



Committee Members:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brian Bloom (Co-Chair, District 4); <input type="checkbox"/> Juliet Leftwich (Co-Chair, District 5); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lee Davis (District 5)
ACBH Staff:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dainty Castro (<i>Administrative Liaison</i>)

Meeting called to order at **4:32 pm** by **Brian Bloom**

ITEM	DISCUSSION	DECISION/ACTION
Roll Call	Roll call completed	
Approval of Minutes	August minutes approved	
Discussion Item: Collaborative Court Presentation by Gavin O'neill & Danielle Guerry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternative court was developed for people with behavioral and drug related crimes to receive mental health treatment instead of a criminal punishment. • To be considered for the court the individual must be assessed by a trained clinician within the Office of Collaboration Court Services. • Generally, a 6-12-month program that include services such as: care managing and mental health services, progress reports to court and drug testing. If the program is successfully completed, the charges can be dismissed or reduced. • People who reside outside of Alameda County are still able to receive services through the program, with some limitations. • Veterans that are in Collaborative Veterans Court, have tremendous outcomes, and have a greater capacity for specific services that allow for reception of multiple treatments at one time. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African American men make up 11% of the population in Alameda County and 42.2% of felony arrests in the County as well. Collaborative Court services are designed to provide legal relief and treatment to such populations, and address systematic racism in the court system. • An eligibility and exclusionary criteria have been agreed upon by the D.A., Public defenders, the Judiciary, Probation, and ACBH. • The collaborative court provides money for housing, recovery, and residence for sober living for up to a year. The goal is to provide need-based services as quickly as possible. <p><u>Residential program VS. Recovery residence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A residential program has a curriculum. This program hosts group therapy sessions and on-site clinicians. This program is most similar to a city or therapeutic community. Some facilities may also accept Medical. • Recovery residence is meant for temporary sober living treatment. They have 24/7 access, host AA meetings and maintain a strict curfew. This program does not provide clinical treatments for their residents. • Collaborative Courts rely on fundraisers and donations from community-based organizations that receive clientele from the proceedings of the courts. • Collaborative Court is not for-profit, their main goal is to help the unhoused find residence and treatment for their mental health issues. 	
Public Comments	Public comment was given	
Adjournment	Adjourned at 6:02 pm	