

Dissuasion Commissions

A Tool to Address Treatment Options with People with Substance Use Disorders

Definitions

- ▶ **Legalization** - no prohibitions of any kind for drug possession or usage
- ▶ **Decriminalization** - Elimination of sanctions for drug possession as defined in criminal law; only fines, police record, and treatment requirements are imposed
 - ▶ Does not apply to manufacturing or distribution (sales)
 - ▶ Community message is still that drug use is bad for people

Purpose of Dissuasion Commissions

- ▶ **Oversee the administrative process for those cited for drug usage or possession**
- ▶ **Persons cited by law enforcement for using or possessing drugs are reported to the commission and must appear before the commission within 72 hours of the citation**
- ▶ **Goal is to remove stigma of “criminal” proceeding, and to treat addiction or unhealthy drug use as a health problem and to emphasize treatment**
- ▶ **Proceeding is more informal than a court and is confidential**

Make-up of Dissuasion Commissions

- ▶ **Three members**
 - ▶ **One person with legal background appointed by the Ministry of Justice**
 - ▶ **Two persons with medical or social services background appointed jointly by the Ministry of Health and the government coordinator of drug policy**

Dissuasion Commission Process

- ▶ If fail to appear, client is given a sanction like a fine, revocation of drivers' license or right to bear arms, or prohibition from being in a certain place or associating with certain people, loss of professional license, loss of passport
- ▶ If appears, there is a discussion about the person's background, substance use history, and family/work history
- ▶ Commission discourages drug use and discusses treatment options
- ▶ Client is allowed support by a therapist or a lawyer (lawyer required for minors)
- ▶ Sanctions issued by the commission, besides recommendations for treatment, include community service, fines, or withholding social benefits
- ▶ If a person completely ignores the recommendations, case can be referred to court, but this is rare
- ▶ Commission can suspend sanctions for compliant individuals

Other Services Available

- ▶ More school based primary prevention education
- ▶ Street outreach to drug users
- ▶ Shelters for homeless drug users
- ▶ Detoxification centers
- ▶ Methadone treatment
- ▶ Residential and outpatient treatment - counseling, groups, MAT
- ▶ Syringe exchange programs

Law Enforcement Attitudes

- ▶ Originally opposed
- ▶ Now supportive, as they can focus on trafficking rather than users
- ▶ Some beat officers are cynical about writing citations because seems futile
- ▶ Other officers write more citations because they like the treatment focus rather than criminalizing people who have addictions

Results of Decriminalization in Portugal

- ▶ Drug use has decreased in the youth population
- ▶ Small increase in drug use among adults
- ▶ Utilization of drug treatment more than doubled
- ▶ Number of new HIV infections decreased
- ▶ Percentage of newly HIV-infected individuals with IVDU background decreased
- ▶ Decrease in the number of hepatitis B and C infections
- ▶ Sharp decreases in drug related deaths
- ▶ Decrease in drug-related crime

Possible Applications in Shasta County

- ▶ Marijuana citations
- ▶ Persons arrested for being intoxicated in public
- ▶ Youth with school related drug/alcohol violations
- ▶ Other?

2011 Realignment Revenue Report to CCPEC

Fiscal Year 2015-16

Twelve Months (7/1/15 - 6/30/16)

Revenue (8/16/15 - 8/15/16)

FY 15/16 Revenue

As of: 4/7/16

CCPEC Agenda Item 3

April 20, 2016

	% per CCP Revenue Appropriations	State Revenue Projections (no growth)	County Revenue Budgeted	County Total Receipts	% Total Receipts	Balance Remaining In Projections	% Remaining Projections	Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
	100.00%	6,503,380.00	8,494,677.00	3,779,870.02	58.12%	2,723,509.98	41.88%	09/25/15	484,023.60
								10/27/15	480,393.23
								11/25/15	629,274.33
Sheriff (235)	8.82%	573,598.12	735,751.00	333,384.54	58.12%	240,213.58	41.88%	12/29/15	507,044.84
Jail (260)	21.13%	1,374,164.19	1,762,614.00	798,686.54	58.12%	575,477.66	41.88%	01/26/16	476,419.95
Work Release (246)	7.89%	513,116.68	658,073.00	298,231.74	58.12%	214,884.94	41.88%	02/24/16	756,368.64
Subtotal/Sheriff	37.84%	2,460,878.99	3,156,438.00	1,430,302.82	58.12%	1,030,576.18	41.88%	03/28/16	446,345.43
								Pending	0.00
General Asst (542)	1.69%	109,907.12	141,040.00	63,879.80	58.12%	46,027.32	41.88%	Pending	0.00
Mental Health (410)	2.09%	135,790.57	174,197.00	78,999.28	58.18%	56,791.29	41.82%	Pending	0.00
Social Svcs (501)	0.65%	42,271.97	54,650.00	24,569.16	58.12%	17,702.81	41.88%	Pending	0.00
Subtotal/HHSA	4.43%	287,969.67	369,887.00	167,448.24	58.15%	120,521.42	41.85%	Pending	0.00
									\$3,779,870.02
<i>Probation (263)</i>	<i>54.37%</i>	<i>3,535,887.71</i>	<i>4,687,310.00</i>	<i>2,055,115.33</i>	<i>58.12%</i>	<i>1,480,772.38</i>	<i>41.88%</i>	Target To Date (11 Months)	Target Monthly 541,948.33
<i>District Attorney (227)</i>	<i>0.49%</i>	<i>31,866.56</i>	<i>40,636.00</i>	<i>18,521.36</i>	<i>58.12%</i>	<i>13,345.20</i>	<i>41.88%</i>		
<i>Public Defender (207)</i>	<i>0.53%</i>	<i>34,467.91</i>	<i>45,000.00</i>	<i>20,033.31</i>	<i>58.12%</i>	<i>14,434.60</i>	<i>41.88%</i>		
<i>Probation (Reserves)</i>	<i>2.34%</i>	<i>152,309.16</i>	<i>195,406.00</i>	<i>88,448.96</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>63,860.20</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	% Target To Date (11 Months)	
Grand Total	100.00%	6,503,380.00	8,494,677.00	3,779,870.02	58.12%	2,723,509.98	41.88%	63.41%	

DA/DPD: To fund cost associated with revocation proceeding involving persons subject to state parole, pursuant to 30025 of the California Government Code.

District Attorney (227)	50.00%	102,965.50	136,180.00	43,267.59	42.02%	59,697.92	57.98%	09/25/15	11,081.09
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	102,965.50	136,180.00	43,267.59	42.02%	59,697.92	57.98%	10/27/15	10,997.97
Grand Total	100.00%	205,931.00	272,360.00	86,535.17	42.02%	119,395.83	57.98%	11/25/15	14,406.41
								12/30/15	11,608.13
								01/26/16	10,907.01
								02/24/16	17,316.07
								03/28/16	10,218.49
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00

Target Monthly 8,580.46
 Target To Date (11 Months) 94,385.04
 % Target To Date (11 Months) 0.00%

**FY 2015-16 Estimated Growth for Shasta County
AB109 Community Corrections Subaccount**

Growth Item Description	Estimated Amount for Shasta County:
2nd Strikers: Allocations to counties which sent fewer felons to prison with second-strike designations than in the previous year.	\$00.00
Felony Probation Performance: The SB 678 success data is determined by taking the annual felony probation population for a county and subtracting the number of those revoked to prison or jail. Each county's number of non-failed probationers is then calculated as a share of the number statewide, and the county receives that share of these funds.	\$264,896
Felony Probation Failure Rate Improvement: Counties that improve their felony probation failure rate from one year to the next qualify for these funds. The failure rate is determined by dividing the total felony probation population by the number revoked to prison or jail. If that rate decreases from one year to the next, then the difference between the two is multiplied by the county's total felony probation population to determine how many more people would have been revoked to prison or jail if the county had not improved its failure rate. The county's number is then calculated as a share of the total number among all counties that qualify, and the county receives that share of these funds.	\$200,927
Incarceration Reduction: Counties that send fewer felons to prison on new convictions from one year to the next qualify for these funds. The number fewer is calculated as a share of the number fewer sent from all qualifying counties statewide, and the county receives that share of these funds.	\$00.00
Incarceration per Capita: Counties that have a lower rate of incarceration per capita than the statewide rate qualify for these funds. The rate is calculated by taking the number of felon admissions for new convictions from a county and dividing it by the county's adult population (those aged 18 to 64). Then that result is multiplied by 100,000 so the numbers would be a reasonable size and not buried in decimal places. That rate is then subtracted from the statewide rate to determine how many more people would be imprisoned if the county's rate were not lower than the statewide rate. That number is compared to the total of all counties that qualify for these funds and the county receives that share of these funds.	\$00.00
Total for Shasta is 0.481432% of the Statewide Total of Funds Distributed:	\$465,823

- Amounts provided by California State Association of Counties April 5, 2016
- Descriptions are from the September 2015 Final Recommendation of the Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC) regarding distribution of AB109 funds. [http://www.counties.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/updated_final_briefing_packet - sept 2015 0.pdf](http://www.counties.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/updated_final_briefing_packet_-_sept_2015_0.pdf)

Sub-committees of this Committee could have discreet actionable items to include guiding and participating in development of the previously mentioned Criminal Justice System Master Plan.

Formal membership of this Committee can include various private entities. Potential candidates beyond those mentioned above include member(s) of the Safe City Project, Board Member of the Merchant's Crime Watch, Chamber of Commerce, and other parties of interest.

Implementation Strategy and Resource Requirements

This would be a long-standing committee that would meet regularly with Action Items and deliverable outcomes. Resources required would be Committee staff time (and potential subordinate staff time) dedicated to Committee initiatives.

Cost Impacts:

Internal costs associated with staff time.

Goal #4: To develop custody performance reporting to public safety partners on inmate population management likely impacting overall law enforcement service delivery.

Present State:

According to the 2014 CCP Realignment Plan, "Effectively administering the Public Safety Realignment Plan requires data collection and analysis. The CCP Executive Committee will regularly review data collected by each responsible department for its specific activities and report the results periodically to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors."³¹ While there are an extensive number of metrics and key performance indicators listed in the Plan, as detailed subsequently, reporting on a majority of these has not occurred formally at either the CCP or Board of Supervisors level; some key metrics are shared periodically among CCP members and with the Board and other parties, but there is a significant amount of information that is collected that is not broadly used. Much of the data is captured by the Probation Department or the Sheriff's Office in various systems such as separate Excel documents, the Jail Management System, etc.

Strengths:

The CCP has included approximately 60 custody-related performance reporting metrics and key performance indicators. Some of these are being reported upon at the CCP Executive Committee. For example, according to recent minutes and as reported by the Sheriff:

"The current population in the jail is normal, with an average daily population of 309 and a maximum of 343. There are 260 males and 49 females, 61 people sentenced and 263 unsentenced, 13 waiting to be transported to prison and 5 are waiting to be transported to state hospital. Twenty-nine are sentenced to 2-7 years and 10 sentenced for a multi-year conviction. Nineteen are housed out of county, 214 on

³¹ "Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan", *Community Correction Partnership*, 3/14, pg.15.

alternative custody, and 197 on work release. In the STEP-UP Program, they have two, Probation 21, and Shasta College has 2. 69 offenders are on GPS units.³²

Additionally, other data are periodically reported by various parties of interest to the CCP, to include the Bi/Geo Shasta Day Reporting Center's Annual Report (4/15). Moreover, the CCP reports various metrics annually to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

Improvement Needs:

Consistent with the Performance Management message discussed in **Goal #1**, effective measurement leads to effective management. Despite the numerous performance reporting metrics listed, only a small portion of these are published or reported upon formally. Indeed, it is unlikely that a number of these metrics are easily retrievable given the current state of information technology in the Custody Division and with many other public safety partners. How this information can be employed to alter approaches to arrest, incarceration, use of alternative custody programs, etc., should be considered a vital priority. And, the availability of some of these data in "real time" could prove significantly beneficial. Ongoing use of such data could help mitigate, though not eliminate, the "Catch and Release" custody environment described in the 2014-15 Grand Jury Final Report.³³

Recommended Outcomes:

CCP participants should agree upon which custody-related key performance indicators would be valuable to public safety partners based upon the variety of CCP metrics currently listed. Additional performance reporting beyond existing CCP metrics could prove valuable. For example, plans to conduct various law enforcement "sweeps" that are likely to result in bulk arrests should be consistently and formally shared with impacted public safety partners.

Implementation Strategy and Resource Requirements

The ability to implement sophisticated performance reporting is contingent upon adopting performance management techniques, identification of critical key performance indicators, and the successful implementation of integrated advanced information technology management systems. These include Jail Management Systems (JMS), Records Management Systems (RMS), and other software solutions.

The City of Redding and County are currently working jointly on upgrading their RMS/JMS/CAD through the efforts of the Integrated Public Safety Systems standing committee and others. The intention is to eventually integrate this information with the CMS and Probationary systems.

Cost Impacts:

Costs associated with the noted information technology systems have already been budgeted. Internal costs associated with staff time are necessary. Integration costs are unknown at this time.

³² April 2015 CCP Executive Committee minutes.

³³ "Shasta County Grand Jury 2014-2015 Final Report", *SCGJ*, 6/15, pg. 39.

Goal #4 Supplemental – MANAGEMENT REPORTING

The following narrative and analysis provides supplemental information and clarification for this goal.

(1) Data Tracking and Reporting.

According to the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan, the following data and outcome measures are being collected and reported on periodically to the CCP Executive Committee, Advisory Committee and the County Board of Supervisors:

Community Supervision

1. Recidivism as defined by a subsequent criminal conviction while under supervision
2. Recidivism as defined by subsequent arrests and bookings into the jail
3. The number of Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), MS, and felony offenders under supervision
4. The number of PRCS, MS, and felony offenders under supervision according to risk to reoffend level (low, moderate, high risk)
5. The number of PRCS, MS, and felony offenders projected by the State to be under supervision vs. actual
6. The number of PRCS offenders on warrant status for not reporting to the probation officer after being released from state prison
7. The number of local prison commitments receiving straight sentence time, split sentence time and straight supervision only time
8. The number of revocation hearings initiated for technical violations and/or new crime violations
9. The number of technical violations not resulting in revocations
10. The number of offenders considered homeless
11. The number of probation terminations after 6 months, 12 month or 18 months of supervision.
12. The number of successful completions of supervision

Compliance Team:

13. The number of offenders contacted during compliance team activities
14. The number and types of contacts
15. The number of offender searches

Court:

16. All data collected pursuant to Section 13155PC

Shasta County Jail:

17. The number of offenders sentenced to jail per PC 1170(h)
18. The number of offenders sentenced to jail for parole revocations
19. The number of offenders sentenced to jail for PRCS or MS revocations
20. The number of offenders sentenced to jail for flash incarcerations
21. The number of offenders sent to contract beds and lengths of stay
22. The number of offenders released to alternative custody options (HEC and Work Release)
23. The number of jail bookings as a result of parole violations vs. PRCS violations
24. The number of failure-to-appear (FTA) warrants reported by Court
25. The number of jail bookings as a result of new local charges for offenders who are on PRCS vs. parole

Work Release:

26. The number of offenders participating in work release
27. The number of offenders who violate work release
28. The number of offenders successfully completing work release

Home Electronic Confinement (HEC):

29. The number of offenders participating in HEC The number of offenders who violate HEC
30. The number of offenders successfully completing HEC

Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):

31. Number of offenders participating in SOR
32. Number of offenders who violate SOR (FTA)
33. Number of offenders successfully completing SOR
34. Number of offenders on GPS
35. Number of offenders sentenced while on SOR
36. Number of offenders released pre-arraignment

Community Corrections Center:

37. The number of offenders participating in the DRC
38. Number of offenders enrolled in Phase I, II, III, and in Aftercare
39. Number of offenders terminated from the DRC and the reason
40. Treatment outcomes for participants of the DRC

Intensive Treatment Programs and Services (within limits of current data systems):

41. The number of referrals to programs
42. The number of program completions
43. The number of program failures

44. The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type

Collaborative Courts:

45. The number of referrals to programs
46. The number of program completions
47. The number of program failures
48. The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type

The Phase Program:

49. The number of referrals to program
50. The number of program completions
51. The number of program failures
52. The number of offenders on GPS

The Step-Up Program:

53. The number of referrals to program
54. The number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate
55. The number of program failures
56. The number of offenders on GPS

Shasta's Most Wanted:

57. The number of offenders placed on the program
58. The number of offenders arrested
59. The number of offenders sentenced
60. The number of arrested offenders placed on SOR or an Alternative Custody Program
61. The number of offenders who surrender

These metrics and key performance indicators are extensive. This not only illustrates the level of detail to which information is desired to be tracked by some public safety participants, but also reflects some potentially unintended consequences given the magnitude of information.

- Much of this data is currently not available in public safety information systems but is tracked manually via spreadsheets, requiring staff time to manage such information.
- Many of the metrics are not formally reported upon (although they are captured in various kinds of databases). While this may appear initially problematic, these metrics are so voluminous that few audiences would be able to embrace any message the totality of metrics would reflect.

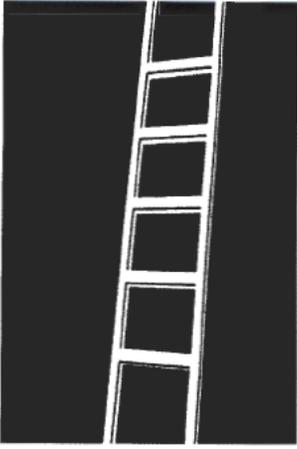
- The categorizations provided above allow for distinct and discreet reporting by various areas, and this could be accomplished and may be more informative than any “data dump.” However, the value of some of these metrics with regard to usefulness in decision-making is not clear. While tracking various metrics is interesting, it is also time consuming. A focus should be on key metrics that can be used in a broader performance management approach, and reporting these KPI and performance indicators to key decision-makers.

While it is noteworthy that Shasta County’s public safety partners wish to have detailed information and data, it is also critical to note - given the limited resources required to gather, cull, validate and use information - that metrics and key performance indicators should be identified and used with discretion; the intention should always be geared toward using information, not collecting data. As suggested, information that is tracked should be a component of a broader performance management approach, as discussed previously, and should be reported upon internally and externally with respect to performance expectations, outputs, and outcomes.

Recommendation: Revisit the CCP metrics and prioritize which data sets are of high priority in a performance management, decision-making or legislative requirement context. Identify those that need to be regularly reported to executive and policy-level decision-makers.

Recommendation: The Custody Division should select a set of these metrics which reflect information that can be used in a performance management program or are useful for key decisions, and regularly track and report these to the Sheriff’s Executive Management Team.

Recommendation: Continue to expedite the planned enhancements to jail and law enforcement information technology systems, including Computer Aided Dispatch, to facilitate information sharing among public safety partners.



OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTE

For immediate release: March 23, 2016

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Seven Pilot Programs Will Transform Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Californians into College Graduates

Nine Foundations Invest \$5.9 Million in The Opportunity Institute's Renewing Communities Initiative

An unprecedented collaboration among nine state and national foundations today announced seven grants awarded to support college education for currently and formerly incarcerated Californians enrolled in California Community Colleges and the California State University. The awardees will receive a combined total of \$5.9 million over three years to provide high-quality, in-person courses to students inside prisons and jails and to help formerly incarcerated students on college campuses transform their lives. The *Renewing Communities* project is a joint initiative of The Opportunity Institute and the Stanford Criminal Justice Center.

“Getting a college education turned my life around,” said Jared Walker, a participant in Project Rebound who served three years in state prison. A finance major, Mr. Walker is about to graduate from San Francisco State University with a 3.74 GPA and plans to work in city government. “People think I'm an exception, but I'm not. There are lots of guys just like me who are thirsty for education and would jump at the chance to do something to change their lives.”

The nine foundations are The California Endowment, The California Wellness Foundation, Roy & Patricia Disney Family Foundation, ECMC Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Heising-Simons Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Rosenberg Foundation.

“By transforming these Californians into college students and graduates, this initiative will improve public health and safety, build economic and social mobility, and make our communities safer,” said Rebecca Silbert, Senior Vice President at The Opportunity Institute.

Renewing Communities announced grant awards to the following pilot programs today:

Bakersfield College. Bakersfield College lies in Kern County, an agricultural area of the state with many prisons, a high concentration of jail inmates, and on-campus students who struggle with poverty and associated challenges. This innovative new partnership pairs Bakersfield College with two nearby prisons, the county jail, and community reentry organizations to provide in-person transferrable credit college classes to students inside prison and jail, to build a bridge from the prisons and jails to Bakersfield College, and to support justice-involved students on campus so that they can persist to an Associate’s degree.

- Cal State University Los Angeles. CSU LA will be piloting the only in-person Bachelor’s degree program in a California prison. Hundreds of students in California prisons earn AAs but this will be the first time any of them have had the opportunity to earn an in-person BA from a public university.
- Chaffey College. Chaffey College will be replicating its highly successful in-person AA degree program, now at the California Institution for Women (CIW), at the California Institution for Men (CIM) in nearby Chino. The Chaffey program, which has worked within the community college system for an unprecedented 10 years, can be a model for other community colleges located near the state’s 35 prisons. Chaffey will be covering a large portion of the staffing for the CIM program through state apportionment.
- Five Keys Charter School. Five Keys operates charter high schools inside jails and in justice-impacted neighborhoods in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties, and is expanding to additional counties in the state. More than 97% of Five Keys’ funding comes from public sources. Students who already have a high school diploma or GED, however, have been unable to receive additional educational

services from Five Keys. This grant will allow Five Keys to pilot a partnership with City College of San Francisco to build links from high school to college and to offer in-custody college courses and pathways that can be continued on the college campus when students are released. The goal is to develop a model that can be replicated in other counties in which Five Keys operates.

- San Francisco State University. SF State will be replicating its highly successful *Project Rebound* program, which has helped formerly incarcerated students enroll in SF State and persist through to a college degree for 40 years. The program will be replicated at Sacramento State, CSU Fresno, CSU Bakersfield, Cal State Fullerton, San Diego State, CSU San Bernardino, and Cal Poly Pomona. The replication is being co-funded with \$200,000 from the Office of the California State University Chancellor and expects to expand to all 23 campuses of the CSU system within three years.
- Shasta College. Shasta College is located in a rural Northern California county, two to three hours from any public four-year university. The Shasta County jail generally operates at or above capacity. For this grant, the College and the Sheriff have partnered to expand an innovative pilot program that releases students convicted of non-violent offenses from the jail and enrolls them in Shasta College programs for career certificates and degrees. The College works in partnership with the Sheriff and community organizations to support the students with their reentry needs and educational successes.
- Street Scholars. Street Scholars, a non-profit organization based at Merritt College in Alameda County, has been a successful peer-mentoring program for students under parole supervision seeking to complete their AA degree and transfer to a four-year university. Alameda County has one of the highest concentrations of formerly incarcerated people in the state, and there are four other community colleges in the district. Street Scholars will expand to the other four colleges with the goal of having all five programs self-supporting and supported by the district at the end of three years.

The *Renewing Communities* initiative required grantees to secure at least 25 percent of their funding from public sources to build long-term viability for the programs.

“This is an unprecedented coming together of private foundations, our public higher education institutions, and our criminal justice agencies to make communities across California stronger and safer by investing in student success. We believe the public-

private partnership is a model other states can adopt,” said Debbie Mukamal, executive director of the Stanford Criminal Justice Center at Stanford Law School.

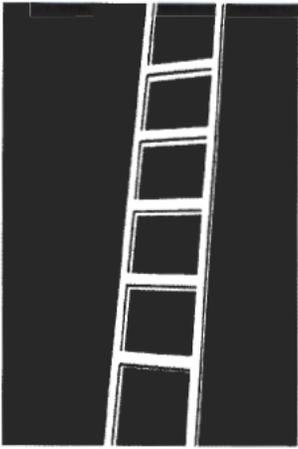
In order to build statewide success for the pilot programs and others, The Opportunity Institute will be combining the pilot funding with a larger collaborative effort to remove barriers and assist all California’s public higher education institutions in making high-quality college education available to currently and formerly incarcerated students.

An estimated 50,000 people will be released from California’s prisons in the next two years, and thousands more will be released from county jails. Without intervention, the statistics suggest that many of them will return to custody. A RAND study showed that participants in prison college programs have a 51 percent lower rate of returning to crime than those who do not participate and the odds of obtaining employment are higher for those who participate in education.

The *Renewing Communities* initiative was designed and launched after 18 months of research documented in *Degrees of Freedom: Expanding College Opportunities for Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Californians* (2015).

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The Opportunity Institute is a non-profit organization that promotes social mobility and equity by improving outcomes from early childhood through early career. We focus on education, which plays a critical role in opening opportunities, and the related social policies that make true educational opportunity possible. For more information, please visit <http://theopportunityinstitute.org/>



OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTE

Opportunity & Justice

The Opportunity & Justice Program Area builds avenues to social mobility for individuals, families and communities impacted by mass incarceration. Millions of Americans are enmeshed in the criminal justice system; half of them are parents of minor children and all of them deserve a chance to succeed. We build pathways away from criminal justice and toward educational success, career entry, and family security.

RENEWING COMMUNITIES

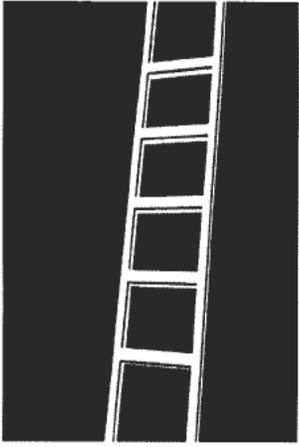
This Program Area is anchored by Renewing Communities, a four-year initiative designed to build a network of bridges from corrections to college in California. Despite the fact that higher education reduces recidivism and builds social mobility, criminal justice and higher education in the state have long operated in silos, limiting opportunities for incarcerated students and leaving formerly incarcerated students without the resources and support they often need to succeed. Renewing Communities aims to build on-ramps back onto the path to credential and career by opening college opportunities for thousands of these potential students. The initiative is a joint project with the Stanford Criminal Justice Center.

Renewing Communities relies on a two-pronged strategy: using a blend of public and private funding to foster innovation and increase the number of students served at the local level, and achieving statewide systems change through coordinated capacity building, technical assistance, and the dissemination of knowledge.

At the local level, Renewing Communities is distributing \$6 million over three years to support pilot programs throughout the state. Renewing Communities has chosen seven pilot programs for the first round of funding: Bakersfield College, Shasta College, California State University Los Angeles, Five Keys Charter School, The Gamble Institute's Street Scholars program, Shasta College, Chaffey College, and a consortium of eight California State University campuses replicating the Project Rebound program: San Francisco State, Sacramento State, San Diego State, Fresno State, CSU Bakersfield, CSU San Bernardino, Cal Poly Pomona and CSU Fullerton. The pilot sites will be testing innovations and strategies to not only make high-quality college education available for justice-involved students, but to help those students persist through to a credential or degree. [Learn more about the pilot sites here.](#)

At the state level, Renewing Communities will build capacity by developing an interconnected corps of committed educators and administrators in the pilot programs and beyond. Policy hurdles and opportunities will be identified, increasing the ability of programs to grow and continue even after the termination of private funding. By disseminating knowledge and fostering connections, the statewide campaign will strengthen the links between criminal justice and education and allow for scalability, sustainability, and expansion in the future.

Renewing Communities is supported by nine state and national foundations, including The California Endowment, The California Wellness Foundation, Roy & Patricia Disney Family Foundation, ECMC Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Heising-Simons Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Rosenberg Foundation. The initiative is based on 18 months of research, stakeholder input, and outreach conducted by the Stanford Criminal Justice Center and the Warren Institute at Berkeley Law, memorialized in *Degrees of Freedom: Expanding College Opportunities for Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Californians (2015)*. Renewing Communities is adapted from the Vera Institute of Justice's Pathways from Prison to Post-Secondary Education Project.



OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTE

Renewing Communities Year One Award Recipients

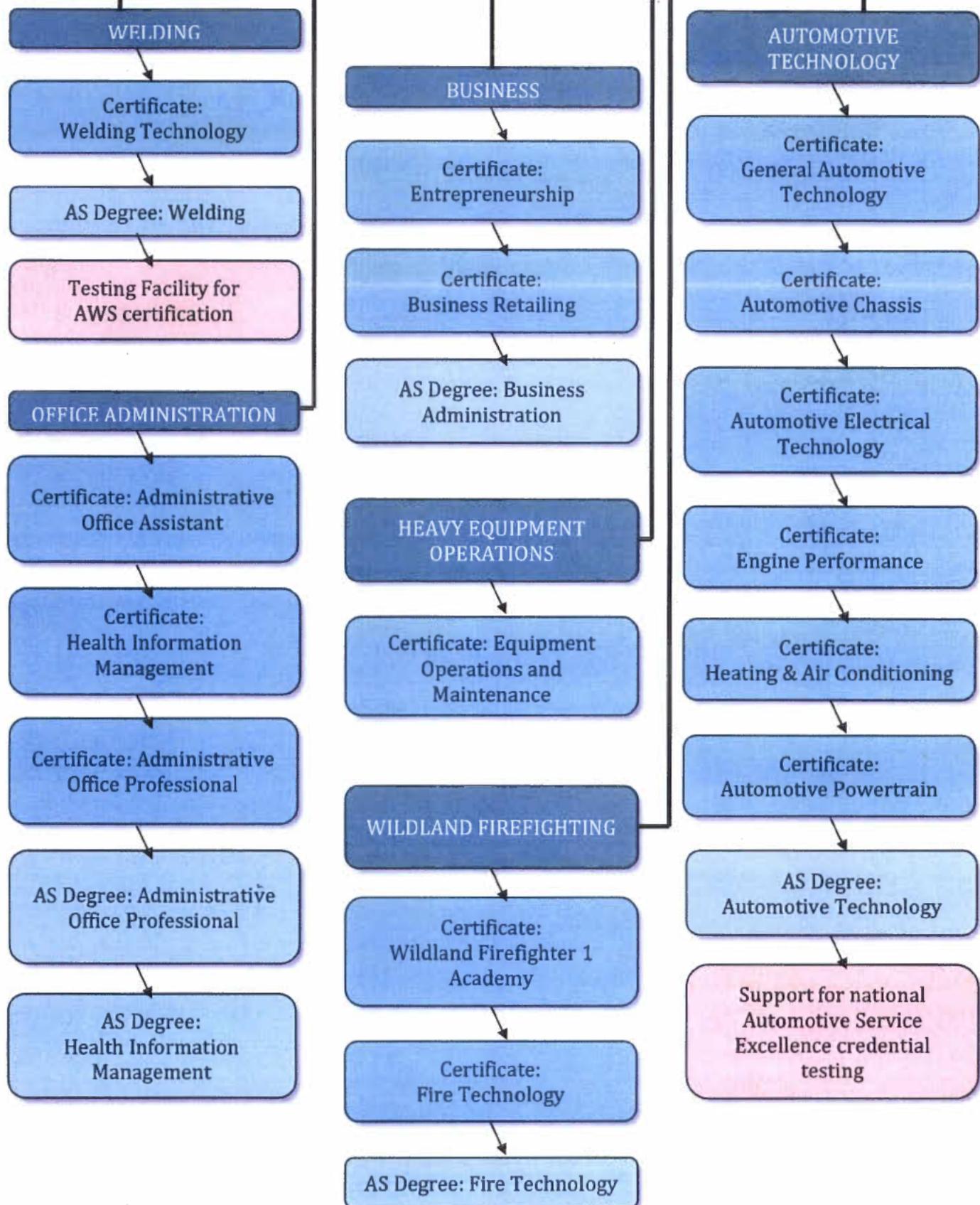
March 22, 2016 | Opportunity & Justice

- **Bakersfield College:** Bakersfield College lies in Kern County, an agricultural area of the state with many prisons, a high concentration of jail inmates, and on-campus students who struggle with poverty and associated challenges. This innovative new partnership pairs Bakersfield College with two nearby prisons, the county jail, and community reentry organizations to provide in-person transferrable credit college classes to students inside prison and jail, to build a bridge from the prisons and jails to Bakersfield College, and to support justice-involved students on campus so that they can persist to an Associate's degree. Amount: \$359,272
- **Cal State University Los Angeles:** CSU LA will be piloting the only in-person Bachelor's degree program in a California prison. Hundreds of students in California prisons earn AAs but this will be the first time any of them have had the opportunity to earn an in-person BA from a public university. Amount: \$256,984
- **Chaffey College:** Chaffey College will be replicating its highly successful in-person AA degree program, now at the California Institution for Women (CIW), at the California Institution for Men (CIM) in nearby Chino. The Chaffey program, which has worked within the community college system for an unprecedented 10 years, can be a model for other community colleges located near the state's 35 prisons. Chaffey will be covering a large portion of the staffing for the CIM program through state apportionment. Amount: \$140,000
- **Five Keys Charter School:** Five Keys operates charter high schools inside jails and in justice-impacted neighborhoods in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties,

and is expanding to additional counties in the state. More than 97% of Five Keys' funding comes from public sources. Students who already have a high school diploma or GED, however, have been unable to receive additional educational services from Five Keys. This grant will allow Five Keys to pilot a partnership with City College of San Francisco to build links from high school to college and to offer in-custody college courses and pathways that can be continued on the college campus when students are released. The goal is to develop a model that can be replicated in other counties in which Five Keys operates. Amount: \$300,000

- **San Francisco State University:** SF State will be replicating its highly successful Project Rebound program, which has helped formerly incarcerated students enroll in SF State and persist through to a college degree for 40 years. The program will be replicated at Sacramento State, CSU Fresno, CSU Bakersfield, Cal State Fullerton, San Diego State, CSU San Bernardino, and Cal Poly Pomona. The replication is being co-funded with \$200,000 from the Office of the California State University Chancellor and expects to expand to all 23 campuses of the CSU system within three years. Amount: \$500,000
- **Shasta College:** Shasta College is located in a rural Northern California county, two to three hours from any public four-year university. The Shasta County jail generally operates at or above capacity. For this grant, the College and the Sheriff have partnered to expand an innovative pilot program that releases students convicted of non-violent offenses from the jail and enrolls them in Shasta College programs for career certificates and degrees. The College works in partnership with the Sheriff and community organizations to support the students with their reentry needs and educational successes. Amount: \$215,600
- **Street Scholars:** Street Scholars, a non-profit organization based at Merritt College in Alameda County, has been a successful peer-mentoring program for students under parole supervision seeking to complete their AA degree and transfer to a four-year university. Alameda County has one of the highest concentrations of formerly incarcerated people in the state, and there are four other community colleges in the district. Street Scholars will expand to the other four colleges with the goal of having all five programs self-supporting and supported by the district at the end of three years. Amount: \$196,725

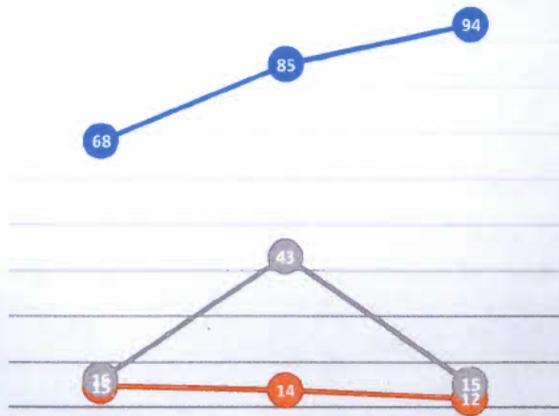
STEP - UP



Shasta College Step-Up; Grant Budget Summary

	Program Expense	Cash Match	In-kind Match
Shasta College Personnel Shasta College	90715	54526	0
Shasta County Probation 0.75FTE Case Manager Probation Dept.	59110	0	0
Good News Rescue Mission, Office Space & Furniture for Case Manager GNRM	0	0	5000
Good News Rescue Mission, Programs, soft skills workshops, GED testing, tutoring GNRM	0	0	15000
California Heritage YouthBuild Academy, online education, on-job training CHYBA	0	2000	3000
Travel, Opportunity Institute Training & Local Mileage Shasta College	3547	0	0
Supplies Shasta College	1940	0	2500
Student Meal Vouchers Shasta College	30750	0	0
Student Materials, costs/fees, drug screens Sheriff's Office	0	5000	0
Public transportation vouchers for students Shasta College	7000	5000	0
Student assistance, books, related materials Shasta College	9000	0	0
Student campus fees Shasta College	3950	0	0
Drug Test Fees (not covered by Sheriff's Office) Shasta College	1296	0	0
Shasta College EOPS Shasta College	0	0	7000
Assistive Technology, counseling, mentoring, etc Shasta College	0	0	2500
Adult education block grant Shasta College	0	0	10000
Professional development Shasta College	0	4000	3000
	207308	70526	48000

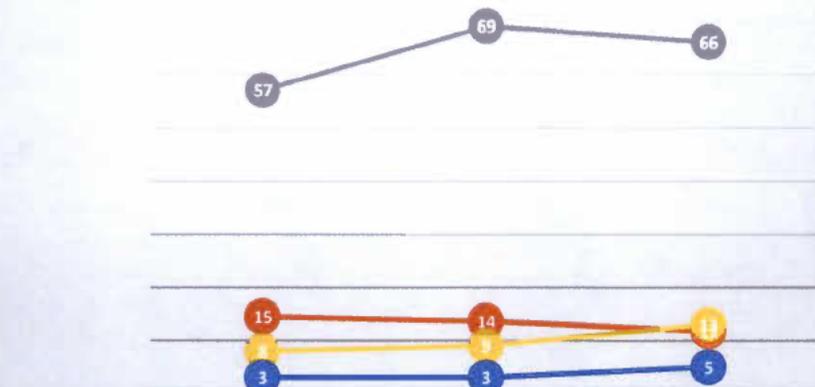
DRC Population



	Jan	Feb	March
DRC Active Count:	68	85	94
Aftercare:	15	14	12
Referrals From Probation	16	43	15

—●— DRC Active Count:
 —●— Aftercare:
 —●— Referrals From Probation

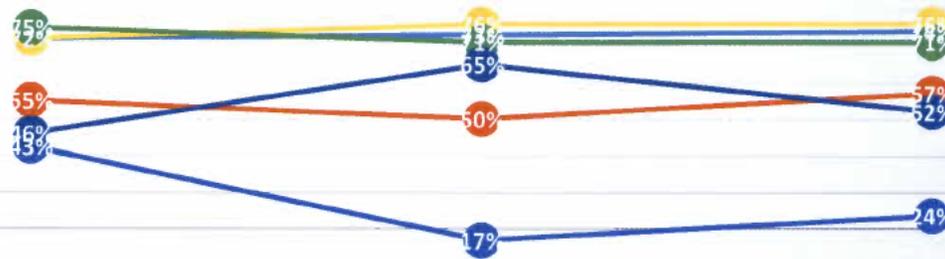
DRC Population Breakdown



	Jan	Feb	March
Aftercare:	15	14	12
Phase 1	57	69	66
Phase 2	8	9	13
Phase 3	3	3	5

—●— Aftercare:
 —●— Phase 1
 —●— Phase 2
 —●— Phase 3

Programing



	Jan	Feb	March
— Average Check-Ins:	72%	73%	74%
— Average Group Attendance:	55%	50%	57%
— Average ICBTs Attended	72%	76%	76%
— Lingers:	43%	17%	24%
— Average Employment:	75%	71%	71%
— Average Sobriety:	46%	65%	52%

—● Average Check-Ins:
 —● Average Group Attendance:
 —● Average ICBTs Attended
 —● Lingers:
 —● Average Employment:
 —● Average Sobriety:

Shasta County's DRC Bowling Night was a "huge" success....

The participants from the "DRC" and "About Time Recovery" enjoyed an evening of bowling and socializing. Its these kinds of pro-social activities that help participant's understand the importance of making time for leisure activities in recovery and how scheduling time each week for down time and making time for fun helps with stress, and in dealing with life on life's terms.

The following comment is from DRC participant, Ms. Young on her experience during bowling night: "As for myself "says, Jenette Young, "I've enjoyed making time in my recovery a fun experience and time to pay it forward." With that, going to our bowling night was a very important event to me; it showed me that socializing with people that have the same interest makes out for a fun time in a pro-social manner. It also turned out to be a helpful skill to practice. I was able to use some of the skills that I've learned here at the DRC to help me cope with my anxiety that was not appearing at first hand; yet as soon as I stepped up to throw my first bowling ball down the lane it came rushing over me like a giant wave that was waiting to take me out. I was able to "ask for help," using my "active listening" and was able to "know my feelings" and even though I may have not scored the highest score in the game, I was able to keep a winning spirit in the game.



Shasta County DRC Update

APRIL 2016

WELCOME



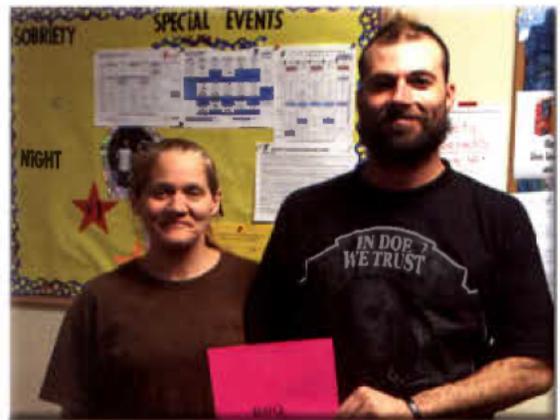
Rewarding participants for positive behavior is vital to success here at the Shasta DRC, and we are always pleased to do so. In March, we hosted our Saturday Sobriety BBQ, celebrating sobriety and encouraging pro social behavior with some delicious BBQ chicken.

In the spirit of staying inspired, two of our participants, Jenette Y. and Adrian H. started a motivational board, which they update weekly.

Seeing their embrace of our program's values is encouraging to everyone who walks through our doors.

Our Healthy Living and Eating program has taken off after getting its start from program participant Dan C. We have been holding weekly classes every Friday, sometimes inviting guest speakers to present to the group. The program has helped motivate everyone, encouraging them to seek healthy alternatives. A special thanks to Dan C. and the Shasta Family YMCA!

Regards, Susan Kane, Program Manager, Susan.Kane@bi.com



SPOTLIGHT ON... JENETTE Y.

Jenette joined our program late last year, referred by her probation officer. Encouraged by her husband and DRC program participant Adrian H., she looked to our program as a place to begin the change she sought. Coming in, she said she felt wary, but her tune quickly changed when she saw the way participants were treated. **"They don't see us as just addicts or criminals," she said. "They see us as individuals that want to change our ways. They want to help us change our thinking."** Her two favorite things are



Thinking for a Change and MRT, both of which focus on assessing choices, before- and after-the-fact. "They help us take a realistic look at our actions," said Jenette. Jenette has used our community connections wisely, including enlisting our staff to help her navigate her meetings and requirements with various counselors, both inside and outside of the walls. Not only has she been able to make it so that she is able to meet all her current commitments, but she is looking ahead. With the goal of becoming a paralegal, school is in her future, which couldn't be brighter. We are proud of you, Jenette!

NATIONAL REENTRY WEEK 2016

While GEO Care has been delivering reentry services for more than a decade, the importance of these services for offenders has gained public prominence in recent years. **The Department of Justice and Attorney General Loretta Lynch recently underscored this by announcing National Reentry Week April 24-30.** During this week, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Attorney's Offices and others will coordinate and promote various reentry events such as job fairs, mentorship programs and other community activities like the ones we organize frequently from this office. We welcome the DOJ shedding a spotlight on reentry efforts during National Reentry Week and look forward to supporting this public outreach initiative.



DID YOU KNOW?

Teaching concrete problem-solving skills is the third of the five dimensions of effective correctional treatment, all of which our program incorporates to enhance outcomes. There are two main components to teaching concrete problem-solving skills. The first is to engage offenders in activities that increase satisfaction and rewards for non-criminal pursuits. Our program managers regularly organize fun, positive activities for our participants, and our centers encourage productivity by connecting participants with job training, apprentice and volunteer opportunities. The second component of teaching concrete problem-solving skills is to help offenders develop a plan, clarify goals, generate options and alternatives, and evaluate those options. **In our program, each participant is matched with a case manager who meets with them on a weekly basis to assist in tracking and evaluating their progress, and to offer guidance as they plan for the future.** Additionally, participants role-play in increasingly difficult scenarios to develop their problem-solving skills in a wide range of situations. By teaching concrete problem-solving skills, we help participants learn how to live productively, without turning to criminal behavior as a coping mechanism.



"Did You Know?" articles are written by Mathew Abraham, Psy.D, MBA, MCAP and Director of Programs for GEO Reentry Services, Continuum of Care.