PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Meeting
Wednesday, December 19, 2018, 2:30 pm
City Hall – Caldwell Park Conference Room, Second Floor
777 Cypress Ave., Redding CA

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

1. PUBLIC COMMENT

   Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Speakers will be limited to three minutes.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

   Committee members will review and approve minutes from the June 20, 2018 meeting.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

   A report of AB 109 Public Safety Realignment revenue to date will be discussed.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

   A. CCPEC members shall provide a summary of Executive Committee activities since June 20, 2018.
   B. Committee members will review and discuss the CCP Plan, and participate in a collaborative brainstorming activity.

5. ACTION ITEMS

   Committee members will review membership applications and consider appointing a new member to replace a representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense.

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

CCP Executive	January 16, 2019	Civic Center Community Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP Executive	February 27, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP	March 13, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm

9. ADJOURN

Committee Members

Tracie Neal, Probation, Chair
Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
Mary Rickert, Shasta County Supervisor
Stephanie Bridgett, District Attorney
Bill Bateman, Public Defender
Tom Bosenko, Sheriff's Office
Roger Moore, City of Redding Police Department
Donnell Ewert, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)
Dianna Wagner, HHSA Branch Director
Melissa Janulewicz, HHSA Branch Director
Dean True, HHSA Branch Director
Judy Flores, Superintendent
Vacant position
Angela Jones, One Safe Place Executive Director

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Shasta County will make available to any member of the public who has a disability a needed modification or accommodation, including an auxiliary aid or service, in order for that person to participate in the public meeting. A person needing assistance to attend this meeting should contact Teresa Skinner at Probation at 530-245-6220 or in person or by mail at 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001, or by email to tskinner@co.shasta.ca.us at least two working days in advance. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to, interpreters, assistive listening devices, accessible seating, or documentation in an alternate format. If requested, this document and other agenda and meeting materials can be made available in an alternate format for persons with a disability who are covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Public records that relate to any of the matters on this agenda (except Closed Session items), and that have been distributed to the members of the CCP, are available for public inspection at the Shasta County Probation Department, 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001. This document and other Community Corrections Partnership documents are available online at www.co.shasta.ca.us. Questions regarding this agenda may be directed to Teresa Skinner, Senior Staff Analyst, at Probation at 530-245-6220 or by e-mail at tskinner@co.shasta.ca.us.

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee Meeting
June 20, 2018
City Hall, Caldwell Park Conference Room, Second Floor
777 Cypress Avenue, Redding, CA

MEMBERS	Title of Agency	Present	Absent
Tracie Neal	Chief Probation Officer- Chairman	X	
Melissa Fowler-Bradley	Shasta County Superior Court- A presiding judge of the superior court or designee	X	
	Shasta County Administrative Office- A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county or designee of the board of supervisors		
Stephanie Bridgett	Shasta County District Attorney		X
Bill Bateman	Shasta County Public Defender	X	
Tom Bosenko	Shasta County Sheriff	X	
Roger Moore	City of Redding Chief of Police	X	
Donnell Ewert	HHSA- The head of the county department of mental health	X	
Dianna Wagner	HHSA- The head of the county department social services	X	
Melissa Janulewicz	HHSA- The head of the county department of employment	X	
Dean True	HHSA- The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs		X
Judy Flores	Shasta County Office of Education Superintendent - The head of the county office of education		X
Tom Wright	Wright Education Services- A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense		X
Angela Jones	One Safe Place- An individual who represents the interest of victims		X

Attendees:
Elaine Grossman, Terri Howat – **Shasta County Administrative Office**
Chelsey Chappelle, Ruby Fierro, Erin Ceccarelli, Teresa Skinner – **Shasta County Probation Department**
Tonya Clarke, Jon VanFossan – **Shasta County Health & Human Services Agency (HHSA)**
Ben Hanna – **Shasta County District Attorney**
Christine Wright – **Wright Education Services**
Brian Muir – **Shasta County Auditor-Controller**
Jennifer Cross – **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)/Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)**

Danielle Gehrung, Amanda Owens – **Shasta County Day Reporting Center**
Jackie Durant – **HOPE City Redding**
Steven Kohn, Jo Campbell, Robert Wharton, Dale ~~Paul~~ Ball – **Member of the Public**

Meeting Overview

The meeting was called to order at 2:34 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

Robert Wharton stated that when medically assisted treatment is discussed, he would like to know why it hasn't been implemented, the obstacles, and the costs.

Dale ~~Paul~~ Ball stated that the Committee needed to read the Grand Jury report and make changes.

Jackie Durant commented on an adult restorative justice program in Yolo County that has been in operation for 3 years. She shared a program report which included statistical data, recidivism rates, and noted the program is for first time offenders.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Confirmed a quorum was present.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley moved to approve the meeting minutes. Donnell Ewert seconded the motion. Tom Bosenko noted a typo on page 3 that needed to be corrected. Motion Passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes, 1 Abstention (Bill Bateman).

Financial Report

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Revenue

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 17/18 Revenue* handout and stated that the 9th payment was received and revenues are above target for the year.

Announcements and General Discussion

Executive Committee Activity

Tracie Neal discussed the Executive Committee Activity since March 21, 2018. She stated in April they received a presentation on the Partnership Health Plan Substance Abuse Treatment Program and Veteran Outreach Services with Nikki Balboa. The veterans' services conversation was continued in May. Also in April, a presentation was provided on the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)/California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (CDCR) video pilot, and there was a Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) funding request that was approved.

HHSA Regional Services Housing Update

for Shasta County

Melissa Janulewicz gave a presentation on the HHSA Regional Services Housing Update. She passed out a handout. She stated that it was a 2018 point in time survey with an 8% overall increase in homelessness, an 11.4% decrease in homeless children, a 12% increase in chronic homelessness, and a 24.7% decrease in homeless veterans. She stated that it is a good survey, but it is not comprehensive. She stated that there has been an increase in homelessness in California and in Shasta County, but a decrease nationwide. She broke down the statistics with the following populations: Veterans, Mental Illness, Substance Abuse, and Domestic Violence. Amanda Owens asked if the Domestic Violence population was individuals running from a perpetrator or someone who is homeless due to a restraining order. Melissa Janulewicz stated that they did not ask that much detail. Robert Wharton asked if the demographics could be broken down by gender. Melissa Janulewicz stated that she didn't have that slide with her, but it is available. Dale ~~Paul~~ Ball stated that he had seen an increase in homeless women and children while conducting the survey. Robert Wharton asked about the services in place to help children. Melissa Janulewicz stated that some do not qualify for services and that she would talk about it more in the resource section later. She continued by breaking down homelessness by age. She stated that the majority are over the age of 24. She stated that 28 households were surveyed that had children under the age of 18, which was 4.7%. She continued by discussing available beds, stating that RR stood for Rapid Rehousing, ES for Emergency Shelter, PSH for Permanent Supportive Housing, and TH for Transitional Housing. Steve Kohn commented that the big differences have to do with substance abuse.

Melissa Janulewicz continued with Fair Market Rents. She stated that SSI has not kept pace with rising costs of rent. She stated that rent has increased, earned income did not keep pace, and public assistance decreased. She continued with housing structures stating that within the current market, 3 bedrooms+ are available, but unaffordable for those on assistance. She presented on the reduction of new construction, noting the impact of the recession and changes in building codes. She continued by talking about community partners and housing resources. Steve Kohn asked if single-room occupancies were included in the presentation. Melissa Janulewicz stated that they were not counted. She continued with the HHSA housing timeline. She said FaST stood for Family Stabilization, ESG stood for Emergency Solution Grant, and HDAP stood for Housing Disability Advocacy Program. She continued with the Continuum of Care stating that it included the seven counties in the North State and involved coordinated entry with a similar screening tool. She stated that HMIS stood for Homeless Management Information System. She concluded by stating that ~~they~~ the Continuum of Care are working to finalize a strategic plan.

Tracie Neal asked if there was any data prior to 2013 for the third chart. Melissa Janulewicz stated that it's possible that People of Progress could have that data, but that she wasn't sure if it went back much further than what was presented. Dale ~~Paul~~ Ball stated that the definition of homelessness keeps changing making it challenging to track trends from year to year. Tracie Neal stated that it would be interesting to see the trend before realignment. Donnell Ewert stated that it hasn't changed much.

Bill Bateman asked what the cost of the programs are per Fiscal Year. Melissa Janulewicz stated that allocations for CalWorks was $900k and $166k for housing disability. Bill Bateman asked how the allocations were divided. Melissa Janulewicz stated that there are funding source requirements.

Medically Assisted Treatment of Offenders in the Shasta County Jail

Donnell Ewert stated that in regards to medically assisted treatment (MAT) in custody, there have been logistical problems and financial considerations not included with the agreement with California Forensic Medical Group (CMFG). Meetings continue to occur to discuss the challenges and how to overcome them. He stated that Aegis has a grant from the Department of Healthcare Services to provide a "hub and spoke" model for MAT He stated that they have had conversations with the jail to have a spoke in the jail, and there is a memo from the Department of Healthcare Services stating that it is allowable.

Tom Bosenko stated that they would need to have prescriptions for those needing medically assisted treatment, the jail is not a treatment facility, the doctors would need a special certificate to prescribe the medication, and they would need to develop a warm handoff to rehabilitative programs and services. Tom discussed the concept of a sobering center/cell concept.

Robert Wharton asked if own recognizance could have a reasonable condition attached to not let them go unless they have someone to "catch" them when they come out. Tom Bosenko stated that staff wouldn't have the authority for that and that it would have to come from the courts. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that the courts are doing that anyway if the individual is held until arraignment. She stated that the problem is when they cannot be held until arraignment. Robert Wharton asked if they could be considered a danger to themselves in the probable cause. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that they used to have that with PSOR, but the grant ended. She stated that part of the problem was that too many FTA's precluded release under the penal code. Robert Wharton stated that those individuals released are higher risk to overdose. Donnell Ewert agreed and discussed tolerance levels.

Donnell mention Dianna Wagner's efforts in pursuing a SAMHSA grant for MAT for youth, ages 16-25.

Tracie Neal asked what the next steps are and where our focus should be. Donnell Ewert stated that Aegis has a lot of spokes and is feeling overwhelmed, but he is trying to persuade them to do one more. He stated that they are waiting to hear on the SAMHSA grant. They have had one meeting with CFMG and they do not currently have a physician onboard. It would be an agreement between Aegis and CFMG. He stated that Aegis would also need to find a local prescribing physician.

Tom Bosenko asked if Donnell needed stats on jail medically assisted treatment. Melissa Fowler-Bradley asked how they would find those numbers. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be through CMFG interaction, medical screenings and at intake. Tom will send the data to Donnell. Tracie Neal stated that they could make MAT a future agenda item.

Probation Update

Tracie Neal stated that probation has been reviewing a handful of data measures on the adult population and wanted to share some measures with the group. One of the measures includes cost

of supervision. The question has come up, what does it cost to supervise an offender. The cost of offender in 2016/17 for Probation to supervise with treatment services was $1,902.13 per offender per year; without treatment, it is $1,304.69. Erin Ceccarelli stated that she came to those numbers by pulling the cost center and removing the treatment costs. She stated that it is an average per offender.

Tracie Neal stated that the PATH housing program, a contract with NVCSS, provides workshops and housing support to offenders. The program is a CCP funded program. Since the inception to the end of fiscal year 2016/17 the program cost has been $680k; projected costs for fiscal year 2017/18 is $254k, for a total of $934k. She stated that they have had a total of 565, and have housed 228 over the course of the program for 6 months or longer. Six of those housed individuals returned to state prison on a new conviction; 91 completed supervision; 97 are on active supervision and we are looking to see where they are today.

Chelsey Chappelle distributed the *Probation Terminations* handout and clarified the definitions of "successful" and "terminated." Tom Bosenko asked if the definition of a termination has changed over the years. Tracie Neal stated that she did not think that the practice has changed. Chelsey Chappelle stated that the definitions of terminations were updated a few years back after Tracie became the CPO to reflect the performance of those under supervision. These changes reflect that those who "successfully" complete probation have met required standards of supervision, to include complying with terms of supervision, treatment and other factors such as restitution payments. "Terminated" offenders do not meet either the "successful" or "unsuccessful" categories and are often those who are moderately compliant yet tend not to take advantage of the treatment options. Donnell Ewert asked how the "unsuccessful" category worked. Chelsey Chappelle stated the "unsuccessful" category involves those with new convictions close to the termination date or sentences to state or local custody as a result of new law violations or violations of terms and conditions and the majority of our "unsuccessful" offenders are reincarcerated. Donnell Ewert asked what happens when the term ends and they haven't done everything that you want them to do. Tracie Neal stated that there are a number of things that they can do including arrest and/or violations. Tom Bosenko asked if they would do flash incarcerations. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they would not use flash incarceration for those close to termination. Donnell Ewert asked what the "termination" category go on to do. Tracie Neal stated that some of them reoffend. Chelsey Chappelle stated that if they reoffend they may re-enter the probation system. Donnell Ewert asked what percentage of offenders are on a second or greater term of probation. Chelsey Chappelle stated that IJS might be able to run them a report. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that they would want to specify who was placed on probation prior to AB109 and that so many things have happened that changed everything. Tracie Neal agreed and stated that they have been trying to establish benchmarks, but legislation keeps changing. Donnell Ewert suggested a stacked bar graph as a potential way to present the information.

Tracie Neal provided a handout and gave an overview of the SOR program and stated that they have had 929 participants from fiscal year 2013/14 to the end of fiscal year 2016/17, with an average cost of $2,315.81. The goal of the program is to get people to sentencing, some are on GPS. She stated that Probation has staff at the jail completing assessments and making recommendations to the court; and that they have probation officers at the CCC to provide supervision. Tracie Neal stated that a benefit of SOR is that if there is an individual in the jail and

appropriate for the program, we can get them onto the program thus freeing up jail bed space. Tom Bosenko stated that many offenders can be too high risk for the program and then the court makes the release decision to place them on GPS. Tracie Neal stated that they use the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to assess the offenders risk level. Ben Hanna stated that the judge uses the information to make a decision for the SOR terms and conditions. Bill Bateman stated that SOR is a mechanism for those who pose a greater risk to Fail to Appear (FTA). Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that there is a growing population of FTAs and that the jail cannot impose conditions but the court and probation can. It was agreed the program plays an important role in our system. Tom noted the role of the public defender social workers with defendant's pre-sentence.
The probation data sheet is available with the handouts.

CCP Membership

Tracie Neal described the vacant position and parameters. She stated that Tom Wright is retiring and submitted a letter, and is recommending Christy Wright to fill his seat. She acknowledged that Christy is out of town and could not be in attendance at the meeting. She stated that there has also been a nomination received for Jackie Durant. Donnell Ewert asked if they were voting on a new member. Tracie Neal stated that they were going to take nominations and list it as an action item for the next advisory committee meeting. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be good to have a resume or a bio for more information on the nominees. Tracie Neal asked who else they should reach out to. She stated that there are lots of individuals that could fill the vacancy. Discussion on how we should proceed. Advertisement was discussed. Tracie indicated she would consult with county counsel about advertisement. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be good to solicit and cast a broader net. Tracie indicated she would reach out to those committee members that have missed several meetings to determine if they are still interested in serving on the committee.

<u>Action Items</u>

There were no action items.

<u>Operational Updates</u>

Danielle Gehrung stated that there was going to be a transition celebration on July 26th. Initiations were passed out.

Tom Bosenko gave an update on plans for the jail structure changes. He stated it would be $1 million for the addition of 60 beds and the additional showers. He stated that if the new courthouse is still in the state budget, they could convert courtrooms 1 and 2 for additional beds or programming space. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that the new courthouse is in the budget and will be completed in February 2021. Tom Bosenko wanted to correct miss-information given by the media, he stated that the Alameda County bed rate is based on the number of inmates and classification and is about $120 to $150 per day. His office is conducting further research to determine if they want to contract with them for out of county beds. They have a new alternative custody/work release building. He stated that there would be a Public Safety meeting on June 26th at 5 pm. Tom provided compliance data for January thru May 2018. He stated that the average

daily population was at 92.13% and provided a custody breakdown and noted an uptick in probation violations. Tracie Neal asked for an additional breakdown of that statistic. Chelsey Chappelle asked how many offenders on Work Release were serving their "custody portion" of their Mandatory Supervision sentence. Chelsey Chappelle went on to clarify that she is inquiring because probation is not supervising these offenders while they are serving the custody portion of their sentence. Tom Bosenko said that he would look into finding out this information.

Roger Moore stated that City of Redding arrests are at over 10,000 a year with over 100,000 calls for service. He stated that 867 are repeat arrests, and that 380 of them have been arrested 6 times or more. He stated that they are still down six officers, but that they are sending people to the academy. He stated that the City Council was closing down South City park. Tracie Neal asked what the population of the park was. Roger Moore stated that they were transients, mental health patients, and drug users. Tom Bosenko stated that people were coming from other counties.

Jon VanFossan introduced Tonya Clark, the new drug and alcohol counselor at the CCC.

Melissa Janulewicz stated that HHSA is working to enhance employment services for Probation.

Input for next agenda

Tracie Neal stated that in July they would be discussing the DRC Annual report, Cost/Benefit of recidivism, Housing, Moral Reconation Therapy, and Growth dollars.

Donnell Ewert stated that he would like to discuss jail diversion for substance use disorders or mental illness.

Meeting Schedules

Tracie Neal stated that the next meeting will be an Executive Committee meeting on July 18th at City Hall in the Caldwell Park Conference Room.

Adjourn

Tom Bosenko motioned to adjourn. Roger Moore seconded the motion. Motion passed: 8 Ayes, 0 Noes.

Meeting adjourned 4:46 p.m.

DRAFT

2011 Realignment Revenue Report

Fiscal Year 2018-19 (Twelve Months 7/1/18 - 6/30/19)

Revenue Time Period (8/16/18 - 8/15/19)

FY 18-19
New Revenue
As of 12/14/18

CCP Agenda Item 3
December 19, 2018

	% per CCP Revenue Appropriations	CSAC 10/9/18 State Revenue Estimate (no growth)	Budgeted Revenue w/growth	County Total Receipts	% Total Receipts	Balance Remaining In Projections	% Remaining Projections
	100.00%	8,044,009.78	8,277,055.00	2,108,382.17	26.21%	5,935,627.61	73.79%
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	108,792.52	26.21%	306,278.38	73.79%
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	648,749.19	26.21%	1,826,392.62	73.79%
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	107,527.49	26.21%	302,717.01	73.79%
Subtotal/Sheriff	*41.03%*	*3,300,457.21*	*3,335,736.00*	*865,069.20*	*26.21%*	*2,435,388.01*	*73.79%*
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	10,963.59	26.21%	30,865.26	73.79%
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	36,685.85	26.21%	103,279.92	73.79%
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	8,011.85	26.21%	22,555.38	73.79%
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.64%*	*212,361.86*	*214,186.00*	*55,661.29*	*26.21%*	*156,700.57*	*73.79%*
Probation (263)	*46.54%*	3,743,682.15	*4,128,568.00*	*981,241.06*	*26.21%*	*2,762,441.09*	*73.79%*
District Attorney (227)	*2.62%*	*210,753.06*	*236,271.00*	*55,239.61*	*26.21%*	*155,513.44*	*73.79%*
Victim Witness (256)	*2.32%*	*186,621.03*	*188,629.00*	*48,914.47*	*26.21%*	*137,706.56*	*73.79%*
Public Defender (207)	*1.85%*	*148,814.18*	*173,665.00*	*39,005.07*	*26.21%*	*109,809.11*	*73.79%*
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*241,320.29*	*Included w/Prob*	*63,251.47*	*26.21%*	*178,068.83*	*73.79%*
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,044,009.78**	**8,277,055.00**	**2,108,382.17**	**26.21%**	**5,935,627.61**	**73.79%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	640,441.25
10/26/18	625,644.89
11/27/18	842,296.03
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$2,108,382.17

Target To Date (3 Months)	Target Monthly
2,011,002.45	670,334.15

% Target To Date (3 Months)
104.84%

DA/PD: 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%	161,513.00	161,513.00	41,264.92	25.55%	120,248.08	74.45%
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	161,513.00	161,513.00	41,264.92	25.55%	120,248.08	74.45%
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***323,026.00***	**323,026.00**	**82,529.84**	**25.55%**	**240,496.16**	**74.45%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	25,069.23
10/26/18	24,490.04
11/27/18	32,970.57
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$82,529.84

[State figures subject to change.]
[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

Target Monthly	Target To Date (3 Months)	% Target To Date (3 Months)
26,918.83	80,756.50	102.20%

SHASTA COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

PLAN

Executive Committee of the
Community Corrections Partnership
Tracie Neal, Interim Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Tom Bosenko, Sheriff-Coroner
Stephen S. Carlton, District Attorney
Jeffrey E. Gorder, Public Defender
Donnell Ewert, Director of Health & Human Services Agency
Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California - County of Shasta
Robert F. Paoletti, Chief of Police, City of Redding

Revised March 5, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 28, 2011, the California Legislature passed a budget that implemented the Public Safety Realignment Act. Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and its subsequent trailer bill AB 117 transferred responsibility for supervising certain low-level offenders released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began October 1, 2011.

AB 109 and AB 117 designated the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) as the oversight entity. The CCP was tasked with the responsibility of developing a Plan to address the supervision, incarceration, revocation hearing, and service needs of this population for recommendation to the County Board of Supervisors.

On September 27, 2011, Shasta County's Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan 2011 was approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote. A year later the Plan was updated and approved by the Board on October 2, 2012. The current Plan, with its few modifications, will represent the ongoing Plan. It will only be returned to the Board of Supervisors for approval when significant modifications are necessary.

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan 2011 focused on three distinct strategies: Supervision; Custody and Custody Alternatives; and Assessments, Programs, and Services. This Public Safety Realignment Plan continues with the same three strategies. The current Plan supports the need to continue with a balanced approach, validated by research and experience.

Supervision of the offenders will continue to be provided by Probation Department staff. In addition, a Compliance Team of local law-enforcement partners will continue to make regular face-to-face contacts with non-compliant offenders.

Custody and Custody Alternatives will continue to be addressed in the Plan with the goal to expand custody capacity. Opening the third floor of the jail was accomplished in July of 2012. The Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/Global Positioning Surveillance (GPS) and Work Release Programs were expanded in 2012/2013. A Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) Program was added in March of 2013 for greater accountability prior to sentencing. The Step-Up Program and the Phase Program were added in 2013 as a custody alternative for those offenders eligible for a community based sentence. Shasta's Most Wanted was added in 2013 to address the increasing court failure to appear issue.

Assessment, Programs and Services will continue its focus on the Community Corrections Center that provides assessment and day reporting functions. The Assessment Center provides a safe and secure environment where a thorough assessment of offender needs, enhanced supervision and some identified services are provided for offenders. Co-locating the Day Reporting Center with the Assessment Center activities allows the offender population to access a variety of resources at one location. Contracting with service providers in the community has continued and in 2014 the emphasis will be placed on program fidelity. Two

collaborative courts, the Behavioral Health Court and the Re-Entry Court, were implemented in January 2014, allowing specialized treatment and intensive supervision of identified offenders.

The CCP Executive Committee continues to be committed to the strategies outlined in the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan to ensure services provided to the offender population will maximize the safety of our communities and are consistent with the intent of legislation.

On behalf of all involved in the development of this Plan, we request your continued support.

Executive Committee
Community Corrections Partnership

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- Average daily population (ADP) means average daily population of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria.

- Assembly Bill (AB) 109 means the legislation that implemented the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 that transfers the supervision, incarceration, the revocation hearing process and jurisdiction of certain offenders to counties.

- Assembly Bill (AB) 117 means the legislation that implemented revisions to the (CCP) Executive Committee that was originally established in AB 109. AB 117 requires the CCP to prepare a county implementation plan to meet the goals of the Public Safety Realignment. The seven-member CCP Executive Committee, as provided in AB 117, is comprised of the following: Chief Probation Officer (Chair), Presiding Judge (or designee), District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, a Chief of Police, and the head of either the County Department of Social Services, Mental Health, or Alcohol and Drug Services (as designated by the Board of Supervisors). Under AB 117, the CCP develops an Implementation Plan and the Executive Committee votes to approve the Plan and submits it to the Board of Supervisors. The Plan is deemed accepted unless the Board of Supervisors votes by a 4/5 vote to reject the Plan and send it back to the CCP.

- Collaborative Courts are problem solving courts that combine judicial supervision with rehabilitation services that are rigorously monitored and focused on recovery to reduce recidivism and improve offender outcomes.

- Community Corrections Center (CCC) means a location for offenders to report in order to be assessed for risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, to attend treatment/rehabilitation programs and to be monitored while on supervision. *(See Day Reporting Center below)*

  This co-located center is a cornerstone of the Public Safety Realignment Plan where assessments, community services, intensive programming, and supervision can occur in a coordinated fashion. The CCC includes, at a minimum, assessments of criminogenic and other needs, and provides cognitive-behavioral therapy (individual and group), eligibility and employment services, housing assistance, and referrals to other community resources or service providers. The CCC combines supervision with evidence-based programming and treatment to facilitate successful reentry into the community after incarceration and reduce offender recidivism. The CCC was developed with a combination of county workers, contracted service providers, and co-located community staff. In addition to Probation Employees, a Mental Health Clinician, an Eligibility Worker, a Job Developer, an Employment and Training Worker, and a Housing Coordinator are assigned to the CCC. Other contracted service providers and community agencies that can assist in meeting other criminogenic

needs of this offender population will be co-located on a prioritized basis when possible within the CCC.

- Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) means the committee established by Senate Bill (SB) 678 and revised in AB 117, also referred to as the CCP Advisory Committee. The CCP Advisory Committee consists of the CCP Executive Committee and community members, and meets periodically to receive reports and input on the implementation of AB 109. These legislative actions were codified in the California Penal Code Section 1230.1.

- Community Supervision means both post release community supervision (defined below) and mandatory supervision (defined below).

- Criminogenic Needs means the risk factors and attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs.

- Day Reporting Center (DRC) means a location within the CCC where select offenders report while under supervision to receive intensive services that target identified criminogenic needs and aid in the offender's success. The DRC may include employment and educational services, treatment programs and other services.

- Evidence-based practice (EBP) means treatment interventions for which there is empirical evidence of statistically significant effectiveness for specific problems.

- Fiscal Year (FY) means fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

- Mandatory Supervision (MS) means those offenders who are no longer eligible to be sentenced to state prison and are sentenced to serve time in local custody per 1170(h)(5)(B) PC and are given a term of supervision. These offenders will be supervised by the Probation Department for the period of time ordered by the court subsequent to their term in custody.

- Offender Needs Guide (ONG) means the needs assessment portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The STRONG is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Assessments.com, in collaboration with the Washington Department of Corrections, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. It is used by Probation Staff to assess the needs of offenders.

- Parole means the conditional release of a person from prison.

- Parolee means a person who is released from prison on parole.

- Phase Program is a program created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody, who assess as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment and whose Offender Needs Guide reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Development of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders to seek treatment earlier.

- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) means a specific population of offenders identified by the Post-Release Community Supervision Act of 2011 enacted by AB 109. AB 109 provides that certain offenders released from prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a term in prison for the most recent commitment offense that is non-violent, non-serious, or a person who qualifies as a non-high risk sex offender, shall be subject to supervision by the Probation Department for a period not exceeding three years.

- Realignment 2011 means the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 or AB 109. (See AB 109 above.)

- Recidivism means a relapse into criminal behavior.

- Revocation means the recall of a grant of probation or parole.

- Senate Bill 678 (SB 678) means the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009, which provides a funding stream for Probation through a performance-based system. The statute gives Probation Department broad discretion on how to best implement evidence-based practices to meet the needs of the offender community and ultimately reduce the State prison population.

- Shasta's Most Wanted is a collaborative law enforcement approach in response to the increasing court failure-to-appear rates. Offenders are identified on a weekly basis if they have failed to appear in court for sentencing after being convicted of a crime. Each week five offenders are identified and their picture, name, and description are released to media sources.

- A split sentence means a sentence that includes time in a local jail and a period of mandatory supervision by Probation Department.

- Static Risk Assessment (SRA) means the static risk portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The STRONG is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Assessments.com, in collaboration with the Washington Department of Corrections, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. It is used by Probation Staff to assess the level of risk to reoffend. Based on the risk scores,

offenders are assigned to the appropriate Probation caseload.

- A straight sentence means a sentence served entirely in jail with no mandatory supervision.

- Step-Up means the Shasta Technical Education Program- Unified Partnership. The Step-Up Program is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office in conjunction with Shasta College. This program involves choosing offenders in custody at the jail who fit the high to moderate risk to re-offend criteria, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. These offenders are then given the opportunity to participate in the Step-Up Program by enrolling at Shasta College in one-year certification programs involving heavy equipment operation, automotive repair and office administration with the emphasis on reducing the recidivism rate in Shasta County through the educational process.

- Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) means the supervision by Probation Department of offenders released from custody on their own recognizance by order of the court prior to sentencing.

OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

To comply with the United States Supreme Court decision to reduce prison populations, address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the State's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB 109 transferred responsibility to counties for supervising certain parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS). It also changed the sentencing options for new offenders to include housing in local jails (straight or split sentences) instead of prison. AB 109 authorized PRCS and parole revocation hearings, housing of parolees awaiting revocation hearings in local jails, and custody up to 180 days in local jails for all parolee and PRCS revocation sentences. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began October 1, 2011.

At the same time, Section 1230.1 of the California Penal Code designated a local Community Corrections Partnership to oversee a county's Public Safety Realignment Plan. Consistent with local needs and resources, recommendations should maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional programs and sanctions.

Key Elements of AB 109

Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS): Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for a current non-violent or non-serious offense, and/or as a non-registerable sex offense, irrespective of prior convictions, are subject to post-release community supervision for a period not to exceed three years. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors designated the Probation Department as the agency responsible for community supervision on July 26, 2011.

Custody and Mandatory Supervision (MS): Offenders sentenced for a non-violent, non-serious or non-high risk sex offense after October 1, 2011 will serve sentences in a county jail by means of either a straight commitment or a split sentence (a combination of time in custody and time on mandatory supervision).

PRCS and MS Revocations Heard and Served Locally: Effective October 1, 2011, petitions to revoke post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision were filed in the Shasta County Superior Court by the Probation Department. Any jail time imposed as a result of the revocation is served in the local jail and cannot exceed 180 days.

Parole Violations and Revocations: Effective October 1, 2011, individuals violating the conditions of their parole serve up to six months in jail instead of being returned to state prison. Effective July I, 2013, all parole revocations will be filed and heard in the Shasta County Superior Court.

Enhanced Local Custody Alternatives: The legislation encourages and supports alternatives to local jail custody with programs including work release and home electronic monitoring and pretrial services.

Community-Based Sanctions: The legislation authorizes counties to use a range of intermediate sanctions to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for revocation hearings. Intermediate sanctions are normally progressive in nature and may include more frequent reporting requirements, increased drug testing, increased field/home visits and flash incarceration in the county jail for no more than ten days, as well as other options contained on page 24 of this plan. A revocation petition is filed once intermediate sanctions have been exhausted or deemed to be unsuccessful.

Contract Beds: The legislation provides an option for counties to contract back with the State to send local offenders to state prison and/or fire camps. Counties are also permitted to contract with public community correctional facilities. Contracting for state beds does not extend to parole revocations.

SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

Public Safety Realignment Funding

The formula establishing statewide funding for Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) implementation in FY 2011-12 was developed by the California Department of Finance and agreed to by the County Administrative Officers Association of California (CAOAC) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The initial funding available through AB 109 was based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

- 60% based on the estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria;
- 30% based on U.S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64 years) in the County as a percentage of the statewide population; and
- 10% based on the SB 678 distribution formula.

Based on this formula, Shasta County received $2,988,875 of Public Safety Realignment funding for the period October 2011 through June 2012.

Shasta County's allocation was $6,253,582 for FY 2012-13 and was $7,410,839 for FY 2013-14. In FY 2013-14 the county received $424,895.69 in growth funding. The funding allocation for FY 2014-15 is expected to be $6.9 million.

On November 6, 2012, Proposition 30 was passed by the voters, securing funding for Public Safety Realignment via a constitutional amendment. However, future funding formulas are likely to change.

Public Safety Realignment funding is designed to cover significant aspects of shifting the offender population from state prison to county supervision including:

- Incarceration of low-level offenders in county jails rather than State prisons;
- Management of parolees in revocation status that are incarcerated in the jail;
- Supervision responsibilities for state prison inmates released to post-release community supervision and those placed on mandatory supervision;
- Sanctions for those on post-release community supervision prior to revocation;
- Exploring alternatives to revocation for mandatory supervision; and
- Providing programmatic and detention options to meet the identified rehabilitative needs of the offender population.

The CCP Executive Committee recommends it retain the flexibility to allocate unspent funds during any fiscal year to any program and/or component of the Plan as approved by the Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors through a budget amendment.

Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding

The District Attorney and Public Defender will continue to receive funding to cover the costs of revocation hearings for those on post-release community supervision. Beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocations were also filed and heard in local courts. Additional resources have been allocated to the District Attorney and the Public Defender from the Public Safety Realignment Fund, and may be needed in future years.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

There has been a statewide effort to expand the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing and probation to reduce the State prison population. SB 678 (2009) established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county that is charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives. AB 109 (2011) extended the authority of the CCP to include the development of a Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan and established a CCP Executive Committee to create and oversee a Board of Supervisors' approved local Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Community Corrections Partnership

By law, the Executive Committee of the CCP is responsible for developing the Plan for implementation of AB 109, overseeing the Realignment process and implementing the local plan. The CCP Executive Committee recommends the Plan to the Board of Supervisors and is responsible for advising the Board of Supervisors regarding funding, implementation and outcomes of the Plan.

The Shasta County CCP Executive Committee developed the Implementation Plan for Public Safety Realignment 2011 for the period October 2011 through June 2012 with the assistance of the CCP Advisory Committee and other key partners and recommended the Plan to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors on September 27, 2011. The Board approved the Plan as recommended. An updated Plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors on October 2, 2012. Very little has changed in regard to the basis strategies of the original Plan. As such the current Plan will represent an ongoing Plan, no longer requiring the Board's approval unless the CCP recommends significant changes.

The CCP Executive Committee meets regularly and recognizes the need for county, city and community partners to work together to effectively provide services for this population. The Committee will continue to meet regularly to coordinate services and address the needs of this population in our community.

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

- Shasta County Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Shasta County Sheriff-Coroner
- Shasta County District Attorney
- Shasta County Public Defender
- Shasta County Director of Health & Human Services Agency (designated by the Board of Supervisors as the representative of County Mental Health, Social Services and/or Alcohol and Drug services)
- Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California,

County of Shasta (designated by the Presiding Judge)
- Chief of Police, City of Redding

Guiding Principles

The CCP's intent is to provide a Plan that addresses the problem of criminal offending by using research and evidence-based practices. Successful approaches to supervising this population of offenders require an accurate assessment of the risk and needs of the individual offender and the development of a Plan to provide services and supports that addresses the offender's risk and needs in order to prevent recidivism.

Current practice in the criminal justice field suggests that serving time in custody or community supervision alone is insufficient to reduce criminal activity. Successful reduction of criminal behavior must include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity or "criminogenic needs." Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Current practice indicates that treatment not targeting criminogenic needs can be counter-productive to effectiveness. The major factors associated with criminal conduct include:

- Criminal thinking;
- Criminal associates;
- Antisocial personality;
- Antisocial behavior;
- Lack of employment/financial stability;
- Lack of family or significant relationships;
- Inadequate educational attainment; and
- Substance abuse.

Guiding principles include:

- Enhancing community safety by reducing offender recidivism.
- Identifying offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk assessment tools and providing intensive supervision within the community.
- Using research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic needs and find, create or contract for targeted interventions to address those needs. Services include, but are not limited to, programs and services oriented to anti-social and pro-criminal attitudes and behaviors and other therapeutic interventions, employment supports, education, housing, physical and mental health care, and drug and alcohol treatment.
- Increasing offender accountability through effective use of intermediate sanctions, custody and custody alternatives.

- Focusing resources on providing alternatives to criminal behavior.
- Regularly measuring and assessing offender outcomes and modifying programs, services, supervision, and other elements of AB109 with the goal to reduce recidivism.

Data Collection

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.

The following data and outcome measures are being collected and reported on periodically to the CCP Executive Committee, Advisory Committee and the Board of Supervisors:

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

Compliance Team:
- The number of offenders contacted during compliance team activities
- The number and types of contacts
- The number of offender searches
- The number of arrests

Court:
- All data collected pursuant to Section 13155PC

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

Work Release:
- The number of offenders participating in work release
- The number of offenders who violate work release
- The number of offenders successfully completing work release

Home Electronic Confinement (HEC):
- The number of offenders participating in HEC
- The number of offenders who violate HEC
- The number of offenders successfully completing HEC

Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):
- Number of offenders participating in SOR
- Number of offenders who violate SOR (FTA)
- Number of offenders successfully completing SOR
- Number of offenders on GPS
- Number of offenders sentenced while on SOR
- Number of offenders released pre-arraignment

Community Corrections Center:
- The number of offenders participating in the DRC
- Number of offenders enrolled in Phase I, II, III, and in Aftercare
- Number of offenders terminated from the DRC and the reason
- Treatment outcomes for participants of the DRC

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

- The number of referrals to programs
- The number of program completions
- The number of program failures
- The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type

Collaborative Courts:

- The number of referrals to programs
- The number of program completions
- The number of program failures
- The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type

The Phase Program:

- The number of referrals to program
- The number of program completions
- The number of program failures
- The number of offenders on GPS

The Step-Up Program:

- The number of referrals to program
- The number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate
- The number of program failures
- The number of offenders on GPS

Shasta's Most Wanted:

- The number of offenders placed on the program
- The number of offenders arrested
- The number of offenders sentenced
- The number of arrested offenders placed on SOR or an Alternative Custody Program
- The number of offenders who surrender

SYSTEM IMPACTS

The release of offenders under AB 109 has had significant impacts on the community and the criminal justice system. In particular, local law enforcement, the county jail and the courts were already strained, and much of the system was overwhelmed. It is difficult to completely measure the impact of AB 109. Ongoing analysis is necessary and will change over time.

One of the most significant concerns is offender accountability. The lack of adequate jail space to serve as a deterrent to criminal behavior has not been resolved. The jail has been challenged with capacity releases since 1993, and that situation was exacerbated by the closures of minimum security facilities in the late 1990s and the early 2000s due to county budgetary constraints. The closure of one floor of the jail in 2009 resulted in the loss of 128 beds. The third floor of the jail was reopened in July 2012 with Realignment funding. The positive effects were short lived and capacity releases remain a significant challenge. Additional contract jail bed space was secured in FY 2012-13 and it too has provided only temporary relief.

The lack of jail capacity results in releases soon after citation/booking, which makes it difficult to maintain accountability for those offenders choosing to break the law. The Shasta County Superior Court continues to struggle with the numbers of defendants who fail to appear in court. Due to years of inadequate jail space and rehabilitative services, criminal offenders have come to understand that they will not stay in custody in the county jail to await their court appearances. Failures to appear in court following these capacity releases also suggest continued defiance of the criminal justice system. This results in an underutilization of the rehabilitative services and programs outlined in this Plan.

Similarly, law enforcement is frustrated by the quick release of offenders from county jail after citation/booking resulting in an increase in failure to appear in court. Again, offenders are aware of the issue of limited space at the jail and take advantage of the problem.

Effective rehabilitative services have been shown to reduce offender recidivism. A Day Reporting Center (DRC) combines many rehabilitative services into one location, and because it occupies many days and hours of the week for the offender, reduces the risk of repeat criminal behavior. The Community Corrections Center/Day Reporting Center opened April 8, 2013. The CCC/DRC primarily serves offenders identified as moderate to high risk to re-offend.

Additional services continue to be developed for this population that particularly target the offender's top three criminogenic needs, including cognitive behavioral interventions, housing, education/vocational training and employment, and mental health treatment. There are few providers available locally to meet these specific needs. Additional efforts will have to be made to continue developing resources to support these needs.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Research has shown that targeting interventions to address specific criminogenic needs reduces recidivism. Shasta County's Public Safety Realignment Plan is built upon a framework that includes an assessment of each offender's risk and targets the offenders identified as high risk to reoffend. Those offenders are further evaluated to determine their individual criminogenic needs and a case plan is created with the offender to promote both short-term and long-term goals.

The CCP Executive Committee plans to continue using the strategies outlined in previous plans.

I. Supervision

A. **Community Supervision:** Probation Staff investigates, assesses and supervises offenders. Staff establishes conditions of community supervision in order to assist the offender to be successful in the community, thus minimizing the risk to reoffend.

1. Probation Staff uses the Static Risk Assessment (SRA) to assess the CDCR pre-release packet for each offender before the offender is released to community supervision. Based on risk scores, offenders are assigned to the appropriate caseload. Caseloads with offenders who are designated as high-risk to reoffend are restricted to 50 offenders per Probation Officer. Offenders placed on high-risk supervision caseloads are assessed using the Offender Needs Guide (ONG), an evidence-based assessment tool, and referred to services targeting their top criminogenic needs.

   Together SRA and the ONG utilized by the Probation Staff are referred to as the STRONG. The STRONG accomplishes four basic objectives:

   a. Determines an offender's level of risk for re-offending as a way to target resources to those offenders with the highest risk.
   b. Identifies the offender's risk and protective factors so that the rehabilitative effort can be tailored to address the offender's unique assessment profile.
   c. Develops a case plan focused on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.
   d. Collects data that will assist Probation Officers in determining if risk factors decrease as a result of the targeted interventions. This data also indicates whether protective factors for the offender increased as a result of targeted interventions.

2. A comprehensive Plan includes a variety of treatment options and graduated sanctions, including incarceration. This list of treatment referrals and sanctions may

be used in lieu of or in addition to revocation of the offender's term of community supervision:

   a. Increased office visits
   b. Increased drug testing
   c. Further assessment of individual needs
   d. Treatment/programming options aimed at anti-social, pro-criminal activities
   e. Drug and alcohol treatment
   f. Job search/training
   g. Adult Work Program (community service)
   h. Outpatient counseling programs
   i. Educational training/programming
   j. Parenting classes
   k. Cognitive behavioral therapeutic interventions
   l. Increased field/home visits
   m. Intensive office and field supervision
   n. Flash incarceration (not to exceed ten days)
   o. Long-term treatment/counseling
   p. Sober living arrangement
   q. Residential treatment
   r. Drug Court
   s. House arrest
   t. Work Release Program
   u. Home Electronic Confinement
   v. Revocation/custody (not to exceed 180 days)

3. Incentives are used by Probation Staff and/or the Compliance Team for offenders on community supervision. These incentives can be as simple as earning a "fast pass," which allows the offender to be the first person drug tested or to check in with Probation staff. Those offenders who continue to be compliant with their terms of community supervision will be released from community supervision according to established regulations.

   The Probation Department has the ability to release PRCS offenders who are not in revocation status after six months of compliant behavior. Prior to release from community supervision the PRCS offender is reassessed and the results of the assessment are compared with prior assessment information to determine if the offender is in need of continued supervision or if termination of community supervision is appropriate.

   Those PRCS offenders who are not in revocation status after one year of compliant behavior must be released from supervision. Non-compliant offenders receive

sanctions designed to promote compliance, with revocation of community supervision reserved for the most non-compliant offenders. The level of sanction imposed is a direct result of the violation that occurred. Probation Staff is responsible for initiating the revocation process and writing revocation reports. Cases are reviewed on an individual basis to determine the best course of action for each offender.

All sanctions and revocations are tracked by Probation staff. Changes in supervision or programming will be made as needed based on the outcome measures.

B. **Compliance Team**: The purpose of the Compliance Team is to maintain consistent and regular personal contact with those who are on adult supervision: PRCS; MS; and felony probation, including offenders serving time in Alternative Custody Programs. The goal is to reinforce accountability by focusing on those who disregard their supervision requirements and to reward good behavior for those who are in compliance.

The Compliance Team includes personnel from the Shasta County Sheriff's Office, the Redding Police Department and the Probation Department. The Compliance Team attempts to locate and contact participants who are out of compliance with the conditions of their community supervision or designated programs. The Compliance Team determines what course of action needs to be taken to bring the participants back into compliance. The need for this team will continue to grow as the population of offenders increases. The Compliance Team addresses noncompliant behavior and takes a proactive role in supervising offenders in the community to reduce the number of violations and sanctions administered by the Compliance Team.

The Compliance Team helps achieve the goal of community safety through highly visible enforcement operations and enhances the supervision program. The team also enhances the success of alternative custody programs which is a vital part of the success of the plan.

C. **Shasta's Most Wanted**: This program was developed and implemented in 2013. The program is a collaborative law enforcement response to the increasing court failure-to-appear rates. Offenders are identified on a weekly basis if they have failed to appear in court for sentencing after being convicted of a crime. Each week five offenders are identified and their picture, name, and description are released to media sources.

II. Custody & Custody Alternatives

The CCP Executive Committee has considered many approaches to maximizing jail space including increasing the number of available beds at the jail, providing and expanding work

release, increased use of home electronic confinement/GPS and the implementation of a SOR Program to provide more accountability and supervision prior to sentencing.

A. **Jail/Contract Beds**: Opening the vacant floor of the jail provided up to 128 additional jail beds for offenders who do not qualify for early release to community supervision or alternatives to custody, or need a "flash incarceration" sanction. The number of additional beds may never meet the anticipated impact of this new inmate population. Currently the county jail has 381 inmate beds. Shasta County has existing contracts with other counties for additional jail bed space. Fire camp beds may be another option pending a contract with the State.

B. **Work Release:** The Sheriff's Office currently has an active Work Release Program that is effective at placing eligible offenders into the community for various work functions. This program accommodates up to 500 offenders.

C. **Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/GPS:** This program is designed to provide an alternative to jail incarceration, post sentence, and to allow offenders to maintain employment and obtain services. The HEC Program adds accountability and enhances the efforts of probation supervision and the Compliance Team.

D. **Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR)**: This program was added in 2013 and is designed to provide additional accountability and supervision to offenders prior to sentencing. The SOR Program provides supervision authority to the Probation Department when ordered by the court.

E. **Phase Program**: The program started in May 2013 and was created in an effort to maximize bed space at the jail. The Phase Program was created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody who are assessed as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment utilized by the Probation Department and whose Offender Needs Guide reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Implementation of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders to seek treatment earlier.

F. **Step-Up Program**: The program started in May 2013. Three of the major factors associated with criminal conduct are: lack of employment, financial stability and inadequate education. In order to attain financial stability and employment, offenders must obtain adequate education. In order to assist offenders with obtaining adequate education, the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with Shasta College, developed and implemented the Shasta Technical Education Program – Unified Partnership (STEP-UP) Program. This program involves choosing offenders in custody at

the jail who fit the high to moderate risk to reoffend criteria, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. Those offenders will be given the opportunity to participate in the STEP-UP Program by enrolling at Shasta College in one year certificated programs involving heavy equipment, automotive repair and office administration with the emphasis on reducing the recidivism rate in Shasta County through the educational process.

III. Assessments, Programs and Services

One of the legislative intents of AB 109 is to maximize the role of evidence-based intervention strategies to effectively reduce criminal recidivism. Correctly assessing the needs of offenders and then providing appropriate services are key to addressing public safety and recidivism in Shasta County. Criminal justice research and public safety experience suggests that case plans that effectively address criminogenic needs of the population are crucial components to reducing recidivism. Developing contracts for identified services is ongoing.

A. **Community Corrections Center:** The (CCC) includes both assessment activities and the DRC. The CCC provides assessment, community services, intensive programming, and supervision to offenders in a coordinated fashion. The CCC also provides a site for services such as mental health assessment, drug and alcohol assessment, cognitive-behavioral therapy (individual and group), eligibility and employment services, housing assistance, and referral to other community resources or service providers.

   In addition to Probation Employees, a Mental Health Clinician, an Eligibility Worker, and an Employment and Training Worker are assigned to the CCC in order to assess the population and meet some of the basic housing, financial, health, and other needs of this offender population. Some of the costs for services will be absorbed by existing programs in Shasta County as offender eligibility and funding streams allow. Funding from this Plan is used to augment those funds and to develop contracts with local community agencies that can assist in meeting the service needs of this offender population.

   Offenders returning from State prison are eligible for General Assistance under certain circumstances. General Assistance applications are made consistent with the eligibility standards.

B. **Intensive Treatment Programs & Services:** Many services are needed to meet the criminogenic needs and risks of this population. The CCP will continue to identify resources to meet those needs. Therefore, decision making flexibility, initial sole source contractual arrangements with both existing local and/or other providers, and claims/vendor payment options are necessary to enhance the CCP's ability to provide

services and implement programs quickly. This flexibility is imperative to provide for this population's needs and optimally protect the citizens of Shasta County. Services so far identified as needed include:

1. Alcohol & Drug Treatment – Including but not limited to:
   a. Residential
   b. Outpatient
   c. Medication Assisted Treatment (does not include methadone)
   d. Sober Living
   e. Addicted Offender Program

2. Domestic Violence Treatment

3. Housing
   a. Transitional
   b. Supportive

4. Anger Management/Aggression Therapy

5. Vocational or Other Educational and GED Preparation

6. Therapeutic/Behavioral Interventions – Including but not limited to:
   a. Trauma Focused Therapy
   b. Family/Group/Individual Therapy
   c. Thinking-4-A-Change
   d. Moral Reconation Therapy
   e. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
   f. Parenting Services
   g. Women's Reintegration Services
   h. Mentoring

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

1. Transportation
2. Payee Services (Receiver/Conservatorship)
3. Psychiatric Care
4. Immediate Medical Care
5. Health Professional to assess and prescribe medications
6. Employment Services
7. GED Prep and Testing
8. MRT and AOD Treatment within the jail
9. Educational books and vocational supplies

C. **Collaborative Courts:** Two Shasta County Collaborative Courts were implemented in January 2014.

Behavioral Health Court (BHC)-The Shasta County Behavioral Health Court (BHC), one of the Shasta County Collaborative Court Programs, is part of the problem-solving court movement. It is seen as a promising approach in bringing stability, sobriety, and safety to offenders with behavioral illnesses while helping to ensure the security and well-being of the entire community. BHC is an intensive program designed to evaluate, monitor and provide offenders access to comprehensive and coordinated behavioral health services, integrated treatment for behavioral health and substance use disorders, and ancillary services. The goal of the Court is to increase public safety, while reducing recidivism, the abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs, and the burden on law enforcement and other county resources. This Court is a collaborative effort with representatives from the Shasta County Superior Court, the Shasta County Offices of the District Attorney and Public Defender, the Shasta County Probation Department, the Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency/Adult Services Mental Health (HHSA/ASMH), the Shasta County Sheriff's Office and other local law enforcement agencies, local advocacy and support agencies, and private providers of behavioral health, substance abuse and ancillary services. The core BHC Team consists of representatives from the Shasta County Superior Court, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Probation Department and the HHSA/ASMH. BHC is a voluntary program, which lasts a minimum of one year and is designed for offenders who have a persistent serious mental health illness (SMI) and who may also have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. Offenders will progress through the multiple phases of the program attending court and treatment programs on a regular basis as determined by the offender's treatment plan and the BHC Team.

Re-Entry Court (REC)-The Shasta County Re-Entry Court (REC), is an intensive program designed to evaluate, monitor and provide offenders with comprehensive and coordinated services and integrated treatment. The goal of this Court is to increase public safety, while reducing recidivism, the abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs, and the burden on law enforcement and other county resources. The REC Program draws on the expertise and cooperation of the Shasta County Superior Court, the Shasta County Offices of the District Attorney and Public Defender, the Shasta County Probation Department, the Shasta County Sheriff's Office and other local law enforcement agencies, local advocacy and support agencies, and private providers of behavioral health, substance abuse and ancillary services. The core REC Team consists of representatives from the Shasta County Superior Court, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Probation Department. REC is a mandatory program, which lasts a minimum of one year and is designed for high-risk offenders who have a history of noncompliance with conditions of supervision and/or the law. Offenders will progress through the multiple phases of the program, attending court and treatment programs on a regular basis as determined by the offender's case/treatment plan and the REC Team.

CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

Effective October 1, 2011, post-release community supervision revocations were filed in the Shasta County Superior Court by the Probation Department and beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocations were filed in the Shasta County Superior Court by the State Parole Agency. If the Shasta County Public Defender's Office is unable to represent a defendant in a PRCS or parole revocation proceeding due to a conflict of interest, it is necessary for the Court to appoint counsel to represent that defendant. It is unknown how many PRCS and/or parole revocation proceedings will go to private attorneys, but it is not expected to be a significant number.

CONCLUSION

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing public safety by maximizing strategies to effectively address criminal recidivism. The Plan targets the post-release community and the mandatory supervision population by focusing on three distinct and necessary areas of intervention: Supervision; Custody and Custody Alternatives; and Assessment, Programs, and Services.

It will always be difficult to anticipate the number of individuals who will be released by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and, even more so, those who will be subject to mandatory supervision. AB 109 is a State-Mandated Program and its full impact is not expected until the end of FY 2014-15. Funding for AB 109 is now protected via the state constitution.

The CCP Executive Committee thanks the numerous county, city and community partners for their commitment in the development of the Plan. Their continued support and involvement will be required to ensure the safety of our community and a successful Plan outcome.

Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee

Name: _____

Supervision

What's Working:

Ideas: (changes, additions, expansions)

Name: _____

Custody & Custody Alternatives

What's Working:

Ideas: (changes, additions, expansions)

Name: _____

Assessments, Programs, and Services

What's Working:

Ideas: (changes, additions, expansions)

Name: _____

Data Collection

What's Working:

Ideas: (changes, additions, expansions)

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
PROFILE / APPLICATION

NAME Eva V. Jimenez **TELEPHONE** 530- 242-7565
(work, home, or cell)

ADDRESS 1409 Market St **CITY & ZIP** Redding, Ca 96003

EMAIL ejimenez@shastacollege.edu **FAX NUMBER** _____

(Please note that information provided will become part of documents available to the public.)

1. **Briefly summarize your experience providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense.**

Indirectly, I was a faculty member at Shasta College for 8 years, prior to becoming an Administrator. As a faculty member, I was able to mentor students with a prior record through my courses and encourage them to press forward one class at a time. As an Administrator for 8 years over Career Technical Education, I found myself meeting with students with convictions as they struggled with part of their educational journey. More directly, I have been actively involved with Restorative Justice for over five years with our STEP-UP program at Shasta College. My role as one of the founders has enabled me to gain insight to the personal stories of each of our students, a better understanding of the programs offered by our community for ongoing support to our students, leverage partnerships in our community which provide tangible resources and guidance for students and lastly has provided a path for me throughout our state to showcase our great work and many success stories behind STEP-UP.

2. **List other specialized education and/or experience with which you have been involved which would contribute to this committee.**

My experience as an educator and administrator at Shasta College for over 16 years has prepared me to serve and contribute to this committee in many ways. I have utilized my Master's Degree in Business Administration to not only teach but also administer and manage many programs throughout my professional life. I have the ability to visualize concepts at a high level, but also bring questions to the committee which are more about the details. I can articulate my thoughts, express my opinion and have earned a respected name for myself in this community. I serve on committees with the highest level of integrity and commitment.

3. **Additional comments:**

Regardless of the outcome behind my application, I simply want to thank you for the great work the Community Corrections Parnership Committee has provided to our community and to our campus. May your good work continue to make positive change for many years to come!

Applicants Signature: Eva V Jimenez **Date:** 11-20-18

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
PROFILE / APPLICATION

NAME Jackie Durant TELEPHONE (530) 351-7544

ADDRESS PO Box 494892 CITY & ZIP Redding, CA 96049

EMAIL jackied@hopecityredding.com FAX NUMBER (530) 255-2011

(Please note that information provided will become part of documents available to the public.)

1. **Briefly summarize your experience providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense.**

I have been involved with the criminal justice system providing one-on-one and group rehabilitative services since 1985. This includes activities in the capacity as a certified drug and alcohol treatment provider, restorative justice program facilitator, and other evidence-based treatment program provider.

The offender population I have worked with were involved in varying levels of the criminal justice system – while in custody in state prison or county jail, while completing a diversion program, or participating in re-entry services.

2. **List other specialized education and/or experience with which you have been involved which would contribute to this committee.**

Additional specialized education or experiences that I incorporate into my work includes:

- *State-approved certification as a drug and alcohol counselor, which I provided for over 10 years;*
- *Certification as a Victim-Offender Group Facilitator / Restorative Justice Practitioner*
- *Former Brown-Card security certification (corrections clearance at several state correctional facilities)*
- *40-hour Certificate for Batterers' Intervention Program Facilitator*
- *40-hour Certificate for Anger Management Program Facilitator*

- *40-hour Domestic Violence Advocacy Training*
- *ACEs informed trainings*
- *STAR certification (40-hour training in Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience building – mitigating the harmful effects of ACEs).*

3. Additional comments:

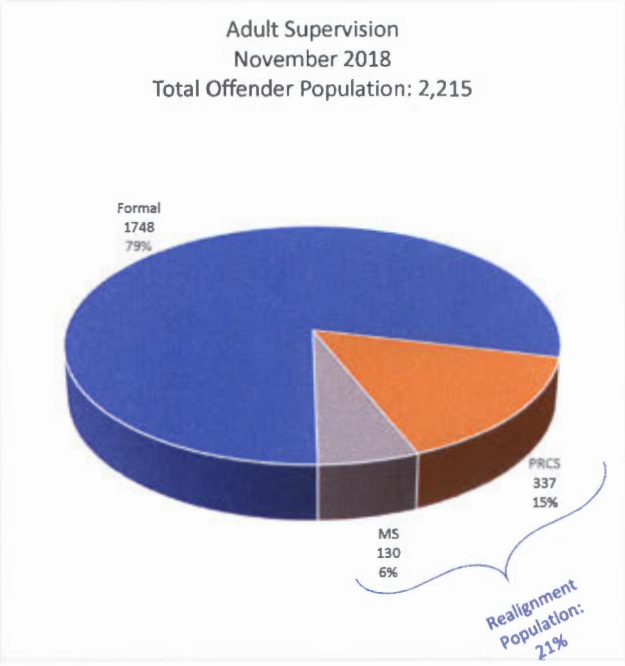
For what it's worth, I would like to mention that I have attended most of the monthly CCP meetings since 2013 and am familiar not only with the demographic being served by this committee, but am also familiar with the issues faced by this team of community leaders.

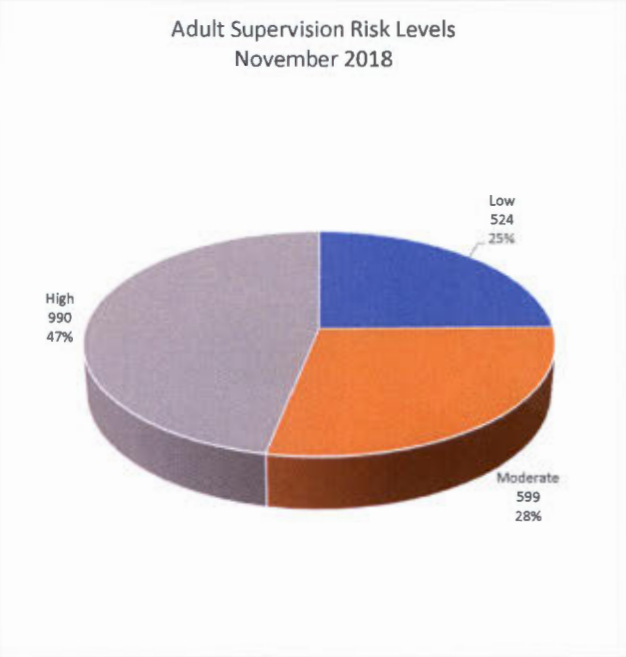
Thank you for your consideration.

Applicants Signature: Jackie Durant **Date:** 12-12-2018

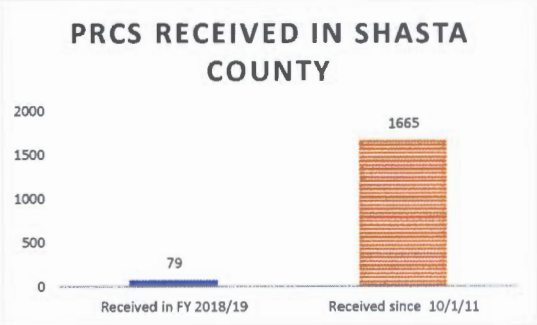
Probation Data Sheet - November 2018

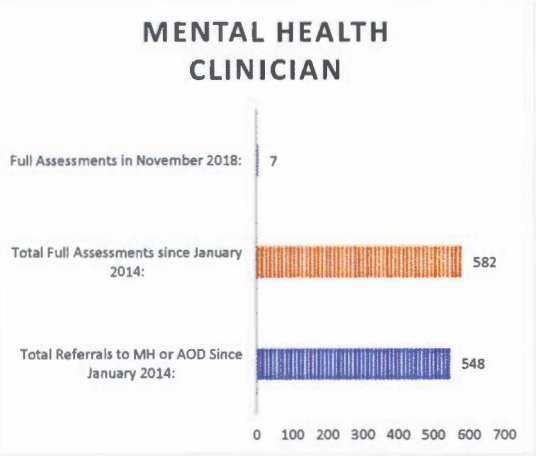
Probation Population

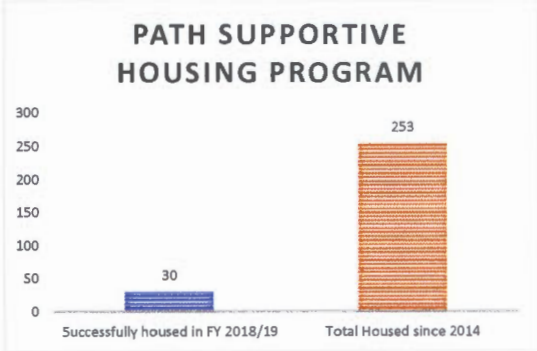


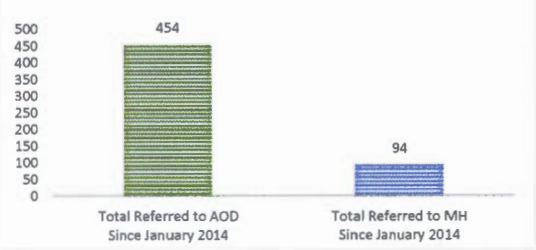


Community Corrections Center Services





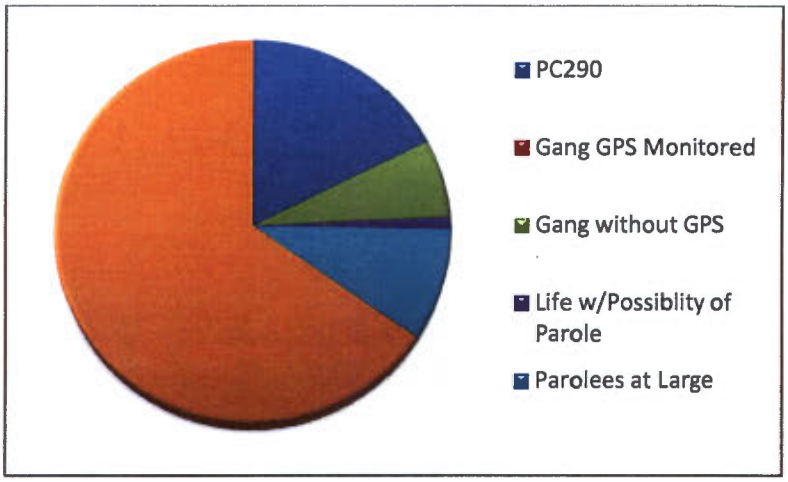




Shasta County

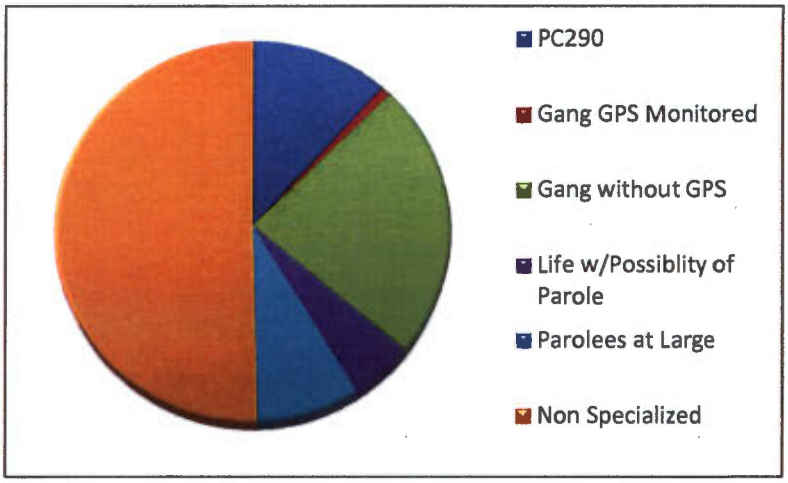
(As of 09/30/2018)

Total Population: 380
PC290: 67
Gang GPS Monitored: 0
Gang without GPS: 25
Life w/ Possibility of Parole: 4
Parolees At Large: 36
Non Specialized: 248



Statewide

Total Population: 52,449
PC290:6,111
Gang GPS Monitored: 441
Gang without GPS: 12,464
Life w/Possibility of Parole: 2,721
Parolees At Large: 4,389
Non Specialized: 26,323



Please contact the Division of Adult Parole Operations at (916) 324-1015 if you have any questions.

JERRY E. POWERS
Director
Division of Adult Parole Operations

Statewide Count of Parole Population
by Parole County as of 09/30/2018

Parole County	Parole Population			Total
	PAL	In Custody	In Community	
Alameda	216	272	1,311	1,799
Alpine	0	1	1	2
Amador	3	5	30	38
Butte	36	60	349	445
Calaveras	1	0	7	8
Colusa	1	5	18	24
Contra Costa	43	111	603	757
Del Norte	4	8	34	46
El Dorado	4	22	113	139
Fresno	143	668	1,447	2,258
Glenn	5	7	30	42
Humboldt	9	33	142	184
Imperial	14	36	205	255
Inyo	0	0	0	14
Kern	159	220	1,266	1,631
Kings	22	93	374	489
Lake	8	11	96	115
Lassen	2	6	21	29
Los Angeles	1,407	4,131	10,687	16,225
Madera	5	26	145	176
Marin	2	15	42	59
Mariposa	0	1	6	7
Mendocino	11	28	127	166
Merced	32	83	315	430
Modoc	0	2	12	14
Mono	0	0	0	0
Monterey	42	90	429	561
Napa	4	16	84	104
Nevada	4	8	33	45
Orange	283	498	1,830	2,611
Placer	19	49	260	328
Plumas	1	5	20	26
Riverside	273	404	2,555	3,232
Sacramento	303	1,017	1,900	3,220
San Benito	2	3	26	31
San Bernardino	441	684	2,959	4,084
San Diego	296	416	2,513	3,225
San Francisco	62	108	723	893
San Joaquin	106	182	1,045	1,333
San Luis Obispo	23	559	261	843

Statewide Count of Parole Population
by Parole County as of 09/30/2018

Parole County	Parole Population			Total
	PAL	In Custody	In Community	
San Mateo	31	100	276	407
Santa Barbara	31	79	188	298
Santa Clara	71	284	1,078	1,433
Santa Cruz	13	46	101	160
Shasta	36	39	305	380
Sierra	0	0	1	1
Siskiyou	2	11	66	79
Solano	35	78	350	463
Sonoma	26	65	284	375
Stanislaus	38	123	646	807
Sutter	6	27	129	162
Tehama	8	25	115	148
Trinity	0	0	6	6
Tulare	25	116	462	603
Tuolumne	1	6	46	53
Ventura	46	148	519	713
Yolo	20	43	218	281
Yuba	14	32	138	184
Unknown	0	0	8	8
Total	4,389	11,105	36,955	52,449

SOMS Data as of September 30, 2018

Shasta County DRC Update

DECEMBER 2018

WELCOME

The Shasta DRC team has recently taken a new approach to our monthly Family Night events, which are a pro-social opportunity for participants to share a unique experience with their families. For the past couple months, we have flipped our center into a full-on restaurant atmosphere on Family Night. We distribute invitations weeks in advance and ask for RSVPs, assign a staff member to greet families in the lobby when they arrive, and have a host ready to take them to their seats in the dining area. We have "chefs" preparing donated food from community members, and servers bringing participants their drinks, appetizers and entrees...the full experience is served up just for participants and their families right here at the DRC! *(Continued on page 2)*

Regards, Danielle Gehrung, Program Manager, dcaito@geogroup.com

SPOTLIGHT ON... CONTESSA J.

Contessa J. started the program at the Shasta DRC in Sept. 2017 after being referred by her probation officer. "I was a problem client at first," she said. "I didn't want to do the program and I didn't think it could help me. It's taken a long time for me to progress through the stages of the program because I wasn't applying myself, but once I decided to apply myself, I started getting a lot more out of it." Contessa said one class she's found particularly helpful has been Social Skills. "It's really helped me learn how to problem-solve," she said. "When I'm faced with a difficult situation, I now have the skills to address it rather than avoiding the problem altogether by getting high." Currently in Stage 2 of the program, Contessa hopes to graduate within the next few months. She said one of the best things about the DRC is how supportive the staff are. "The staff are my biggest cheerleaders," Contessa said. **"I can really feel their support. They are helping me to get what I need and they want to see me succeed. When I accomplish something, I don't do it alone."** When asked what advice she'd give to a new participant entering the program, Contessa had much to offer. "Just go with it—you may not believe the program can help you at first, but you'll appreciate it in the long run. Take things one day at a time and be careful not to overwhelm yourself. It's a lot to process. Don't let the hiccups cause you to backtrack. And just remember that you won't get anything out of the program unless you apply yourself. **You have to be an active participant in your own treatment—at the end of the day, you're the one who determines your success."**

DID YOU KNOW?

Aftercare planning is a key component of the GEO Reentry program process. Successful aftercare services are designed to address critical offender needs, which have been demonstrated to decrease criminogenic risk and enhance an offender's transition to the community. Integral to the development of the aftercare plan will be an objective risk reassessment tool. This will result in a current indication of risks and needs to be addressed, compared to the initial risk assessment. Critical needs during the aftercare period include: Family and community pro-social support; relapse prevention activities; pro-social cognitive decision making; and educational and vocational success experiences. Aftercare services for participants typically last from two to three months. Participants submit periodic random drug tests during the month, and will meet with an employment coordinator on job seeking or retention efforts. This entire process is meant to support and encourage the participant to build on successful program completion and integration into the community.

By Kasia Kijanczuk, M.S., Research Analyst for Continuum of Care, GEO Care

WELCOME

(Continued from page 1)

We kicked off these revamped Family Nights with a Spaghetti Dinner in which a local business, Kent's Market, donated over 2,600 feet of spaghetti noodles (nearly half a mile of noodles), seven pounds of meat for the spaghetti sauce and seven loaves of garlic bread. The experience continued the following month with a complete Thanksgiving dinner, courtesy of Safeway, to bring in the holiday season together! With more and more participants showing up for Family Night each month, we are excited to continue these special events that participants, families and DRC staff all enjoy.

In other news, I am privileged to be a guest speaker each semester at Shasta Community College in one of their Criminal Justice courses. It's a wonderful opportunity to connect with college students currently pursuing a career in the criminal justice field. I discuss Shasta DRC's collaborative work with the Shasta County Probation Department to reduce recidivism and improve public safety through providing an evidence-based program that contributes to cognitive restructuring and pro-social behavior change. To add even more value to the opportunity, a participant joins me during these presentations to share their journey of rehabilitation and experience with current programming at the DRC. On Nov. 10, phase 2 participant Mr. Lopez joined me to share his inspiring story with the students! Thank you to Mr. Lopez for joining me, and a special thank you to Criminal Justice Instructor Craig Carmena for opportunity to speak in his courses each semester.

Happy holidays to you and your loved ones! I look forward to updating you on what's happening at the Shasta DRC in the new year.