

1. **PROJECT NEED.** Although it's typically serious felony crimes that grab headlines across the nation, the majority of cases that clog America's criminal courts and overwhelm its jails are misdemeanor offenses.¹ Across California, more than a million misdemeanor cases are typically filed every year.^{2,3} Due to their volume, misdemeanors demand extensive resources from all criminal legal system partners—law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, jails, and indigent defense providers and their clients, who are unable to afford to hire private attorneys. Indigent people cited and released for misdemeanors generally do not receive legal representation through the public defense system until the first court appearance, typically many months after arrest. This lack of early representation and intervention during the critical period between arrest and arraignment (in Contra Costa, an average 8.5 months⁴) gives rise to a host of grave and lasting consequences for indigent people as they try – and often fail – to navigate the criminal legal system.⁵ The first indicator of the negative consequences of this reality is the high rate of failures to appear (FTA) in court. Studies find “that many defendants fail to appear not only because they fear the consequences of [or don't understand] the legal proceedings, but also because they are unable to arrange for transportation to court, they have other, competing responsibilities...or they are disorganized, forgetting the appointment or losing critical information (e.g. citation, contact, or location).”⁶ FTA rates are higher for people of color, people charged with more than one count, and people with behavioral illnesses;⁷ according to an analysis of statistics in arraignment court in the county's eastern region, misdemeanor FTAs averaged 57% in 2015.⁸ Commonly, when a person fails to appear at arraignment, the judge issues a warrant for arrest; law enforcement eventually executes that warrant and takes the person into custody, adding

a new incident of FTA to the record and generating multiple adverse impacts that follow incarceration. Recognizing the costs, consequences, and inequities of the status quo, over the past decade Contra Costa has emerged as a leader in innovative and collaborative justice programming, especially for people with the most complex challenges, with particular focus on interventions at Sequential Intercept Model Intercepts 0 and 1.⁹ In the decade since the county adopted its first reentry strategic plan, it formed an AB109 Community Advisory Board (2012), a Pretrial Services program (2014), an Arraignment Court Early Representation program (2016), an Office of Reentry and Justice based on a model designed by community advocates (2017);¹⁰ a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (2018),¹¹ and a Racial Justice Oversight Body (2019).¹² The county established a community-based reentry center and network,¹³ a Clean Slate initiative,¹⁴ and restorative justice programs for young people¹⁵ and for adult interpersonal violence.¹⁶

The Contra Costa Public Defender's Office (CCPD) has been central to nearly all of these initiatives, including efforts to maximize the value of the state's Proposition 47 legislation: In 2016, CCPD designed and won a federal grant to launch the Misdemeanor Early Representation Program (EarlyRep), which provides affirmative outreach to indigent individuals immediately upon a citation or custodial arrest on misdemeanor or wobbler charges (including those reclassified as misdemeanors under Prop 47); after contacting the client, EarlyRep attorneys provide continuous communication (via phone and both automated and two-way texts), legal representation, assistance with court appearance plans, and pre-filing negotiation with the Office of the District Attorney (DA). In its first five years, this unique partnership of the CCPD, law enforcement agencies (LEAs),¹⁷ and the DA has gained national attention, annually serving nearly 10,000

clients¹⁸ and increasing court appearance rates by nearly 50%.¹⁹ **Proposed Population.** However, in the first years of EarlyRep, its partners soon recognized that a subset of clients required more than early representation following misdemeanor arrest: people who are frequently, deeply, and persistently involved in the criminal legal system resulting from their unmanaged, complex behavioral health conditions. This is a common reality across the nation: Arrest rates for people with mental illness are 3-4 times higher than for the larger population; for people with both a mental illness and a substance use disorder (SUD), arrest rates are 13-14 times higher than for those without either condition.²⁰ Once entangled in the criminal system, people with mental illness “tend to stay in jail longer, are less likely to secure pretrial release, less likely to be granted probation in lieu of incarceration, and more likely to be revoked on probation.”²¹ This is evident locally, as well: An analysis of people arrested in Contra Costa on Prop 47 charges confirmed the disproportionately high rates of behavioral health disorders: Of a sample of 122 people arrested at least twice on these charges in a single city in a 12-month period, 50% appeared in the county’s Homeless Management Information System as presently or recently homeless; 69.7% appeared in the county’s mental health database; and 62% had been admitted to a county provider for an SUD, averaging 3.7 admissions per client, twice the system’s average.²² Given their high rates of homelessness, behavioral health disorders, and chronic poverty, this population can find it nearly impossible to comply with judicial requirements or remedy the underlying causes of their repeated system involvement. Supporting these clients to exit and desist from involvement with the criminal system requires a holistic approach that mitigates the exacerbating tangle of illness and chaotic circumstances within a destabilizing cycle of repeated arrest.

Recognizing that EarlyRep provided an opportunity to readily identify these people, in July 2020 CCPD launched an enhancement initiative: the Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP), a collective impact effort to improve outcomes for this population. Funded by an Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant totaling \$3.1MM over 3.5 years (ending March 2023), HIP knits together a tightly integrated, multidisciplinary team of public agencies and community-based organizations. With its current six-person team (three at CCPD, three at community-based organizations), HIP provides a level of case management and coordination for indigent, public-defense clients whose complex challenges require a type of support otherwise unavailable to them: integrated case-planning and tracking; civil legal aid to remedy collateral consequences of arrest, such as employment, driver license suspension, and housing; transportation to court and other services; drop-in peer support and on-site services at the multi-agency Reentry Success Center; and a limited amount of flexible funding to increase access to housing. In less than two years since its start, and despite the concurrent emergence of the Covid-19 epidemic, HIP has served 296 unduplicated clients (118% of the project's total, three-year goal) who engage with HIP for an average of 145 days.²³ Of HIP's clients to date, 56% are male/44% female; 32% are African American (3.5 times higher than the overall population),²⁴ and 25% are Latinx. The average age is 41; 80% are currently charged with misdemeanors and 20% for felonies; and they self-report high rates of physical disability, substance use problems, and mental health issues.²⁵ According to the most recent data, an estimated 35% of HIP's clients have been either homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness at intake; 93 HIP clients to date (34%) have been referred to and received housing case management services; of these, 53 client households at risk of

homelessness remained housed after receiving intervention services (supported by an average of \$3K in housing-related flex funds); another 35 clients who were literally homeless have been permanently housed (supported by an annual average of \$7K in flex funds); and the remaining five are in the process of becoming permanently housed.²⁶ HIP's capacity to meaningfully shift not just personal circumstance but judicial outcomes is clear: To date, the rate of failure to appear (FTA) for HIP clients is only 12.33%;²⁷ further, 52% of HIP's clients have had no additional charges filed,²⁸ a remarkable finding given this population's typically high levels of persistent system involvement. Given these results, it's perhaps no surprise that a diverse set of stakeholders – including the DA, LEAs, and racial justice advocates – report high rates of satisfaction with HIP, citing strong communication and coordination, access to enhanced resources, and relationship-building as key factors.²⁹ It's evident that in the six years since Early Rep's start and the less than two years of HIP, CCPD has demonstrated the systemic and individual benefits of developing a ladder approach to foster procedural justice for thousands of indigent people arrested on misdemeanor offenses while also establishing a dedicated team to provide coordinated support to hundreds of higher-needs clients. Indeed, an initial process evaluation of HIP affirmed the value of this approach, which has enhanced inter-agency capacity and leveraged existing resources to improve outcomes for its clients.

However, in this same evaluation, HIP's partners also report concerns related to sustainability, caseloads, and scalability, specifically identifying the need to increase both staffing and services to better correspond with the size and needs of this population.³⁰ With its current funding, HIP was designed to serve 300 people over three years; it is temporarily exceeding that target by stretching available resources and juggling

unsustainable caseloads, but as it moves through its initial phase as a demonstration project, three things are clear: HIP needs to sustain beyond the expiration of its current funding (March 2023); it needs to increase staff and services to serve a greater number of people; and it must augment its approach by bolstering its dedicated housing resources. With this application, Contra Costa proposes to serve 900 people over three years, triple the current designed capacity. Of the \$5,999,999 request, 70% will be passed through to non-governmental organizations; of this, over \$2.6 million is for housing service, with particular attention to the estimated 300 homeless/risk of homeless clients.

2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT. To inform the development of this application, the County Administrator's Office (CAO) implemented a participatory, county-wide process to develop an inclusive needs-analysis and identify collective local priorities. The CAO publicly noticed and convened three public meetings, using an Explore/Design/Refine framework; to ensure transparency and shared learning, each meeting included a recap of prior discussions, illuminated ideas and questions developed outside the meetings, and reported new information emerging from continuing research. To gather additional information relevant to the larger meetings, organizational stakeholders also conducted six small-group exploratory meetings to discuss options and identify collective priorities. More than 40 people representing a wide array of constituencies and interests engaged in this process, including representatives of elected officials, public agencies (Sheriff's Office, Housing/Homeless, Alcohol and Other Drugs, Forensic Mental Health, Office of Reentry and Justice); nonprofit organizations with relevant expertise; community-driven advocacy groups (including the Racial Justice Coalition, the Safe Return Project, and the AB109 Community Advisory Board); seasoned restorative justice practitioners and

behavioral health clinicians; and justice-involved people and their family members. These weeks of work culminated in a final meeting to confirm HIP as the applicant project and to confirm its LAC, which includes criminal system agencies, behavioral health and housing agencies, community-based organizations with subject-matter expertise and local knowledge, justice-involved people, and representatives of justice advocacy and racial advocacy groups (see Attachment D). Among the LAC's members, 60% are people of color (45% African American, 10% Latinx, 5% Asian); at least 25% have direct experience with the justice system or are family members of people with histories of incarceration; and they represent all three of the major geographic regions in this large county. Upon notice of grant award, the County will convene the LAC, develop a public outreach and communications plan, and establish a schedule for public meetings, with intentional outreach to community stakeholders and advocacy groups. To ensure continuing community involvement, responsiveness, and shared learning, the LAC will meet at least quarterly at varied and accessible locations to provide project updates, identify emerging issues, make presentations to community groups (including Spanish translation as required) to ensure opportunities for community input, and produce annual reports.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

3.1. Goals, Objectives, and Impacts. In less than six years, Contra Costa's EarlyRep project has demonstrated that collaboration between public defenders and law enforcement can meaningfully reduce failures to appear for thousands of indigent people arrested on misdemeanor charges by providing immediate legal representation and procedural support. Following on that finding, HIP has rapidly demonstrated that a multidisciplinary team approach providing enhanced services for a subset of high-needs

public defense clients can markedly reduce system burdens, enhance individual outcomes, and successfully stabilize and house the most marginalized. To further leverage this partnership, Contra Costa proposes to enhance HIP's impact in three ways:

- 1) Increase HIP's **caseload capacity** to annually serve 300 indigent, mentally ill clients arrested on misdemeanors or "wobblers"³¹ (often bundled with multiple "Prop 47" charges in a single arrest), whether released, detained in custody pre-arraignment, or remanded to custody on an FTA warrant; an estimated 35% will be homeless or imminently at-risk.
- 2) Using a housing-first approach, build on rapid-stabilization and ongoing, harm-reduction, evidence-based services, annually support 100 mentally ill and homeless or imminently homeless clients to obtain or retain appropriate **housing**, including supportive harm reduction housing.
- 3) Address criminogenic needs and increase clients' **diversion** out of the criminal legal system via three avenues:
 - a. *Pre-filing/pre-arraignment diversion*: Through early, intensive, holistic service coordination and legal advocacy for HIP clients, increase the use of diversion ("no charges filed") for HIP clients;
 - b. *Diversion at arraignment*: If charges have been filed, successfully advocate for judicial diversion at arraignment (California Penal Code § 1001.95³²) by providing the District Attorney and Court with evidence of clients' improved capacities and circumstance resulting from their HIP early-intervention service plans.
 - c. For clients held *in custody pending arraignment*, develop community-based treatment plans to increase rates of release at arraignment.

3.2. Service types, sources, and method of delivery. Seeking as it does to identify and connect with as many as possible of the estimated 17,000 people arrested on misdemeanors annually in Contra Costa,³³ EarlyRep is a principal referral source for HIP. Officers of participating law enforcement agencies provide CCPD with a daily record of

EarlyRep-eligible arrests or referrals for prosecution; in turn, CCPD sends a letter explaining EarlyRep to each arrested person and maintains dedicated EarlyRep phone lines. Recognizing that many people will not receive or respond to such outreach, CCPD staff also review the jail's daily booking records and the Court's daily arraignment calendar to identify people being arraigned on EarlyRep charges. While reviewing current charges, records of arrest and prosecution (RAP sheets), and jail booking data, they flag people whose patterns of conduct indicate mental illness and substance use disorder that may require a level of care beyond legal defense. These individuals are internally referred to HIP's Legal Assistant, who conducts a standardized intake; appropriate clients are then referred to HIP's Client Services Specialist for a deeper assessment, which serves as the foundation for a client-driven, multi-service case plan that maximizes the value of HIP's established partnerships. Typically, such plans first address needs for immediate stabilization, such as food, pre-paid cell phone, medication, and appropriate shelter. Clients are typically connected to the two HIP-funded Community Services Navigators based at the Reentry Success Center (the Center). This friendly, welcoming, community-based resource serves as a physical and operational hub for HIP's clients and the Center's dozens of partners, providing peer connections, drop-in services, and scheduled meetings and groups. Open 8:30AM-8:30PM M-F, 10AM-2PM on Saturday, and offering a warm line outside of these hours, the Center deploys culturally competent, trauma-informed harm-reduction approaches and weaves multiple evidence-based modalities throughout its work (such as peer outreach and coaching, motivational interviewing and stages of change,³⁴ trauma-informed practices,³⁵ gender-responsive services, restorative groups, and pro-social community events and trips). Annually serving an estimated 600

unduplicated people, many of whom engage with the Center on a near-daily basis, the Center's staff reflect a wide range of relevant expertise and cultural competency, including bilingual/bicultural capacity and experience with behavioral illnesses; 100% of the staff have direct experience of incarceration or of a family member's incarceration. The Center's cornerstone cognitive-based program is Thinking for a Change,³⁶ augmented by additional evidence-based programs such as Seeking Safety.³⁷ Reflecting the importance of customized services that align RNR with needs, the Center's services are clustered into eight "domains"³⁸ delivered in varied forms: drop-in, one-on-one, groups, and restorative circles, and an eight-week cohort program. The Center does not impose time limits, participation conditions, or mandates such as abstinence, and it does not serve as an arm of law enforcement or the Court. Its efficacy with the HIP population is clear: Of the 108 clients referred to the Center to date, 78% enrolled and engaged in services.³⁹

Proposed Expansion. To leverage HIP's current capacities while filling identified gaps in housing access and retention, immigration-related outreach & legal defense, and behavioral health expertise, we propose to expand staff and services as follows:

Staff	Now	New	Govt.	NGO
Project Coordinator (CCPD): Project administration, finance, contracts management, eval. coordination	1		1	
Legal Assistant (CCPD): Review participant case records, intakes, case tracking & data management	1		1	
Client Services Specialist (CCPD): Conduct assessments, case management, and support to improve outcomes for clients with behavioral illnesses	1		1	

Client Services Specialist, second position in Yr. 2 for increased caseloads (CCPD): Expand case capacity to manage increased client referrals and complexity		1	1	
Service Navigators (Rubicon/the Center): Provide peer outreach and engagement, coaching, and retention	2			2
Civil Legal Attorney (Rubicon): Address collateral consequences of arrest, such as eviction defense, return of property, driver license suspension	1			1
Bilingual Civil Legal Assistant (Rubicon): Support the Civil Legal Attorney by reviewing case records, conducting intakes especially for monolingual clients		1		1
Social Worker (Hume): Provide counseling to high-acuity behavioral health clients in non-clinical settings		1		1
Housing Navigator (Hume): Cultivate landlord participation and mitigate post-placement challenges		1		1
Housing Case Manager (Hume): Provide housing triage & placement, incl. prevention & rapid rehousing		1.5		1.5
Bilingual Attorney/Immigration Specialist (IIBA): Address immigration-related issues of criminal legal contact, e.g., detention/removal, naturalization petitions		1		1
Bilingual Immigration Legal Assistant (IIBA): Gather case records, conduct intake interviews, especially with monolingual Spanish-speaking mentally ill clients		1		1

Total Staffing	6	7.5	4	9.5
	Now	New	Govt	CBO

Services

* \$987,069 for Community-Based Legal Advocacy and Drop-In Services and Support/Rubicon Programs: A current HIP partner, Rubicon would be contracted to continue and expand its services to HIP. Currently, HIP provides funding for three positions at Rubicon: 2 Community Service Navigators stationed at the Center and a Civil Legal Attorney. To this, the proposed project adds a 1 FTE bilingual Spanish/English Civil Legal Assistant to support the work of the Civil Legal Attorney. * \$586,653 for Legal Advocacy at Immigration/Criminal Legal System Intersection/IIBA: The Immigration Institute of the Bay Area (IIBA) would provide 1 FTE bilingual Attorney/Immigration Specialist to address immigration-related implications of criminal legal contact, such as ICE detention/removal, denial of naturalization petitions; and 1 FTE bilingual Legal Assistant to gather case records and conduct intake interviews, especially with monolingual Spanish-speaking clients. This would allow HIP to provide specialized legal services to indigent, mentally ill clients whose immigration status puts them at particular risk of deportation or other collateral consequences as the result of contact with the criminal legal system. * \$2,627,229 for Housing/Hume Center. HIP's current housing budget of approximately \$900,000 over 3.5 years (\$704/day) covers only the cost of master-leasing four hotel rooms per night, with a small amount of associated expenses; further, the current HIP budget does not include any dedicated housing staff. HIP partners have identified this limited housing support and expertise as HIP's biggest gap, and the effort to cobble together resources has hampered efficacy while straining partners and

clients. Of our proposed housing allocation, \$1,205,939 would add a 3.75 FTE Housing-Access Team: 1 FTE social worker with expertise in working with complexly challenged clients in non-clinical settings; 1 FTE Housing Navigator to cultivate landlord participation and mitigate post-placement challenges; 1.5 FTE Housing Case Managers to provide housing-related triage & placement, including eviction prevention and rapid rehousing; and a .25 FTE Housing Program Supervisor. Another \$1,325,290 would provide funds to stably house 300 mentally ill clients (150 homeless and 150 near-homeless) over three years, allowing time to resolve underlying legal issues, connect with appropriate treatment, and apply for public benefits and resources to enable permanent housing. It would also provide 200 nights/year of short-stay (1-3 nights) lodging for immediate, non-shelter placement, especially mentally ill people released from custody at arraignment.

Taken together, this augmented array of staffing and services would allow HIP to better leverage the system of care for mentally ill/dual diagnosis people. Establishing a dedicated Housing Team will enable better utilization of resources managed by the project's co-applicant, the county's Health, Housing, and Homeless Services department (H3), which helps coordinate homeless services with the behavioral health system, conducts street-based outreach, and provides access to the county's coordinated entry system.⁴⁰ The addition of a community-based social worker will improve access to county Behavioral Health Services, which further enhances access to the county's mental health and SUD programs. The addition of lawyers and assistants in civil and immigration-related law will allow public defenders to readily call on necessary expertise. **Multi-Disciplinary Case Coordination.** To ensure smooth and consistent operations given the proposed expansion, the HIP team will conduct a series of planning, orientations, and

onboarding meetings in the first months after grant award and will develop written protocols related to roles, authorities, and coordination. Thereafter, the entire HIP team will conduct weekly or biweekly case conferences to identify and coordinate client needs and services, consistent with the RNR framework.

4. DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION. Drs. Aili Malm and Dina Perrone, senior researchers at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), have extensive experience evaluating criminal legal programs, including the state of California's Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) pilot. Having served as evaluators for HIP to date, they will continue in this role under the proposed plan. Upon grant award, researchers and HIP leaders will develop a Local Evaluation Plan to track HIP's effectiveness and progress towards goals, assessing barriers and facilitators to program implementation, as well as perceptions of HIP amongst the target population and HIP stakeholders. The outcome evaluation will include quarterly progress reports with outputs required by the BSCC to support data-driven decision-making and LAC oversight. The final report will assess HIP's three-year methods and impacts. **Process Measures:** To assess services, the team will track relevant metrics such as the number of people per month who: a) are identified and enrolled in HIP, b) receive court date reminders, c) have case management plans based on individual assessments, and d) receive services in line with these plans. Consistent with the project's three primary goals, the team will collect data on caseloads, client criminal histories, mental health, substance use, housing status, and the use of pre-filing diversion and diversion at arraignment. **Outcome Measures:** The evaluators will track all indicators required by the BSCC: gender; race/ethnicity; age, level of education, employment, housing status, probation, parole, and PRCS status at

enrollment; and employment, housing status, and services at completion. Arrest and conviction history, participation status, and recidivism will also be included. Recidivism data will be measured via arrest, citation, and conviction date and charge for five years prior to program enrollment and for each year post enrollment. The evaluation will also track outcome indicators such as participants' court appearance rates, number bench warrants recalled without arrest, number and percentage of participants successfully linked and tracked across services in line with their case management plans, and participants' satisfaction. **Preliminary Research and Data Access Plan:** The Process Evaluation involves three components: 1) Implementation analyses of HIP's primary documents, including the grant application, annual work plans, policy documents, MOUs, and stakeholder meeting minutes and presentations. Content analysis will be used to code textual data in both development and implementation. 2) In the second component, the team will conduct interviews and focus groups with stakeholders and implementers at three months and then semiannually. 3) Transcripts and survey data will be analyzed to distill perceptions and identify obstacles/facilitators of implementation. Survey items include theoretically derived measures of program effectiveness, procedural justice, and life satisfaction as well as demographic and attitudinal data. The Outcome Evaluation will include descriptive and correlational analyses of data collected from the CCPD and other providers; and recidivism and arraignment analysis, comparing HIP clients to the system-as-usual group. This evaluation will use an equivalent-groups longitudinal quasi-experimental field trial design. CCPD will provide court and recidivism data; propensity matching will create a comparable group. The team will obtain Institutional Review Board clearance, and anonymized identification numbers will track individuals across systems.

- ¹ Jenny N. Roberts, "Why Misdemeanors Matter: Defining Effective Advocacy in the Lower Criminal Courts," UC Davis Law Review, 2011.
- ² During the Covid-19 pandemic, arrests across the state, as nationally, markedly declined. However, more than 850,000 misdemeanor arrests were conducted in 2020. Judicial Council of California, 2021 Court Statistics Report: Statewide Caseload Trends 2010-11 Through 2019-20.
- ³ Judicial Council of California, 2021 Court Statistics Report: Statewide Caseload Trends 2010-11 Through 2019-20. Available at: <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2021-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf>.
- ⁴ Source: Public Defender records and data analysis, provided via email communication, 4/28/22.
- ⁵ Also commonly referred to as the criminal justice system.
- ⁶ Alan J. Tomkins, et al., "An Experiment in the Law: Studying a Technique to Reduce Failure to Appear In Court," University of Nebraska Public Policy Center, 2010, page 2.
- ⁷ Brian H. Bornstein et al., "Reducing Courts' Failure-to-Appear Rate by Written Reminders," Faculty Publications, Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1-2013 <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1601&context=psychfacpub>
- ⁸ Source: Public Defender records and data analysis, provided via email communication, 5/1/22.
- ⁹ <https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview>
- ¹⁰ The ORJ coordinates a broad array of reentry, public safety realignment, and justice-related services and facilitates multi-stakeholder efforts to enhance policy, operational practices, and supportive services. <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/6679/Office-of-Reentry-and-Justice>.
- ¹¹ <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/6615/Juvenile-Justice-Coordinating-Council>
- ¹² See <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/6680/Racial-Justice-Oversight-Body-RJOB>
- ¹³ The collective-impact, co-located Reentry Success Center in Richmond (www.reentrysuccess.org) and the Reentry Network of Services (<https://www.healthright360.org/program/healthright360-contra-costa-reentry-network>)
- ¹⁴ <https://www.cocopublicdefenders.org/clean-slate>
- ¹⁵ <https://impactjustice.org/contracosta-becomes-4th-county-in-california-to-adopt-restorative-justice-diversion-for-youth/>
- ¹⁶ Collective Healing and Transformation (CHAT) Project, a community-based domestic violence and interpersonal violence intervention program, http://64.166.146.245/docs/2021/MXCAB/20210717_1852/46141_The%20CHAT%20Project_Measure%20X_FINAL_7-2-21.pdf
- ¹⁷ LEAs involved in EarlyRep include Antioch and Martinez Police Departments and the California Highway Patrol.
- ¹⁸ Source: Public Defender records and data analysis, provided via email communication.
- ¹⁹ Justice Management Institute, "Innovative Solutions in Public Defense," 2019, retrieved at <https://www.nlada.org/sites/default/files/nlada-contracosta.pdf>
- ²⁰ Roger K. Warren et al., "Effective Court Responses to Persons with Mental Disorders," National Center for State Courts, 2018, retrieved at https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/1582/sjc-ncsc-ebjdm-mh-11-19-18.ashx.pdf
- ²¹ Seth Prins and Laura Draper, Improving Outcomes for People with Mental Illnesses Under Community Supervision: A Guide to Research-Informed Policy and Practice, Council of State Governments, 2009, retrieved at <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/improving-outcomes-for-people-with-mental-illnesses-under-community-corrections-supervision-a-guide-to-research-informed-policy-and-practice/>
- ²² All data related to homeless and mental health services were provided in anonymized form by County Health Services' Health, Housing, and Homeless department and Alcohol and Other Drugs department, 2016.
- ²³ HIP data collected by Contra Costa Public Defender, email communication, 4/23/22.
- ²⁴ Board of State and Community Corrections, "Publicly Available Data Sets: Contra Costa County," retrieved at <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Demographic-Reference-Data-Contra-Costa.pdf>
- ²⁵ Dina Perrone and Aili Malm, project evaluators from CSULB, email communication, 4/27/22.
- ²⁶ Jenny Robbins, Chief of Programs, Health, Housing, and Homeless Services, email communication, 4/28/22.
- ²⁷ Dina Perrone and Aili Malm, project evaluators from CSULB, email communication, 4/27/22.
- ²⁸ Statistical basis provided by Contra Costa Public Defender, 142 no new charges/296 clients, email communication, 4/23/22.
- ²⁹ Dina Perrone, Carissa Ellis, and Aili Malm, "Contra Costa Holistic Intervention Partnership: Process Evaluation Part 1: The First Six Months, School of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Emergency Management, Cal State Long Beach, July 23, 2021.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Neither a felony nor a misdemeanor, a "wobbler" can be charged and sentenced as either a misdemeanor or felony.
- ³² Cal. Penal Code § 1001.9, regarding statewide procedures for operating misdemeanor diversion programs, https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=1001.9.&lawCode=PEN
- ³³ Board of State and Community Corrections, "Publicly Available Data Sets: Contra Costa County," retrieved at <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Demographic-Reference-Data-Contra-Costa.pdf>
- ³⁴ "Behavioral Change Models." Boston University Medical School, School of Public Health. Available at <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories6.html>
- ³⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Programs, <https://www.samhsa.gov/ntic/trauma-interventions>
- ³⁶ Thinking for a Change 4.0 (T4C) is an integrated cognitive behavioral change program authored by Jack Bush, Ph.D., Barry Glick, Ph.D., and Juliana Taymans, Ph.D., under a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). T4C incorporates research from cognitive restructuring theory, social skills development, and the learning and use of problem solving skills. <https://nicic.gov/t4c>
- ³⁷ "Seeking Safety: An evidence-based model for substance abuse and trauma/PTSD," <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2006-23175-007>
- ³⁸ The Center's eight domains are civil legal services (including fines & fees, court-ordered obligations, housing rights, child support), education, employment, health & wellness, housing, family support, financial planning and assistance, and public benefits & identification.
- ³⁹ Source: Pat Mims, Director of the Reentry Success Center, email communication, 4/26/22.
- ⁴⁰ Coordinated entry is the County's system for identifying and assessing unhoused persons and linking them to prevention /diversion (financial assistance or case management to stay housed), basic needs and services, emergency shelter, housing navigation, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, and warming centers.