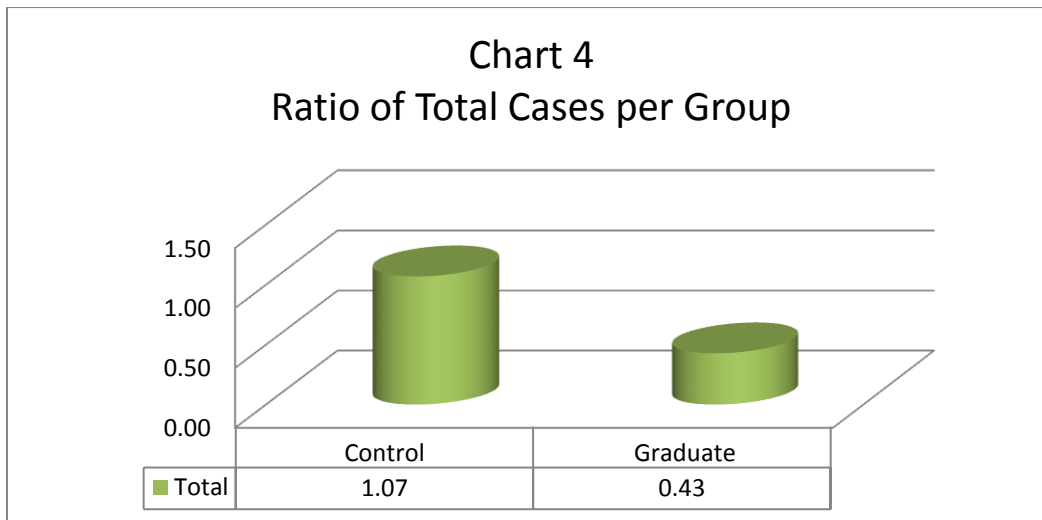
In addition to the SRA, the Department has implemented wide spread use of the dynamic needs portion of the assessment tool, the Offender Needs Assessment (ONA). The ONA is a critical part of Probation's supervision plan post Realignment. The ONA identifies the offender's criminogenic needs and helps develop an individual case plan to address those needs. This is a shift in Probation's past practice of mainly focusing on term and condition enforcement to a more holistic supervision paradigm. Holding offenders accountable is a priority; however, we must also attempt to place them in the best situation to succeed. This can be accomplished by matching their needs to the appropriate services. The Department is committed to continuing to increase the use of the ONA this upcoming year.

Day Reporting Center

One of the most innovative programs the Probation Department has as a result of Realignment is its Day Reporting Center's (DRC). The DRC has a capacity to serve 200 high risk offenders at a time. This number was increased from 100 due to the CCP initial authorization of growth money followed by carry forward funding. An internal study of the effectiveness of the DRC showed the positive impact the program has on participants by significantly reducing recidivism. Graduates recidivated only 30% of the time compared to the control group at 53%; felony recidivism was 14% compared to 37% (see Charts 2 and 3).



The impact was even more pronounced when the actual number of criminal cases was examined. The control group produced a ratio of 1.07 criminal cases to offender while the graduates only produced .47 cases to 1 offender (see Chart 4). The full study can be located at <http://www.kernprobation.com/ab109ccp-realignment/plans-and-reports/>.



In addition to our internal study, there are national studies which reflect the positive benefits of day reporting centers.

The Probation Department reserves 25 participant slots for the Sheriff’s Office Virtual Jail program. This allows for offenders still serving their sentence to benefit from the DRC’s programming and provides for a better transition to community supervision. This is another illustration of Kern County’s commitment to inter-departmental cooperation and teamwork.

The DRC is contracted with GEO Reentry, which operates DRC’s throughout the nation. GEO Reentry has a long history of successfully reducing recidivism with their programs. They use the same assessment tool as the Probation Department, formalize specific case plans to address criminogenic needs, and are able to provide a wide variety of evidence-based programs (EBP’s) and other services onsite. Criminogenic needs related to employment, education, aggression, parenting, anti-social behavior and substance abuse can all be addressed in one location. Key components of the DRC include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, job readiness, substance abuse testing, daily reporting, sanctions, rewards and supervision in conjunction with GEO Reentry and the assigned Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). The DRC can change the lives of offenders and break the cycle of criminal behavior which is crucial to decreasing recidivism, reducing crime, ensuring public safety, and limiting societal and monetary costs. The Probation Department has witnessed the incredible and positive transformation of DRC graduates and believes this program is key in reducing recidivism and complying with AB 109 legislative intent.

While outside the funding of AB 109 it is noted the Probation Department has opened a second DRC utilizing SB 678 funds. This DRC is a core model focusing on substance abusers and provides 75 additional slots for high risk offenders.

Adult Programming Unit

The Adult Programming Unit (APU) is a newly structured unit within the Adult Divisions. It contains the DRC assigned officers as well as the Probation Program Supervisor and 9 Probation Program Specialists. These Probation Program Specialists provide validated evidence-based programs to address specific criminogenic needs. The benefits of evidence-based programs are they significantly reduce recidivism when completed with fidelity. Examples of EBP include Thinking for a Change (T4C), Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT). These programs are used in conjunction with the Department's assessment tool, so officers can identify top criminogenic needs and immediately refer offenders to the appropriate services.

The Kern CCP has developed a true continuum of reentry services. The spectrum of services points includes in-custody Sheriff Program Specialist positions, community based organizations, the Mental Health Department, Probation Program Specialists and the Day Reporting Center.

Supervision

As a result of Realignment, the Probation Department's supervision responsibilities now include PRCS, Mandatory Supervision offenders and an increased number of felony probationers. No matter the supervision status certain supervision principles are universal. This includes manageable caseload sizes with the goal of continuing to improve the officer to offender ratio. The smaller this ratio, the more able officers can be in maximizing the effectiveness of evidence-based practices.

Graduated sanctions are another important principle and they will continue to be employed to hold offenders accountable yet still allow for necessary treatment options to be utilized. A Response Matrix including redirection, additional terms, treatment, electronic monitoring, flash incarceration, the DRC, community-based organizations, and ultimately a formal violation resulting in custody time will be used to address violations of terms. A response commensurate with the nature of the violation, the number of prior violations and the defendant's risk level will be imposed. Responses will be swift, certain, specific, and graduated. As part of the Response Matrix, appropriate incentives will be utilized to facilitate and reinforce positive behavior change in offenders. Research shows that the incentives to sanctions ratio should be 4:1 to be effective. The Response Matrix was designed to be clear and easy to follow which fosters consistency in officers' responses to offender behaviors. DPO's also utilize Motivational Interviewing, a technique which has been shown to lead offenders to be more apt to initiate a change in their behavior.

Investigations

Investigations staff have responded to the need for additional assessments, increased court reports and other needed services. These staff help ensure the Court continues to receive pre-sentence

investigation reports in a timely manner and that current courtroom coverage can be maintained. They also create a Static Risk Assessment for every felony offender who is sentenced locally. Investigations staff play an integral part in the criminal justice system. Several AB 109 positions have been added to these units to help compensate for the increased demand for work as a result of Realignment.

Research, Analysis and Data Unit

The Research, Analysis and Data (RAD) unit is responsible for data collection, state and local reporting and program evaluations. The unit has also been involved in several large projects, including the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative, the data collection effort lead by the Public Policy Institute of California, and several Requests for Proposal/Application. The RAD unit consists of five staff, a Supervising Departmental Analyst, three Departmental Analysts, and an Office Services Specialist. The Probation Department understands the importance of, and has committed to, research and data.

Information Technology

AB 109 has created numerous IT challenges for the Probation Department. The Department is the hub of Realignment data collection for the CCP and the County. Integration of information, data reports and complex recidivism formulas are all necessary and important components of the overall success of Realignment. Furthermore, the changes in the law have created the need for additional reports and case management system capacities. There has also been an increased request for information from State agencies and organizations for numerous studies. The Probation Department must maintain a sufficient level of IT services to meet these challenges. It is also noted the County has decided to move forward with a new criminal justice case management system through Tyler. While this is an exciting project and will produce many positive aspects the transition will be difficult and staff intensive. Ensuring the program meets all of Probation's CMS and data collection needs moving forward will be vital.

Support Staff

A total of six Office Service Technicians (OST's) have been added as a result of Realignment. These positions are needed to support the increased work associated with reception areas, reports, filing and miscellaneous paperwork. Support staff plays a vital role in the Department's success in meeting mission critical goals and in the implementation of programs.

Collaboratives

The Probation Department has maintained and grown numerous collaboratives since the beginning of Realignment. It is clear that in order to accomplish the Department's goals of public safety and reducing recidivism a county-wide team approach is needed. Some of these collaboratives include ETR, KCMH, CBO's and law enforcement. ETR receives referrals from DPOs into their AB 109

employment and work experience programs. These programs offer our offenders a way to improve their skills and gain potential employment. Officers work closely with both mental health professionals and substance abuse specialists from the Mental Health Department. Certain offenders must have these issues addressed before they can move forward with their overall rehabilitation. With the AB 109 CBO Program, the Probation Department can directly refer offenders into a number of programs that address many different issues. These additional services increase the likelihood of successful completion from supervision and are a welcome and needed resource for officers. Probation staff also continued their collaborations with law enforcement agencies. Probation is very active in SIT operations throughout the County and assists other law enforcement agencies when requested.

Operating Costs

In order to achieve the stated goals and objectives as listed in this section there are numerous associated operating costs. These costs include office and field equipment, licensing rights, vehicle maintenance and fuel, training, overtime, and more. The largest expenses are building leasing costs for our AB 109 staff.

Probation Department's FY 2016/17 AB 109 Allocation:

<u>Position/Item</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Cost per Unit</u>	<u>Cost for 1 Year</u>
Probation Division Director	1	\$225,554	\$225,554
Probation Supervisor	5	\$181,688	\$908,440
Deputy Probation Officer III	11	\$165,029	\$1,815,319
Deputy Probation Officer	53	\$134,369	\$7,121,557
Probation Program Specialist	9	\$98,711	\$888,399
Probation Program Supervisor	1	\$109,831	\$109,831
Office Services Specialist	1	\$85,933	\$85,933
Office Services Technician	6	\$79,403	\$476,418
Departmental Analyst	2	\$93,392	\$186,784
Database Analyst	1	\$132,081	\$132,081
Programmer	1	\$116,847	\$116,847
Day Reporting Center		\$920,000	\$920,000
Operating Expenses		\$796,458	\$796,458
Total	91		\$13,783,621

Sheriff's Office:

As it enters its sixth year under Public Safety Realignment, the Sheriff's Office continues to adjust to the changes Assembly Bill 109 and Proposition 47 have had on the size and characteristics of the inmate population. With a solid groundwork laid, the Sheriff's Office moves into Fiscal Year 2016/17 in a good position to build on its earlier successes.

Nevertheless, significant challenges are ahead. Budgetary restrictions and staffing vacancies continue to hamper efforts to fully realize improvements in jail operations and the delivery of inmate programs. The Sheriff's Office is operating with 21 Deputy Sheriff positions and 28 Detentions Deputy positions currently vacant.

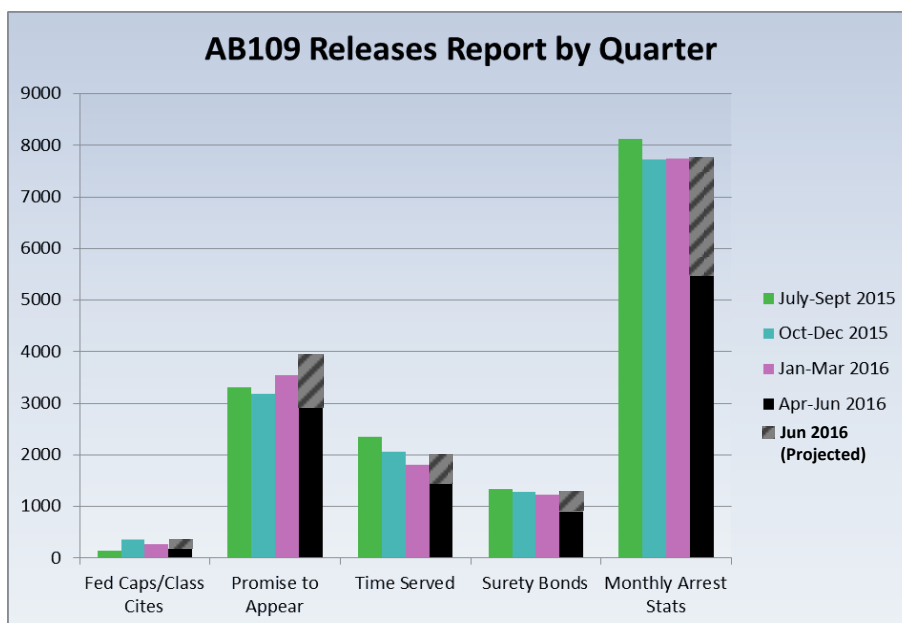
AB 109 diverted many offenders who would previously have been sentenced to State prisons and sentenced them instead to the County jail. This shift increased the jail population such that during the first three years of Realignment, the Sheriff's Office was forced to release approximately 9,500 inmates per fiscal year in order to keep the population under federally stipulated limits.

The impact of AB 109 went beyond the number of inmates incarcerated in Sheriff's Office facilities. Realignment sentenced inmates to County jail for terms similar in length to what they would have served in State prison. Whereas the maximum sentence in the pre-Realignment jail was generally one year, inmates are now being sentenced to two years or longer. The longest sentence currently being served in the Sheriff's jail is 14 years.

Just as the inmate population began to stabilize from changes caused by AB 109, Proposition 47 was passed in November of 2014. This law converted many crimes, particularly drug related

crimes, from felonies to misdemeanors. As a result, the number of arrests per month has decreased approximately 20% and has remained fairly steady in FY 2015/16. This decrease created sufficient jail space to allow nearly all sentenced inmates to serve their entire sentence.

The chart to the right illustrates the current level of arrests each quarter of the year, along with the types of releases.



Note: Projected data is provided for the fourth quarter of FY 2015/16 because data for June 2016 was not available at the time of this report.

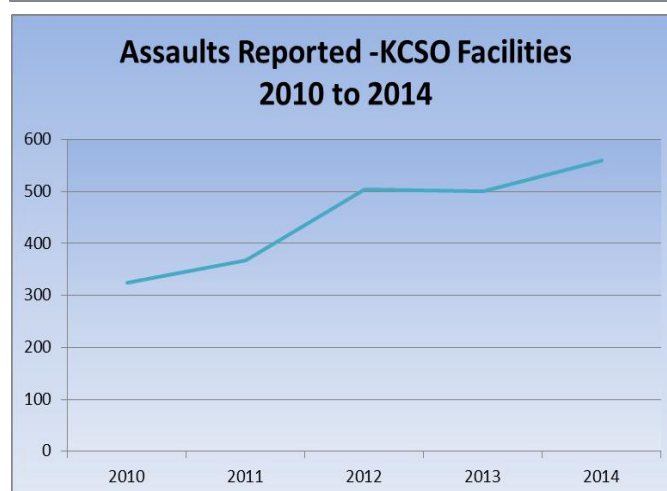
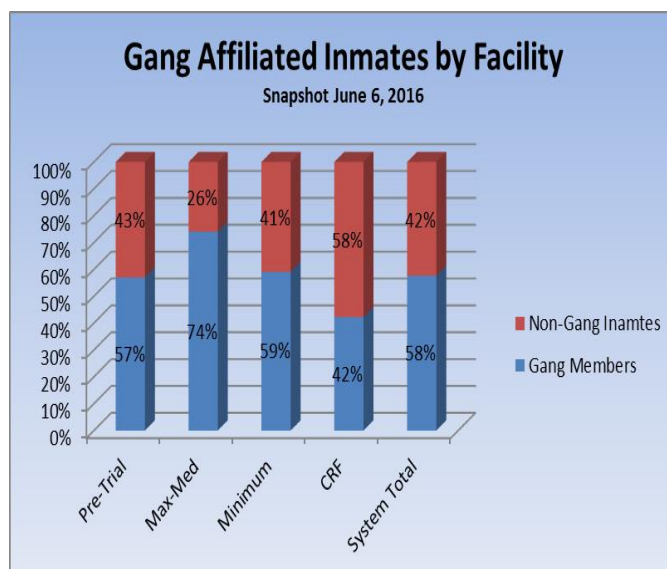
The Challenges of the Post-AB 109 Inmate Population

The combined impact of AB 109 and Proposition 47 has yielded a different inmate population than existed in previous years. AB 109 created a core of inmates serving longer sentences. Long-term inmates tend to present more challenging inmate management issues as they tend to require more services, including medical and mental health care. What is more, they become more familiar and comfortable in their surroundings; learning to manipulate procedures and circumvent security. As they become more skilled, they influence shorter term inmates to act in a similar fashion.

These tendencies are particularly problematic among gang affiliated inmates. The prevalence of gang activity among inmates is particularly disruptive to jail operations. It is estimated that 57% of the current inmate population are gang affiliated, as compared to the 2010 estimate of 33%. This increase has had a marked impact on the character of inmate behavior. Rivalries and gang-politics that were more commonly a feature of State prisons have become commonplace in the County jails. Coordinated criminal gang activities, such as the smuggling of narcotics, cell phones, and other contraband have increased in recent years.

Of particular concern is the recent trend of gangs forming within the Protective Custody population (inmates who can be housed together, but must be kept separate from the general population). Not only are such gangs disruptive in and of themselves, but they influence other Protective Custody inmates to adopt gang behaviors, multiplying the resulting problems. Thus, this relatively easy to manage population has become as problematic as the general population, if not more so.

Increased gang activity brings with it increased violence. A study of assaults in Sheriff's Office facilities authored in 2015 indicated a 52.3% increase in assaults between 2011 and 2014, as shown in the chart above. Assaults weigh heavily on jail staffing resources, forcing deputies to suspend normal operations to respond and investigate assaults, as well as escorting inmates to the hospital when their injuries warrant it. A single assault can divert multiple deputies from their normal tasks for several hours.



The changing nature of the inmate population can also be seen in the increase of inmates needing special housing. In previous years, inmates needing Administrative Segregation (those who are unable to be housed with other inmates) were between 4-5% of the population. Currently, approximately 8% of the population requires this type of housing. Likewise, Protective Custody inmates now constitute roughly 25% of the inmate population, where 3-5% was typical in pre-Realignment years. An increase in special housing inmates creates a significant draw on jail resources in terms of available beds, holding capacity, and the staff time needed to manage and supervise these inmates.

Meeting the Challenge

In order to meet the challenges of the post-realignment inmate population, the Sheriff's Office has continued to improve safety and security in its jail facilities. In FY 2015/16, the use of cameras to monitor and record inmate activity in the facilities has been expanded. At the Pre-Trial Facility, 47 cameras were added and one pod was completely converted to a modern, video monitored control system. Cameras that record inmate activity play a key role in holding inmates accountable for their actions and aid in criminal prosecution of crimes committed within the jail.

While cameras and other technologies can help supervise inmates, there is no substitute for dedicated and well-trained staff. Realignment funding has assisted the Sheriff's Office in maintaining staffing levels needed to manage the increasingly problematic inmate population. As budgets tighten and staffing becomes an ever more challenging issue, the fiscal support provided by Realignment funding will play an increasingly important role in maintaining the safety and security of Kern County's jail facilities.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Office strives to continually improve the training of its deputies. Beginning in 2015, Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) was added to the academy curriculum for all newly hired deputies and plans are underway to provide the training to existing staff. This enhanced training better prepares deputies to resolve potentially violent incidents involving individuals suffering from mental illnesses.

Programs and Services

The Sheriff's Office remains on the cutting edge of inmate programs grounded in evidence-based practices. Empirically proven curriculum is delivered to give inmates the tools they need to successfully re-enter the community. Evidence-based practices provide high quality services to meet the specific needs of inmates by integrating clinical expertise, external scientific evidence, and client perspectives. The reduction of recidivism remains the core mission of program delivery.

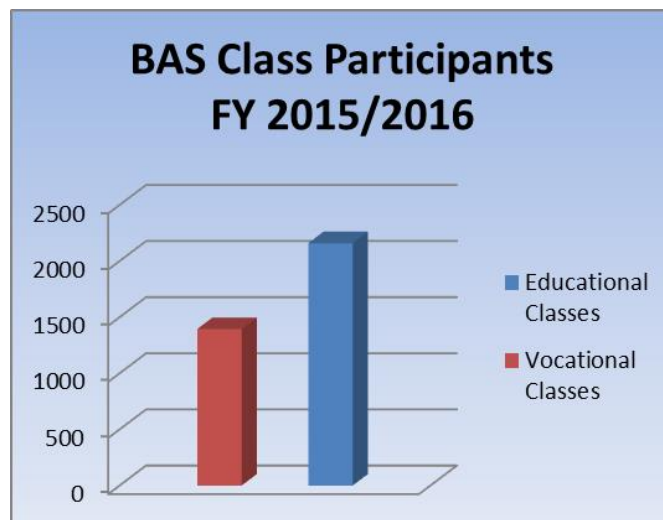
Proper assessment remains the key to ensuring inmates are provided the treatment, services, and level of supervision appropriate to their needs and risk of recidivating. Sheriff's program staff is trained in the evidence-based technique of Motivational Interviewing to ensure accurate information is used for program placement. These skills help in the creation of a re-entry plan and in linking the inmates to resources available upon release.

The following evidence-based classes are now being offered within the jail facilities:

- The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program is a program in which participants are housed separately from the general population. The treatment program includes a 3-month in-custody component followed by a 4-6 months aftercare (out-of-custody) component. It consists of substance abuse treatment, education, a contingency management plan, community reentry resources, and employment preparation.
- The Matrix Model is an intensive drug treatment program that teaches inmates about their addictions and helps them identify and examine ways to cope with high risk situations that lead to relapse.
- Seeking Safety is a cognitive therapy course that teaches coping skills, assists in formulating discharge plans, and helps with barrier recognition.
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART) utilizes multi-component, cognitive-behavioral treatment to promote pro-social behavior by addressing factors that contribute to aggression. Such factors include limited interpersonal social and coping skills, impulsiveness, over-reliance on aggression to meet daily needs, and egocentric values.
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a cognitive behavioral treatment strategy designed specifically for offender populations. The purpose of MRT is to instill and develop higher levels of moral reasoning in inmates, which leads to moral thinking and behavior. It also helps inmates acknowledge how their behaviors affect others and helps them learn to change their behaviors to more positive social behaviors and beliefs.
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) is a treatment program that is proven to be successful with those diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorders. It focuses on the here and now and keeps clients in the present while planning with various coping skills for potential future crisis.
- Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. T4C develops participants' social and problem solving skills through demonstrations and role-play activities. It teaches participants how to create changes in their thinking and behavior in order to make better decisions in their daily lives.

Educational and Vocational Services: The Bakersfield Adult School (BAS), which is part of the Kern High School District, is one of the largest partner agencies currently working with the Sheriff's Office. Nearly 30 teachers instruct over 90 classes per week in a variety of subjects. In FY 2015/16, 1,395 inmates attended vocational courses during their incarceration.

Recognizing the importance of education in reducing recidivism, the Sheriff's Office/BAS program at Lerdo maintains its status as a certified GED testing site. Inmates take classes to ready themselves for the GED test and are able to test while in custody. In FY 2015/16, 2,160 inmates attended educational classes and 17 earned their GED while in custody. Those who partially complete the program can continue their work with BAS once they leave custody. Acquiring a GED can be a significant step on the road to successful re-entry and employment.



Additional courses offered by BAS include Substance Abuse Prevention, Anger Management, Life Skills, and Adult Basic Education. Computer classes for male and female inmates are provided in Lerdo's state-of-the-art computer labs and continue to be among the most popular courses. Health classes are also available and provide inmates with basic health and wellness information related to physical, emotional, and social well-being. Many of these classes are approved by the courts, as well as the Department of Human Services, Child Protective Services, Probation, and State Parole.

Other services and programs include:

- The Incarcerated Veterans Program, which is staffed by a deputy who is also a military veteran and who works with local agencies to help inmates obtain military documents that can aid in seeking employment and services.
- The Lerdo staff dining facility is operated by female inmates who are taught basic food service skills and receive a ServSafe certificate, which improves their employment marketability when applying for jobs after release.
- The Sheriff's Office has several inmate work crew programs that respond to various locations in the community and clean trash from freeways, highways, abandoned homeless camp sites, and local streets. In FY 2015/16, 342 job sites were completed and 611 miles of highways and streets were cleaned, amounting to over 453,319 pounds of litter removed by inmate work crews.

Partner Services

The Sheriff's Office partners with numerous governmental agencies and community-based organizations to improve the provision of services that help inmates successfully re-enter the community. For example, the Sheriff's Office continues its partnership with the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) to assist inmates in resolving child support issues. A Child Support

Kiosk has been installed at the Lerdo Minimum facility. The Kiosk features teleconferencing capability that connects with staff at DCSS. In FY 2015/16, over 500 inmates utilized this service. The kiosk can reduce stress on inmates who were previously unable to manage their child support issues while incarcerated. The Kiosk also eliminates the need for DCSS employees to visit the inmates in the facility, saving time for DCSS employees and jail staff. The Kiosk is the only one of its kind in any county jail in California.

The Sheriff's Office also maintains a strong working relationship with Employers' Training Resource (ETR) to provide services to the in-custody and Virtual Jail population. ETR staff provides employment services to participants of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program and efforts are underway to expand their outreach in the jail system.

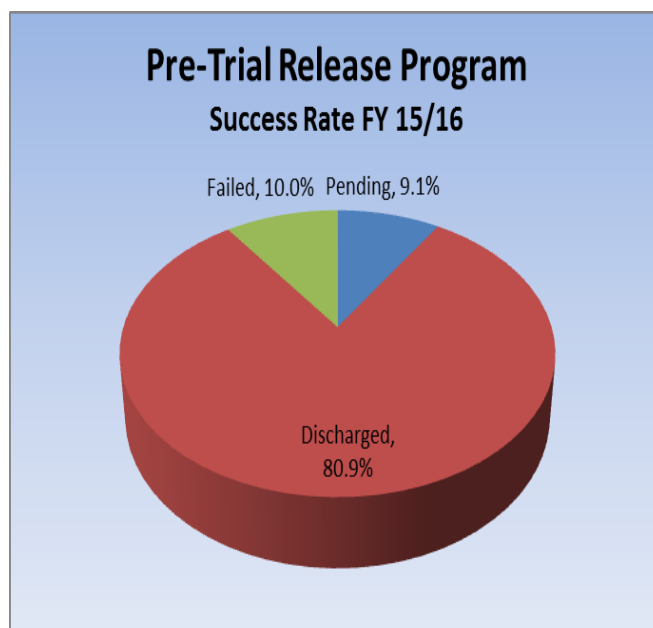
The Sheriff's Office also partners with the Mental Health Department to deploy Co-response teams. These teams pair law enforcement and mental health professionals that respond to incidents involving individuals with serious mental illnesses, using the strengths of both professions to help resolve the incident. In FY 2015/16, Co-response teams responded to 640 incidents involving participants of the Electronic Monitoring Program and Sheriff's Parole.

On July 1, 2016, the Sheriff's Office will host its third annual Resource Fair. Local providers are invited to attend and educate inmates about services that are available after they are released. Resource Fair providers supply information that may assist inmates with employment, housing/shelter, education, counseling, rehabilitation, medical/dental care, child support, and probation information.

Pretrial Release Program

The Sheriff's Office continues to release low risk inmates back into the community prior to their arraignment on the Pretrial Release Program. The Kern County Superior Court has given the Sheriff's Office authority to release inmates deemed eligible by the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI). The VPRAI is an evidence-based tool that assesses an inmate's risk of failing to appear in court and the risk to community safety.

In FY 2015/16, 230 inmates were released on the Pre-Trial Release Program. This program has played an important role in helping the Sheriff's Office manage its jail bed space while maintaining public safety and combating recidivism.



Sheriff's Virtual Jail

The Virtual Jail program allows the Sheriff's Office to maintain varying degrees of oversight and compliance monitoring for released participants. Many Virtual Jail inmates participate in mental health services and substance abuse treatment programs. Some continue to attend educational or vocational programs. There are three Virtual Jail programs: Sheriff's Parole (SP), the Work Release Program, and the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP). The overall goal of the Virtual Jail is to reduce recidivism and to help participants reconnect with their families and become gainfully employed, law-abiding citizens.

The Virtual Jail staff has continued their emphasis on drug testing this year in order to ensure compliance among program participants. EMP and SP have conducted 529 drug tests with a 62% negative test rate. For participants who tested positive, referrals were made to the Probation Department Day Reporting Center (DRC), GATE Team, and NA/AA meetings to help rehabilitate the individual.

More than 100 remote alcohol detection devices have been deployed with released inmates who have multiple convictions for driving under the influence. The remote alcohol detection devices require participants to test randomly every three hours and use facial recognition software to confirm the identity of the users. These devices have conducted 50,720 breath tests on participants and there have been only 15 positive tests and 2,411 missed tests, resulting in a 95.2% compliance rate. Participants who miss a scheduled test are contacted and required to test immediately. Those who test positive are arrested for a violation of their terms of supervision.

The Sheriff's Office continues to use ankle monitors for inmates requiring prolonged admittance at Kern Medical Center. This past year, the Sheriff's Office used the monitors on 17 inmates for over 2,682 hours. This equates to 335.3 eight-hour shifts that would otherwise have been filled by a deputy to guard the inmates, resulting in approximately \$105,241.68 in staff cost savings.

Project Updates



Construction of the Sheriff's new Justice Facility is now fully underway. This 822-bed facility will be the first new jail built in Kern County in 30 years. Funded by Assembly Bill 900, the Justice Facility is slated for completion in September 2017 and is set to become operational by November 2017.

The Sheriff's Office is also in the process of installing an electronic tracking system called the PIPE, which will allow deputies to record security checks electronically in real time, which will improve the efficiency of inmate supervision by replacing less accurate, hand-written logs.

Moving Forward

This year, the Sheriff's Office will realize an increase of \$1,491,123 in Public Safety Realignment funding for a total allocation of \$15,218,045 in accordance with the established 39.36% of the overall base allocation. In addition to maintaining current staffing and service levels, the increased funding will be allocated as follows:

- Camera Storage and Maintenance Contracts – The initial warranty period for the camera systems installed at Lerdo has expired. Extended maintenance agreements for the camera system and the related data storage system will be \$100,000.
- Increased Salary and Benefit Costs – The remaining \$1,391,123 will be allocated to cover increased salary costs. These costs include overtime and escalating benefits costs (health care, retirement, etc.)

The chart below reflects the recommended Sheriff's Office AB 109 Budget for FY 2016/17, including updated staffing costs.

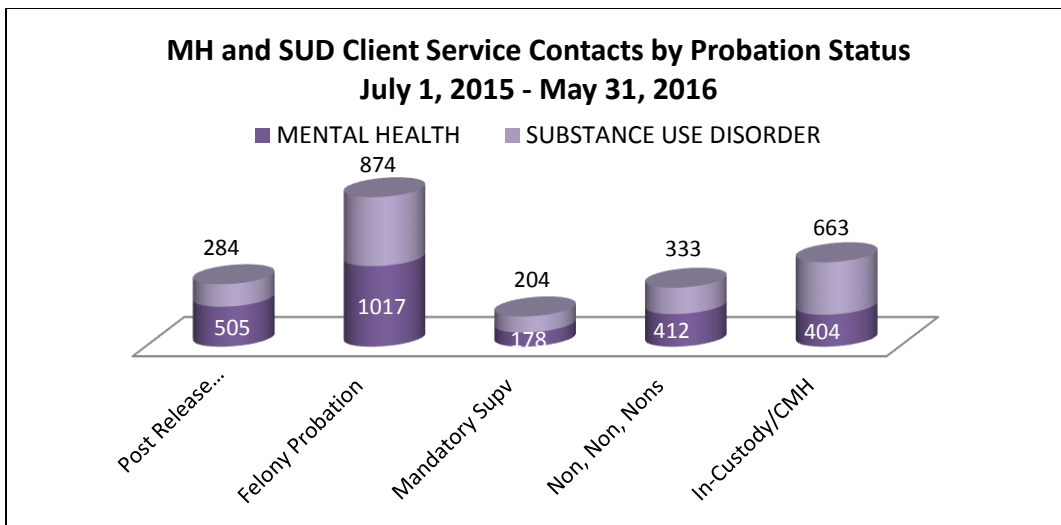
Sheriff's Office FY 2016/17 AB 109 Allocation

POSITION /ITEM	QTY	COST PER UNIT	ANNUAL COST
Detention Deputy	43	117,822	5,066,346
Deputy Sheriff II CA	13	163,780	2,129,140
Deputy Sheriff II C	6	147,693	886,158
Program Specialist	8	107,978	863,824
Sheriff's Support Technician	7	76,813	537,691
Deputy Sheriff II C	3	141,538	424,614
Detention Senior Deputy	3	130,111	390,333
Senior Deputy Sheriff	2	177,954	355,908
Deputy Sheriff II	2	147,693	295,386
Sheriff's Lieutenant	1	234,525	234,525
Detentions Lieutenant	1	201,812	201,812
Sheriff Sergeant	1	200,554	200,554
Program Technician	2	89,987	179,974
Sheriff's Aide	2	84,771	169,542
Detentions Sergeant	1	148,961	148,961
Programmer II	1	126,261	126,261
Admin Coordinator	1	113,372	113,372
Maintenance Worker 4	1	93,188	93,188
Sheriff's Support Specialist	1	84,321	84,321
Total Salaries & Benefits	99		12,501,910
Overtime			823,047
Total Personnel Costs			13,324,957
Total Services / Supplies			1,893,088
Total Proposed FY 2016/17 AB109 Budget Allocation			15,218,045

Department of Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder

Introduction:

The Kern County Mental Health Department (KCMH) has been impacted by the Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) population across its continuum of care since the program's inception in October 2011. From October 2011 – May 2016, KCMH has served a total of 7,427 individuals with an AB 109 category assigned. Mental health (MH) services were provided to 6,740 individuals, and 2,211 were provided substance use disorder (SUD) services. Moreover, 1,524 individuals were treated in both MH and SUD systems, which is not uncommon with this population, to service their respective treatment needs appropriately. Over the eleven (11) month period from July 2015 – May 2016, KCMH has served a total of 3,463 individuals with an AB 109 category assigned. MH services were provided to 3,267 individuals, and 900 were provided SUD services. Moreover, 704 individuals were treated in both MH and SUD. Below is a table reflective of MH/SUD Client Service Contacts by Probation Status:



The AB 109 programs funded within KCMH encompass both in-custody services and outpatient post-release MH/SUD services and incorporate the identified needs and gaps in services as informed by the composition of entities that form Kern County's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Services are designed to be tailored to each individual, founded upon the risks, needs, and responsivity principle, recovery and wellness, and data-informed treatment while utilizing evidence-based and best practice service strategies. These services are designed to meet the needs of this population, including chronic and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders, anger management, peer support systems, transitional housing needs, psychological trauma, errors in reasoning or criminal thinking, and crisis services. Moreover, since June 2015, the AB109 Co-Response Team has worked collaboratively to reduce recidivism through proactive joint visits to AB109 High Utilizers by Law Enforcement and the Mobile Evaluation Team (MET). KCMH services also include linkages to physical healthcare providers, community support systems and education/employment resources.

IN-CUSTODY SERVICES

MH In-Custody Services:

MH services are provided onsite in the Kern County correctional settings operated by the Kern County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) through KCMH's Correctional Mental Health (CMH) team. MH services for inmates include a combination of evidence-based therapy and interventions that focus on engagement. Stages of Change and Motivational Interviewing (MI) are theoretical frameworks focused on a client-centered approach to increase an individual's engagement in treatment. These interventions are utilized to increase the likelihood that individuals who tend to be resistant to change will engage in and complete treatment. Trust is established through building rapport with the inmate/client so the individual's needs are able to be more effectively assessed and appropriately provided.

Treatment Provided:

Treatment is provided using cognitive/behavioral evidenced-based therapy models. Participants learn an introspective process that allows them to examine thoughts, feelings, behavior, and attitude. Generally, homework is completed between each session for experiential learning and practice towards mastery of skills learned. In addition, homework is assigned to help in developing foresight of possible negative and positive outcomes based upon healthier decision-making processes and more critically informed considerations.

Research has shown that many mentally ill inmates have suffered severe life traumas. Providing an evidence-based treatment that directly addresses such traumas has proven to improve outcomes in the areas of ongoing treatment compliance and reduction of criminogenic behaviors. Seeking Safety is an evidenced-based therapy that directly treats life trauma. Participants are taught the necessary skills to successfully reduce or eliminate the self-defeating and criminogenic behaviors triggered by, and associated with trauma. During FY 2015/16, evidenced-based treatment groups were provided for three cohorts of Veterans, with a total of 21 Veterans completing the Seeking Safety series this past fiscal year. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a treatment designed to change criminogenic patterns of thought that tend to influence the manifestation of criminal behavior. A 60% completion rate was achieved by MRT group participants during FY 2015/16.

Over the eleven (11) month period from July 2015 – May 2016, there were an average number of 1,799 combined MH services in-custody per month to include an average of 392 screenings per month. On average there were 521 psychiatric services performed per month by psychiatrists or psychiatric nurse practitioners. There were a total number of 301 in-custody discharge plans completed.

Coordination of Services:

KCMH partners with KCSO, Probation, and community-based organizations (CBO) to coordinate the multiagency services from custody through release into the community. Experience has shown

that addressing MH/SUD needs segregated from other needs and agencies, greatly reduces effectiveness. The AB109 Co-Response Team collaborates with KCSO, Probation and CMH to identify and prioritize AB109 individuals with MH/SUD for proactive services from the AB109 Co-Response Team. KCSO provides CMH appropriate space to properly provide services. In addition, KCSO has dedicated a deputy, trained and knowledgeable in MH systems, to function as a liaison with CMH staff to coordinate care systems. Multi-agency coordination also includes KCSO assisting inmates with the Medi-Cal application process, Probation is directly involved and supporting the CMH discharge planning process, and CBOs are utilized to assist with placement.

Discharge Planning:

Evidence has shown that the first days after release are critical and high risk for recidivism into criminogenic behaviors if the inmate is not directly linked into appropriate services. Discharge planners assigned to CMH assist individuals in developing plans to be implemented upon their release. Each discharge plan ensures that individuals have appropriate housing, are linked to outpatient treatment, have applied for medical insurance, and are linked to a primary care provider. As aforementioned, 301 discharge plans were completed in-custody prior to release between the eleven (11) month period of July 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016. When deemed necessary and appropriate, proactive visits from the AB109 Co-Response Team will assist CMH to ensure that the client succeeds with a viable discharge plan.

Bridge Medication:

In order to assist individuals in maintaining their psychiatric medications to promote stability upon transitioning from incarceration, the Bridge Medication process was refined to encourage linkage to services after release from custody. All individuals with insurance are given a prescription for 30-days-worth of prescribed medications. Individuals without funding are provided with an initial 7-day supply of medication. Unfunded individuals served are authorized for an additional 21 days of medication when they access a mental health screening through either the Access and Assessment team at Mary K. Shell Center (MKS) or ATT. Further authorizations for medication are authorized with ongoing services by a KCMH outpatient team.

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SUD In-Custody Services:

For FY 2015/16, evidence-based practices and modalities continued to be the standard for in-custody SUD treatment. Therapeutic approaches included MI and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Evidence-based strategies included Matrix, Seeking Safety, and Thinking for Change (T4C).

Treatment Provided:

MI is a collaborative approach aimed to strengthen and assess an individual's own motivation to change and to build rapport and treatment engagement. CBT teaches participants an introspective process for examining their way of thinking, feeling, belief systems, and attitudes. This approach has been found effective when addressing substance use disorders and behavioral modification.

The Matrix Program is an evidence-based modality that teaches clients about their addiction and provides opportunities to identify and strategize high-risk situations that may lead to relapse. Seeking Safety is also an evidence-based model, and is designed to address trauma through examining thoughts, feelings, behaviors and attitudes. It encourages participants to develop safe coping skills to deal with the triggers associated with trauma. T4C was recently added to the Matrix curriculum during FY 2015/16. T4C is an integrated cognitive behavioral change program, which integrates cognitive restructuring, social skills, and problem solving skills. Problem solving becomes the central approach offenders learn that enables them to work through difficult situations without engaging in criminal behaviors.

Over the eleven (11) month period of July 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016, the Matrix Program had 85 total participants and obtained a 64% successful completion rate. The Seeking Safety Program had 41 total participants and obtained a 56% successful completion rate.

Coordination of Services:

The in-custody SUD treatment program is a collaboration between KCSO, other KCMH divisions, and community partners. This coordination of care ensures individuals are provided support in-custody, and throughout the transition to out-of-custody treatment, to maximize their opportunities for successful re-integration.

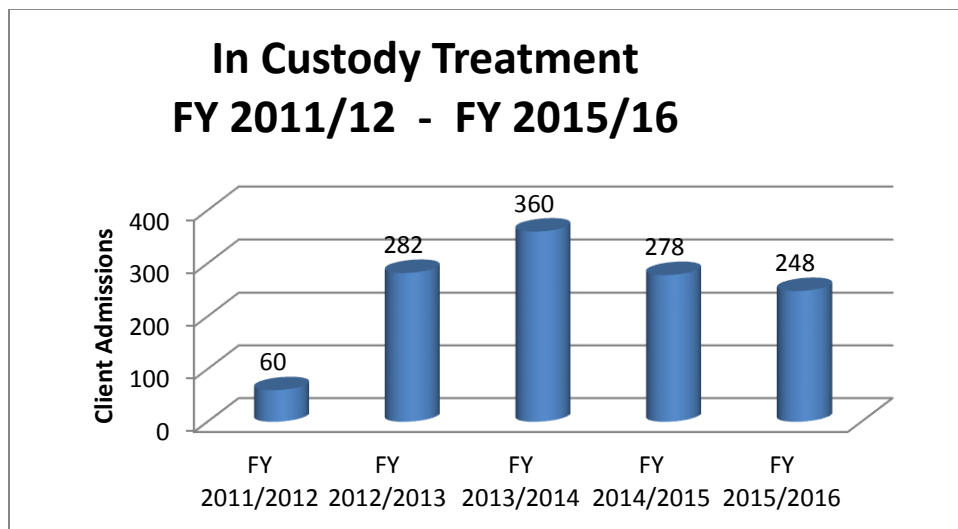
Individuals are selected based upon eligibility by KCSO detention deputies for participation in one of three in-custody treatment programs: male maximum/medium, Residential Treatment Program for male minimum and female program. Over the eleven (11) month period of July 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016 there were 248 total participants screened and admitted into the in-custody treatment program at the Lerdo correctional facilities.

The in-custody treatment program is presented as an incentive, and participation in the program is not mandatory. Credit is given for participation and successful completion of treatment while in-custody; and, individuals who progress to community-based treatment receive credit towards their continuing treatment program.

Discharge Planning:

SUD staff assigned to the Lerdo correctional facilities screen each inmate prior to release to determine the SUD treatment needs each individual will have upon re-entry. Each inmate is assigned a community-based treatment provider and given the date of their treatment admission appointment. If a client fails to report for their appointment, KCSO staff is immediately notified. All providers are electronically connected to the central assessment center, known as the Gate Team, through KCMH’s electronic health record system. The Gate Team receives a daily census and appointment schedule from every provider.

Since the in-custody SUD treatment program began in January 2012, the number of individuals admitted into in-custody treatment at the Lerdo correctional facilities has varied. The number of admissions continued to increase until FY 2014/15, with the number of admissions reflecting a decrease due to the impact of Proposition 47. Over the eleven (11) month period of July 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016, referrals decreased again as entrance criteria for the in-custody treatment programs shifted to match the current needs within the in-custody population. This fiscal year also saw an expansion of the number of group and individual sessions offered, and shorter time frame between group sessions.



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OUTPATIENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

MH Outpatient Services:

AB 109 individuals receiving outpatient treatment are served throughout Kern County by KCMH and their contract providers. The majority of these individuals are served by KCMH's Adult Transition Team (ATT). ATT serves individuals with serious and persistent mental illness who have been released from jail or are on post release community supervision from prison. The goal of these services is to reduce days of hospitalization, incarceration, and homelessness. For FY 2015/16, KCMH's target objectives towards achieving these goals are to reduce the aforementioned areas by 30% from the percentages attained during FY 2014/15. These outcome measures are tracked in a database similar to the state's Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) module and monitored and updated daily.

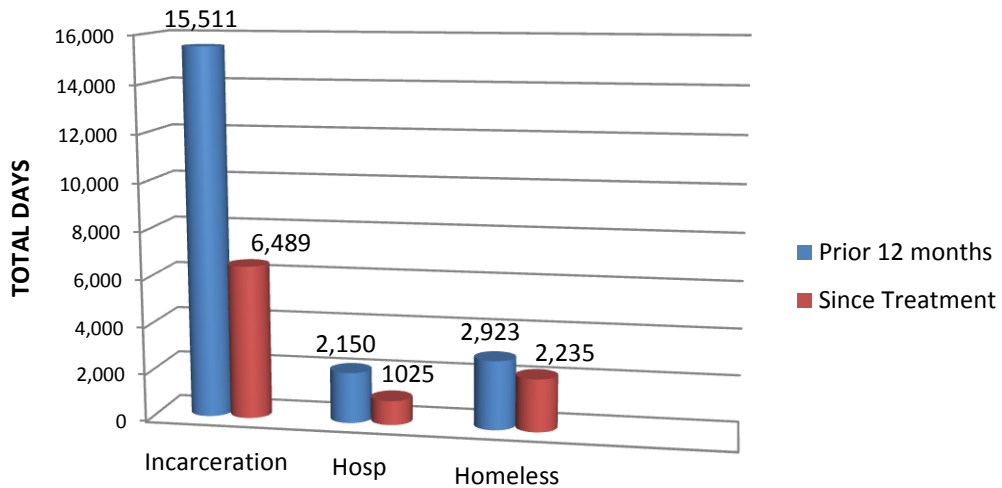
The evidence-based practices of Stages of Change, MI, MRT and Seeking Safety are continued in outpatient settings, maintaining a continuum of care for many individuals discharged from incarceration. Furthermore, Aggression Replacement Training (ART) was added this FY as an outpatient treatment option, which uses principles of CBT and is delivered in a group format. It is typically a 10 week curriculum, comprised of 30 group sessions (10 groups for Structured Learning Training, Anger Control Training, and Moral Reasoning Training, respectively) originally focused on providing juveniles with skill building and coping skill techniques, anger control strategies, and ways of generating more adaptive and healthier problem-solving and decision-making processes. Moreover, ART uses a combination of learning new interpersonal skills and ways to identify anger cues and triggers as well as skills to reduce anger. Modeling, role-playing, weekly anger logs, and weekly homework assignments are important aspects to ART. In addition, treatment is enhanced with the evidence-based models of Solution Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) and Targeted Case Management.

ATT coordinates with Kern Medical's Inpatient Psychiatric Unit (KM-IPU), KCMH Psychiatric Evaluation Center-Crisis Stabilization Unit (PEC-CSU), Friese Hope House (FHH), and Crestwood Behavioral Health Center's (CBHC) Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF) to review the census regularly to identify and coordinate care for AB 109 admissions. ATT staff work with these facilities to develop a plan for each individual in order to engage the individual in treatment to reduce their criminogenic behaviors, in order to reduce recidivism into both inpatient or crisis MH facilities, and jail.

ATT collects data on how many days each individual spent in jail, prison, psychiatric hospitals and were homeless in the 12 months before entering treatment. Over the ten (10) month period from July 2015 – April 2016, ATT served 148 unduplicated individuals with severe mental illness, all of whom had a secondary diagnosis of a substance use disorder and were homeless. In aggregate, these 148 individuals spent 15,551 days incarcerated before starting treatment. This number was reduced by 58% since the commencement of treatment, to 6,489 days incarcerated. These individuals likewise spent 2,150 days in either a state hospital or an inpatient psychiatric hospital prior to entering treatment. The number dropped by 52% to 1,025 days since the commencement

of treatment. Homelessness decreased from 2,923 days to 2,235 days, a 24% decrease since the commencement of treatment. As most individuals are homeless and/or lack adequate social support to sustain themselves outside of incarceration, housing is crucial to the stabilization of these individuals. Housing is provided through contracts with a number of local facilities. It is anticipated that approximately \$240,000 will be required for FY 2016/17 for housing resources. Moreover, adult outpatient teams work closely with the AB 109 clients on their caseloads, wherein a large portion of their efforts are spent directly assisting these individuals out in the community to address crises when they arise in order to reduce the incidents of individuals entering a higher level of MH care or returning to incarceration.

Statistics for ATT AB 109
12 months prior to treatment and since enrollment in ATT
July 1, 2015 – April 30, 2016



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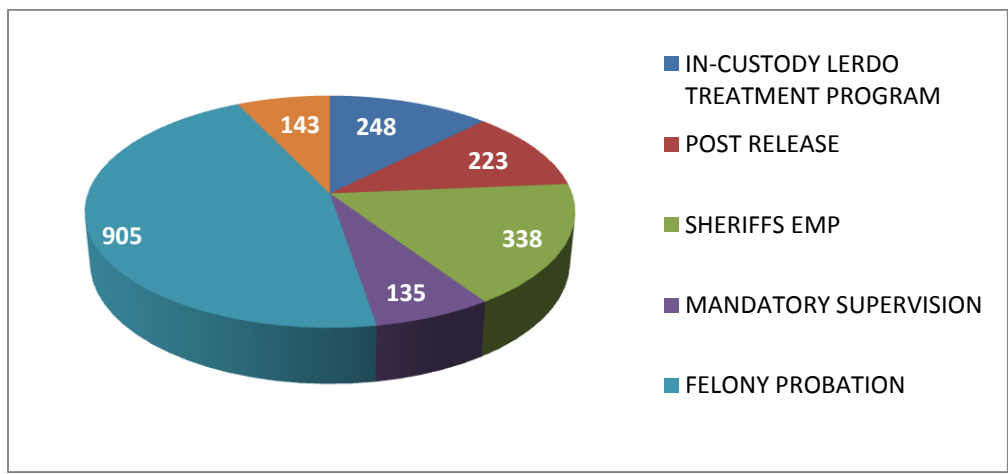
SUD Outpatient Services:

Community-based SUD services are primarily provided through contracted service providers. During this fiscal year, KCMH contracted with a number of providers to offer outpatient treatment services for individuals funded through AB109.

The Gate Team is the central screening and referral service for SUD treatment, and has several locations throughout Bakersfield. Contracted service providers conduct screening and referral in outlying areas of Kern. Screeners use evidence-based screening tools including the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), and American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) standards, among others. Every SUD treatment provider is electronically networked to the Gate Team, which allows the Gate Team to be aware of treatment capacity throughout the county at all times. Ancillary services such as housing referrals and community support such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous (AA, NA) also are part of the screening process, and handouts are given to clients so they can access community referrals as an adjunct to treatment services.

In the past fiscal year, Gate Team screening locations have expanded to include the PEC-CSU at Mary K. Shell for those clients accessing crisis services. In addition, this fiscal year, Gate Team staff began providing screenings for clients at three inpatient hospitals throughout metropolitan Bakersfield to respond to individuals receiving treatment after an overdose or other medical issue relating to their substance use.

There were a total of 1,744 criminal justice involved clients referred to the Gate Team over the eleven (11) month period of July 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016. The chart below shows a breakdown of the categories of criminal justice referred individuals seen through the Gate Team.



Sobering Living Certifications:

Homelessness is often a significant barrier for individuals re-entering the community from incarceration. A welcoming, recovery-oriented home environment is important for successful reintegration. In addition to treatment services, the SUD Division has been responsible for

certifying sober living environments in Kern County for over a decade. With the advent of AB 109, certification became a standard for sober living homes receiving referrals through KCSO and Probation Department.

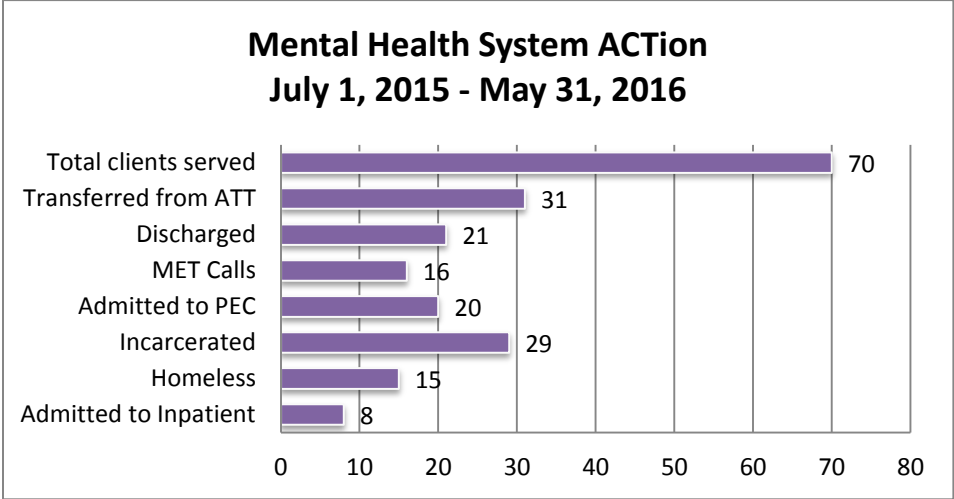
The CCP contracted with 10 Sober Living Environments during FY 2015/16 to provide temporary housing for individuals released from custody. SUD staff monitored these facilities through the Sober Living Certification process to ensure facilities met appropriate standards of care and safety.

Intensive Outpatient (IOP) MH Services:

Most AB 109 individuals are assigned to a standard MH/SUD team respective of their treatment needs. IOP MH services are an enhanced level of outpatient service employed when an individual cannot sustain psychiatric stability. IOP MH services employ the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model. As a result, the services are available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The ACT modality of service is more intensive than traditional outpatient MH services which are typically delivered only during a Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, schedule. Services vary in level of intensity and address a variety of needs that may include situational stressors, family relations, interpersonal relationships, MH issues, life span issues, psychiatric illnesses, and/or addictions and community integration. These services take place at the community treatment team facility, but more often in the residence of the individual or other community locations that best engage individuals in their treatment. Additionally, the family unit is considered an integral piece of the treatment program for a person experiencing MH/SUD challenges. Treatment interventions take into account issues of family dynamics and relationships, including the possible presence of behavioral health challenges in the family. IOP MH services for AB 109 referrals are concentrated in the greater Bakersfield area. However, contract providers in Taft, Lake Isabella, Ridgecrest, Tehachapi, Mojave, Delano, Lamont, and Frazier Park use their resources to provide outpatient MH/SUD services to individuals who meet AB 109 criteria.

KCMH contracts with Mental Health Systems (MHS) ACTion, which is a distinct Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) program for those individuals managing serious mental illness funded by MHSA and for probationers funded by AB 109AB109. The MHS ACTion program staff work with difficult to engage clients by providing services that are like ACT (“ACT-like”). Treatment incorporates Motivational Interviewing (MI) and interventions that are delivered with an understanding that these individuals have experienced trauma. Thus, the differences are less about the populations and more about the individual. Therefore, MI and trauma-informed care are imperative to “client centered” care. The ACTion program staff assist clients in developing personal goals and meeting those needs by self-empowerment, staff role modeling, and side by side support. The staffing model and positions of the staff include professional experience, as well as their personal history with a serious mental illness, drug and/or alcohol abuse, and involvement in the criminal justice and corrections system. The ACTion program offers 24-hour community-based treatment for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness, and/or criminal justice background who have been diagnosed with a significant MH disorder. All clients of ACTion are eligible to receive medication management and monitoring, individual and group therapy, drug and alcohol counseling, case management, vocational rehabilitation, peer counseling and support,

housing services, and after hours crisis support. The primary referral sources are County Jail, Probation, ATT & Kern Linkage Division. Over an eleven (11) month period from July 2015 – May 2016, MHS’s ACTION team provided service to 70 AB109 clients and currently treats 50 AB109 individuals. The total amount of clients served for this time period has increased by 24 individuals from FY 2014/15.



KCMH anticipates expending approximately \$360,000 in the current fiscal year and anticipates funding for these contracted services to decrease to approximately \$297,000 for FY 2016/17, because a portion of the AB 109 population are now covered by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medi-Cal, that went into effect January 1, 2014.

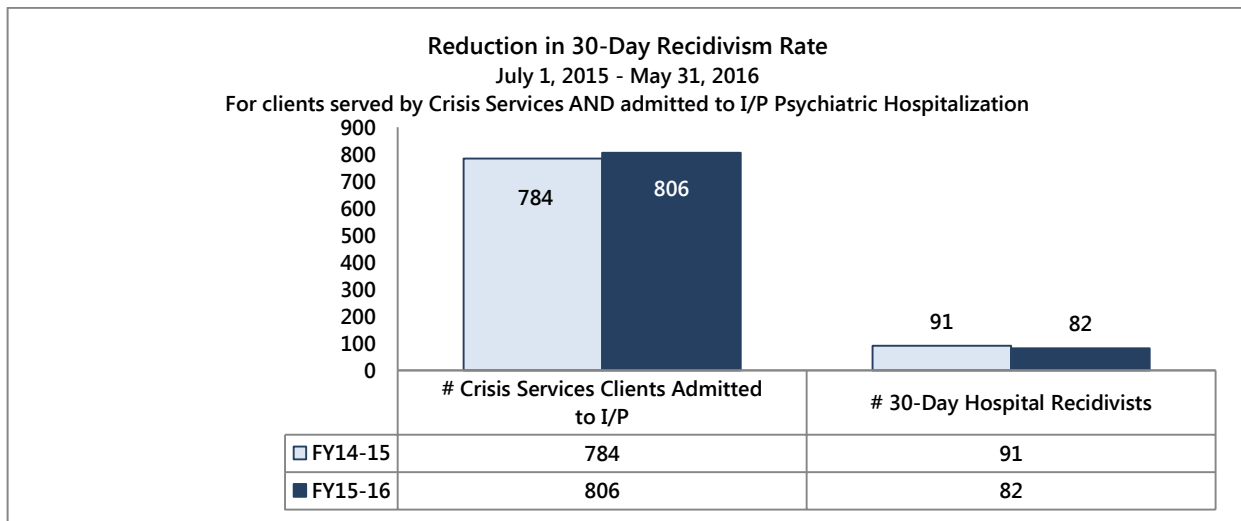
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CRISIS SERVICES

When outpatient team services are not sufficient to handle an individual's crisis, the AB109 Co-Response Teams, MET, PEC-CSU and/or psychiatric inpatient hospitalization, are often utilized as the next level of crisis services. Outpatient teams continue to serve individuals concurrently with any additional crisis services. If, during the crisis services, it is determined that the individual has lost contact with his/her outpatient team provider, the crisis service staff links the individual back to that team for continuity of care in ongoing mental health and substance use disorder services.

MET, historically, acts as an adjunct to law enforcement with community response, and MET is dispatched through law enforcement. Since the launch of the AB109 Co-Response Team in June 2015, MET, in conjunction with KCSO and the Bakersfield Police Department (BPD), takes on a proactive role in reducing crises and recidivism.

Of those individuals served by the Crisis Services teams and admitted to inpatient psychiatric services, 10.2% were readmitted to inpatient psychiatric services within 30 days from their initial discharge in FY 2015/16; a decrease in 30-day recidivism from 11.6% in FY 2014/15. The time period studied was July 1 – May 31, comparing FY 2014/15 (11.6%) with FY 2015/16 (10.2%). While the number of unique individuals served increased from 784 to 806 during the timeframes measured, the number of 30-day psychiatric hospital recidivists decreased from 91 to 82. The groups of individuals included in this study of 30-day recidivism were broader than those designated as AB109s, and only include those unique individuals served both by the Crisis Services teams and admitted to inpatient psychiatric hospitalization.

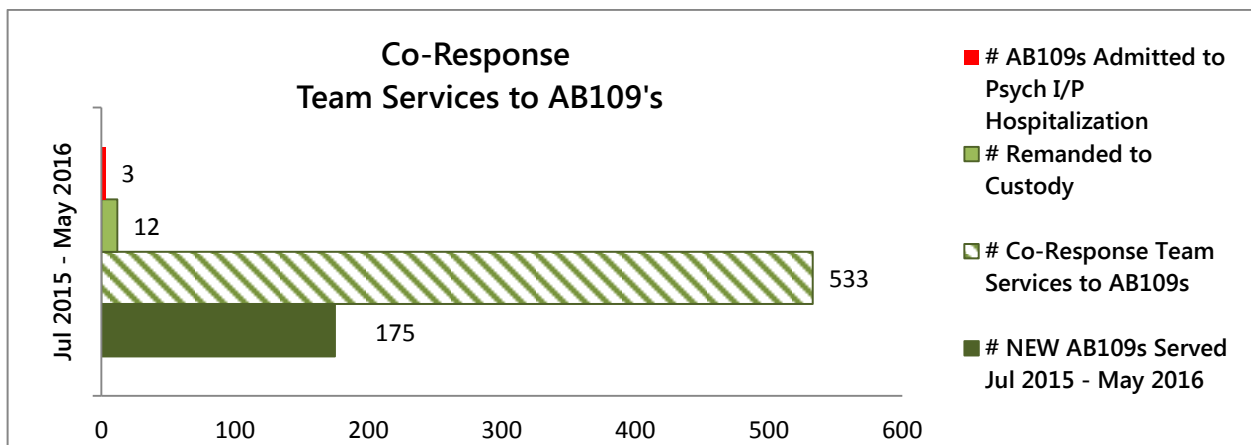


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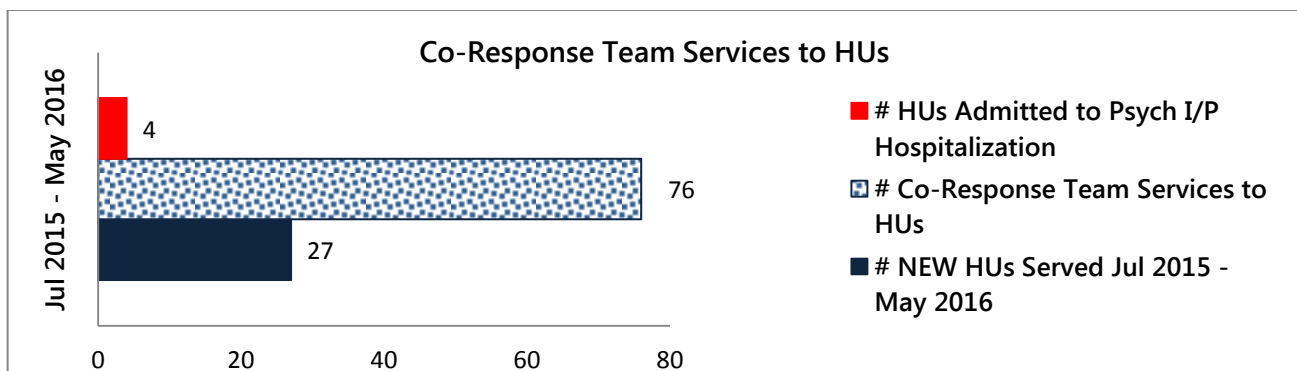
Law Enforcement/MET Co-Response Team:

There are two AB109 Co-Response Teams: one for KCSO and one for BPD. Each AB109 Co-Response Team consists of a Law Enforcement Officer and a member of MET. The MET members of the AB109 Co-Response Teams are funded by the CCP and are senior-level, experienced members of MET. Both AB109 Co-Response Teams have desks at the KCSO Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) Office, but will spend most of their time in the field proactively visiting a prioritized list of AB109 individuals with MH/SUD challenges. This joint response approach places the Law Enforcement Officer and the member of MET in the same vehicle, increasing the level of collaborative crisis care services. Policies and protocols for the AB109 Co-Response Teams ensure compliance with HIPAA and 42 Code of Federal Regulations (42 CFR) privacy laws.

The AB109 Co-Response Teams provided initial contact to 175 new AB109 individuals participating in the KCSO EMP Program over the eleven (11) month period July 2015 – May 2016. Overall, the Co-Response Team provided 533 services to all AB109 EMP individuals. Twelve (12) AB109 EMP individuals were remanded to custody during this period; and there were three (3) inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations.

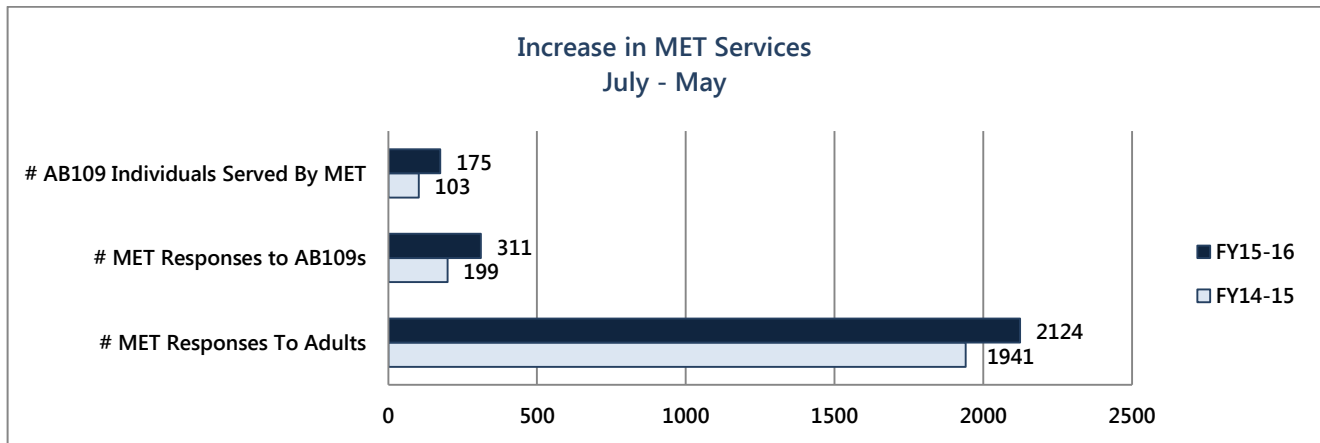


The Co-Response Team also provided initial contact to 27 new individuals identified as High Utilizers (HUs) of Law Enforcement 911 Crisis Services during the same period. Overall, the Co-Response Team provided 76 services to all High Utilizers. During this timeframe, High Utilizers experienced four (4) psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations.



Traditional MET Services:

At the request of Law Enforcement, MET provides community based crisis intervention services including evaluation and transportation for involuntary psychiatric care. During the eleven (11) month period July 1 2015 – May 31 2016, MET responded to 2,124 adults with local law enforcement. Of these, 311 MET responses were provided to 175 clients known and categorized as AB109s. This reflects an increase compared to 199 MET responses to 103 known AB109 clients during the same period in FY 2014/15.



PEC-CSU:

The PEC-CSU also works with the adult contract providers serving the AB 109 clients. Clients may be voluntarily admitted to PEC-CSU during a crisis. The PEC-CSU also is the designated facility to receive involuntary psychiatric “Welfare and Institutions (W&I) 5150 holds” from law enforcement and staff designated by KCMH to perform “W&I 5150 holds”. The PEC-CSU determines if there is a need for hospitalization or if the individual in crisis can be treated and released back to the community. Discharge from the PEC-CSU is coordinated with the client’s current service provider for the community release or as a notification that the individual was admitted to a psychiatric inpatient facility. If admitted, the inpatient unit coordinates with the outpatient team to develop a discharge plan for the individual. The discharge plan is developed in order to reduce recidivism into the hospital by addressing the needs of the individual. Once the discharge plan is complete, the individual is connected back to his/her team for ongoing MH and/or SUD services.

During the eleven (11) month period July 1 2015 – May 31 2016, the PEC-CSU served 350 individuals in crisis who were designated with an AB 109 client category. There were a total of 677 PEC-CSU services provided to these individuals, indicating that some individuals had more than a single crisis encounter during the fiscal year. These services contribute to the impaction of this 24-hour facility. A share of the cost (0.40 FTE) of one Licensed Vocational Nurse is funded by AB 109.

Discharge from a psychiatric inpatient facility, like release from a custody setting, is a high risk time for a relapse of mental health symptoms, substance use and/or criminogenic behaviors. The Crisis Case Management Outpatient (CCMO) Outreach Team coordinates Adult Wraparound (AWA) services as needed for all psychiatric inpatient and mental health outpatient providers. AWA

provides discharge planning assistance from psychiatric inpatient units on behalf of, or in addition to, outpatient providers. AWA also may provide temporary additional outpatient services to augment the outpatient team.

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PHARMACY SERVICES

When a request for medication services is received from a KCMH or a contract provider team, department staff review records to determine if an included MH diagnosis and medical necessity are present. When both criteria are met, authorization for medication for unfunded AB 109 participants is granted for a designated time period and can be renewed when that time period expires.

Primary diagnoses treated include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and mood disorders such as major depression. Left untreated, individuals with these illnesses may require costly intensive crisis interventions and/or may be a danger to themselves, others, or the community. These interventions often begin with law enforcement because of an individual's behavior.

For the eleven (11) month period of July 2015 – May 2016, \$59,806 in medications were dispensed to AB 109 individuals. Through the provision of medications to these individuals-- thereby minimizing psychiatric symptoms-- crisis interventions, hospitalizations and further incarcerations are reduced. It is critical that AB 109 funds for Pharmacy Services continue in order to ensure the safety of individuals and the community, as well as to enhance the quality of life for this population. Many of these individuals are expected to qualify for the ACA that went into effect January 1, 2014. Based on current prescribing practices and costs, as well as anticipated ACA benefits, it is projected that \$255,680 will be required to cover medications for AB 109 individuals in FY 2016/17.

HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES

The greatest expense for KCMH for this population, both fiscally and for the individual and community, is hospitalization cost. Individuals who receive hospitalization services usually present with thoughts of harm to self and/or others, or are deemed gravely disabled and unable to properly and intentionally care for their own well-being. Over an eleven (11) month period from July 2015 –May 2016, KCMH spent approximately \$6,571,853 for inpatient treatment for AB 109 individuals. However, KCMH expects to be reimbursed approximately \$3,192,976 by Medi-Cal. KCMH has incurred an additional cost of \$3,378,877 for which AB 109 and other funding sources will be utilized to pay for these hospitalization costs.

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MOVING FORWARD

With utmost consideration of the findings of the CCP Strategic Plan-Final Report dated July 15, 2015, data borne from the work with Results First as presented in the December 2015 CCP meeting, and the co-creative work and partnerships of those involved in the Stepping-Up Initiative, KCMH is excited about future developments to address the needs of the AB 109 population and the community at large.

MH Services:

The following staffing requests and respective justifications were presented at the February 10, 2016 CCP meeting and were subsequently approved by the CCP:

- One (1) Mental Health Unit Supervisor to increase capacity for treatment opportunities, provide after hour coverage, provide management, supervision, and leadership to CMH staff. A focus area identified via the CCP Strategic Plan included increasing in-custody programs and ensuring their effectiveness in treating the AB 109 population. In addition, ensuring that AB 109 individuals are linked properly to community providers who can continue care in the community that utilize effective programs was highlighted. Also, anticipation of jail facility expansion informs an increase in CMH staffing and calling for needed supervision and leadership of these staff.
- Two (2) Mental Health Nurses to manage emergency and involuntary medications, medication tracking, and nursing leadership. A focus area identified via the CCP Strategic Plan included providing effective programming and addressing criminogenic needs. The growth of the mentally ill inmate population in Kern County continues to rise, calling for an increase in psychiatric nursing care and medication support services. This position will help to manage, organize, and administer emergency and involuntary medications and medication tracking as well as provide nursing leadership to CMH.
- One (1) Licensed Vocational Nurse to provide psychiatric and medication support services. A focus area identified via the CCP Strategic Plan included providing effective programming and addressing criminogenic needs. The growth of the mentally ill inmate population in Kern County continues to rise, calling for an increase in nursing care. Nurses help to support the psychiatric care of these individuals towards stability; placing these individuals in positions where they can be more effective in participating in proper mental health and other types of programming that target respective criminogenic needs. Moreover, non-adherence to prescribed medication is a treatment risk factor and a criminogenic need in of itself.
- Two (2) Mental Health Therapists to provide in-custody mental health services such as utilizing evidence-based (EB) practices and service strategies, mental health assessments, and discharge planning. A focus area identified via the CCP Strategic Plan

included providing effective programming and addressing criminogenic needs. This position will allow for increased capacity to provide current EB treatment as well as anticipated EB expansion in and out of custody. This position may also assist in conducting mental health assessments and proper discharge planning to the community.

- Two (2) Mental Health Recovery Specialists to provide in-custody case management and EB programming. A focus area identified via the CCP Strategic Plan included providing effective programming and addressing criminogenic needs. This position will provide mental health screenings, perform crisis calls, follow up on suicide and post-suicide watch individuals as well as conduct EB programming to address treatment needs. This position will also assist with discharge planning.
- Training and Supplemental Materials to expand treatment opportunities for this population, both in-custody and in post-release mental health treatment, and expanding the repertoire of EB practices and service strategies, funding is being requested towards training in T4C, an evidence-based treatment modality that focuses on integrated, cognitive behavioral change for individuals that include cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. This EB program is recognized by a number of entities such as the National Institute of Corrections, Council of State Governments, and Bureau of Justice Assistance. Additionally, funding is being requested for the purchase of supplemental materials for T4C.

The additional Mental Health Unit Supervisor position was filled effective May 28, 2016. The remaining positions outlined above have been included in KCMH's budget plan submission for FY 2016/17. In addition, T4C training has been scheduled for the end of June, 2016 with a certified T4C trainer.

SUD Services:

The SUD Division of KCMH will experience significant changes this FY. With the advent of a new Drug Medi-Cal Waiver, treatment availability will expand with additional residential treatment options, and case management services for individuals with primary SUD diagnoses. It is KCMH's intention to maintain parity of services for individuals served through Drug Medi-Cal and other funding streams, including AB109 funding. For this reason, it is anticipated services for AB109 clientele will be expanded to include additional treatment options and supportive services. Details of the services available are in the planning stages, and KCMH looks forward to greater numbers of positive treatment outcomes as a result of this system change.

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Crisis Services:

Additional KCMH programs and activities, not funded by the CCP, that will benefit AB109 individuals and/or provide early intervention to divert individuals in crisis into treatment and away from the criminal justice system include:

- ***Introduction of Virtual MET / Expansion of MET to Eastern Kern:***
 - KCMH is being awarded SB82 grant funding of approximately \$30,000 to purchase hardware related to the implementation of Virtual MET. The Virtual MET Program is an expansion of KCMH's existing MET Team in support of Eastern Kern. Due to the vast expanse of Kern County (over 8,000 square miles), the virtual presence of the highly qualified MET staff in Law Enforcement Officers' vehicles will provide increased access to high quality crisis services in a cost-effective manner. This virtual presence is achieved via a HIPAA compliant connection to a computer tablet placed in the back seat of the Officers' vehicles, where the person experiencing a mental health crisis will be seated. The Virtual MET Program will support Law Enforcement to determine the appropriateness of a 5150 Involuntary Hold, reduce unnecessary transports to the Emergency Room, and optimize linkages to behavioral health services for the person in crisis.
 - MET is adding two (2) staff who will be located in and will primarily serve Eastern Kern.
 - *AB109 individuals who reside in outlying rural areas of Kern County will benefit from the Virtual MET program. For example, if they experience a mental health crisis, they will have faster access to services from MH staff when law enforcement responds. Virtual MET services and traditional in-person MET services for AB109s in crisis will include de-escalation, as well as guidance about the need for voluntary or involuntary W&I 5150 transport to the nearest Crisis Stabilization Unit.*

- ***Development of the new Ridgecrest Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU) to serve Eastern Kern:***
 - KCMH is being awarded \$1.7 million in SB82 grant funding to build a new CSU in collaboration with Ridgecrest Regional Hospital. The new Ridgecrest CSU will offer relevant alternatives to hospitalization and incarceration to varied target populations of Eastern Kern including AB109s, veterans, the economically disadvantaged (such as Medi-Cal recipients and Indigent populations) and youth who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis.
 - *AB109 individuals who reside in Eastern Kern will benefit from the new Ridgecrest CSU. For example, when they experience a MH crisis, they may receive crisis intervention services in a more timely manner due to the closer proximity of the new Ridgecrest CSU, as compared to the distance of the*

Bakersfield PEC-CSU. The new Ridgecrest CSU will offer law enforcement personnel an alternative to incarceration in Eastern Kern for AB109s in crisis.

- ***Expansion of the CIT High Utilizer Program:***

- Includes KCSO High Utilizers of 911 Crisis Services
 - *AB109 individuals will benefit from the expansion of the CIT High Utilizer Program because this program is designed to proactively provide services to known High Utilizers of Law Enforcement 911 Crisis Services, in order to divert High Utilizers into treatment and to minimize incarcerations and psychiatric hospitalization related to MH crises. Therefore, AB109 individuals who are identified as High Utilizers will receive intensified, earlier MH interventions.*

- ***Implementation of the Stepping Up Initiative:***

- Development of the Kern Sequential Intercept Map, which is focused on diverting mentally ill people away from the criminal justice system and into treatment.
 - *AB109 individuals will benefit from the Stepping Up initiative and the Sequential Intercept Mapping program/process, because Stepping Up/SIM is designed to divert individuals into treatment at each of the following intercepts:*
 - *Intercept 1: Law Enforcement and Emergency Services*
 - *Intercept 2: Initial Detention and Initial Court Hearings*
 - *Intercept 3: Jails and Courts*
 - *Intercept 4: Reentry*
 - *Intercept 5: Community Corrections and Community Supports*

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**KERN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH
AB109 BUDGET JUSTIFICATION/SPENDING PLAN
FY 2016/17**

Salaries and Benefits			
Service	Position	FTE	Annual Cost
Kern Linkage Division Correctional Mental Health Jail Personnel	MH Unit Supervisor I/II	2	321,216
	Mental Health Nurse I/II	2	305,217
	MH Therapist I/II	6	750,313
	MH Recovery Specialists I/II/III	9	917,599
	Licensed Vocational Nurse I/II	9	766,803
	Office Services Technicians	4	307,753
Crisis Services Division Mobile Evaluation Team Personnel	MH Recovery Specialists I/II/III	2	218,491
Administration			199,049
Contracted Services			
Mental Health Service Contractors			297,000
Substance Use Service Contractors			1,155,737
Housing Contractors			240,000
Pharmacy Contractors			255,680
Total Projected Expenditures for FY 2016/17			\$5,734,858
CCP Base Allocations to KCMH for FY 2016/17			\$5,258,268
Total Projected Expenditures Exceeding Allocation for FY 2016/17 <i>(*KCMH to absorb this projected expenditure cost)</i>			- \$476,590

The table above outlines KCMH’s budget justification/spending plan for FY 2016/17. KCMH has and continues to plan to absorb any expenditures exceeding allocations to provide the most comprehensive treatment services for this population, but respectfully requests consideration at any time additional funding becomes available to cover the cost increases borne as a result of these programs and services. KCMH will continue to identify ways to improve upon the programs established for the AB 109 population. Additionally, KCMH will continue to develop, implement, and monitor more meaningful data collection methodologies and maximize the human resources and funding available.

Employers' Training Resource:

Employers' Training Resource reported in FY 2013/14 that our agency was experiencing many transitions; one of them being the State of California changing our data collection system. While ETR received a waiver from the State to continue using our case management system, I-Train for the AB109 program, that waiver is expected to terminate within the next program year. ETR has learned that Ventura County's Workforce Development Agency is currently piloting their AB109 program on the State's CalJOBS system and that Kern County (ETR) is slated to be next. In an effort to prepare, ETR will make a portion of our available funds for training staff to make this transition as well as covering the cost of travel to Ventura County for said assistance.

As the landscape of workforce and economic development is evolving, ETR will take advantage of the training opportunities for staff from the California Workforce Association (CWA). CWA is offering training in relation to employment strategies for ex-offenders; training that will assist our staff to keep current with the changes in our industry related to this population. We are currently researching three (3) of the CWA's training offerings: Workforce 180: Getting Down the Rap; Digging for Gold! How to Find Hidden Assets to Employment in the Hard-To-Employ; and From Jails to Jobs! Employment success with Adults and Youth in Reentry. Our agency has asked the CWA if any of the training offerings can be performed using a webinar to circumvent the cost of staff travel or if the price of the classes can be negotiated as our agency is a member of the CWA. Currently the cost of the classes are: Workforce 180 - \$3,333; Digging for Gold! - \$3,600; and From Jails to Jobs! - \$3,600. (The cost of these classes do not include the necessary travel costs.) In the event ETR does negotiate a webinar, invitations to the training will be extended to Probation and the CBOs to help further the Strategic Plan by developing a more cohesive partnership.

Our agency would like to expand our services at the Lerdo facility for PY 2016-17. ETR began the Positive Steps - Job Readiness Workshop at the Lerdo facility on March 16, 2016, alternating presentations to the male/female populations on Wednesdays and Fridays. The workshop is four (4) weeks long and addresses resumes, master applications, personal presentation, networking and other issues affecting employment. Successful completers receive a certificate of completion, a portfolio binder, flash drive with resume and master application saved on it, and hard copies of their respective resumes. Our agency has had positive feedback regarding the classes from both Deputy Sheriffs and participants. As such, we are currently working with the Sheriff's Department - Detentions to have a full-time staff person at the Lerdo facility during the upcoming program year.

As in past years, ETR will be offering supportive services to this population. However, this year the supportive services will not go out on contract, but will be provided in-house.

Lastly, our agency will utilize funds to offer training. As many of the participants decline training or do not pass the minimum educational requirements for training, ETR would like to focus on doing more On-the-Job Training contracts with local employers.

Employers' Training Resource FY 2016/17 AB 109 Allocation

<u>Position/Item</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Cost for 1 Year</u>
Accountant 3	2	0.08	\$12,987.00
Accountant 1	1	0.04	\$3,588.78
Admin Coordinator	1	0.04	\$5,582.46
Business Manager	1	0.03	\$3,244.80
Departmental Analyst	1	0.28	\$28,750.00
Assistant CAO	1	0.04	\$6,309.68
Local Area Network Systems	1	0.01	\$1,839.76
Office Services Technician	2	0.06	\$4,851.82
Program Support Supervisor	2	0.15	\$17,403.36
Program Coordinator	1	0.08	\$9,936.76
Program Specialist II	4	2.74	\$250,459.28
Job Developer	1	0.50	\$22,110.40
Senior Office Services Specialist	3	0.14	\$9,998.56
Supervising Departmental Analyst	1	0.03	\$3,203.20
Monitors	2	0.04	\$8,392.80
Programmer II	1	0.10	\$9,986.08
Total Salaries & Benefits		4.34	\$398,644.74
Rent/Utilities			\$31,000.00
Supportive Services			\$10,000.00
Total Overhead			\$41,000.00
Staff Training/Travel			\$6,500.00
Training/OJTS			\$87,415.26
Total Training			\$93,915.26
Total Allocation			\$533,560.00

District Attorney's Office:

The District Attorney's Office has experienced a significant increase in both misdemeanor and felony jury trials. Although the total number has seemed to reach a plateau in felony cases, the misdemeanor cases continue to climb. These increases continue to put a strain on the ability of the District Attorney's Office to properly prepare each case. In having less time to prepare, some cases may not receive the attention they deserve.

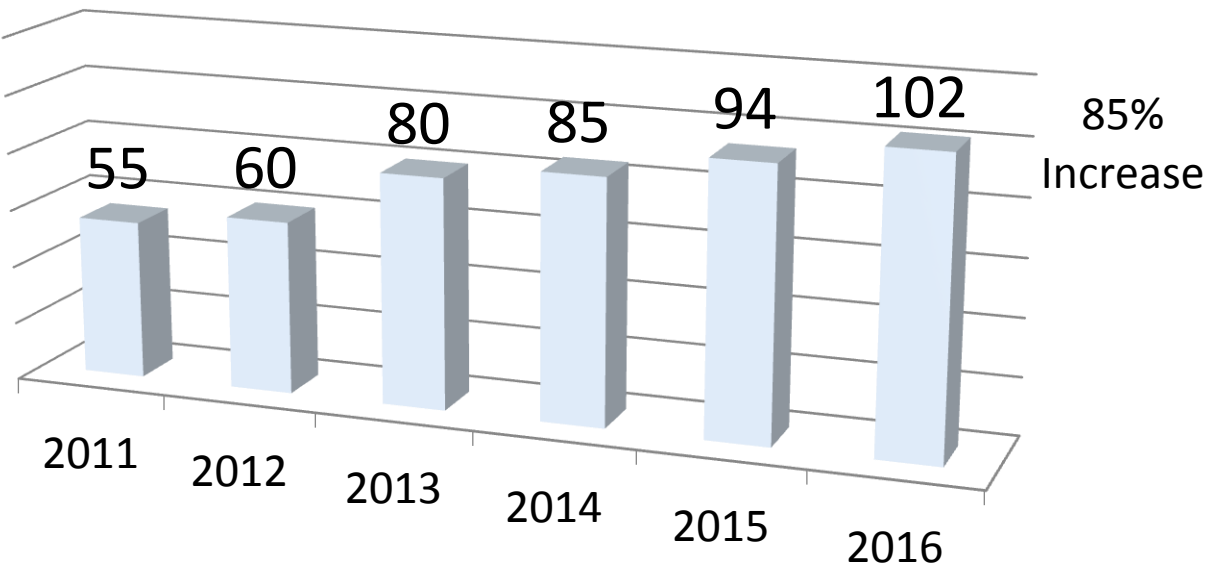
The first graph shows the increase in misdemeanor jury trials from 2011 through an estimate for 2016. The misdemeanor unit increase of 85% has continued to put a strain on the misdemeanor unit. As AB 109 and Proposition 47 shifted many cases from felony to misdemeanor, the increase in jury trials followed.

The second graph demonstrates the increase in felony jury trials from 2010 through an estimate for 2016. This 73% increase has created a tremendous workload on the already overworked trial units. The general felony unit in particular has faced the biggest increase due to AB 109 and the dramatic increase in trials reflects the added work required from the deputy district attorney's assigned to that unit.

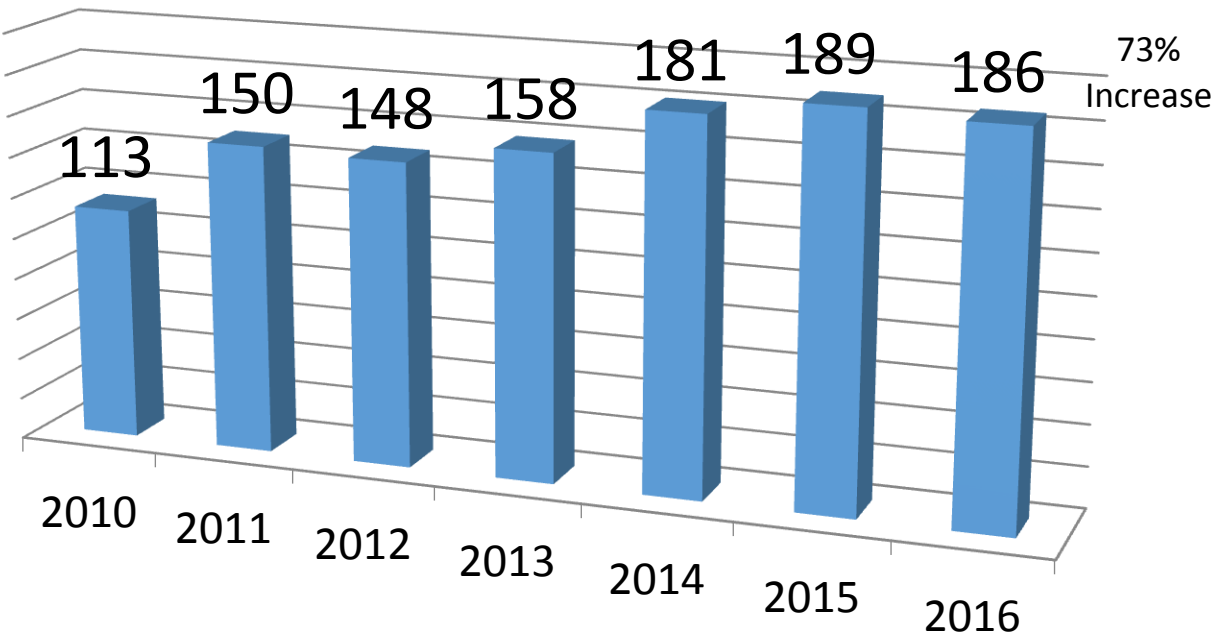
The last graph contains the number of subpoenas served by the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation. The numbers have grown almost 47% since 2011. This has created several challenges for the Bureau to manage. Estimated subpoenas served for the current year will reach almost 80,000.

The effects of AB 109 and Proposition 47 continue to manifest themselves within various areas of the District Attorney's Office. This has created a very dynamic environment in which we strive to manage and contain the increases with minimal staffing increases. Although the increased staffing from prior years has helped to address some of the changes, we continue to experience heavy workloads throughout the office which is taxing on staff and at peak times results in the use of overtime to meet legal deadlines. Increasing costs that exceed the increasing appropriations requires the District Attorney to absorb unfunded costs within the department's budget, which creates additional operational challenges to meet budget guidelines. Further gaps in funding could result in the reduction of funded positions in future years.

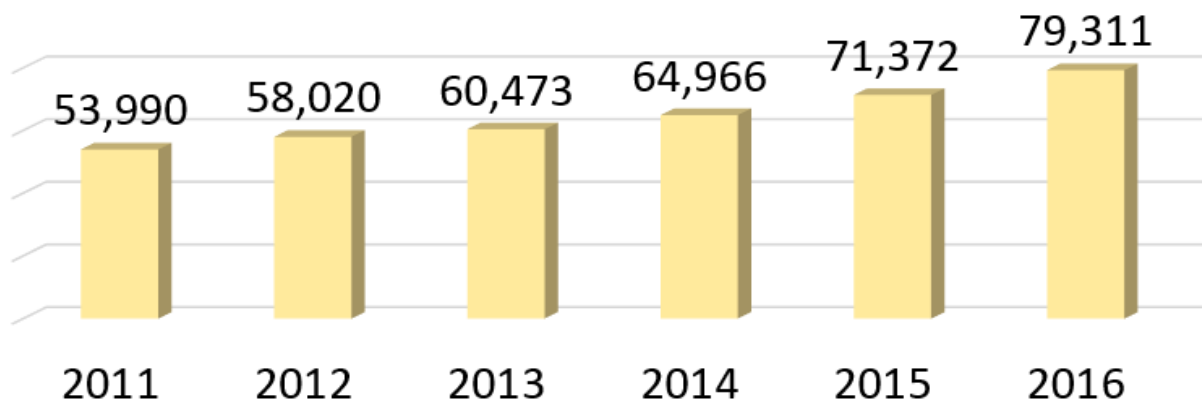
Graph 1: Misdemeanor Jury Trials



Graph 2: Felony Jury Trials



Graph 3: Subpoenas Served



The total request from the Community Corrections Partnership is \$1,666,407, which includes the continued funding of positions from the previous year. The District Attorney's proposal is to receive the same percentage of funding that was received in the previous year. As staffing and benefits costs have gone up faster than the available appropriations, the District Attorney's Office does request that when/if additional funds become available, they are considered for additional funding. This request represents the minimum amount necessary to maintain the existing level of service within the District Attorney's Office and the Kern Regional Crime Laboratory, in order to ensure the public safety needs of the citizens of Kern County are met.

District Attorney's Office FY 2016/17 AB 109 Allocation:

Position/Item	#	Salary	Benefits	Total
Deputy District Attorney IV	4	\$135,000	\$86,000	\$884,000
Legal Secretary	1	\$53,000	\$42,000	\$95,000
Office Services Technician	1	\$41,000	\$34,000	\$75,000
Criminalist	1	\$93,000	\$77,000	\$170,000
Victim/Witness Advocate	.5	\$28,500	\$22,500	\$51,000
Investigative Aide	1	\$45,000	\$40,000	\$85,000
Complaint Attorney	1	\$154,000	\$91,000	\$240,000
Total Personnel	9.5			\$1,605,000
Recurring costs, phones, computers, licensing, Internet access, cell phones, vehicles, office furniture, training, Bar dues, MCLE, office supplies, etc.				\$61,407
Total				\$1,666,407

Public Defender's Office:

Realignment has Profoundly Impacted Public Defender Workload

The overwhelming majority of criminal defendants are indigent, and the Public Defender represents the large majority of these persons. If the department is successful in challenging the government's accusations (or, for example, in succeeding in securing a misdemeanor conviction instead of a felony), resources of multiple other agencies and organizations are preserved. Further, our mandate is Constitutional and statutory. Under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, persons accused of committing crimes, who cannot afford to hire private counsel, are entitled to appointed counsel. Pursuant to California Government Code § 27706, the Public Defender is charged with representation of persons qualifying for appointed counsel.

In FY 2011/12, the year Realignment took effect, the department's workload totaled 34,923 cases. Realignment's implementation thereafter produced sharp upward spikes: Workload shot up to 40,827 cases in FY 2012/13; 44,880 in FY 2013/14; 46,166 in FY 2014/15; and projects to a new record of 46,783 in FY 2015/16. The net effect is an increased workload of nearly 34% in just four years. If there is a silver lining, it is that as the County's efforts to meet Realignment's challenges take hold, the rate of increase is de-escalating. The projected increase from FY 2014/15 to FY 2015/16 is 1.3%, and offers a glimmer of relief from the punishing previous growth rates.

The Public Defender's approved FY 2016/17 allocation equals \$831,270, or 50% of the amount appropriated to the prosecution, \$1,666,407. The amount is intended to help our department keep comparative pace with the tenacious, aggressive, determined and professional efforts of our counterparts in the Criminal Justice system, the District Attorney.

Guiding Principles of Fairness Support the Department's Allocation

Fairness and a "*balanced allocation of resources*" within the criminal justice system are recognized and operate as the controlling moral imperatives. Kern County Strategic Plan (2008), Section I, p. 5, Keeping Our Communities Safe¹; *ABA Ten Principles of a Defense Delivery System* (2002), p.3: "There should be parity of workload, salaries, and other resources (such as benefits, technology, facilities, legal research, support staff, paralegals, investigators, and access to forensic services and experts) between prosecution and public defense."

The Public Defender and the defense roles are reactive. Consequently, the impact of Realignment on the department reflects and is directly traceable to the District Attorney's work, which likewise shows sharp increases in workload. Specifically, with the exception of dependency, mental health and conservatorship work, the Public Defender's workload is a function of law enforcement activity in identifying, apprehending and prosecuting suspected offenders. As noted, while the Public

¹ https://www.co.kern.ca.us/bos/kc_strat_plan.pdf

Defender does not defend all cases the District Attorney prosecutes,² the Public Defender represents the strong majority of alleged offenders.

Moreover, while the District Attorney’s office performs certain functions with no analog to the defense (e.g., review and filing of complaints), so too the Public Defender performs work not visited on our prosecutorial counterparts. For example, lawyers with the Public Defender’s office must investigate their own cases, while law enforcement has already (and often superbly) investigated and developed the prosecution’s case. Separately, as the prosecutor relies on the police report and supplemental investigation requests, defense attorneys must suspend substantial additional time and energy in connection with interviewing every client.

Historical and Comparative Analyses Support the Department’s Allocation

Prior years’ budget and resource allocations provide historical and objective evidence regarding institutional judgments involving fairness in the funding of the defense and prosecutorial functions.

Budget Comparison (Total Appropriations)

Fiscal Year	District Attorney	Public Defender	Public Defender Budget as % of District Attorney Budget
2015-2016	\$37,106,125 ³	\$17,339,216 ⁴	46.7%
2014-2015	\$35,665,962 ⁵	\$16,645,387 ⁶	46.7%
2013-2014	\$34,441,499 ⁷	\$16,842,568 ⁸	48.9%
2012-2013	\$31,529,130 ⁹	\$15,229,863 ¹⁰	48.3%
2011-2012	\$28,425,829 ¹¹	\$13,973,886 ¹²	49.2%
2010-2011	\$28,925,968 ¹³	\$14,398,505 ¹⁴	49.8%

² Some criminal defendants possess sufficient resources to hire their own counsel and, in other cases including co-defendant cases, the Public Defender has a conflict of interest which compels appointment of alternate counsel.

³ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2015-2016, p.204 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/auditor/budget/2015-16AdoptedBudget.PDF>).

⁴ *Id.*, p. 210.

⁵ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2014-2015, p. 137 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1415/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2013-2014, p. 119 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1314/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ County of Kern Adopted Budget 2012-2013, pps. 115, 191 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1213/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

¹⁰ *Id.*, pps. 116, 199.

¹¹ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2011-2012, pps. 107, 182 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1112/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

¹² *Id.*, pps. 108, 190.

¹³ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2010-2011, pps. 103, 178 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1011/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

¹⁴ *Id.*, pps. 103, 186.

Budget Comparison (Net General Fund Cost)

Fiscal Year	District Attorney	Public Defender	Public Defender Budget as % of District Attorney Budget
2015-2016	\$18,409,077 ¹⁵	\$9,832,842 ¹⁶	53.4%
2014-2015	\$17,820,311 ¹⁷	\$9,558,264 ¹⁸	53.6%
2013-2014	\$18,468,600 ¹⁹	\$9,863,393 ²⁰	53.4%
2012-2013	\$17,196,243 ²¹	\$9,206,471 ²²	53.4%
2011-2012	\$16,900,615 ²³	\$9,065,080 ²⁴	53.6%
2010-2011	\$17,205,566 ²⁵	\$9,378,350 ²⁶	54.5%

Implementation Plan

It is not possible to precisely align or attribute a particular defendant or crime to Realignment. Consequently, the department again intends to utilize the AB 109 allocation to meet – as effectively as we can – the department’s significant Realignment driven caseload increase. Graphical depiction of the approximate/equivalent funding capacity provided by the department’s allocation is as follows:

Position Title	Number (A)	Salary (B)	Benefits (C)	Total(D) = (A)x[(B)+(C)]
Deputy Public Defender III-C	4	\$97,835	\$71,361	\$676,784
Public Defender Investigator II-C	1	\$72,895	\$56,920	\$129,815
Office Services Technician (OST-B)	1	\$31,222	\$32,792	\$64,014
Total	6			\$870,613

Material Disclosures - Consistent with Prior Year

1) Use of Funds: Pen. Code §1230(b)(3) provides in relevant part that AB 109 funds shall be used to provide supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders. The department’s intended use of the funds relies on an expansive interpretation of the statute’s language, to wit, that the legal advocacy and representation of indigent individuals in criminal

¹⁵ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2015-2016, p. 204 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/auditor/budget/2015-16AdoptedBudget.PDF>).

¹⁶ *Id.*, p. 210.

¹⁷ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2014-2015, p. 202 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1415/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

¹⁸ *Id.*, p. 208

¹⁹ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2013-2014, p. 190 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1314/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

²⁰ *Id.*, p. 198

²¹ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2012-2013, p. 191 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1213/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

²² *Id.*, p. 199.

²³ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2011-2012, p. 182 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1112/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

²⁴ *Id.*, p. 190.

²⁵ County of Kern, Adopted Budget 2010-2011, p. 178 (<http://www.co.kern.ca.us/CAO/budget/fy1011/adopt/finalbudget.pdf>).

²⁶ *Id.*, p. 186.

proceedings may be characterized as involving rehabilitative services. While noting some concern, the County Counsel previously expressed recognition that allocations to the District Attorney and Public Defender for staffing could and would have an effect on reducing recidivism and further noted that the CCP and Executive Committee determined allocations to the District Attorney and Public Defender are appropriate.

2) Supplemental versus Supplanting: Pen. Code §1233.7 provides that AB 109 monies shall be used to supplement, not supplant, any other state or county appropriation. The department is informed and believes the CAO's recommended Net General Fund Contributions are calculated without regard to whether or not departments receive an AB 109 allocation. Consequently, the department's allocation request reflects supplemental rather than supplanting funding. (Compare to a situation where the recommended contribution was reduced dollar-for-dollar based on any subsequently obtained allocation).

3) Accounting of Funds: If approved, the department intends to again apply the AB 109 funds on a pro-rata (i.e., quarterly) basis. As noted, while the department submits the caseload increase is attributable to Realignment, it is impossible to identify any particular case or alleged crime as caused by Realignment (e.g., did a defendant allegedly commit a crime because he was aware or believed, if convicted, he could not be sentenced to State Prison?)

Street Interdiction Team (SIT):

The Street Interdiction Team (SIT) is a multi-departmental law enforcement task force consisting of numerous law enforcement agencies throughout the County of Kern. SIT periodically plans and operates enforcement teams in different regional areas to address specific community needs.

Though SIT was previously functional, with the advent of AB 109, it was reactivated to address street-level crime. With the funds made available through the CCP, SIT operates in Kern County cities such as Arvin, Bakersfield, California City, Delano, McFarland, Ridgecrest, Shafter, Taft, and Tehachapi. In order to affectively address street-level crime, SIT does the following:

- Focuses on improving collaborations with law enforcement agencies throughout Kern County
- Establishes front-line operations in cities and towns throughout Kern County
- Meets on a monthly basis to discuss current AB 109 activities and impacts

Fiscal year 15/16 was an active year for SIT with a total of 14 operations in 7 cities. Cities of operation included Arvin, Bakersfield, California City, Delano, McFarland, Ridgecrest, Shafter, Taft, and Tehachapi, with some hosting multiple SIT operations throughout the year. Hosting law enforcement agencies networked with other county law enforcement agencies, and also teamed up with agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency, U.S. Marshal, and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Participating agencies that are part of the Memorandum of Understanding with the County were reimbursed for overtime in relation to AB 109 SIT operations. Outside agencies that assist SIT gladly provide assistance at no charge.

Depending on criminal activity and need, SIT teams have conducted multiple operations in a specific area over a short period of time. This has provided for a successful showing of force and cooperation throughout Kern County. SIT operations draw an assembly of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies who provide a multitude of experience, information, and resources to ensure the most effective regional policing strategies. SIT offers regional law enforcement agencies some relief in addressing AB 109 impacts and pooling resources for intelligence gathering, leveraging of resources, and agency collaboration and cooperation in tracking offenders as they move throughout Kern County and State. As a result, the decline of criminal activity has been noticeable following the utilization of these operations. In FY 2015/16, SIT operations had 261 attempted targets; 177 arrests; multiple weapons seized including guns, brass knuckles, and ammunition; varying amounts of marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, prescription drugs, and drug paraphernalia seized.

SIT continues to prove to be a needed asset for Kern County, and warrants the increased allocations seen in FY 2015/16.

Community-Based Organizations (CBO's) Program:

In FY 2012/13, the CCP allocated a total of \$983,304 to CBO's through a competitive Request for Applications (RFA) process to assist in the overall success of Realignment in Kern County. This process focused on reentry services such as residential/transitional housing, employment and educational programs, and case management services. Residential/transitional housing programs create a structured living environment for individuals reentering the community, employment and educational programs provide individuals with valuable tools to succeed in the workplace, and case management services develop and maintain case plans for individuals. In 2013, the CCP voted to extend these contracts for another two years.

In October 2015, the CCP released a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) in the amount of \$5,102,115 seeking qualified organizations to provide community-based services for male and female AB 109 individuals in Kern County. This process focused on sobriety and recover support; providing a continuum of care between in-custody services and community-based services; educational, employment, and/or vocation services; transitional housing; transportation support services; Medi-Cal/ACA enrollment assistance; and other evidence-based programs, proven practices, and/or best practices aimed at reducing recidivism.

On December 16, 2015, the CCP awarded contracts to the following organizations providing services to male and female offenders reentering the community through sober living environments, sobriety and recovery support services, and case management services:

- ❖ Cottage of Hope & Gratitude Sober Living
- ❖ Freedom House Transitional Living
- ❖ Hearthstone Community Services²⁷
- ❖ New Life Recovery and Training Center
- ❖ Positive Visions for Men, Inc.
- ❖ WestCare California, Inc.

In addition to AB 109 funding, the California State Budget Acts of 2014 and 2015 allocated a total of \$12 million to California counties to fund local Community Recidivism Reduction Grants as defined in Penal Code Section 1233.10. Kern County received a total of \$375,000 from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to fund community recidivism and crime reduction services for the adult offender population.

In order to distribute funds to the appropriate entities, a Request for Application (RFA) is prepared and distributed in September 2015. The RFA specified the County's requirements of necessary services for the applicant to provide. The funded were allocated to nongovernmental entities with a maximum of \$50,000 per entity. The County was allowed to withhold up to 5 percent of the total County allocation for administrative costs equating to \$18,750, leaving a remaining balance of \$356,250 available to award to eligible applicants.

²⁷ Hearthstone Community Service is no longer contracted with the County of Kern.

On December 16, 2015, the CCP awarded BSCC contracts to the listed organizations offering services to male and female offenders reentering the community through educational services, transitional housing, Medi-Cal/ACA enrollment assistance, mentoring, and sobriety and recover support services.

- ❖ Freedom House Transitional Living
- ❖ Garden Pathways, Inc.
- ❖ Hearthstone Community Services²⁸
- ❖ Hope Now²⁹
- ❖ Mexican American Opportunity Foundation
- ❖ Positive Visions for Men, Inc.
- ❖ Redemptive Beginnings, Inc.
- ❖ Special Treatment Education & Prevention Services, Inc.

To ensure the CBO's success in providing streamlined services, the Sheriff's Office, Probation, and Mental Health's Substance Use Disorder Division continue working in conjunction by doing the following:

- Monthly collaborative meetings
- Bi-Annual individual vendor meetings
- Monitoring data tracker elements and quarterly reporting
- CBO provider trainings
- Exchange of key information for improved offender services
- Tracking drug testing
- Encouraging CBO representatives to interview potential candidates at the Lerdo Detention Facility
- Fostering an open line of communication and addressing provider's questions, concerns, and requests as they arise

The CBO Program is designed in a way that provides flexibility to react to the needs of the community and respond under the direction of the Executive Committee. The CBOs have assisted the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, and Mental Health Department in creating and improving a continuum of care, allowing offenders to receive much needed services, and provided 48,768 bed days in CY 2015. This has saved millions of dollars in incarceration costs, and provided case management, employment and educational services to over 2,000 individuals.

The CCP continues to focus on utilizing CBOs to help offenders gain access to the services and tools they need to become productive citizens of the community. The CCP is committed to the partnership with the CBOs and together making Kern County a safer place to live.

²⁸ Hearthstone Community Service is no longer contracted with the County of Kern.

²⁹ Hope Now is no longer contracted with the County of Kern.

Contingency Funds:

The plan calls for the unallocated money, in the amount of \$50,263, to be placed in the contingency fund for unexpected expenses and/or additional items the CCP chooses to fund.

Allocation of Realignment Funds

The CCP has spent numerous hours developing a plan that addresses the pressing issues of Realignment in Kern County. In order to achieve the goals, the allocation of AB 109 funds is based on the CCP’s plan as described herein utilizing the FY 2016/17 allocation from the State of California.

The base allocation amounts for FY 2016/17 totals \$38,663,733.

FY 2016/17 Approved AB 109 Funding Allocations:

<u>Department/Entity</u>	<u>Base Allocation %</u>	<u>FY 2016/17 Base Allocation</u>
Sheriff’s Office	39.36%	\$15,218,045
Probation Department	35.65%	\$13,783,621
Mental Health & Substance Use Services & Treatment	13.60%	\$5,258,268
District Attorney’s Office	4.31%	\$1,666,407
CBO Program	2.74%	\$1,059,386
Public Defender’s Office	2.15%	\$831,270
Employers’ Training Resource	1.38%	\$533,560
Street Interdiction Team	0.68%	\$262,913
Contingency	0.13%	\$50,263
Support Staff – Personnel		\$0
Total Base Allocation	100%	\$38,663,733