PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Meeting
Wednesday, March 13, 2019, 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 December 19, 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 December 19, 2018.
   B. Committee members will review and discuss the CCP Plan.

5. ACTION ITEMS

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

CCP Executive	April 10, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP Executive	May 22, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP	June 5, 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
Joe Chimenti, 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
Eva Jimenez, Shasta College Vice President
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
December 19, 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
Mary Rickert	Shasta County Administrative Office- A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county or designee of the board of supervisors	X	
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 entered at 2:53	
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 entered at 2:50	
Judy Flores	Shasta County Office of Education Superintendent - The head of the county office of education	X	
Vacant	A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense	-	-
Angela Jones	One Safe Place- An individual who represents the interest of victims	X	

Attendees:
Steve Morgan – **Shasta County Board of Supervisors**
Elaine Grossman– **Shasta County Administrative Office**
Chelsey Chappelle, Carol Ulloa, Eric Jones, Erin Bertain, Teresa Skinner – **Shasta County Probation Department**
Angie Mellis – **Shasta County District Attorney**
Christie Wright – **Wright Education Services**
Brian Muir – **Shasta County Auditor-Controller**

Randy Abney – **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)/Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)**
Mary Lord – **Shasta County Office of Education**
Danielle Gehrung – **Shasta County Day Reporting Center**
Eva Jimenez – **Shasta College**
Jackie Durant – **HOPE City Redding**
Steven Kohn, Cynthia Turbin, Bob Blankenship, Steve Davidson – **Member of the Public**

Meeting Overview

The meeting was called to order at 2:32 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Confirmed a quorum was present.

Tom Bosenko moved to approve the meeting minutes. Melissa Janulewicz noted changes on page three, at the top, second line, the sentence starting with "She stated", that sentence needs to have "Shasta County" included because the data was specific to Shasta County. Tom Bosenko asked if it would read "She stated that it was a 2018 point in time survey for Shasta County with an 8% overall increase…". Melissa Janulewicz answered in the affirmative. She continued by stating that halfway down that same paragraph, she wanted to make sure that it was clear that the gender breakdown is available, but she did not happen to have the slide with her that day. Tom Bosenko stated that it could read, "she didn't have the slide with her, but it is available." Melissa Janulewicz stated that in the next paragraph, second line, "She stated that rent has increased, income did not keep pace…" should read "earned income". Her final correction was for the last sentence of the paragraph where "they" should be changed to "the CoC". Tom Bosenko recommended that they spell it out to read "the Continuum of Care". Melissa Janulewicz agreed.

Tom Bosenko amended his motion to accept the changes noted along with correcting Dale Paul to Dale Ball. Roger Moore seconded the motion.

Mary Rickert asked if she needed to abstain since she was not present at the last meeting. Erin Bertain stated that they had asked County Counsel, who said that the vote is for confidence that the minutes are correct.

Motion Passed: 8 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Financial Report

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Revenue

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated that the 3rd month of revenue was received from the State and they are a little over 100% of their targets in both the regular payments that get allocated pursuant to the CCP Executive Committee, and the automatic State 50/50 money to the District Attorney and the Public Defender.

Announcements and General Discussion

Executive Committee Activity

Tracie Neal discussed the Executive Committee activity since June 20, 2018. She stated that in November they discussed the annual Board of State and Community Corrections CCP Planning Survey. She stated that they reviewed it, approved it, and submitted it to the State as required by December 6th. She stated that also in November, they reviewed the first draft of the annual report to report out on their progress and activities. She stated that it would be reviewed again in January. She also stated that they reviewed and approved meeting dates for calendar year 2019.

She stated that they met in October and had two presentations, one from HOPE City on the HUB program and one from STEP-UP. She stated that during the October meeting, they talked about CCP membership and recruitment an update on that status was provided.

She stated that they did not have a meeting in August due to the fires.

She stated in July they discussed the Annual Report update from Geo on the Day Reporting Center. She stated that they had a lengthy conversation in regards to growth dollars. She stated that they talked about the Jail Diversion program, prison rates, and reviewed budget projections.

Tom Bosenko stated that he, Captain Kent, Lieutenant Marlar, Donnell Ewert, and others took a trip to Santa Cruz to look at their Sobering Center. He stated they use the sobering center to divert DUI's, drunk in public, and some drug violations out of the booking process directly into the jail. He stated that it saves about 2,500 bookings per year. He stated that the sobering center receives them and that later they are given a court date to report for their criminal charges. He stated that Shasta County through its Health and Human Services Agency, is trying to explore how we can incorporate a sobering center in Shasta County to do that same type of diversion to take the load off the jail. It would also be a quick booking process for the in-field officers. He stated that they will continue exploring that project.

He stated that he also went to Sacramento for a presentation for the STEP-UP program, with Vice President Jimenez, and gave a report on the benefits and successes of the STEP-UP program. He stated that the STEP-UP program received an award from the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) that included all of their partners.

CCP Plan

Tracie Neal gave an overview of the planned table activity. She stated that she felt that this is important and that the CCP plan needs some updates and modifications. She stated that over the years they have added programs to their plan, collected a handful of new data measures, and have

had changes in the CCP allocation. She stated that they wanted to start working on a process to update the plan. She stated that Probation has started to make some basic updates under key elements, funding, and local planning and oversight. She stated they've added a few programs that have been funded over the years that are not currently included in the plan. The goal for this agenda item is to take some time to have a larger discussion regarding what's in the plan including the existing strategies and potential alterations or improvements or additions of populations or services. She stated that they also want to discuss what's working well. She stated that they sent out the CCP Plan previously and have provided copies for the group. The plan is to have discussions around the three strategies which are: Supervision, Custody and Custody Alternatives, Assessment Programs and Services, as well as the Data Collection section. She stated the room would be split into four sections (one for each topic). The attendees will be split into four different groups which will rotate through each of the sections in 15-20 minute increments. She stated that they really want to try to have a conversation that allows everyone present to provide input into what's working and make recommendations about what should be modified, removed or expanded. She stated that Probation would coordinate the notes and provide them at the upcoming CCP meeting to start the revision discussions.

Tracie Neal asked the room to take a minute and review the strategies in the plan. She stated that the moderator/facilitator of each group will talk them through those strategies, and what they currently look like. She distributed the handouts for the activity.

Dean True entered at 2:50.
Dianna Wagner entered at 2:53.

Tracie Neal stated that they were going to spend a few more minutes to let everyone look through the different strategies, and indicated that they start on page 19 under Implementation Strategies. Erin Bertain added that the Data Collection starts on page 15.

Steve Kohn asked what the role is for members of the public and if they are allowed to observe the discussions. Tracie Neal stated that the members of the public may observe or participate, and that it was up to them as to what they would like to do. She stated that they want to get feedback from as many people as possible.

The group divided into four groups. Tracie Neal stated that if anyone did not want to participate, they were welcome to stay and observe. She stated that they anticipate that the activity will take about an hour and then they will move through the remainder of the agenda. She stated that Chelsey Chappelle will be moderating Group 1, (Supervision). She stated that she, Tracie, would be moderating Group 2 (Custody and Custody Alternatives). She stated that Carol Ulloa would moderate Group 3 (Assessments, Programs, and Services). She stated that Erin Bertain would moderate Group 4 (Data Collection).

The breakout session started at 3:01pm and ended at 4:13pm.

Tracie Neal thanked everybody for participating and stated that everybody who came through her table had some really great ideas and thoughts. She stated that they will scribe all of the notes. She stated that in January the Executive Committee will have their first meetings to discuss the budget

for Fiscal Year 2019/20. She asked if they felt that the activity was helpful. Donnell Ewert stated that it was excellent.

Action Items

Public Recruitment

Tracie Neal checked that the quorum was still present. She stated that the action item is 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. She stated that they have had some discussions over this topic at prior meetings and they did a public recruitment for the position, which was posted for one month. She stated that they received two applications: one from Jackie Durant from HOPE City and one from Eva Jimenez from Shasta College.

Dean True clarified that there is one opening and two applicants. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative.

Donnell Ewert stated that he appreciates Jackie Durant, and noted that she has been attending these meetings for a long time, and indicated that he really appreciates her participation. He also stated that he thinks that Shasta College has an important role in their CCP Plan and STEP-UP, so he would like to nominate Eva Jimenez. Tom Bosenko seconded the nomination.

Roger Moore stated that he agreed with Donnell Ewert for those very same reasons. Tom Bosenko stated that it is a shame that they don't have two positions, but that isn't the case. He stated that he didn't want to discount the participation level of Jackie, because she has been involved and attended many meetings, but Eva has been a dynamo in her work with the STEP-UP program. He stated that she has some more ideas and that he thinks that she would be a big benefit to the group as a whole.

Tracie Neal called the question for appointing Eva Jimenez to the vacant position.

Appointment confirmed: 10 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Operational Updates

Tom Bosenko gave an update on the jail project. He stated that the jail project includes installing additional showers into housing units which will allow an additional 102 beds at the Shasta County jail, and that they got approval for that. He stated they are seeking approval from the Board of State and Community Corrections to use the additional beds as those come online rather than waiting for the entire project to be completed. He stated that they have approved two housing units, which is an additional 16 beds at this time to be used right away. He stated that the project also includes making a change to the recreational yards. He stated that the Shasta County jail has two large recreational yards. He stated that to accommodate the increased population, they will divided them in half, and stated that they are in the process of completing that. He stated that each half

must have facilities within them and meet ADA requirements. He stated that they have also started a tablet program. He stated that they purchased tablets that are pretty durable and sturdy. He stated that the inmates will not use them to access the internet but will be able to use them for commissary and GED classes. He stated that he spoke with Vice President Jimenez earlier to see if they could somehow incorporate some college classes within the facility utilizing the tablets. He stated that the tablets can also be utilized for entertainment and inmates can purchase music or movies. He stated that the purpose isn't to coddle the inmates. He stated that studies have shown if you keep inmates occupied, you can reduce jail assaults and reduce destructive behavior within the jail. He stated that they can also be utilized for video visitation. He stated that they have a number of kiosks that have been installed in the jail for video visitation for loved ones out of the area to visit with inmates and the tablets are another option. He stated that there are charges for those video visitations. He stated that this is all done at no expense to the tax payer because it is through their phone provider and they get some of the revenue back from the use of the phones and the video visitations and this revenue was used to fund the project. He stated that with the additional beds that are being installed, the property room has been expanded as well to accommodate the increased population. He stated that it was nearing completion as well. He stated that the new courthouse was supposed to break ground on December 1st. He stated that after the holidays they will probably start to see activity there. He stated that they want to move forward with developing plans to convert courtrooms 1 and 2, which are attached to the jail, into additional jail beds. He stated that it has been estimated that 64 to 100 beds could be added in that space. He stated that they will have to see how much hallway space is needed and how much usable area they will have. He stated that there is modular courtroom in the parking lot of the justice center and they hope to obtain that for programming space because in 1984, when the jail was opened, there was no talk of utilizing programs and as a result the jail lacks sufficient program space.

Roger Moore stated that they had several compliance checks ready to go but they had limited resources during the Carr Fire and the Camp Fire. In addition, when the last one was scheduled, they had an Officer Involved Shooting and were unable to complete it. He stated compliance checks are still on their radar. Tracie Neal asked if his officers have been able to connect with Probation's Compliance Officer, and if that was working well. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative.

Tom Bosenko stated that the jail population is at 90-96% capacity, the capacity being 381 maximum, which is why they have the capacity releases. He stated that as of December 18th, the jail population consisted of the following: criminal homicide 25, rape/sex crimes 26, robbery 24, assault 45, kidnapping 1, domestic violence 44, burglary 26, theft 18, motor vehicle theft 8, drug crimes, 22, Probation violation 55, other felonies 23. He stated that there are 22 people in custody in their out of county contract beds. He stated that one of those is in the Fire Camp serving a s six-year sentence. He stated that the maximum sentence within the jail is 7 years and they have one person serving that. He stated that they have 49 people who are sentenced to less than one year. He stated that almost 76% of the population is male and the majority, 196 people, are unsentenced. He stated that the make-up of the jail is always a majority of unsentenced people. He stated that is the reason that they need more jail beds for the future. Christie Wright asked if Flash Incarceration designated beds was realistic. Tom Bosenko stated that they don't have designated beds because they are always nearly at capacity, and Flash aren't kept often because of the capacity issues. He stated that if a Probation person brought someone in for Flash Incarceration, and said that they

needed to keep the person and the reasons why, the jail can keep them downstairs in booking area for up to 23 hours. He stated that if they have to keep them longer than that, they have to be moved upstairs into the main housing unit. He stated that 10 days would be difficult, but it can be done. He stated that the downside is, if they keep that person, they would have to release out of the hierarchy that he just described. He stated that most of them are continual repeat offenders that are being released, stealing cars, burglarizing things, and coming back. He stated that they are obviously not going to release the violent people that are incarcerated. He stated that it is possible but it makes it difficult when anybody comes in. Tracie Neal explained the benefits of flash incarceration.

Input for next agenda

Tracie Neal stated that in January they would be starting budget discussions for 2019/20. She stated that they would also be discussing and reviewing the annual report. She stated that if anyone had any corrections to get them to her by December 28th. She stated that they would also be starting their conversations on the CCP Plan revision.

Tom Bosenko asked if the committee would be interested in a Jail tour after project completion. Mary Rickert stated that she would be interested in seeing the jail after the completion of the project. Tom Bosenko stated that they would have to check with county counsel and ask if it is on a voluntary basis and it is only a tour with no decisions being made, if it would be subject to the Brown Act. Tracie Neal stated that in the past, when they have had a tour of the JRF related to a brown act meeting, everybody was allowed. She stated that if they did coordinate it as a part of the CCP meeting, anyone in attendance would be eligible for the tour. She stated that was something that he would want to consider.

Meeting Schedules

Tracie Neal stated that the next meeting for the CCP Group won't be until March 13th, but the CCP Executive Committee will be meeting on January 16th to start budget discussions, annual report, and CCP Plan revisions.

Adjourn

Tom Bosenko motioned to adjourn. Roger Moore seconded the motion.
Motion passed: 10 Ayes, 0 Noes.

Meeting adjourned 4:30 p.m.

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 3/12/19

CCP Agenda Item 3
March 13, 2019

	% 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	4,354,332.30	54.13%	3,689,677.48	45.87%
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	224,683.55	54.13%	190,387.36	45.87%
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	1,339,828.05	54.13%	1,135,313.76	45.87%
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	222,070.95	54.13%	188,173.55	45.87%
Subtotal/Sheriff	*41.03%*	*3,300,457.21*	*3,335,736.00*	*1,786,582.54*	*54.13%*	*1,513,874.67*	*45.87%*
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	22,642.53	54.13%	19,186.32	45.87%
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	75,765.38	54.13%	64,200.39	45.87%
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	16,546.46	54.13%	14,020.77	45.87%
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.64%*	*212,361.86*	*214,186.00*	*114,954.37*	*54.13%*	*97,407.49*	*45.87%*
Probation (263)	*46.54%*	3,743,682.15	*4,128,568.00*	*2,026,506.25*	*54.13%*	*1,717,175.90*	*45.87%*
District Attorney (227)	*2.62%*	*210,753.06*	*236,271.00*	*114,083.51*	*54.13%*	*96,669.55*	*45.87%*
Victim Witness (256)	*2.32%*	*186,621.03*	*188,629.00*	*101,020.51*	*54.13%*	*85,600.52*	*45.87%*
Public Defender (207)	*1.85%*	*148,814.18*	*173,665.00*	*80,555.15*	*54.13%*	*68,259.03*	*45.87%*
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*241,320.29*	*Included w/Prob*	*130,629.97*	*54.13%*	*110,690.32*	*45.87%*
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,044,009.78**	**8,277,055.00**	**4,354,332.30**	**54.13%**	**3,689,677.48**	**45.87%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	640,441.25
10/26/18	625,644.89
11/27/18	842,296.03
12/26/18	612,437.47
01/28/19	632,251.23
02/28/19	1,001,261.43
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$4,354,332.30

Target To Date (6 Months)	Target Monthly
4,022,004.89	670,334.15

% Target To Date (6 Months)
108.26%

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%	157,354.00	161,513.00	85,222.30	54.16%	72,131.70	45.84%
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	85,222.30	54.16%	72,131.70	45.84%
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***314,708.00***	**323,026.00**	**170,444.60**	**54.16%**	**144,263.40**	**45.84%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	25,069.23
10/26/18	24,490.04
11/27/18	32,970.57
12/26/18	23,973.06
01/28/19	24,748.64
02/28/19	39,193.06
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$170,444.60

[State figures subject to change.]

[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

Target Monthly	Target To Date (6 Months)	% Target To Date (6 Months)
26,225.67	157,354.00	108.32%

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

Scribed Notes from 12/19/2018 CCP Breakout Session

Supervision

Questions:

- Are we able to show increased office visits
- Flash incarceration data – do we use it

What's Working

- DRC
- EBP Assessment
- That we look to increase protective factors
- Variety of options for treatment
- Make public aware of the successes – grow public opinion
- DV offenders – victims get a lot of attention – a lot of requirements on the offender
- Risk assessment
- Compliance team when people go out
- Shasta's Most Wanted – as long as there is space (modify #)
- Assessment process
- Adult supervision – getting out in the community to supervise
- Assessment
- Communication with probation and treatment

Ideas

- Matrix – increasing incentives
- Looking at reduction of community services hours for signing up for Medi-Cal
- Probation needs more officers to supervise people
- Define "banked caseloads"
- How many PRCS/MS are on banked caseloads
- Hot List
- Dedicate new jail beds to our top offenders – new plan by LE leaders (more to come)
- MS offenders not being release on work release without supervision
- Compliance team – add DA investigators to the teams to make "checks"
- Can we accept donations for incentives
- Churches
- Show outcomes/measures for positive behavior
- Compliance Team needs to be revamped
- Review of compliance team – was more effective as a team – use money as intended
- Remember to look at all treatment that ate court ordered before or in conjunction with other treatment
- Visits at treatment or work
- Get them to office or treatment
- Jail capacity
- Use GPS
- Hot List

- Revisit resolution for incentives
- Community mentors – look at adult mentoring program
- Are all the items on the matrix still used and/or used to capacity? If not, how to improve?

Participant Sheets

What's Working:

- Domestic violence offenders – there are many requirements on offender before they have contact with victims
- Risk Assessment
- Adult Supervision
- STRONG Assessment
- Adult Supervision

Ideas:

- More home visits/searches
- More violations for both technical and criminal charges
- Has there been an increase in office & home visits, drug testing
- # of violations filed
- # of flash incarcerations
- Need more probation officers
- Probation officers ride with deputies to check on those on probation
- Incentives?
- Compliance Team is not functioning as a team – need to be re-examined

Data Collection

What's Working

- Accountability – good
- Work Release
- We count a lot
- PRCS received vs. Projected

Ideas

- Step Up (potentially get from Eva)
    - Track # employed post-graduation
    - Failures – reason for failures (i.e. for employment)
    - Change of income
    - Track type of completion (certificate vs aa degree)
- Homeless – track for all programs
- Veterans – track number in programs
- Add Employment for DRC
- Employment – track success similar to SMART Center to allow comparisons between programs
- Outcomes that measure change across programs
- Measure increase to protective factors (like with strengthening families)
- ACES introspective Survey
- Average violations per offender before prison
    - Technical vs. new law
- Work release – more non-compliance data. Utilize to full extent
- How do all agencies work as a team. Show collaboration
- Need to determine effectiveness
- Be more sophisticated – fund evaluation
- Recidivism for jail? Know recidivism for other programs. Don't just count how many but what has worked.
- Report out in one place (i.e. annual report)
- Criminal Thinking (to measure effectiveness of program) Cognitive piece is important (work release vs jail program vs jail without program)
- Data about offenders on multiple programs (relationship to dosage or combination of programs) How many overlap?
- Look at other counties – what's working
- Use other people to collect data and get better data (Sharon Busolara and college students)
    - Simpson – internship with statistic students
    - Chico/Sac State
- Data Entry – Difference with HHSA – Enter data directly. HHSA sends data results to providers (Triple P)
- Fund good data collection
- Working hard in something that doesn't produce

Participant Sheets

What's Working:

- Counting services

Ideas:

- Need more robust evaluation of intervention outcomes
- Do we track long term outcomes?
- Critical thinking
- Effectiveness/evaluation
- Data warehouse
- Annual report

Custody and Custody Alternatives

What's Working

- STEP-UP
- Phase Program
- SOR Protocol
- Support
- Keep contract beds
    - Reserve beds for flash or specific Probation/Parole
- DRC
- GPS – DA contact staff prob.
    - Find them
    - Setting exclusion/inclusion

Ideas

- Expand GPS capacity
    - Different ways to communicate with offenders BI-App
- Expand STEP UP for CCP offender population
- Building Exchange offer?
- Jail expansion
- Clean up language
- Work release underutilized
    - Could jail evaluate more people for work release
    - WR only for offenders who have a little amount of time
    - Can WR do more community work
- Calfresh can help increase STEP UP dollar for dollar
- Not been successful – what are barriers
- DRC working well – how can we incorporate into Custody/custody alternatives
- Restorative practice trauma training
- GPS Capacity
- Cost benefit on STEP UP
- Keep same numbers for quality program
- Employment – working with employers to take offenders – develop relationship
- Builders exchange expansion
- Review work release
    - Very few offenders in program
    - Buy in to WR
- Garden program expand WR – fund jail food.
- Work release under utilized
    - Criteria eligibility?
- Community wants this
- How can we expand STEP-UP/Work Release
- Barriers – transportation

    - Housing
- What about incorporating vocational training into work release
- Job readiness
    - If they get a job – what is eligible for custody conduct
- Expand STEP UP
- DRC in custody programming
- Creative partner conservative Corps US Forest service
- Future expansion – include treatment space

Participant Sheets

What's Working:

    - Contract jail beds, including fire camp
    - SOR
    - STEP UP

Ideas:

    - Can work release include job readiness training?
    - Is HED being used to full capacity?
    - Can SOR be expanded w/ bail reform?
    - Could STEP-UP be expanded?
    - Underutilizing work release
    - Need more STEP UP slots!
    - Comprehensive services in jail – AOD comprehensive services including medically assisted treatment

Assessments, Programs, and Services

What's Working

- BHC
- DRC
- Services referred at CCC
- Coordination of services has improved between court and probation, less conflicting orders
- STEP UP
- No comments
- AOP accountability and intensive supervision
- STOPP

Ideas

- BHC needs to expand, possibly serve misdemeanors that are not currently eligible
- DRC needs to expand and be in the jail
- More use of phase program
- DRC should have its own bullet point in plan
- Need financial planning for offenders, how to manage money to pay rent, food, pay taxes
- Plan needs to be changed to remove "does not include methadone" on page 24 1.C.
- Remove REC from plan
- Need to change plea bargains to have judges emphasize programs
- Need restorative justice in the plan and at the DRC, participants, victims, and community need to be made whole
- Need trauma therapy
- DV dynamics need to be a focus for court and the plan as it impacts homelessness, recidivism, etc.
- Need enhanced employment services
- Need housing
- Need housing for 290 registrants
- Need MRT and AOD in jail
- Need medically assisted treatment in jail (Tom said can't do programming in Jail during the day as there is too much going on and have limited space, but could work in evenings)
- Lack of accountability, need short term incarceration
- Need to address substance abuse problems as it is the root of all criminal justice issues
- Chief PO should meet regularly with judges and tactfully have judges place value in programs by saying it to defendants
- GPS needs to be used for SOR

Participant Sheets

What's Working:

  - CCC

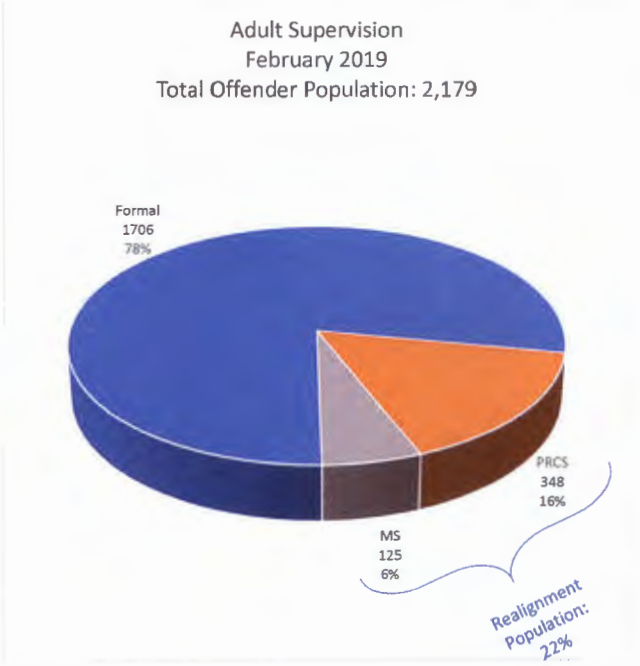
- DRC
- Intensive treatment services
- Collaborative courts
- Housing program
- Current (15) cohort model funding 4 case managers (?)
- DRC
- CCC
- STEP UP
- DRC: 1 on 1 counselor time
    - Involved team

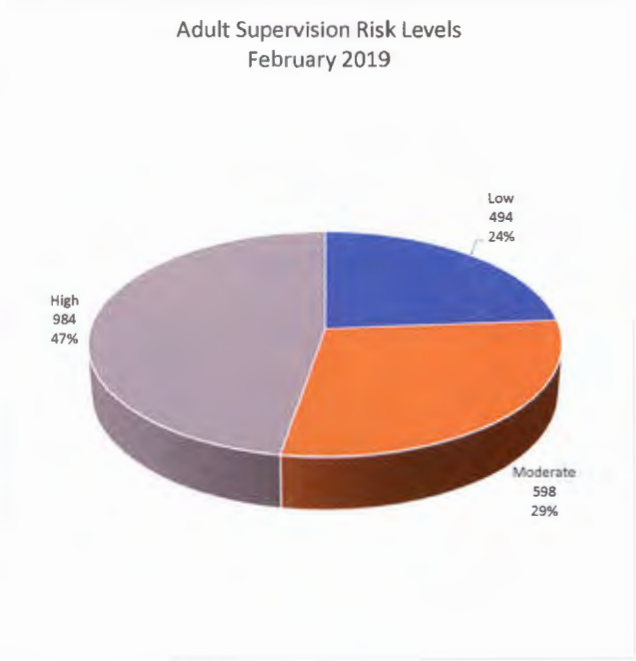
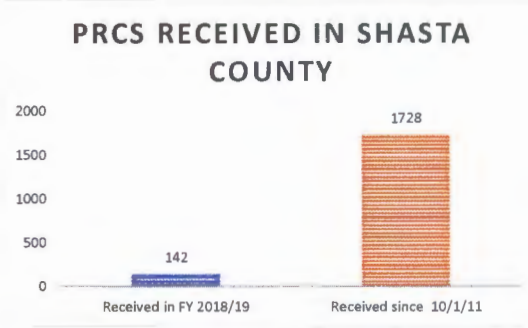
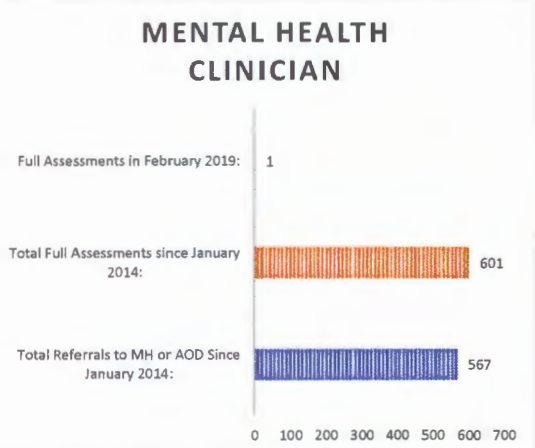
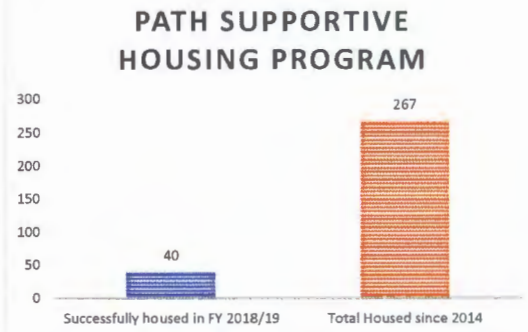
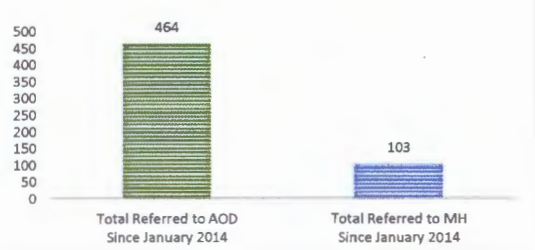
Ideas:

- In custody services needed
    - AOD treatment
    - DRC
- Sentencing to drug treatment rather than jail time
- Medically assisted treatment in jail
- Get rid of methadone prohibition on page 24
- Expand BHC to 30 by adding a case manager
- Need more rent subsidy slots for housing program
- Job placement services could be strengthened at CCC
- Increase cohort size of BHC if money is available
- Include DRC as a bullet point as a program
- Remove methadone
- Add financial planning to "other services"
- You cannot expect offending behavior to change unless you address victimization of offenders (i.e. ACEs, trauma, etc…) – leads to top 4 criminogenic needs
- Insert Restorative Justice processes
- Community-Based Re-Entry circles

Probation Data Sheet - February 2019

Probation Population





Community Corrections Center Services