PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Meeting
Wednesday, June 5, 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 and the March 13, 2019 meetings.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

   Financial Report on the State allocation to Shasta County.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

   A. CCPEC members shall provide a summary of Executive Committee activities since March 13, 2019.
   B. Committee members will receive a presentation from Shasta College on the STEP-UP program.
   C. Committee members will receive a presentation on the PATH Housing Program
   D. Committee members will receive an update from the Probation Department and the Community Corrections Center.
   E. 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	July 17, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP Executive	August 28, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP	September 18, 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
William 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**

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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.

DRAFT

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee Meeting
March 13, 2019
City Hall - Caldwell Park Conference Room
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
Joe Chimenti	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	
William 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
Eva Jimenez	Shasta College - 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, Carol Ulloa, Eric Jones, Erin Bertain, Teresa Skinner – **Shasta County Probation Department**
Angie Mellis, Ben Hanna – **Shasta County District Attorney**
Jon VanFossan – **Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency**
Michael Johnson – **Anderson Police Department**
Danielle Gehrung – **Shasta County Day Reporting Center**
Christie Wright – **Wright Education Services**
Steven Kohn – **Member of the Public**

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Meeting Overview

The meeting was called to order at 2:31 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Tom Bosenko moved to approve the meeting minutes. Roger Moore seconded the motion.

Motion Failed: 6 Ayes, 0 Noes, 2 Abstentions (William Bateman, Stephanie Bridgett)

Donnell Ewert asked if the vote had to be a majority of the quorum to pass or a majority of the group to pass. Erin Bertain stated that county counsel has advised that it needs to be the majority of the group. She continued by stating that counsel has also said that a "Aye" vote for the minutes indicates confidence that the minutes were taken correctly.

Financial Report

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Revenue

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated that the February payment was larger because it was based on tax receipts of State.

Announcements and General Discussion

Executive Committee Activity

Tracie Neal stated that in January, the Executive Committee received an update on the Sobering Center and the Navigation Center, had preliminary budget discussions and received budget handouts, approved the CCP Annual Report which is now posted on the website, and approved $100,000 for out-of-county jail beds. She stated that in February they rescheduled the June 12th meeting to June 5th, approved the CCP budget, and approved an additional $100,000 for out-of-county jail beds to come from the work release fund balance.

Tom Bosenko stated that the 102 jail beds are online and in use since the last meeting. He stated that they have been preliminarily approved for use by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) who will be coming in for an on-site inspection in the near future.

CCP Plan

Tracie Neal stated that they have notes from the breakout sessions for each of the three strategies including: what's working, ideas, and questions. She stated that some participants submitted their

handouts, and the information from those was included as well. She stated that it's been a while since they have updated the plan and there are some areas and language that needs to be updated. She followed-up with an examples of these updates including: updating the type of assessment tool used by Probation, including Pre-arraignment Supervised Own Recognizance program under terms and definitions, changes to the allocation and the funding formula, including CCP and their identified roles under local planning and oversight, additional data that's being collected beyond what is included in the CCP plan, the social worker for the Public Defender, and the misdemeanant District Attorney diversion program. She stated that she's made some notes but she thinks that the conversation needs to start with the work that they've done and go from there.

Tom Bosenko stated on page two, under custody and custody alternatives, he would like to add some language about the jail expansion. Tracie Neal agreed and added that talking about the out of custody beds and the commitment from year to year would be important. Tom Bosenko agreed. Donnell Ewert clarified that they are talking about the Executive Summary. Tracie Neal and Tom Bosenko confirmed that they were. Tracie Neal stated that within the supervision section, they needed to add the STOPP meetings.

Tom Bosenko stated that on page seven, where they talk about Shasta's Most Wanted, they should add a narrative about the new program that has recently been started with the District Attorney's Office (DA) for accountability. Tracie Neal stated that pages five through seven are definitions, and she suggested that if they are going to add a definition, they should also include something in the strategies. She asked if it should go under the Custody and Custody Alternatives strategy. Tom Bosenko stated that it is more offender accountability. Stephanie Bridgett stated that it would be under custodial accountability. Tracie Neal stated that if they are going to put it in the definitions, they want to have a place for it to be discussed someplace else in the report. She stated that Custody and Custody Alternatives are discussed in greater detail on pages 25 and 26 and they could do a paragraph there about the program. She asked if it would be information only, since it doesn't get funded by the CCP. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be information only. Tracie Neal asked what the program is called. Stephanie Bridgett stated that it is called the Chronic Offender Accountability Program.

Tom Bosenko stated that there are varying definitions of recidivism on page seven and page 15. Tracie Neal explained that page 15 is under the Data Collection and the description is based on the data that the Probation Department is able to collect. She stated that their case management system only allows them to collect information for those under supervision. Tom Bosenko clarified that one is a definition on how the data is collected. Tracie Neal confirmed and stated that the statement under the data collection section is about the data available to be collected but it isn't necessarily a definition.

Tom Bosenko asked if they wanted to include jail average daily population and hierarchy data to the data collection section. Tracie Neal stated that they could, and added that she receives data for Shasta Most Wanted as well. Tom Bosenko asked if the data for the chronic offenders would be useful. She stated that the data section needs to be overhauled for all categories, and she is hoping the new analyst included in next year's budget will be able to overhaul the data by working with each department to get information to develop an outline. She stated that if committee members have measures that they are tracking or that they want to track, they should send those to her so

that she can include them in the plan. Tom Bosenko asked, in regards to Home Electronic Confinement (HEC), if it would be beneficial to separate those out between Probation and the Sheriff's Office. Tracie Neal stated that she agrees that HEC and GPS devices should be separate, because that is how the data is kept.

Tom Bosenko asked if, under the Community Corrections Center/Day Reporting Center, it would be beneficial to have the number completing, if any of the participants are recidivating, and the number who did not complete but are successful. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. She stated that presently in the report, they don't have any data measures related to the Day Reporting Center. Tom Bosenko stated that he had the same question under STEP-UP. Tracie Neal stated that when she talked with Robert [Bowman], he identified four measures that he feels would represent the program well: the number of offenders enrolled; the number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate or associates degree; the completion rate per school year; and the average/cumulative GPA for participants. Tom Bosenko stated that there are some who don't complete the program because they have become gainfully employed and he would like to see that reported as well. Tracie Neal stated that she could ask Robert about that. Tom Bosenko stated that they've talked about a couple of students transferring for their four-year degree. Tracie Neal stated that would fall under the number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate or associates degree or bachelors.

Tracie Neal stated that there are a lot of updates. She asked if they want to continue to list the names or just list titles of the CCPEC members on the first page so that if they have changes in leadership, they don't have to have an updated plan. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be better to just have the titles.

Roger Moore suggested that they establish some goals. He stated that a lot of the other plans have them and that it would be good for them to collectively decide on those goals. Tracie Neal agreed and asked if the goals would be linked to outcomes. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative and said that they should also be community based: safety, accountability, but also the data driven programs. Tracie Neal stated that they could either add that to the executive summary or just have a separate section right after the Local Planning and Oversight and before the strategies. Stephanie Bridgett stated that she agrees with some goal setting. She stated that it has been a sometime since this section has been updated and most of the membership has changed. She stated that it would have to be integrated into the executive summary as well as having a separate goals section. Tom Bosenko agreed that the goals would fit in somewhere around Local Planning and Oversight. He stated that they have to make sure the strategies are aligned with the goals and the goals are aligned with the strategies. William Bateman stated that he agreed that each strategy should have goals attached to them because it signifies what the purpose of that particular strategy is. Tracie Neal stated that local planning and oversight talks about guiding principles and data collection. She asked if they would want the goals to be included before Systems Impact or right before Implementation Strategies. Tom Bosenko stated that it would fall in before the strategies, and maybe still be a bullet point under Local Planning and Oversight to include the community based goals, strategies supporting the goals, and how they are implemented. Stephanie Bridgett agreed that it should be under Local Planning and Oversight, around guiding principles. William Bateman clarified that it would be in the Executive Summary as well. Tracie Neal stated that the Executive

Summary is a quick summary and they can go into more detail in the Local Planning and Oversight section.

Melissa Janulewicz asked about the time frame for the goals: how often they would review the document and what is the horizon for the goals. Tracie Neal stated that it is a working document, and it has been several years since they updated it. She stated that frequency for review will be something that the committee will have to decide when establishing the goals. They'll need to decide if the goals are more long-term outcomes where they are looking for 5 years or 10 years to see the trends in data or if they want to have more short-term goals. Tom Bosenko stated maybe they wouldn't necessarily need an annual update, but maybe an annual review. He stated the legislature guides a lot of the need for changes based on the changes that they make, so at least a review annually with minor updates. Tracie Neal stated that they could incorporate data reporting into the annual report so they will be reporting and tracking from year to year.

Donnell Ewert stated that he was not sure that they would want to change the plan every year. Tom Bosenko agreed. Donnell Ewert suggested that they should have aspirational goals in the plan that were more visionary with an annual set of objectives, that are smart and measurable objectives, that they work on for the year and they put include in the annual report. He stated that they could do those every year. Tom Bosenko agreed and stated that they would not be changing the plan every year, but should review it to determine if there is anything that has to be updated or changed, like if the law changes or there's a program that they've implemented. He agreed that they should not reinvent the wheel every year. Donnell Ewert agreed with having annual goals and that they could be intermediate type goals that are measurable so they can use their data to see if they meet the goals or not. He stated that they could look at those every year.

Donnell Ewert continued by stating that the data piece needs to be revamped and that he would like to see it not just count things, but actually collect data on individual offenders, the various doses of intervention that they have gotten, and measurements of outcomes so that they can do the kind of things he talked about at the last meeting. He stated that they need a database where they are actually tracking outcomes. He stated that right now they count all of these things, but it isn't attached to any offender and they don't necessarily know what each offender has received. Tracie Neal stated that with Probation, while they don't have it in the plan, they do track offender outcomes. Donnell Ewert asked if they have a database. Tracie Neal stated that they have their data analyst and JALAN. She stated that they utilize person alerts to track offender outcomes. She stated that they have the ability to track services provided by treatment providers on an individual basis. She stated that it is very time consuming, but they do it. Donnell Ewert asked if it is a "yes/no" that they've received services, or if it is the number of days or the intensity of the treatment. Tracie Neal stated that they track the number of days and the dosage for some of the treatment providers. Donnell Ewert stated that is good and they can start with that. He stated that they need dosage information and they need to connect it to offenders, not just be counting things. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be beneficial to see how some other CCPs are tracking that data. He stated that it might be worth some phone calls to some of the other counties that have data collection in place and are being more successful in changing people's behavior. Tracie Neal stated that they can definitely pull other CCP Plans where we know that they are seeing some success and see what data is being collected. Tom Bosenko stated that they may not have it in the plan, but that the Probation Department would probably be collecting a lot of that data. Donnell Ewert stated

that they could send out a query to CPOC and ask who has sophisticated data systems that we could plagiarize. Tracie Neal stated that Carol Ulloa can help them out with that research.

Tracie Neal asked if anyone had any ideas about goals that they want to share. Tom Bosenko stated that he would need to work on it. Stephanie Bridgett asked if they were going to do all of that in this committee or in a subcommittee. Tracie Neal stated that they can do a couple of different things. She stated that they can bring ideas to the next meeting or they can do a small Ad Hoc of the CCP to start working on revisions, some of the clean-up language, things that need to be added, or changes to the wording. She stated that she wouldn't mind plugging that language in and tracking those changes. She stated that it is up to how the group wants to work and move forward. Jon VanFossan asked if there are any particular categories for the goals. William Bateman stated that the three strategies would be the categories, and that they would establish goals within those categories.

Tracie Neal stated that after the December meeting, where they did a round-table discussion, a couple of CCP members suggested that they might want to add Prevention as a strategy. She stated that they could add it as a fourth strategy because they are using the innovation subaccount to fund prevention. She stated that it doesn't have to be a big area, but she believes that all of the members do believe in crime prevention and that is why they voted on using the innovation subaccount dollars for that purpose. Stephanie Bridgett stated that they should set their goals and then re-asses their strategies. Roger Moore agreed. William Bateman agreed and stated that they should focus on that area before getting into making adjustments to the rest of the plan.

Tracie Neal stated that she was not here when the plan first got developed and she thinks that there was a consultant hired that did a lot of work and presented to the executive committee. She stated that she didn't know if they needed to do that. She stated that maybe a small Ad Hoc committee could start doing work together. Erin Bertain stated that it would have to be less than a quorum of the CCP as well as less than a quorum of the Executive Committee. Teresa Skinner stated that it could have a maximum of three Executive Committee members. William Bateman stated that it is valuable to have everybody's input on this rather than just a small number of people. He asked if it would be unreasonable to agendize certain topics. He clarified that if everyone is meeting, they have to meet in a public forum. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. William Bateman asked if it would be unreasonable to establish the areas that they want to talk about and come back to the meeting prepared to discuss the certain goals and particular categories. Tracie Neal stated that they can do that.. She asked what the group thought. Jon VanFossan clarified that they are asking for them to come back and give their opinion. William Bateman answered in the affirmative and stated to keep it focused and directed, they would limit it to the three or four areas on the agenda. He stated that he could see that being time consuming, so he was asking if the committee thinks it is reasonable. Jon VanFossan stated that if they have bullet point topics and they stick to those, it is doable. Melissa Janulewicz stated that a facilitator might be helpful. Tracie Neal and Jon VanFossan agreed. Tracie Neal stated that they could also tackle a couple of different areas of the plan at each meeting, for example, the Terms and Definitions. She stated that they could pick a couple of sections, people could bring input, and they could fine tune the plan a section at a time. Tom Bosenko stated that when they built it, once they got the main structure built, then they started refining. He stated that it was almost painful each time, because they went through it discussing punctuation to finalize the details. Tracie Neal stated that they can include plan updates for a couple

of meetings to tackle some of those beginning areas and then maybe bring in a facilitator to help through those implementation strategies or people can bring ideas and they can start from there. Stephanie Bridgett stated that they can start with their own ideas. She stated that it makes sense to start with their goals and then work out from that. Tracie Neal clarified that they should start to identify the goals first. Stephanie Bridgett stated that it seems like they should. She stated that the whole plan is built around what their goals are. Tracie Neal stated that they could do that. William Bateman stated that he agreed with that approach.

William Bateman asked if someone needed to make a motion. Tracie Neal stated that there are no motions needed, this discussion is just to give them a path forward. She stated that she didn't know if they wanted to start having some of those conversations today, or if they want to talk about having some additional special meetings to start working through some of the plan updates. Donnell Ewert stated that this group doesn't meet very often, and today would be a good chance to hear from the larger group. Tracie Neal agreed and stated that the CCP is an important piece and that they have a lot of important members from different areas of the community that are impacted differently, which that is why she wanted to start the conversation with the larger group. She stated that the next time this group will get together won't be until June.

Jon VanFossan clarified that they want opinions. Donnell Ewert answered in the affirmative. Jon VanFossan asked if there was any particular topic that they want to address or focus on. Donnell Ewert stated that they should start the discussion with the goals. Melissa Janulewicz stated that she is relatively new, but the first place to start would be by looking at the needs assessment piece. She stated that she did not know enough about the population to recommend any goals. She stated that she would need to take a step back and look at what the needs of the population are before she could suggest goals.

Tracie Neal asked Donnell if he has any staff that could help them go through some kind of assessment regarding needs, similar to the SWAT analysis. Donnell Ewert answered in the affirmative. He stated that he has data and facilitator people but would need clarification on exactly she was looking for. She stated that she's looking to start the conversation about what the needs are of the population and what the group needs to focus on. William Bateman asked for clarification regarding what they mean by the needs of the population. Melissa Janulewicz stated that she was asking how the Shasta County Probation population is similar or different from the State average, how Shasta County compares to the national average, and if Shasta County have more violent offenders. She stated that she does not know what Shasta County's unique needs are related to Probation.

Christie Wright stated that when the plan was originally developed, Partnership Health Plan was just beginning to pay for mental health services. She stated that this year they will begin implementing the Drug Medi-Cal services. She stated that they, primarily for 30 years, have just done criminal justice, and they are now doing 80% of their billing to Partnership. She stated that as a provider, they are merging. She stated that she didn't know where they would write that in, but that it would be good to have as a goal where financially they are accessing Medi-Cal dollars and saving money so there is more money for supervision and some of the other things.

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William Bateman asked if Probation would be able to say, based on population, three main areas that they're addressing with the population such as: domestic violence treatment, substance abuse treatment, or mental health treatment. He stated that those would address the needs of the offenders in Shasta County. Tracie Neal stated that they can. She stated that for Probation, the first thing that they do is a Risk Assessment. She stated that everybody coming in the door gets assessed for their risk to reoffend. She stated that they target supervision and interventions based on the results of the risk assessment. She stated that they do an Offender Needs Assessment on the high risk to reoffend population. She stated that they develop a case plan and refer to treatment services according to their top criminogenic needs. She stated that they have data and distribute it every month in regards to what their population looks like and their risk to reoffend. They report the top criminogenic needs of the population as a whole every year so that they can make sure that they have appropriate treatment services in place. She stated that they can look at how many people are accessing their housing program. She stated that they know how many mental health and alcohol and drug assessments that Jon is doing as well as the results of those assessments. She stated that they can talk about the population who fails and returns to prison. For that population, they can pinpoint the type of offender and what they had access to. The review of the data for this population is done by the SB678 subcommittee. Bill Bateman asked what the top three criminogenic needs are of the Shasta County Probation population. Tracie Neal stated that she didn't have the current logic model with her but criminal thinking/thoughts//beliefs, antisocial personalities, and antisocial associates are always in the top. Melissa Janulewicz asked if those change over time. Tracie Neal stated that they change more frequently with the Adult Population than with the youth population. She stated the criminogenic needs for youth are almost always consistently the same from year to year. Melissa Janulewicz asked if the demographics of the population have shifted since realignment. She asked if they have older folks or more women. Chelsey Chappelle stated that the gender has stayed pretty much the same. She stated that they would have to drill down on the age. She stated that they've run caseloads of 18 to 25-year-olds and caseloads of young fathers. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they have data around the increase in domestic violence offenders and can bring back some of that information as well as where some of those crime types are spiking. Tracie Neal stated that their top two spikes are domestic violence and sex offenders. She stated that those caseloads have increased drastically over the last five years. Chelsey Chappelle stated that pre-realignment they didn't get those domestic violence offenders back, but now they do. She stated that is some of the spike but they have also seen a spike in those that get formal probation. She stated that they now also get some of the sex offenders where they used to not get any of them. She stated that Parole only gets the High Risk on the Static-99R. Tracie Neal stated that they do have some sex offenders that are determined to be high risk on the state assessment, which requires Probation to put them on GPS. She continued by stated that they have done some work in regards to domestic violence over the years to get their treatment providers to incorporate some evidence-based practices. She stated that the hard thing when it comes to domestic violence is that the code requires a specific 52-week program that sometimes does not necessarily meet the population's needs or there may be some other treatment needs outside of that program. William Bateman thanked them for their responses and stated that he was asking to help Melissa Janulewicz have some ideas about what their goals should be. Tracie Neal stated that they definitely have a lot of information on their population. She stated that they report out on that information to the group because they are constantly reviewing to see areas where they can improve. Roger Moore stated the key is the overall health of the community based on the

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offenders who are in it now and what they are dealing with now. He stated that is why the data is so important, to help figure out what is working and what is not.

Donnell Ewert asked, for the sex offenders and the domestic violence offenders, if it is truly an increase in those crimes or a shift in supervision from parole to probation. Christie Wright stated that they had way more in the past. She stated that they have had half as many groups as they did pre-recession. She stated that there were also other providers in town as well. She stated that from her perspective, there are fewer domestic violence and sex offenders. Tracie Neal stated that previously they only had one domestic violence caseload, but now they have three caseloads of about 120 people each. She stated that means that one probation officer is supervising 120 high risk domestic violence offenders and trying to get them engaged, get them to treatment, holding them accountable, and doing home/field visits. She stated that it is a very high need population.

Danielle Gehrung stated that she can't speak to all of probation, but given that population at the DRC is all under probation's supervision, research shows and their statistics support, there are four major criminogenic needs which are listed on page 14 of the realignment plan: Antisocial attitudes/values/beliefs, Antisocial associates, and behavioral characteristics that are the main reason why there is criminal activity. She stated that one of the things, which it was brought up in the brainstorming session, is targeting data collection on criminal thinking scales. She stated that tends to be a leading factor as to why people have criminal activity. She stated that employment and other services are great, but changing the way that they think to even have the desire to obtain employment is a contributor to reducing recidivism. Roger Moore agreed and stated that accountability is a big deal. He stated that if there is not the accountability portion of this, they will reoffend, and that is a big picture issue. John VanFossan stated that Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) is geared towards accountability as well as Aggression Replacement Training (ART), which is available. Donnell Ewert asked who is providing ART. Jon VanFossan responded with Victor Community Support Services. Donnell Ewert asked if they were providing it for adults or for youth. Chelsey Chappelle stated both, she continued by stating that Remi Vista currently holds the contract for MRT for both adult and juvenile.

Donnell Ewert stated that they want to know what the underlying causes are for some of these things including what conditions exist in the community that is causing us to have these spikes, if they are truly spikes, in these particular crimes. He stated that the prevention aspect is interesting, but even secondary prevention is dealing with them after they have committed a first offense. He stated that they can tear apart the data by different types of criminal behavior, and that would be more interesting as far as which interventions work.

Roger Moore stated that sex crimes are up 38%, which is a huge jump, just within the city limits. Tracie Neal stated that they have one Probation Officer assigned to oversee individuals on supervision for sex crimes, and it is an increasing population. Roger Moore stated that RPD has a caseload of about 230 active open cases.

Jon VanFossan asked Donnell if he is asking what they can do as a community. Donnell Ewert answered in the affirmative and stated that is what the plan is supposed to be, a community response to how they want to try to address the offenders and prevent recidivism and re-offenses. He stated they should also be interested in trying to prevent the crimes to start with.

Jon VanFossan asked if the sex offenders are individuals who have offended within the county or if they are transitioning from other counties up to Shasta County. Roger Moore stated that he didn't know and that it was probably all over the map. He stated that a lot of them are just home-grown sex offenses, a lot being juvenile victims.

Tracie Neal stated that they do often look at their intermountain areas and some of the more rural areas of the community to look at that population. She stated that they also want to know where their population is living in the county so they can target supervision efforts. She stated that it is another area that they have explored, the types of services that they are able to provide to that group.

Donnell Ewert stated that if the main criminogenic needs are Criminal Thinking, Antisocial Thinking, and Antisocial Associates, what are the causes of those things. He asked where criminal thinking and antisocial thinking begins. He stated that he has a hard time thinking that it doesn't begin in youth. Tracie Neal stated that it does. Donnell Ewert stated that it begs the question as to why are they seeing hardly any offenders in the youth area. He stated that it may be because they aren't identifying them and, if they could identify them, maybe they could provide some programs when they are younger to try to prevent the adult behaviors. Tracie Neal stated that on March 25th they will be talking about their Juvenile Justice Plan. She stated that there are areas where they need to do a better job getting to some of the schools throughout the community to identify and provide access to services for those kids. She stated that there are definitely risky kids out there in the community whose behavior is not rising to the level of getting attention from law enforcement or school administration. She stated that there are things happening that, if they went to campuses, teachers would be able to identify. She stated that the diversionary services that they provide aren't provided until the youth are identified
William Bateman stated that he was curious about the assessment where a person is determined to be high risk to reoffend. He stated that initially a judge or a district attorney would have made a determination that said that the person is suitable for probation. He stated that he assumes that Probation would then step in and do the assessment. Tracie Neal stated that sometimes they do the assessment at the time of the pre-sentencing report. Eric Jones stated that anyone that gets set for sentencing goes through the risk assessment. He stated that, following that, there is a whole other piece for the needs assessment. He stated that the assessment results help them gauge what they are going to do with them should they be granted formal probation. He stated that many of the lows and moderates are not being supervised. He stated that within the folks who are high risk, some are higher risk than others, like domestic violence and sex offenders. He stated that their assessments only determine what the re-offense prediction is.

William Bateman asked if Probation tracks the lows and moderates who end up violating. Eric Jones answered in the affirmative. William Bateman asked if the high-risk offenders actually tend to violate and go to prison more than the moderate or low. Eric Jones stated that research shows that high risk offenders are who we want to focus our supervision and services on. Eric Jones stated that in Shasta County, they might be seeing a bit of a different trend. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they could come back with some of that trend data. She stated that she knows that the 678 subcommittee looks at it, and the subcommittee is about to look at a whole years' worth of new

data. She stated that they looked at 2015's data, and they will be looking at 2018's data in the near future, so that they can have some discussion around that. She stated that they have seen, and they always have seen, lows and moderates who are going to state prison. She stated that's where some of the strategies need to look to determine if we're getting the most bang for our buck by sending some of those lower level offenders who are going to prison for short periods of time and coming back. She stated that even some of the high-risk offenders are going to prison for short periods of time and then returning back to the community. She stated that looking at some of that trend data is important.

Donnell Ewert stated that he's heard that there is a relatively small number of families from whom crimes are committed. Tom Bosenko stated crime families. Donnell Ewert agreed and stated that the behaviors are passed down. He asked if they should be thinking about family interventions, and dealing with the whole family, rather than just the particular offender that they are working with. He stated that there are children being raised in the family that are going to be the next generation of offenders. Tom Bosenko agreed and stated that the children are imprinting, and there is learned behavior, because of the way that they are brought up in a crime family. He stated that Donnell was right, that it is generational and it is not uncommon. He stated that it's becoming more difficult to go into the jail and find a person who was committing crime when he was a rookie, but they are certainly seeing their children and grandchildren now coming into the facility. Donnell Ewert stated that they know there is a whole group of children who started using drugs at a very young age because all of the adults in their environment were using drugs and it was accepted. He asked if there is a treatment model that, not only deals with the situation now, but is thinking about the next wave and trying to intervene there. Eric Jones stated that in the Juvenile Division they have a Wraparound approach, where the families attend and are required to do just as much as the juvenile. He stated that it is successful, but there is a lot of resources needed for those programs. He stated that clinicians, substance abuse counselors, probation officers, AmeriCorps workers, the judge, and both sides of the bar all meet weekly and are able to intervene and reward. He stated that it exists, but once someone becomes an adult, they lose a lot of those connections. He said their parents aren't required to continue managing them or even talking to them, so it would be difficult. He stated that the Addicted Offender Program (AOP) does a lot of that, and for some of those people who still have connections to their families, the families are brought in to participate. He stated that they know that program is one of their most successful programs, and that is why. Roger Moore stated that they have things like Peer Court through Youth Options and part of that is parental accountability in classes. He stated that there are efforts along many fronts on getting to the core. He stated that it is interesting that 15 to 20 years ago, the juvenile hall was packed. He stated that generation has leveled up and now they are the AB109 offenders, but they have seen a huge taper off of youth inside the juvenile hall facility and committing crimes. He stated that he didn't know how to explain it, but maybe some of those programs are finally taking hold. Tracie Neal stated that they definitely peaked in 2007 and they had over 1400 youth being arrested annually and processed through the department. She stated that they had 300 to 600 kids at the Oasis School, and they had the Phoenix program too. She stated that there was a time when the juvenile population was very high. She stated that sometimes there were 50 youth in the old juvenile facility. Chelsey Chappelle stated that 56 was their max and they were constantly releasing due to capacity. Eric Jones stated that there were another 60 kids up at the camp. Melissa Janulewicz stated that they have also seen the trend in their CalWorks program, a pretty dramatic and consistent decline. She stated that when they looked into their data, it was because families

that had children under the age of 18 moved out of Shasta County. She stated that they just had far fewer children to serve with their program. She stated that she didn't know if it is the same with their juvenile offenders, but it could be a piece of the explanation.

Christie Wright stated that when they talk about families and youth in Shasta County that are high risk, they forget about the group homes. She stated that is where she got started and a lot of the group home kids age out and their family is social services. She stated that she and her husband started out with Victor Youth Services and they were the emergency contact for some of them as adults, who were living under a bridge or were in a police shootout. She stated there is a huge population of youth in group homes and foster care. Tracie Neal agreed and stated that they struggle with youth in those group homes. She stated that they aren't their youth, but they do commit crimes while in the group home and then enter Shasta County's system and they then have to manage these out of county youth.

Steve Kohn stated that when he went on a tour of the juvenile facility, one of the handouts he was given was a chart of the population of juvenile facilities, both regular facilities and camps, and that showed a decline. He stated that with Roger saying that he sees fewer crimes, it is encouraging. Tracie Neal and Chelsey Chappelle agreed. Steve Kohn stated that it is a statewide thing. Tracie Neal agreed and stated that it is statewide that the population has declined. She stated that while they are seeing fewer kids, they are more severe in their actions, behavior, and trauma. She stated that they are committing more high level crimes, have significant mental illness and substance abuse issues, and are on psychopathic medications. She stated that while ten years ago they saw a lot more kids, it was a different type of population. She stated that the ones that they have now have high treatment needs, and require intensive supervision. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they are staying in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility (JRF) for longer periods of time. She stated that they have had a steady population, and many of them are the same kids. She stated that plays a significant role in how they deal with them as well.

Joe Chimenti asked if laws have changed for juveniles that decriminalize. He stated if they look at the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), to say that juvenile crime is going down is counterintuitive to what those ACEs scores are telling us. Tracie Neal stated that there has been the same changes with adults. She stated that she thinks a big portion is the schools have a different standard/approach to behavior management and discipline. She stated historically they would suspend or expel, but now they are doing a lot more interventions and they are tracking more information to understand the need. She stated that 10 or 15 years ago the school would call or the school resource officer would make an arrest and bring them to probation. She stated that the school is more engaged with those youth and trying to manage some of them on the school campus and they have a lot more resources to do so with some of these different measurements linked to funding. Jon VanFossan stated that Anderson Middle School has transitioned over into a conflict resolution program in the last couple of years and it has been quite effective so they have been able to circumvent incidences before they escalate.

Chelsey Chappelle stated that in regards to Donnell's parenting question, they do have parenting contracts within the adult system where if they have an offender who has children, they are trying get them to engage in those parenting programs. She stated they have an 18-25-year-old caseload for young men as fathers that they are really trying to bolster up so that they will hopefully be

willing to make those changes so that they don't see those generational crimes. Eric Jones stated that they also have a Children and Family Services (CFS) caseload, where if they have an open CFS case, it is kind of the same thing. Donnell Ewert stated they had a Proud Parenting Grant with the 18-25 age group for men and women involved in the criminal justice system and women associated with offenders that was a similar concept. Tracie Neal agreed and stated that they will go after that grant again the next cycle. She stated that the Day Reporting Center has a very important piece when it comes to family. She stated that they have family nights and they do a lot of work outside of that offender program.

Donnell Ewert asked what their custody goals are. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be nice to reduce the number of necessary beds. He stated that they know that crimes have been changed, not only with AB109, but Prop 47, Prop 57, and probably the current legislative session. He stated that it seems like they always have plenty of criminals to fill them. He stated that right now they have 27 people in long term custody, in on criminal homicide. He stated they still have the theft cases, and thefts go with addiction disorders, substance abuse, and sometimes the economy due to unemployment. Donnell Ewert stated that they can all agree that there are certain violent offenders, or repeat offenders, who should be incarcerated because they are a danger to society. He stated that the jail is not supposed to be long term incarceration, although it is for some sentenced people. He asked what should their goals be while people are incarcerated. He stated that it's a given that they are protecting society, that is a good goal in the short term, but what goal do they have for the offender while they're in custody in terms of preventing recidivism, which is what this is about. Tom Bosenko stated that one shortcoming of their current facility is its design. He stated that there is nothing he can do about the plant facility, and most of the jails in California are that design, that doesn't have adequate programming space or classrooms where they can have services and programs. He stated that they have minimal ones that deal with substance abuse, such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous, they have the GED program and STEP-UP, but they have to be out of custody for STEP-UP. He stated that he had talked to Eva Jimenez to see if they could start part of the college classes in custody and move to the STEP-UP program from there. Donnell Ewert stated that he knows that now that they've broken ground on the courthouse, he knows it's going to be a while, the goal is to take over that other part of the courthouse attached to the jail. Tom Bosenko stated that there are two courtrooms attached to the jail. Donnell Ewert asked if they could address this design issue during the remodel so that they could do some more in-jail programming. Tom Bosenko stated that was part of the discussion. He stated that when it comes time to look at the two courtrooms, the public foyer, and the modular building, they could perhaps using the modular building for custody or, if there could be a secure corridor, use that modular courtroom for programming space.

Jon VanFossan stated that offenders will tell them that they're already signed up for Medi-Cal and they did it in the jail, and he asked how that works and how they get access to that in the jail. Tom Bosenko asked for clarification. Jon VanFossan stated that they get pre-signed up, and asked how they do that. Melissa Janulewicz stated that they have a connection with them for when they come out at the Community Corrections Center (CCC). Tracie Neal stated that for every offender that comes to Probation, they do an orientation, they do three of them a week at the CCC, and during those they have a Community Health Advocate (CHA) that gets them signed up for different types of state benefits. She stated that is where the link is being made. Tom Bosenko stated that doesn't usually happen within the jail. Melissa Janulewicz stated that when someone is incarcerated they

are not eligible for Medi-Cal and previously they used to have to terminate their case, but that law changed a few years ago. She stated that now they just suspend the benefits so it is much easier to make them eligible again once they leave the jail than it has been previously. Chelsey Chappelle stated that the names of all the people in orientation get sent over to the CHA so they know that person is out and can help them do the paperwork to get re-enrolled. Tracie Neal stated that if they don't catch them at orientation, they catch them at the STOPP event. Jon VanFossan stated that he'd like to mention the STOPP event. He stated some of the most successful individuals are the ones that already have a plan in place, even before they leave custody, and they come out and they implement that plan. He stated that it would be awesome to see them have pre-knowledge before they leave of all the resources available for them, so when they come out, they know where to go. He stated it is pretty simple and wouldn't require a room, it would just be access to information in regards to resources that are available to them and what they mean. Tom Bosenko stated that they've tried to have services brought into the jail but only have limited classroom space and it is usually taken up almost all the time, especially during the day and/or evenings and on the weekends they have to have church services. He stated that it makes it difficult to carve out the time. Jon VanFossan stated that it wouldn't take any time, it would be a resource packet and would tell them who the contacts are for those facilities, what they represent, what they need to do in order to gain access to those programs, and what they have to have to qualify for services, and what they need to do to get them. He stated that it would be a "survivors guide" for when they go and then they have pre-knowledge. He stated that they like reading in there, and the only time they grab his paperwork is when they've got to have something to read. He stated that it would give them the knowledge to be able to walk out and know where to go and how to do it. Melissa Janulewicz stated that she got an email that lends credence to what Jon is saying as being an important intervention. She stated that according to a National study done through the USDA comparing recidivism rates between states with and without bans on CalFresh, for people with felony drug convictions, being fully eligible for CalFresh at the time of release made people 13% less likely to return to prison within a year. She stated at least one study does document that it is important to get them connected to resources before they leave. William Bateman stated that the social workers who interact with them in custody facilitate that kind of arrangement. He stated that they don't meet with every inmate, but with the people that they do, they coordinate plans with the person sentenced so that once they are released they go right into either programs or other services that are available to them. Tracie Neal stated that they know that the re-entry piece is a problem. She stated that their data shows that because, for some reason, they can't walk the 50 yards from the jail to the Probation office. She stated they have a re-entry gap of service and they implemented the High-Risk Transition (HRT) Probation Officer to target the three days prior to release to engage those people because they lose them. She stated that if they don't walk over to them, they walk someplace else and then they re-offend.

Donnell Ewert asked if there could be a coordination of release and they're released with a probation officer standing there. Tom Bosenko stated that some people get released from court, and they can't walk from court to Probation or the DRC let alone if they get released from jail which is after court in the late afternoon or, depending on their sentencing, at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Tracie Neal stated that the first 48 hours are crucial because, regardless of if they are going to reengage in substance abuse or criminal behavior, they're going to go back to their environment where their criminal associates are, and that is where they lose them.

Donnell Ewert stated that one technology that is used quite effectively in healthcare, mainly because of shortage of certain specialties, that they use in their practice in Mental Health with psychiatrists, is telemedicine. He stated that there are many other specialties that use this as well. He stated that he was wondering if in the jail, since there is a shortage of space, there could be some kind of tele-treatment or tele-programming where they put in a television inside the pods that would not just be instructional but interactive, where the inmates are working with someone in another place. Tom Bosenko stated that it could be. He stated that they do have tele-psych in the jail and they are working on tablets for the inmates and they could have classes, not only printed material, but also interactive ones. He stated they can also do video visitation. He stated that something like a tele-class or tele-service could take place in their cell or wherever they are in the housing unit. Donnell Ewert asked if there was a way to do groups in one of the pods. Tom Bosenko stated that it could be possible depending on the time of day, it could be a group on their tablets or on the monitor.

Christie Wright stated that she was curious about the percentage of offenders that are released at 2:30 in the morning. She suggested that if they implemented a shift where they are released at 8:30 when the probation department is open, that could be a quick easy thing to try engagement, and they could evaluate it in a year and see if there is a difference or not. Tom Bosenko stated that is a very good idea. He stated that for many years they would release at midnight, because that was the new day and they were eligible for release, but they saw that they would come in relatively soon because they had access to alcohol. He stated they would go to the stores, drink, and come back in, so they started releasing after 2am, when they shouldn't be able to get access to alcohol. Christie Wright stated that for engagement purposes, if they are really going to hit engagement, probation offices and county offices are open later in the day. Tom Bosenko stated that they are trying to open up the bed space as quickly as possible. He stated that there is a piece of legislation this year, which is controversial, that allows inmates to voluntarily choose to stay in until 8 o'clock in the morning. He stated that they hope it doesn't become law because they can't incarcerate someone voluntarily. He stated that they are not a motel and when they are due for release, they can't hold them longer than they can be held. Roger Moore left the meeting at 3:54 pm. Christie Wright clarified that they can't be let out the previous day either. Tom Bosenko stated that they can't let them out the previous day because it is not the end of their sentence. He stated that they have to release them when they are due. He stated that they can release them 23 hours and 59 minutes later before it becomes the new day, but they are trying to free up bed space.

Steve Kohn stated that logistically and legally it may not be possible, but he was wondering if an ankle monitor could be used for a short period of time until they connect with the probation department. Tracie Neal stated that they have had conversations about the ankle monitoring and they would have to incorporate the judges and engage the public defender into that. She stated that they are not opposed to ankle monitoring because when they put one on, they get compliance. Steve Kohn stated that he was thinking in the interim, until they connect with the probation department, they would comply. Tracie Neal stated that there are some logistics and that the court, public defender, and district attorney would have to agree to allow them to do that. She stated that they definitely have the resources to do it. Joe Chimenti asked if they could explain some of the logistics like what does the court have to do and who would have to take initiative on something like this. Tracie Neal stated that the parties involved: the public defender, the district attorney, and the judge would have to agree to allow Probation to do that. She stated that in the past they have

not had that support from the courts or from the public defender's office, which is why probation makes sure that, when they can, they include an option for a sanction for GPS in the terms and conditions. She stated that sometimes the court does not allow them to do that either. Joe Chimenti asked what has been the court's hesitance to do something like that. Tracie Neal stated that it is varied. Jon VanFossan stated that when they arrest someone, technically they are violating their rights because they are arrested. He stated that when they have an ankle monitor around their ankle, they're still "in jail." Tracie Neal stated that the only time custody comes into play with ankle monitors for custody credits is if they restricting their ability to move. She stated that if they are saying that they have to be in their house during these hours and they can't leave, that's considered custody. She said they do have the ability to use GPS as a sanction or as a supervision tool to enhance their ability to supervise, they just have to have the parties in agreement that it is allowable. Joe Chimenti asked if the Public Defender could initiate it, that they just want it for a supervision tool, not containment. He asked how that process would be initiated with the courts. Tracie Neal stated that they can have a court meeting, but they would all have to be wanting that same result. She stated that if they organize a court meeting, and the Public Defender says that they aren't going to agree, the conversation would not be able to continue. Joe Chimenti asked William Bateman if he would agree to the GPS. William Bateman stated that from their position, they have a client's interest to represent. He stated that the client is not going to want to have a GPS device on his ankle. He stated that as their lawyer, they're going to be advocating for what their client wants. He stated that he can't consider what's good for the Criminal Justice System when he is representing someone. Joe Chimenti clarified that if the Public Defender is representing the client, and the client is going out and, because of this lack of supervision, he gets in trouble again then it would be in the best interest of the client to give these temporary restrictions to prevent him from getting back into trouble. He stated that as a citizen they would be doing the client a great service by doing that. William Bateman agreed but stated that the client wouldn't necessarily think that. He stated that his job is to represent the client's interests in court. He stated that if the judge, after the person violates, says that it is time to put a GPS on the person, since the person has proven unsuccessful on probation without it, then the judge can order it. He stated that generally speaking, a person's lawyer is not going to say that they want their client in jail or their freedom restrained because they think that it is best for them when the client is saying that they want to be free to live their lives the way they want. Joe Chimenti asked what if the court said, as a matter of policy, because the key is to get them out of the jail and to the probation department without them wandering to a liquor store or a meth dealer, that a judge could step in and say that they would like to see, regardless of what the client wants, in lieu of release for this crime, the client be placed on GPS in order to get them across the street. He asked if that is a process that can be initiated, and how would that work. William Bateman stated that is within the discretion of the court, but they would have to make factual findings in that particular case to support that decision. He stated that, in his opinion, they couldn't have a blanket policy for every person that leaves the courtroom. Steve Kohn stated that he wondered if there could be a 'carrot' that would make it to be advantageous to the client.

Tracie Neal stated that it is definitely an area that Probation is interested in. She stated they could use GPS more frequently in coordination to getting them to treatment and as an enhanced supervision. Joe Chimenti asked how the Board of Supervisors could help with this. Tracie Neal stated that everyone just having the knowledge of the benefits of GPS is helpful. She stated that it is not always for restricting movement, it can be used for engagement and encouragement. She

stated that they try as much as they can to get those conditions in their population's terms and conditions so that they can use GPS as a supervision tool. She says if someone is violating and having a problem, sometimes when they book them into the jail and file a violation, they just get released. She stated that if they can use a sanction and put them on GPS to hold them immediately accountable and get them through the process, there is an impact. She stated that sometimes when they do violations, it takes that person six to eight months before they get to court on that violation. She stated that there's no connection, and they've done other things that they further need to be held accountable for.
William Bateman stated that if the judge orders GPS, and the offender is released at 2 o'clock in the morning, there is no one there to put the GPS on. Chelsey Chappelle stated that the jail staff can put the GPS on. She stated that she would prefer them to not be released at 2 o'clock in the morning, the preference would be that would not continue to occur, but if that was still going to be a practice and they didn't show up at 8 o'clock, they would know where to find them because they would have a GPS monitor on them. William Bateman clarified that right now it's the Probation Department that puts the GPS on them, or would they have to work something out with the jail. Chelsey Chappelle stated that is true sometimes, or it can be jail staff. Tom Bosenko stated that it depends if it is a probation charge or work release. He stated that they put them on for their work release people. He stated that if a person is on work release, there is a 99% chance that person is on probation and probation has access and can monitor that person at the same time, but it's mainly for the sheriff's office to determine where that person is or what they're doing.

Tracie Neal stated that they do have the Mandatory Supervision (MS) population acceleration clause that gets really tricky. She asked if Chelsey or Carol would like to explain how if someone is released on work release but they're MS and they don't have the acceleration clause, that Probation can't step in and supervise them until their custody time is done. She stated that is a tricky piece for them because they have very high risk individuals with a mandatory sentence, which in essence is a local prison term, as well as a term on supervision following serving their custody time. These individuals can get released under alternative custody, and technically still be serving their sentence, so Probation can't officially supervise them until they've completed their time in work release unless the judge does an acceleration clause. The result is that these offenders are out in the community not under supervision. Chelsey Chappelle stated that it is a struggle because none of the conditions that are placed on them by the supervision sentence apply until they've completed the alternative custody program. She stated a lot of times they are asking the court to put that acceleration clause, which isn't always supported by the justice partners, and a lot of times it gets struck. She stated the second Tom releases them from brick and mortar, it in essence ends their sentence, but it does leave all of that time still under supervision so if they were to violate, they could return them and they'd still have all of that custody time. She stated that it is very challenging because they can have somebody out who is not yet under supervision and committing more crimes. Sometimes these people go to state prison and Probation has never even seen them. Ben Hanna stated that the MS people are often the higher risk people because pre-AB109 they would have gone to prison. Chelsey Chappelle agreed and stated that straight probation is not appropriate for these people, that is why they are being given MS, yet they need all the structure that probation has: treatment, supervision, restitution, etc., but none of it is being utilized because they are still serving the custody piece of their sentence.

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Jon VanFossan stated that he knows the ankle monitor is complicated. He stated that it would be nice to see a reward based on participation. He stated that if they do show up at the door they get something, not like a donut, but more of a reward toward getting off supervision. He stated that every time they show up, they get a day off supervision, every time they participate in a program, they get another day off supervision. He stated that when they are physically present and doing what they are supposed to be doing, like checking in, they get a day off, and it is reduced the more they participate. He stated that there is a motivator right there, if they show up, it's going to take a day off. He stated that some of them actually like supervision and it won't do anything for them and he doesn't know if it's even a possibility. Tom Bosenko stated that for some individuals that are sentenced, they do receive sentence credits if they're attending DRC or if they're attending class for their program. He stated that they do get credit for that and so they don't have to serve their time on work release but serve it in the DRC program instead and still earn custody credits. Jon VanFossan stated that could be an ongoing thing, so that when they make that transition, they're still working their way off. Steve Kohn asked if there could be some kind of credit given if they accept the ankle monitor until they hook up with probation, or some kind of carrot worked out to where it made sense for them. He stated that the time period between being released and hooking up with probation, once they miss it, it's done and they've already lost. He stated that they don't have any incentive to not commit crime, which ends up not good for the client and not good for anybody. He stated that once they've failed, they give up.

Tracie Neal continued the discussion by returning to the strategies. She stated the strategies are: Supervision, Custody and Custody Alternatives, and Assessments, Programs and Services. She asked if they are want to change those strategies or are they just want to enhance them. Tom Bosenko stated that the discussion appears that they want to try to enhance electronic monitoring and GPS, and then that handoff, specifically the gap from custody to reporting to probation. Stephanie Bridgett stated that those are good but it's an expansion. She stated that she's been putting some stuff out there that she thinks a lot of that falls under: Public Safety, Accountability, Supervision, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration. She stated that they're more kind of visionary goals, and those five encompass that.

Tom Bosenko stated that Donnell and he have talked about the sobering center and getting offenders into rehab programs, and the best time is that warm handoff, if they can get the person to want to commit to a rehabilitative program, they could walk out of the jail and be met by a person to get them into the program. He stated that if you say "report over to them in the next hour" you've lost them. Donnell Ewert stated that they need them to release them at 8 am so they do that. Tom Bosenko stated or they could have someone there at 2 am. Donnell Ewert stated that sounds expensive. Tracie Neal asked if there was a way to connect them while they are still in custody so that they have a face and they know the person, so that if they do release them at 2 am, at least they have the information as to where they need to go to get some assistance. Donnell Ewert stated that Empire Recovery has an outpatient facility right across from the jail, but it's not open at 2 am.

Ben Hanna asked if there has been a discussion about locating probation staff in the jail to receive some of these people, not necessarily at 2 am, but during business hours. Tracie Neal stated they have their HRT Deputy Probation Officer (DPO), and they are very busy. She stated that it is all they are doing, and if they think about all the people who are booked and about how many people

are released, those are all the people that this one DPO is working with. She stated that it is a lot, but it is also important for everybody to know that not everybody gets supervision. She stated that they have a large population out there that doesn't come to probation, and that is part of what's going on in the community. She stated that they do have a large population on Conditional Court Probation. She stated that a lot of times people will hear "probation" and assume that it's the Probation Department that's supervising the offender but in many cases, it's not. She said that Probation only gets the felony offenders placed on probation supervision so they're not connecting with everybody that is getting released from the jail. She stated that's where there is a re-entry gap: how do they engage everybody that is getting released from the jail. Tom Bosenko stated that not everyone who gets released is on supervision or Probation. He stated that they could be released and have a court date 30+ days from now, and the court date could be continued for an extended period of time. He stated that Probation can't engage until they are sentenced.

William Bateman asked if, for the people that are sentenced to probation in the morning, probation could send a staff to collect them when they're released from the jail that day and walk them over. Tom Bosenko stated that they used to have that. Tracie Neal stated that it's all about staffing and notification from the jail. She stated that they have limited staff, and they aren't opposed to shifting because they like to be creative and move with the trend, but if they shift to provide that type of service, they have a high-risk caseload of offenders that won't get supervised. She stated that they are only able to do the HRT position because the CCP funded that position specifically for that. Tom Bosenko asked if there was a Social Worker that was doing that. Tom Bosenko stated that the Social Worker would be in court, and as soon as the gavel knocked on the lectern, the Social Worker would take them over to the DRC and get them engaged or get them signed up for the work program which would create a warm handoff to get them engaged. Stephanie Bridgett left at 4:15. William Bateman asked if that was the Social Worker from the Public Defender's office. Tom Bosenko stated that it was. He stated that Jeff Gorder was the Public Defender and it was the first Social Worker there. He said they had them bring them across because they had a gap in getting them from court to the DRC. William Bateman stated that they still do that with the people that the Social Workers are interacting with, but that's not the entire population of people that are sentenced on a particular day. He stated that is what he was getting at, and he knows that it's a resource issue, but it is one solution. He stated that there are maybe 10 people sentenced to probation each day Tuesday through Thursday, and he's assuming that those people aren't released at 2am. He stated that they are probably released at 2pm. Tom Bosenko stated that if they are getting released from court, and it's a 1:30 court, then they are usually released by 4 or 5 pm. Chelsey Chappelle stated that if the jail calls us at any point, and they're hit and miss on whether that communication occurs, if Probation has staff available they will go. She stated that they don't necessarily have to have someone who is sitting in court, because it could take a period of time before they're actually released, but if the jail tells Probation that someone is getting ready to be released, and they are under supervision, they will work to someone to go and get them.

Tracie Neal stated that it sounds like they are liking the strategies, but just wanting to enhance them. Donnell Ewert stated that there are still gaps and process and system issues that they need to change. He stated that they didn't even talk about the throughput on the court, which he is sure that Melissa Fowler-Bradley would have loved to talk about. He stated that they can't work with people if they don't get adjudicated on cases, and asked how that is going. Ben Hanna stated that the Failures to Appear (FTAs) are not good. William Bateman stated that it's gotten better since

the increase in jail beds. Ben Hanna agreed and stated that their morning filings for in-custodies, anecdotally, are seeing more people that are lower level being filed with the in-custody because the jail is able to keep them in the jail beds but they still have significant issues with FTAs on the arraignment calendars. He stated that the increase in jail beds has made a big difference over the last couple of months. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they will look at that the data of how many of the offenders got sentenced to prison in that period of time who never really reported to probation. She stated it's difficult when they get sentenced to probation, and it is warrant/book/release, warrant/book/release, warrant/book/release/prison. She stated they do have that population and hopefully they can come up with some strategies to talk about how they reduce that. She stated that is where the Striker and HRT caseloads came from, as well as some other strategies they put in place. She stated that one strategy was looking at that data, and really drilling down, and coming back and saying, 'here's how we hope to make things better.' Tracie Neal stated that sometimes Roger will email her saying that they have a repeat offender that looks like they are on supervision, and asks what she can tell him about them. She stated that almost every time they look into those cases, that person never reported and Probation filed probation violations and warrants but never saw them, and they are just out in the community creating havoc. She stated that it is impactful because there is a small group of people in the community that are just cycling and they aren't making it to Probation. Donnell Ewert stated that they need 'super' supervision for that small population and stated that it is a gap. Tracie Neal agreed. Donnell Ewert stated that they need a solution for that. Chelsey Chappelle stated that she, Eric Wallace from Redding Police Department, and Pat Kropholler from the Sheriff's Office have talked and they have a Shasta's Most Wanted on the Probation side for those people who really are not complying with Probation and Probation is looking to send them to prison because they are a community safety issue. She stated that the jail has the list and Probation has their compliance officer who oversees that, but it has only been in place for six months so it is still a little bit early to tell. Tracie Neal stated that if they can get that Compliance Team back together, and focused on that 'hot list' every day, they can have an impact.

Melissa Janulewicz asked what it would take to get the Compliance Team back together. Tracie Neal stated that she thinks it's a staffing. Tom Bosenko stated that it is mainly staffing. He stated that they want to get the compliance team back up but they had a shortage in staffing, and that is why they pulled the team and put them into patrol positions. He stated that they do compliance checks as a team while on overtime but is isn't as frequent as it was when they were a full-time team. Joe Chimenti asked if the compliance team falls under the Sheriff's Office. Tom Bosenko answered in the affirmative and stated that the Police Department has a sergeant assigned as well that they get AB109 money for. He stated that the Sheriff's Office had a team that they get money for and they disbanded it, but it still performed the intended functions just not as frequent as before. They did something similar with sex offender compliance and for the Shasta Anti-Gang Enforcement (SAGE). He stated that they kind of combined it because a lot of times those populations overlap. Tracie Neal stated that Probation has a compliance officer that is assigned five days a week and all they do is complianceefforts. She stated that they are partnering with RPD and going out to make those contacts. Tom Bosenko stated that when they had the team at the Sheriff's Office, that probation officer was assigned to the team to go out and do the compliance checks. Tracie Neal stated that they were co-located, so they were together all the time and all they did was compliance efforts. Joe Chimenti clarified that the Probation department has the resources to maintain that. Tracie Neal stated they did. Joe Chimenti clarified that the Sheriff's Office is

struggling. Tom Bosenko stated that they just need to hire more people and keep them. Tracie Neal stated that their compliance officer is suited up and out in the field every day. She stated that she is aggressive and active. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they have a lot of data around the success of being out there regularly, both getting people re-engaged and finding that some people are actually doing well.

Melissa Janulewicz asked what type of staff person it was on the Sheriff's side. Tom Bosenko stated that it was a sergeant, two deputies, and the Probation Officer assigned to do their work. He stated that they would put together a list for their target objectives to go out and do compliance checks on. He stated that some were successful in both ways. He stated that they were finding dope, guns, and arresting people, as well as doing compliance checks and finding people that are in compliance. Tracie Neal stated that sometimes they would be arrested and sometimes they took them to services. She stated that they track outcomes measures. Tom Bosenko stated that sometimes probation would have someone that didn't need a compliance check but they wanted to get the person brought in to have a chat with them. He stated that person might be the target of the day, for the team to go out and find that person and bring them back for a violation of probation or to meet with their probation officer. He stated that it had some advantages for Probation for getting people into the offices.

William Bateman asked, in terms of strategies and goals, would it be beneficial because of the limited resources, to try to target a particular population that is on supervision and direct the resources to that particular population to try to achieve the goals that they establish in this committee. Tom Bosenko asked whether he was referring to a target population or individual. William Bateman stated that they've identified three different populations: low, medium, and high risk. He stated that they shouldn't try to spread all of the resources out to all three of those. Tracie Neal stated that they only focus on the high risk. She stated that is the hard thing because any shift in resources banks a high-risk caseload. She stated that they don't have enough probation officers. She said that because their county naturally has 50% of the population as high-risk to reoffend, that number of offenders takes up all of the officers. William Bateman clarified that 50% of the population is high risk to reoffend. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Tom Bosenko stated that some studies have shown that if they over supervise the low-level offenders, they're eventually going to find something wrong to violate them and then start increasing their risk level to reoffend. Tracie Neal stated that there are some moderate risk offenders that they would like to be able to provide accountability and supervision and to do more work with, but they just don't have the staff levels to do it. Tom Bosenko stated that they don't have to worry about the low-level offenders, they might not see them ever again. He stated they want to focus on the high risk and the moderate, because the moderates are on the cusp and could either be compliant or have more criminal activity and kick up.

William Bateman asked if the offenders in the DRC could all be characterized as being high-risk. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Danielle Gehrung stated that there is a handful of moderates, but the majority are high-risk. Tracie Neal stated that the moderates are the ones that they are having some problems with and they know that if they don't engage, they are going to be a problem. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they do have some moderates that they have sent to prison and they have come back on PRCS. She stated that they really are trying to target those people because they already know that they haven't been compliant locally so they have strategies

to hopefully prevent them from going back. Tracie Neal stated that there have been several low risk offenders who have been sentenced to state prison, and they engage them and they come out on PRCS, and they do the same thing.

William Bateman stated that Probation supervises about 2,000 offenders. Tracie Neal stated that it is about 2,100 to 2,200, and half of those people are high-risk to reoffend. She stated that they hand out a sheet every month at the CCP, and it shows the types of offenders they have and the risk levels to re-offend. She stated that for the month of February, 47% of the population was identified as high-risk to re-offend. She stated that all of their services get focused on those individuals. Tom Bosenko stated that the low-risk are just the misdemeanors that get banked. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they don't supervise misdemeanants. She stated that they only supervise felons. Tracie Neal agreed. Tom Bosenko clarified that they have a banked caseload of felons. Tracie Neal stated that they only have the capacity to supervise the high-risk to reoffend. She stated that their low and moderate are banked, except for those few that are coming out of prison that they are able to engage and do something with.

Steve Kohn asked if they have the percentage of the domestic abusers and sexual offenders who were released from prison and reoffended. He asked if the majority of them have already been in prison, or is it mostly just first offenders. Tracie Neal stated that it varies and that they would have to look at those caseloads to identify that. She stated when they looked at the domestic violence population the last time, they had offenders with multiple victims. Steve Kohn asked if they were all prosecuted at one time. Tracie Neal stated that it varied. Tom Bosenko stated that they escalate their level of violence. He stated for their first domestic violence offense, they could get county time or some type of counseling. He stated as their violence increases or they get more victims, then they can end up going off to prison. Steve Kohn asked if the sex offenders were mostly first time offenders. Tracie Neal stated that she didn't know and that they would have to look at that. Eric Jones stated that during his last run through adult, which was about four years ago, sex offenders weren't recidivating as much. He stated that they would not register, but they wouldn't have additional victims, as a general rule. He stated that the research shows that sex offenders typically don't reoffend once they go to prison. He stated that they go to prison for a really long time, so they can't reoffend, or they might with the same victim, but rarely is there multiple victims. Steve Kohn clarified that it is usually lack of compliance for some reason or another. Chelsey Chappelle stated that they do have a lot who fail to register. Eric Jones answered in the affirmative. He stated that domestic violence is a different type of offender. Tom Bosenko left the meeting at 4:32.

Tracie Neal stated that they have had discussion with the DRC and can they add something to that program to target domestic violence. She stated that they have been doing some brainstorming with that population because it's a tough, increasing population. Steve Kohn stated that it seems like there should be an intervention or treatment that would affect that group and how they think. Ben Hanna stated that typically with domestic violence there's a cycle of violence and recidivism, so children seeing those kinds of domestic violence behaviors in the home often grow up to be offenders themselves. He stated that he was a domestic violence prosecutor for years and they constantly saw that cycle coming through, so if they can address that issue for people on probation coming out of prison that would be good. Chelsey Chappelle stated that there is still a lot of conversation around domestic violence. She stated that they still get a lot of those no contact orders

waived, and they need to do some work as a system on how to bolster that up so that we can get some more treatment around the victims, some stability, and more incentive to comply when they can go right back to their victim. She stated that the victim doesn't have a lot of incentive to leave, especially when he or she may be dependent on the abuser. She stated that they have seen those no-contacts being waived to no annoy and harass which isn't productive. Ben Hanna stated that there is a huge issue with the victim dynamics and that population that doesn't exist with car thieves. He stated that what Chelsey is saying is definitely a conversation that they need to involve the court in. He stated that they are all looking into how to rehabilitate the offender, and that's in the offender's best interest. He said that even with the victim in court saying that they want to have contact, it may not be in the victim or the offender's best interest to have contact. Chelsey Chappelle stated that it gives probation some incentive for them to comply and be in treatment to do that, when they can potentially move to those changes in orders.

Tracie Neal stated that she was trying to make some notes for gaps in services that they have identified. She stated that she has some of the mandatory supervision discussion, re-entry, and GPS. She asked what other gaps she is missing. Christie Wright stated that the penal code for DV treatment is that they are only supposed to be able to miss two treatment sessions. She stated that it goes back to accountability and stepping it up and making sure that they are really engaged. She stated that they are doing better with the Probation department, but there is a long way to go. She stated that there are counties that are doing a lot better than us. She stated they needed to figure out how to let people know that they need to be in class each and every week. Tracie Neal stated that flash incarceration was identified in their scribe notes and is a very powerful tool. She stated with the issue with jail capacity they don't get to use it. She stated that if they know that someone is not complying with treatment, they can flash and hold them accountable. Christie Wright stated it is more than that, that they failed and they are not getting accepted back in.

Steve Kohn asked if there are any other alternative programs or situations they could do that would remove more people from the jail. He stated that it has been made clear that every bed is very important, and maybe they need to create some alternate situations that doesn't require that degree of monitoring.

Action Items

None.

Operational Updates

Danielle Gehrung thanked everyone who was able to attend the Shasta DRC graduation. She stated that they had 10 graduates and also had around 10 alumni there. She stated that they have an alumni sobriety night coming up on the 25th. She stated that they have rented out Cal Skate and the alumni are returning to join them with all of the participants who are sober in the program. She stated that the group is welcome to join them if they want to come for the "fun, food, and faceplants".

Donnell Ewert stated that sobering services start on Monday at Empire Recovery Center, funded by their Whole Person Care pilot. He stated that they have three beds, two for men, one for women. He stated that law enforcement has been invited to an open house, and has been engaged with them

in the planning. He stated that the ambulance companies are going to be involved to a certain degree also. He stated that they also funded their contractor, Hill Country Wellness Center, for the Mobile Crisis team. He stated that they have started up and are responding through Shascom as well as direct calls through RPD in the Redding area, during business hours to start out, to mental health related calls to try to provide assessments in the field rather than taking them to the emergency department, allowing law enforcement can move onto other things. Tracie Neal clarified that there was an open house for the sobering services. Donnell Ewert stated that there was for the law enforcement agencies to check it out. Tracie Neal stated that probation did not get invited. Donnell Ewert stated that she could call them and they can give them a tour. He stated that they did a little remodel and it is right at the back of the building, so that law enforcement can just drive up to the back in the alley and open the door right into the sobering center. Tracie Neal stated that Carol can get them set up for a tour. Christie Wright asked if they would be keeping basic stats of who is in the sobering center including if they are on any kind of probation. Donnell Ewert stated that they are going to be tracking some things, but that he could not tell her whether or not they're tracking probation. He stated that they can add that, if it's important. Tracie Neal stated that they would just need to define if it's supervised or Court Conditional Release. Donnell Ewert answered in the affirmative and stated that another really big thing is the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System. He stated that that they have been in a very long negotiation with the Department of Healthcare Services about the fiscal model, but they got the green light on Friday, and they are moving full steam ahead. He stated that they still need to get Federal approval, but that is in the process and hopefully, sometime in the fall, they will be getting that up and running. He stated that it is going to open up residential drug and alcohol treatment for all adults on Medi-Cal, not just pregnant and post-partum women, along with other services that they don't have now.

Input for next agenda

Christie Wright asked if the County applied for this round of the Prop 47 grant. Tracie Neal stated that their application just needs to be signed and put in the mail. She stated that they had a couple of meetings with partners and two main areas surfaced which was behavioral health court for misdemeanors and the failure to appear problem, and how do they engage them. She stated that they drafted a proposal focusing on failures to appear and engagement. Tom Bosenko returned at 4:41 pm. Tracie Neal stated that they applied for a small scope project, so they are hopeful. She stated that last time they applied for a large scope along with every other individual that applied, and the trend that they saw was the big counties were awarded the large scope projects, and the small counties got the small scopes. She stated that there is about $19 million for small scope projects which will fund about 19 projects.

Meeting Schedules

Tracie Neal stated that the next meeting for this group will be on June 5th, but the next Executive Committee meeting will be on April 10th.

Adjourn

Tom Bosenko motioned to adjourn. Donnell Ewert seconded the motion.
Motion passed: 6 Ayes, 0 Noes. Meeting adjourned 4:43 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 May 31, 2019

CCP Agenda Item 3
June 5, 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	6,195,129.59	77.02%	1,848,880.19	22.98%
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	319,668.69	77.02%	95,402.22	22.98%
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	1,906,241.37	77.02%	568,900.43	22.98%
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	315,951.61	77.02%	94,292.89	22.98%
Subtotal/Sheriff	*41.03%*	*3,300,457.21*	*3,335,736.00*	*2,541,861.67*	*77.02%*	*758,595.54*	*22.98%*
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	32,214.67	77.02%	9,614.18	22.98%
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	107,795.25	77.02%	32,170.52	22.98%
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	23,541.49	77.02%	7,025.74	22.98%
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.64%*	*212,361.86*	*214,186.00*	*163,551.42*	*77.02%*	*48,810.44*	*22.98%*
Probation (263)	*46.54%*	3,743,682.15	*4,128,568.00*	*2,883,213.31*	*77.02%*	*860,468.84*	*22.98%*
District Attorney (227)	*2.62%*	*210,753.06*	*236,271.00*	*162,312.40*	*77.02%*	*48,440.66*	*22.98%*
Victim Witness (256)	*2.32%*	*186,621.03*	*188,629.00*	*143,727.01*	*77.02%*	*42,894.02*	*22.98%*
Public Defender (207)	*1.85%*	*148,814.18*	*173,665.00*	*114,609.90*	*77.02%*	*34,204.28*	*22.98%*
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*241,320.29*	*Included w/Prob*	*185,853.89*	*77.02%*	*55,466.41*	*22.98%*
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,044,009.78**	**8,277,055.00**	**6,195,129.59**	**77.02%**	**1,848,880.19**	**22.98%**

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
03/26/19	481,781.90
04/25/19	537,233.75
05/28/19	821,781.64
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$6,195,129.59

Target To Date (9 Months)	Target Monthly
6,033,007.34	670,334.15

% Target To Date (9 Months)
102.69%

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	121,250.10	77.06%	36,103.91	22.94%
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	121,250.10	77.06%	36,103.91	22.94%
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***314,708.00***	**323,026.00**	**242,500.19**	**77.06%**	**72,207.81**	**22.94%**

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
03/26/19	18,858.72
04/25/19	21,029.31
05/28/19	32,167.56
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$242,500.19

Target Monthly	Target To Date (9 Months)	% Target To Date (9 Months)
26,225.67	236,031.00	102.74%

[State figures subject to change.]

[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

PATH

PARTICIPANTS ACTION TO HOUSING

HOUSING SERVICES

- Assets Clients readiness to be housed
- Connect with landlords that meet their needs
- Weekly home visits
- Mediate any concerns/issues with housing management

CLASSES

- 4 Week Course
- Topics include:
  - Budgeting
  - Personal Health & Safety
  - Social Relationship Skills

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- Rent Subsidies
  - 7 subsidies – 2 currently available
- Loans
  - 162 loans totaling $137,731
  - Total repay $ 85,426
    - 62% repayment rate

WE HAVE HELPED…

- 968 clients referred to the program
- 278 clients housed
- 523 clients, and their family, off the street

PATH CONTACTS

- Cathy Sosa

  245-6754 or csosa@nvcss.org
- John Stapp

  245-6337 or jstapp@nvcss.org

AB109 Support List

Contact Jon Van Fossan MFT at:

530-245-6701

jvanfossan@co.shasta.ca.us

Housing supports:

Northern Valley Catholic Social Services: If you have an income or might earn an income set up an appointment with

Housing support at Probation, 1421 Court Street Redding CA. 96001

Contacts:

John Stapp 530-245-6337

Cathy Sosa 530 245-6745

Or just stop on buy and set up an appointment at the window.

Temporary shelter may be found at Good News Rescue Mission

2842 South market Street

530-242-5920

Sober Living may be arranged through face to face contact with a P.O or personal funds.

Food Bank Support: see Emergency Foodbanks & Assistance Programs form attached.

Clothing Support:

The Good News Rescue Mission has a Thrift store available to clothing support. Obtain a clothing Voucher at the Mission.

People of progress Thrift Store: 1242 Center st. Redding CA.

To obtain clothing talk to a probation officer and they will provide you a voucher. You can only pick up your clothing between 10:00am to 11:00am Monday through Friday.

Mental Health Supports:

Hill Country: 1401 Gold St. Redding CA.

530-691-4446

Hill Country is a walk in clinic with a highly professional team, and a comforting environment. Appointments may be made by phone or walk in.

North American Mental Health Services: 2865 Churn Creek Road,

Suite A. Redding CA. 96002

530-646-7269 Transportation Support 888-8288-1254

North American Mental Health Services provides a professional team that offers both individual therapies as well psychiatric services. To begin the process of receiving services at this location an appointment will need to be made, they are not a walk in facility.

The Hope Van:

Shastahealth.org

The hope van is a mobile medical facility that is able to provide support while in the process of finding a primary care physician or psychiatrist. See the flyer attached.

Medical Support (Primary care physician)

If you have medical challenges it is important to establish a supportive relationship with a primary care physician. Emergency rooms and walk in clinics are limited in providing you supports for medical challenges that require additional medical supports. A PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN is able to provide the appropriate supports to your specific medical needs. The medical clinics that are able to provide a primary care physician are listed below.

Hill Country:

317 Lake Blvd. Redding CA. 96001 Suite A.

530-337-6243

Hill Country has an additional location.

Round Mountain (Care Center)

29632 Hwy 299 Round Mountain CA.

530-337-5750

Churn Creek Health Center:

3184 Churn Creek Road Redding CA. 96002

530-768-2436

Advice Nurse Program 24hr 7 days a week: 866-778-8873

Use for medical questions when doctor is not available.

Dental

Dental Cal: 800-322-6384

Do you have dental challenges? call this number and see if you have access to support for your needs.

The Good New Rescue Mission:

2842 South market Street

530-242-5920

Once a week The Rescue mission provides free dental support. Call and confirm the date when those services will be provided.

Vision:

Vision Service Plan: 800-877-7195

Call this number to discover what vision support you have access to.

Medical support through PHC

Partnership Health plan of California (PHC)

800-863-4155

Call this number when you have questions about your coverage benefits, have trouble filling medications, if you receive a bill, or need a new ID card. If you have transportation challenges and no access to a bus, call partnership for transportation supports.

Mental health support

Beacon 855-765-9703

Need mental health support now? Call Beacon.

Probation

Shasta County Probation Department

1600 Court St. Redding CA. 96001

530-245-6200

Including,

Community Corrections Center

1421 Court Street Redding CA. 96001

530-229-800

Your probation officer is a vital support. If your P.O is not available there is always an officer assigned for the day. Please communicate with them any concerns or needs.

Legal Support

Legal services of Northern California

530-241-3565

If you are a tenant facing a wrongful eviction, a homeowner facing foreclosure due to fraudulent schemes, a consumer who financial stability has been compromised by predatory lenders, a worker who has been denied benefits or wages, your children and family need stable home and nutritious meals, and older adult who's safety, economic security or healthcare is in jeopardy, you have a disability and have been denied opportunities or need help navigating the complexities of public assistance programs, are a healthcare consumer who needs free legal advice and advocacy, or eventually would like a clean slate from your legal challenges? Call the number above. This is a free service to low income individuals.

Vocation

Smart Center

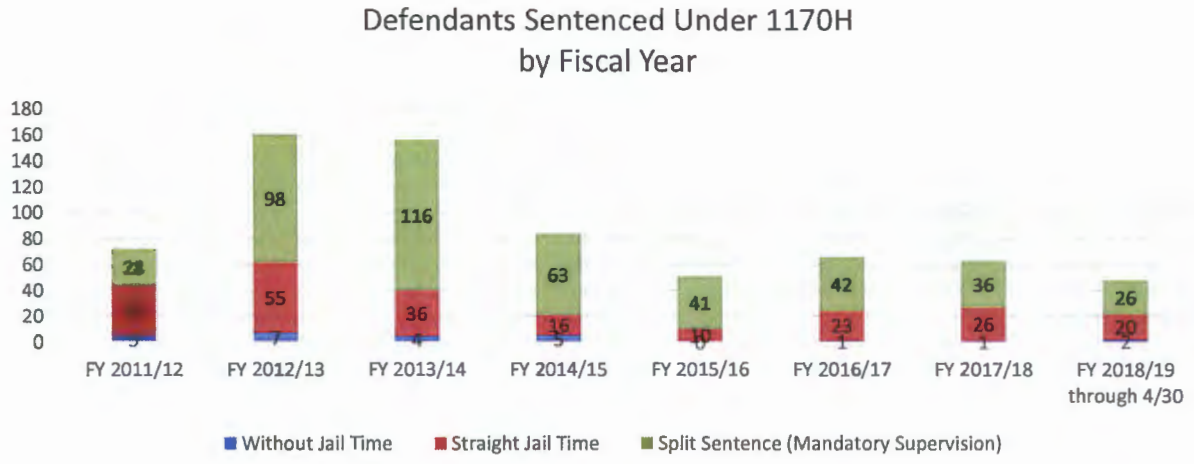
1201 Placer St. Redding

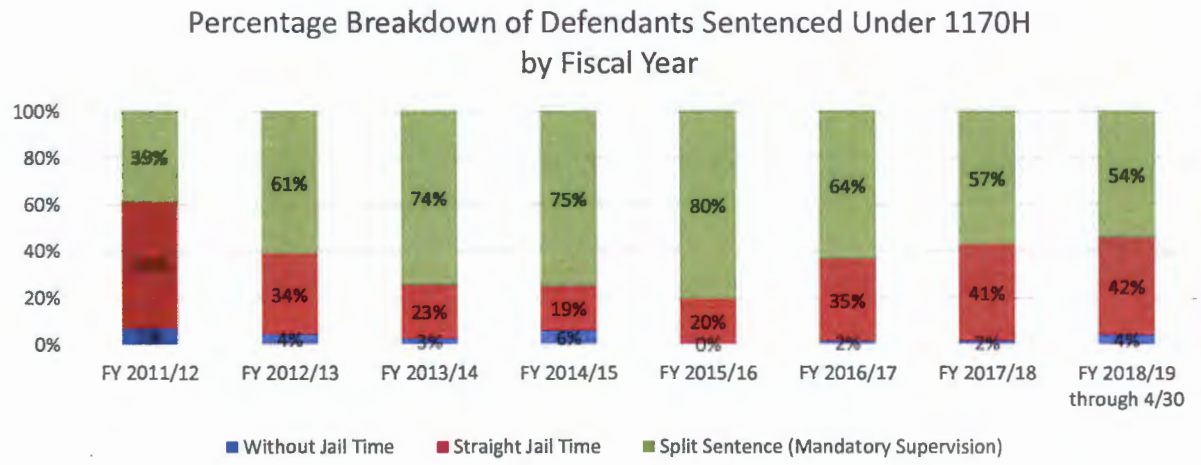
(530) 246-7911

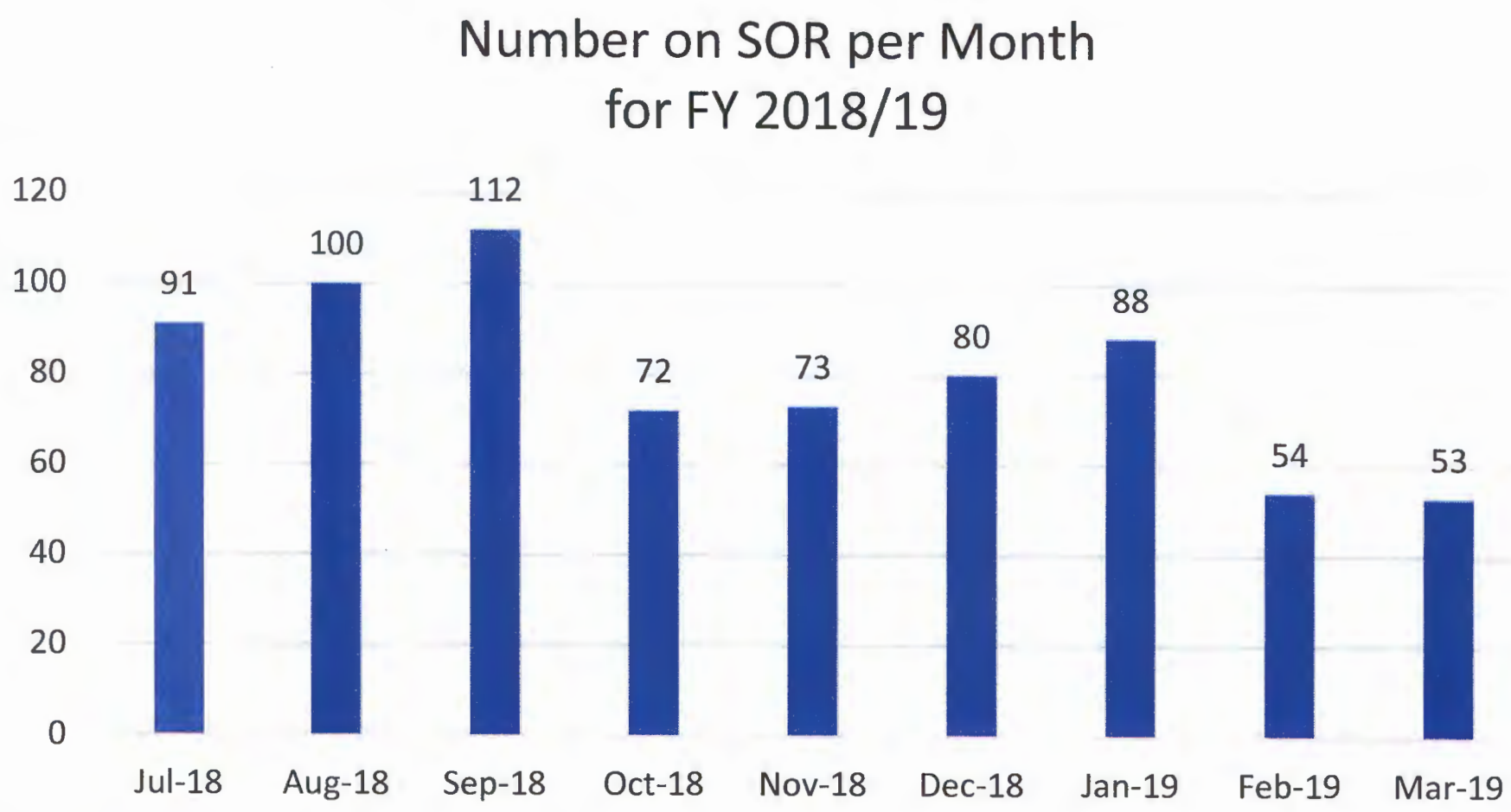
Vocational support

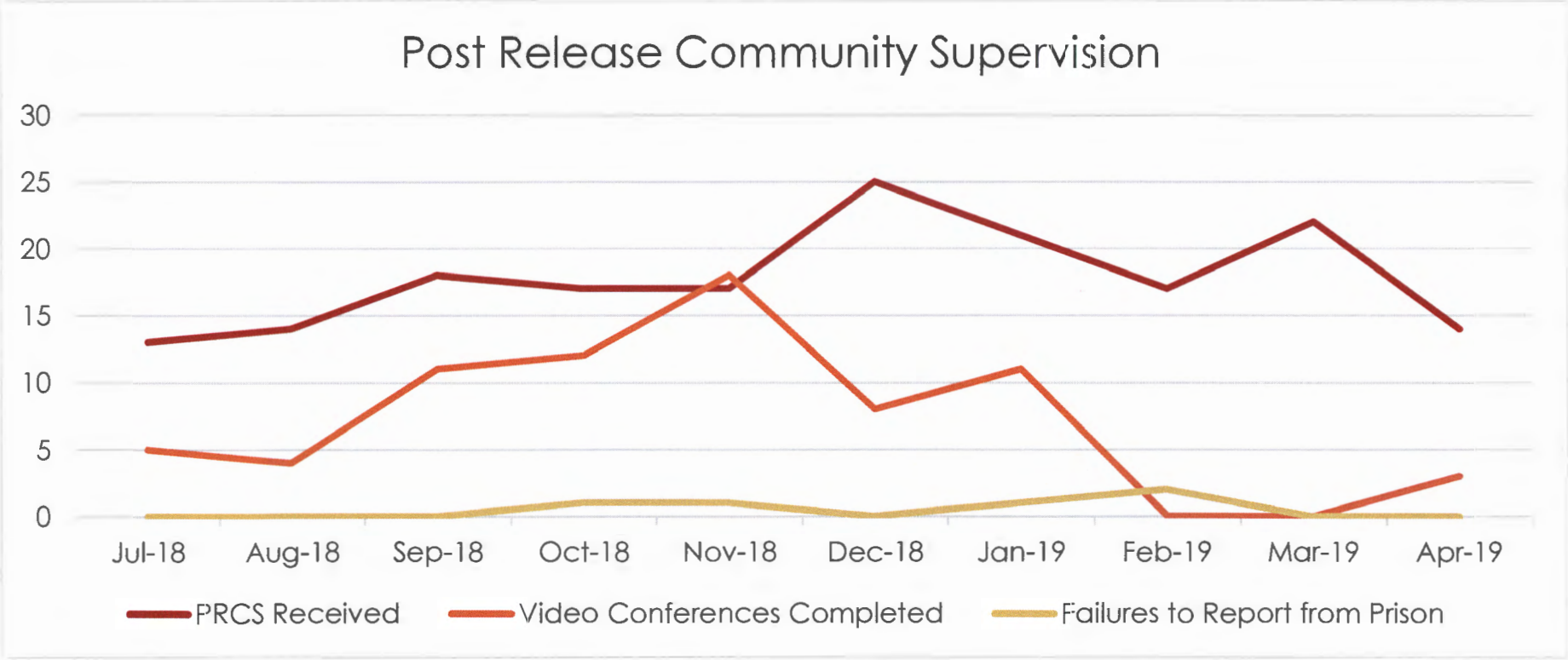
211

This is a resource hot line. Use this when you have a need, perhaps they will provide you with a resource that can accommodate your need.


Defendants Sentenced Under 1170H
by Fiscal Year
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
98
55
7
116
36
4
63
16
5
41
10
0
42
23
1
36
26
1
26
20
2
FY 2011/12
FY 2012/13
FY 2013/14
FY 2014/15
FY 2015/16
FY 2016/17
FY 2017/18
FY 2018/19 through 4/30
Without Jail Time
Straight Jail Time
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)


Percentage Breakdown of Defendants Sentenced Under 1170H
by Fiscal Year
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
61%
34%
4%
74%
23%
3%
75%
19%
6%
80%
20%
0%
64%
35%
2%
57%
41%
2%
54%
42%
4%
FY 2011/12
FY 2012/13
FY 2013/14
FY 2014/15
FY 2015/16
FY 2016/17
FY 2017/18
FY 2018/19 through 4/30
Without Jail Time
Straight Jail Time
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)


Number on SOR per Month
for FY 2018/19
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
91
100
112
72
73
80
88
54
53
Jul-18
Aug-18
Sep-18
Oct-18
Nov-18
Dec-18
Jan-19
Feb-19
Mar-19


Post Release Community Supervision
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Jul-18
Aug-18
Sep-18
Oct-18
Nov-18
Dec-18
Jan-19
Feb-19
Mar-19
Apr-19
PRCS Received
Video Conferences Completed
Failures to Report from Prison

SHASTA COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

PLAN

Executive Committee of the
Community Corrections Partnership
Tracie Neal, ~~Interim~~ Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Tom Bosenko, Sheriff-Coroner
Stephanie Bridgett, ~~Stephen S. Carlton,~~ District Attorney
William Bateman, ~~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
Roger Moore, ~~Robert F. Paoletti,~~ Chief of Police, City of Redding

Revised ~~March 5, 2014~~

Commented [TN1]: Note date to be added

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~~.~~ and identified a population no longer eligible to be sentencesd to state prison requiring the population to serve a local prison term and a term of supervision. It created the post release community supervision (PRCS) population and the mandatory supervision (MS) population. 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 plan was updated and approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2014. ~~The current Plan, with its few modifications, will represent the ongoing Plan. It~~ The plan will only be returned to the Board of Supervisors for approval when significant modifications are necessary.

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan ensures public safety through effective accountability through supervision designed to prevent recidivism. To achieve this goal, the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan utilizes three strategies focused on: Supervision; Assessments; Programs; Custody and Custody Alternatives. ~~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 and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention. The current Plan supports the need to continue with a balanced approach, validated by research and experience.

Commented [TN2]: Bateman and Bosenko wording.

Supervision of the offenders will continue to be provided by Probation Department staff. In addition, ~~a~~ ~~c~~Compliance ~~Team~~ efforts of local law-enforcement partners will continue to make regular face-to-face contacts with non-compliant offenders. Starting in 2017 an emphasis has been placed on evidenced based trainings utilizing planning and implementation dollars. Successful Transition of Probation and Parole (STOPP) was added in January 2016 to increase reentry services, early offender engagement, and access to community services and treatment.

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, and additional funds were provided for jail operations in fiscal year 2017/18, due to concerns of having to close a level of the jail due to budget shortfalls. Beginning in fiscal year 2012/13 funds

have been utilized to fund out of county jail beds allowing for an increased custody capacity. In the Fall of 2018, the jail added an additional 103 beds increasing their capacity to ???. 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, treatment and rehabilitative services and day reporting functions. The Assessment CorrectionsCommunity Corrections 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 theoffenders. The Day Reporting Center located next door towith the Assessment. Community Corrections 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 bewas 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 Re-Entry Court ended in 2017.

Crime Prevention is an important competent to public safety and over the years has been an increasing topic at CCP and CCP Executive Committee meetings. Crime prevention practices focus on both youths and adults in the community and provides a foundation to reduce and deter crime and criminals, embracing the principles of restorative justice and evidenced based practices. Crime prevention additionally focuses on reducing victim impact and preventing victimization. On March 15, 2017, the CCP Executive Committee, with input from the CCP and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that funds from the Local Innovation Subaccount be spent on crime prevention specifically for one evidenced-based program or best practice crime prevention project per fiscal year for youth 18 years and under. In Fiscal Year 2017/18 a Crime Victim Advocate and a Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program was added to the plan.

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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

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  - Step-Up Program
  - Phase Program
  - Shasta's Most Wanted Program
- Assessments, Programs, and Services
  - Community Corrections Center
  - Intensive Treatment Programs & Services
  - Collaborative Courts

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Conclusion 27

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 support re-entry through assessment for~~to be assessed for~~ risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, referrals for treatment and services, to attend on-site 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~~ reentry services such as 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, a Substance Abuse Counselor, ~~an Eligibility Worker, a Job Developer, an Employment and Training Worker,~~ and ~~a~~ Housing Coordinators

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.~~ are available several times a week during new offender orientation or at the monthly Successful Transition on Probation and Parole (STOPP) event.

- 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. The CCP membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230(b)(2)(A-M) and the CCP Executive Committee membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230.1 (b).

- 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~~ next-door to 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~~ Assessment (~~ON~~GONA) means the needs assessment portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs ~~Guide~~ Assessment (~~STRONG~~SRNA). The ~~STRONG~~ SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by ~~Assessments.com~~Noble Software Group ~~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 state prison after serving a term where the most recent commitment offense was for a serious or violent crime (as defined by the Penal Code) or the offender is deemed a high-risk sex offender.

- Parolee means a person who is released from state 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.

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

- 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.

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

- Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA) means the static risk portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Assessment (SRNA). Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Noble Software Group, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. The STRONG probation assesment 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 theare 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 technology, welding, firefighting, business, 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.

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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 1, 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.

Rehabilitation and Treatment Services: The legislation recommends the implementation of evidenced based programs to include, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic monitoring, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs.

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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.

On November 6, 2012, Proposition 30 was passed by the voters, securing funding for Public Safety Realignment via a constitutional amendment.

The state established the Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC) which recommended a long-term allocation of AB 109 growth and programmatic funds, effective beginning in fiscal year 2014/15.

The new base allocation contains factors in three categories, weighted as follows:

- **Caseload: 45% (-)**
  Caseload recognizes the quantifiable effects of 2011 realignment on local public safety services. It includes 1170(h) jail inmates, the post-release community supervision population, and felony probation caseloads.
- **Crime and population: 45% (-)**
  Crime and population factors recognize general county costs and the costs of diversion programs not otherwise capture in caseload data. This category includes adult population (ages 18-64) and the number of serious crimes.
- **Special factors: 10% (+)**
  The special factors category recognizes socioeconomic and other unique factors that affect counties' ability to implement realignment. This category includes poverty, small county minimums, and impacts of state prisons on host counties.

The new growth formula is weighted on the following factors:

- SB 678 success- 80% (-)
  - SB 678 success rate (60%)- *all counties*

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- SB 678 year-over-year improvement (20%)- *only those counties showing improvement*

- Incarceration rates- 20% (+)
  - County's reduction year-over year in second strike admissions (fixed dollar amount per number reduced)
  - County's reduction year-over-year in overall new prison admissions (10%)
  - County's success measured by per-capita rate of prison admissions (10%)

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~~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- Direct Allocation

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. The California Community Correction Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678) ~~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 basic 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. The committee is governed by the Brown Act and has established bylaws.

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

The CCP serves as an advisory group to the CCP Executive Committee and meets regularly to discuss the realignment plan, review funded programs and services, receive presentations, and discuss trends in the community related to public safety.

The CCP membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230(b)(2)(A-M). The membership is comprised of the following membership:

- Shasta County Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Shasta County Sheriff-Coroner
- Shasta County District Attorney
- Shasta County Public Defender
- Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California,
- A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county or designee of the board of supervisors
- A chief of police
- The head of the county department of social services
- The head of the county department of mental health
- The head of the count department of employment
- The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs
- The head of the county office of education
- A representative from a community-based organization with experience win successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense
- An individual who represents the interest of victims

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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 thinkng (thoughts and beliefs);
- Criminal assocates (friends);
- Antisocial personality (coping/self-control skills);
- Antisocial behavior;
- Lack of employment/financial stability;
- Lack of family or signi ficant relationships;
- Leisure (free time);
- Inadequate educational attainment; and
- Substance abuse.

Guiding principles include:

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- 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 (CCC):** 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.

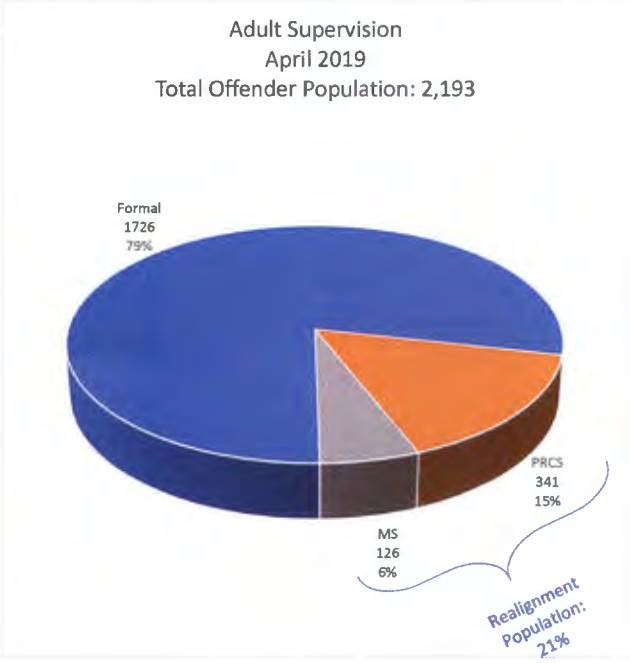
It will always be difficult to anticipate the number of individuals who will be released by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and, even more so, those who will be subject to mandatory supervision. AB 109 is a State-Mandated Program and its full impact is not expected until the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

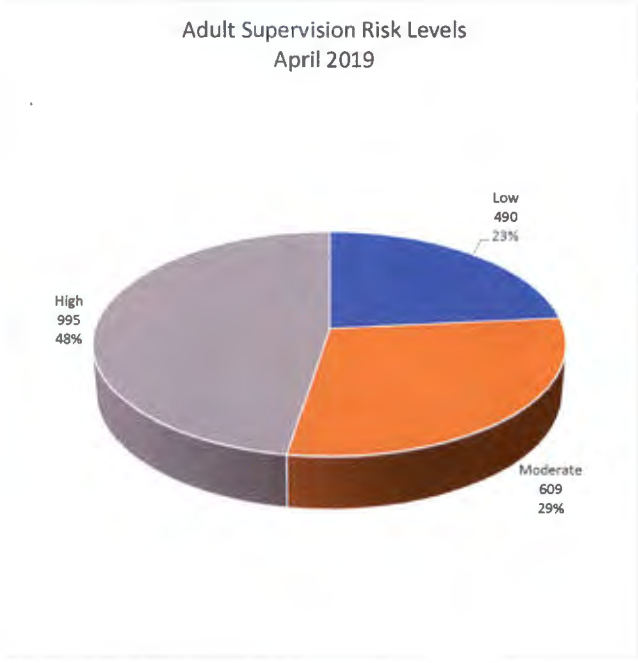
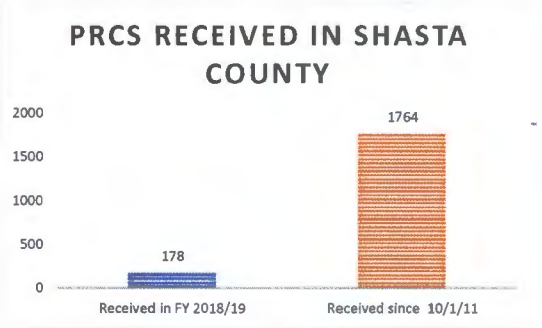
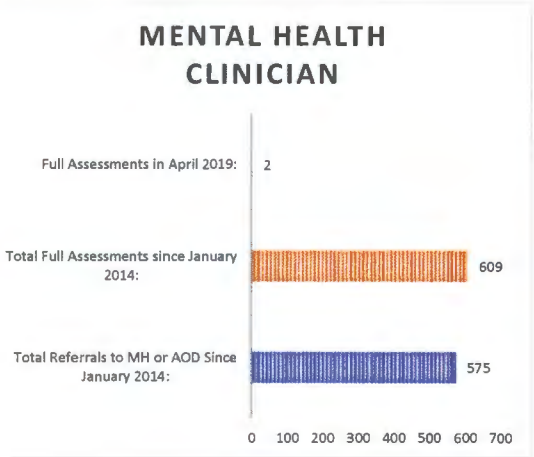
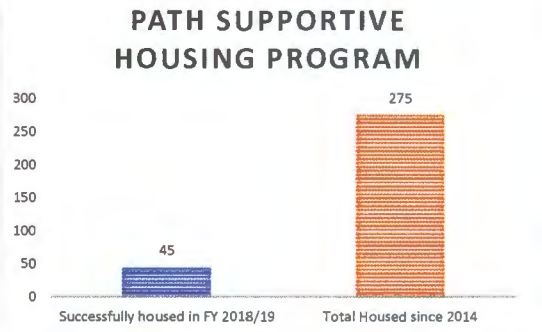
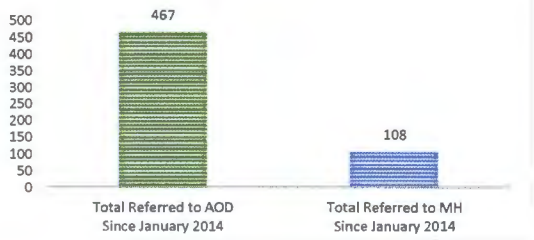
The CCP Executive Committee thanks the numerous county, city and community partners for their commitment in the development of the Plan. Their continued support and involvement will be required to ensure the safety of our community and a successful Plan outcome.

Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee

Probation Data Sheet - April 2019

Probation Population





Community Corrections Center Services