PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Meeting
Wednesday, September 18, 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 June 5, 2019 meeting.

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 June 5, 2019.

   B. Committee members will receive a presentation from HOPE City on the HUB program.

   C. Committee members will receive a presentation from Wendy Zanotelli, Executive Director of the Smart Center.

5. ACTION ITEMS

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

CCP Executive	October 16, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
CCP Executive	November 20, 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)
Nancy Bolen, 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
June 5, 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 – 2:37	
Roger Moore	City of Redding Chief of Police	X	
Donnell Ewert	HHSA - The head of the county department of mental health	X – 2:40	
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, Teri Howat – **Shasta County Administrative Office**
Erin Bertain, Carol Ulloa, Eric Jones, Teresa Skinner – **Shasta County Probation Department**
Melissa Field, Jon VanFossan, Tonya Clarke – **Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency**
Brian Muir – **Auditor's Office**
Amanda Owens – **Shasta County Day Reporting Center**
Cathy Sosa – **Northern Valley Catholic Social Service**
Alice Bell, Steve Kohn – **Member of the Public**

Meeting Overview

The meeting was called to order at 2:33 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Roger Moore made a motion to approve the December 19, 2018 and March 13, 2019 minutes. Melissa Fowler Bradley seconded the motion. Melissa Janulewicz and Eva Jimenez stated they were not present at the last meeting and asked if they should abstain. Erin Bertain stated that they have spoken to counsel about it and an "aye" vote does not indicate they were in attendance, but that they have confidence that the minutes were taken accurately. Motion passed: 10 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions.

Financial Report

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Revenue

Tom Bosenko entered at 2:37 pm.

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated the only change between the last Executive Committee meeting and now is she has included the May payment to both sections.

Announcements and General Discussion

Executive Committee Activity

Tracie Neal stated that at the May 22nd meeting Nikki Balboa attended to talk about veteran's services and outreach. She stated they reviewed the Sequential Intercept Mapping report and talked about the Stepping Up Initiative. She stated they have also been working on updating the CCP Plan.

Donnell Ewert entered at 2:40 pm.

STEP-UP Program

Eva Jimenez stated that the Sheriff's Office, Probation, Good News Rescue Mission, and CHYBA are partners with Shasta College in this program. She shared photos of the Spring Graduation and stated they had a separate graduation ceremony for STEP-UP on May 16th. She stated the program is a combination of Shasta and Tehama Counties and had 37 graduates at the spring graduation and there are 115 students in the program. She stated that of the graduates, five earned their associates degrees, one of which will continue on at Simpson University, and the remaining

graduates earned certificates. She said that 61 of the 115 students made the Dean's List, which means they have a GPA of 3.5 or higher. She stated that 70% of their graduates have obtained a job, and 75% of those have obtained a job within the industry they received their certificate in. She said the majority of the certificates received are in the heavy equipment industrial technology area for things like welding, heavy equipment, automotive diesel, and advanced manufacturing.

Eva Jimenez stated the recidivism rate of the cohort is 18%, which is something she is proud of especially considering the state average is about 62% recidivism for individuals participating in a rehabilitation program. She said many of the students that did not graduate this semester are still in the program and scheduled to complete at a future date. She continued by sharing photos of the graduation.

Eva Jimenez said the Chancellor's Office has granted her a fund to replicate the program on ten other campuses across the state of California and she is working with five other campuses and needs to get five more by the end of next year.

Eva continued by sharing pictures of celebrity Chef Jeff at the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility. She shared that Tracie had reached out to her and said that students in the facility had read several of his books and indicated that it would be meaningful to them if they could meet him. She stated that he took the time out of his schedule to go to the JRF and meet the youth.

Tom Bosenko commented about their very first graduation which had one graduate and noted their most recent graduation had 37. Eva Jimenez stated this graduation was really emotional for her because she reflected back to that first graduating class. She said the first graduation was in a tiny little classroom, with a cake she picked up from Costco, and there were about seven people in attendance and now, six years later, she was looking out to this sea of folks. She stated she doesn't usually mind public speaking, but it was really emotional because it's been an amazing growth.

Tom Bosenko asked how many over the six years have obtained a four-year degree. Eva Jimenez stated she thinks they have four who have a bachelor's degree or are currently enrolled in a bachelor's program.

Tracie Neal stated it was nice to have Chef Jeff at the JRF and said he talked with all of the youth and it was really powerful. She stated the youth were in awe over him and listened to every word. Erin Bertain stated that they read his autobiography that documents his story from when he was selling drugs to when he was a chef at the Bellagio. She stated the JDO in charge of book club built a life skills class around one of his other books. She stated they also bought one of his recipe books. Tracie Neal said he was with the youth for about an hour and a half. Eva Jimenez agreed and said he wanted to stay longer but they had to get to their next commitment. She said Chef Jeff suggested they talk to their local library about some different types of self-help books. She stated she spoke to the director of the Redding library and they have some ideas for assisting the JRF with books and they are really excited. Tracie Neal added that the Women's Methodist Group wants to partner with them to start a library and literacy program. Eva Jimenez reported she spoke with Chef Jeff last week and he said he was going to meet with Google and he asked her what she could use for her program. She told him she would love to be able to hand all 120 students a laptop or a Chromebook when they start, not as a loan, but to keep, because it's a great tool. She stated

Chef Jeff is going to try to work with them to get them a grant to get laptops for the students. Eva thanked the Committee for their support.

Tom Bosenko asked Eva how her visits to other counties regarding replicating the STEP-UP program are going. Eva Jimenez said there are some counties who have always had challenges and barriers that just don't think it is possible. She stated when they started six years ago, there were two colleges who had a program like this. She said now there are 34 colleges, the awareness is out there, and the models have proven themselves to work. She shared that they spoke at the Sheriff's conference in Sacramento and any time she can talk to people who make decisions about programming, she takes the opportunity. She said she thinks it's important for them to see the stories and the human-interest piece because it is really powerful. She said she thinks in general, people are willing to try it now because everyone's on board. Tom Bosenko asked if she was able to get Mendocino County on board. Eva Jimenez answered in the affirmative.

PATH Housing Program

Carol Ulloa reported they have had the PATH program at the CCC for six years now, and it has been very successful in getting people housed who have an income. She said they make a lot of referrals and PATH works diligently to get them housed. Carol introduced Cathy Sosa, who works in the PATH program.

Cathy Sosa stated PATH stands for "Participants Action to Housing". She explained they provide services for offenders supervised by the Probation Department. She stated they assess clients for their readiness to be housed, connect them with the landlords, and work with them to meet their housing needs. She said they also do home visits to address any concerns or issues with the housing management. She continued by saying the first thing they do is make sure the participants have income and run a credit check to determine if they have any outstanding utility bills or evictions. She stated that if they do, they help them get the outstanding bills paid and/or find the right landlord that will accept evictions. She said the PATH housing staff are the first ones the landlords call if they are having issues with the clients. She indicated that they require the participants to sign rules that include the requirement that any visitors they have must also follow the rules. She said they also send weekly reports to Probation Officers. She reported that they facilitate PATH classes, which last for four weeks and are required before the participants can move onto housing readiness. She said topics include budgeting, personal health and safety, and social relationship skills. She stated that for financial supports they have seven rent subsidies, two that are currently available. She said they have given out 162 loans totaling $137,731, of which $85,426 have been repaid. She shared that this rate of 62% repayment is the highest among the programs their agency operates. She said the average monthly payment is $50. Erin Bertain clarified that some of the people who owe the remaining balances are still paying. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative and stated they have 101 current loans. Cathy said they have received 968 referrals to the program and have housed 278 of them resulting in a total of 523 individuals (including clients and families) being housed and off the streets.

Roger Moore asked if they were all AB109'ers and probationers on Formal Probation. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative. Roger Moore asked what happens when a participant is taken into

custody, specifically if they get reassessed for appropriateness for the program. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative.

Tracie Neal asked how many clients they are meeting with on weekly basis. Cathy Sosa stated that, as of today, they have 57 clients each, and they will each meet with five per day, in addition to home visits.

Roger Moore asked if they had a total of seven homes, or if that was just the subsidies. Cathy Sosa stated that is just the subsidies. Roger Moore asked how many homes they have. Cathy Sosa said they don't have homes. She clarified that they connect them with whichever landlord will rent to them. Roger Moore asked if the 278 individuals is from the beginning of the year. Cathy Sosa said it is from the beginning of the program.

Eva Jimenez clarified that they have to be off of probation to be housed. Tracie Neal said they have to be on active supervision. She stated if they are on supervision with the department, Probation refers them to the program which is located at the Community Corrections Center. She said that if Eva has a STEP-UP person who has a Probation Officer, or if Nick is working with that individual, they can be referred. Eva Jimenez asked if this is unique to Shasta County, or if this a program that is statewide. Cathy Sosa said she didn't know. Tracie Neal stated she knows that other counties have housing programs but she doesn't know if they are similar to theirs.

Angela Jones asked how long the program has been in existence. Cathy Sosa responded with six years.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley clarified they have to be supervised by the Probation Department. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Melissa Fowler-Bradley clarified that the misdemeanants would not qualify. Tracie Neal said they would not because they are not supervised by Probation.

Roger Moore clarified that the program is funded though AB109 funds. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. She stated that in their annual report they talked a little bit about the PATH housing program and included data on the status of individuals that were still on supervision that had been housed through the program.

Eva Jimenez stated they had 968 referred, but only housed 287 and asked why they were not all being housed. Cathy Sosa said some of them stop coming in. Eva Jimenez clarified that it is the offender's responsibility. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative and said it is not a mandatory program. Eva Jimenez clarified that they have enough properties available. Cathy Sosa stated not necessarily. She stated they have a lot of people on waiting lists and it is getting harder with the prices of rent increasing. She said they do have a landlord who is working with the program who will call them and ask if they have anybody ready when they have a vacant place. Tracie Neal stated that Cathy and John have done an amazing job working with landlords and getting people ready to make that transition.

Roger Moore asked if they have issues with participants acting up within their neighborhood. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative and stated that was why she mentioned the requirement to

have visitors having to abide by the same rules. She stated they have had issues such as visitors bringing pit bulls onto the property and landlords not wanting them.

William Bateman clarified that the participants are required to have income. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative. William Bateman asked if they supplemented the difference between what the rent is and what the person is earning. Cathy Sosa stated that they use the rent subsidies for that and they have seven of those. She said the longest they will allow the participant to use a rent subsidy is one year. She said when they are on the rent subsidy, the goal is to titrate them off so they slowly increase their income over the year and can stand alone.

Donnell Ewert asked why there are two subsidies available now. Cathy Sosa stated that at the moment, they don't have anybody ready for housing that needs it. Donnell Ewert asked if they work to get people other subsidies like HUD vouchers. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative and shared that they currently have a veteran who came in with a HUD voucher and he couldn't find a place because of his criminal history. She said she connected him with a landlord, and he's going to be moving in two weeks. Donnell Ewert asked how many have HUD vouchers. Cathy Sosa stated that it was a handful. She stated many don't qualify because of the crimes they've committed. She said if they have violent offenses, they don't qualify.

Donnell Ewert asked if she could explain the loans. Cathy Sosa explained they pay for one-time expenses like deposits for the participants then the participants repay the money to the program in smaller payments. She continued by saying they also adjust the payment amount for special circumstances. She said a participant might have a higher utility bill in a particular month and they may reduce the payment amount due or allow the participant to skip the payment for the month.

Donnell Ewert asked if the number of subsidies were enough for the program. Cathy Sosa stated they could always use more, but for now it is adequate. She said right now she's going to be getting ready to issue one of the two she has available.

Steve Kohn clarified the numbers are the six year totals. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative. Steve Kohn asked if the numbers are increasing as far as people being helped. Cathy Sosa stated they are definitely increasing because the more referrals they get, the more people they get housed. She stated they average housing 50 to 55 people per year or about four per month. Erin Bertain asked if those are four individuals or does that include family members. Cathy Sosa stated family members are not included in that total. She said sometimes the four could be couples that are both on probation.

Carol Ulloa stated that Cathy and John do a good job with pairing up individuals that don't have enough money on their own but can afford renting a unit together. She said this allows them to get into housing quicker and it gives them a little bit more stability. She said John and Cathy continue to be creative and, because they have very good relationships with the landlords, are able to make it work. Donnell Ewert asked if, when they arrange for a roommate situation, each participant has their own room. Cathy Sosa answered in the affirmative.

Roger Moore asked if, when things go sideways, the landlords have to wait until the eviction process is completed to remove the tenant from housing. Cathy Sosa stated that is one of the things the landlords love about them, they will have a conversation with the participant explaining that they have messed up and they need to move out and the participant will listen and move out. Carol Ulloa stated that it is one of the benefits of the relationship the participants build with John and Cathy. She said the participants recognize that they have learned a lot from them and they are there to help them. She stated they know when they're messing up and their landlord is not happy with them. She said it's the relationship with John and Cathy, not the relationship with the landlord, that matters to them.

Tracie Neal stated they have been really lucky since they started the program because Cathy and John have been with them since the beginning. She said the consistency has been great and they do a great job.

Probation Department and Community Corrections Center(CCC)

Jon VanFossan passed around a resource guide and stated that he uses it during the triage process orientation when the offenders first come in. He also provided a resource list that includes various available community resources, including 2-1-1, that the offenders receive during orientation. He stated there is a description on how to use the list as well. He said his job begins post release and that, if things go smoothly, he will get a report five to six months prior to an offender's release which gives him a name and an opportunity to talk with them before they are released and get an idea of what their needs and experiences are. He stated that when they walk through the door, they go through the triage process. He stated that everyone is supposed to see him and Tonya, who is the drug and alcohol counselor, at the same time. He said they sit down with them and assess what kind of needs they have and if they need a comprehensive mental health assessment which is designed to produce an in depth, two-page report for Probation that is more or less a treatment plan to assist the Probation Officer with addressing their needs and providing supportive services. He stated that before the offender leaves, they have a good idea of what they need, where to go, and how to get it. He stated sometimes that is a referral for a comprehensive assessment and sometimes it's a referral to a particular organization like Hill Country or HHSA Mental Health.

He continued by stating he had some statistics for the last five months and he wanted to emphasize the triage process is available at any time during the day. He said initially they only did triage appointments three days per week but have transitioned to providing them Monday - Friday. He stated that if an offender comes to the CCC without an appointment, as long as the staff are available, they will see them that same day. Jon provided some data to the group for the calendar year to date. He stated that since the beginning of the calendar year, he has had a total of 76 appointments for mental health assessments, 30 were completed and 46 did not show for their appointment. He said they referred 15 of the 30 assessed to mental health services. He stated that since the beginning of the calendar year, they have provided 258 triage assessments. He said Tonya has had 162 appointments scheduled for alcohol and drug assessments. Of those, 66 were completed and the remainder did not show for their appointments.

Jon stated that during the triage appointments he asks questions about the needs of the offender outside their mental health needs, like housing or school, and includes those other needs in the

report he provides the Probation Officer to help facilitate referrals to those programs. He said his goal is to make sure that if there are any bad narratives in their minds prior to walking in the door, that they walk out the door with a positive narrative about Probation and the knowledge that they're there to help them get through the process.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley suggested that they could add the Self-Help Center at the courthouse to their resource list. She stated she knows many of them might not be happy about coming to the courthouse, but they have a self-help center that provides free legal assistance on family law matters, guardianship, and other topics. She offered to send Jon the information. Jon VanFossan responded that he would appreciate that.

Roger Moore said he noticed that Jon includes an ACLU complaint form and asked if they want a Hate Crimes Form to add to the packet. Jon VanFossan answered in the affirmative. He said the reason they include the ACLU form is that quite often the offenders come in with a narrative they're obsessed with that distracts them from the things that are important. He said quite often they call the ACLU, tell their story, and the ACLU will tell them there is not much that can be done about their particular issue. This interaction allows them to move past the topic and on to the things that are important. He stated that obsessive narratives are probably one of the most destructive things and cause recidivism because they are so obsessed on one thing and not taking care of what's actually practical.

Tracie Neal asked Jon if he wanted to talk about some of the trends he sees when doing assessments in regards to what the need of the population is. Jon VanFossan stated that in regards to Mental Health Services, he evaluates whether they qualify for Shasta County Mental Health and if they don't necessarily qualify for that they know where to go. He said, in regards to drug and alcohol, they have a lot of inpatient requests because they have a serious problem.

Tracie Neal asked if they have offenders that come in who are requesting or interested or seeking Medicated Assisted Treatment, and what the process is for that. Jon VanFossan answered in the affirmative and stated there are several things. He said Shasta Community Health Center has a suboxone program and Aegis has a methadone clinic. He stated Tonya gets them connected with those programs. He said he is also seeing a lot of people coming in that are already connected with those programs, in many cases because the Probation Officers are getting involved early and getting them connected right away.

Joe Chimenti asked if there is a particular drug that is abused the most, such as opioids or meth. Jon VanFossan stated that he sees both, but he sees a lot of meth. Tonya Clark said meth is more prevalent, but a lot of times if they are using heroin they are also using meth. She stated a lot of the offenders she sees are still using all of the time, but they are functional. She covers the options available to them and tries to convince them to get into treatment. She said if they are not ready for it, she will let their Probation Officer know. She stated she will try harm reduction and have them come in to see her every week to work on reducing the amount of drugs they are using. She stated a lot of times they also will have mental health issues, so they will work on getting those stabilized and then address the drug and alcohol issues so they don't get overwhelmed and give up.

Joe Chimenti asked if there is medically assisted treatment for methamphetamine. Jon VanFossan answered in the negative. Dean True stated pharmacology companies are desperately seeking a medication assisted treatment for methamphetamine because it is needed nationwide and would be quite profitable.

William Bateman asked if consultations are performed with individuals who are in the jail and it is anticipated they will receive probation. Jon VanFossan answered in the affirmative. William Bateman asked how frequently per month they go to the jail to work with these offenders. Jon VanFossan stated it was about once a month, maybe once every two months. Tonya Clark added that it is usually at the Probation Officer's request. She stated when they see individuals in the jail, they will write a report and give it to the requesting Probation Officer. Carol Ulloa stated within the last two months Tonya has started working with the social workers at the Public Defender's office to see those offenders trying to get into Residential Treatment. She continued by saying that Tonya works with these individuals in the jail to educate them on what they can expect from the programs and harm reduction as a support to the social workers. Tonya Clark stated she has helped with about four individuals and has seen them multiple times in the jail. She shared that she worked with a lady who didn't know she was going into a program, so she went there with a pamphlet to let her know where she was going went over the whole program with her.

William Bateman left the meeting at 3:32 pm.

Tracie Neal stated that Carol was going to talk a little bit about the Post Release Community Supervision population and distributed charts.

Carol Ulloa referred to the Post Release Community Supervision chart and stated the dark red line represents all offenders who have been released on supervision from prison. She stated the chart includes information on how many offenders they have received, how many video conferences have been completed, and how many have failed to show up after they were released from prison. She stated they have received 178 offenders from July 1st through April 30th, which is slightly less than in previous years. She said since 2011, they have had 1764 people released to their supervision from prison. She said the video conferencing is a pilot program where a Probation Officer is able to engage with the offender via video before they are released. She stated these conversations include determining the needs and challenges of the offenders including medical, mental health, and housing needs so they can get them better served when they do get out. She stated that although they would like to do these video conferences with every offender being released, some prisons and fire camps don't have the capability at this point. She said the bottom yellow line represents the ones that have failed to report. She stated there have been five since July 1st and out of those, two of them had a video conference.

Joe Chimenti asked what happens to the five that didn't show up. Carol Ulloa responded that warrants are issued for them.

Roger Moore asked if this is a population as a result of prop 57. Carol Ulloa said these are all people coming to our supervision from prison. Roger Moore clarified that it is because of Realignment. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Carol Ulloa agreed and stated that some of them are anticipated to go to parole and CDCR will make a last-minute determination that the

offender will be released on PRCS which causes the Probation Officer to have a shorter time frame to get everything set up. She stated if the Probation Officer is unable to video conference with the offender, he/she sends them reporting instructions before they get out so they know exactly where they're supposed to be and the day they are supposed to be here. She said before they get out, they sign those instructions which are returned to Probation so they have them before they are released from prison.

Roger Moore asked if they would consider these to be most of their high-risk offenders. Tracie Neal stated the PRCS population is the population that prior to Realignment would have gone to parole. She said almost all of them are high risk to reoffend. Roger Moore clarified that means that Probation is handling more of a high risk violent population with their Probation Officers, and only six of them are armed. Tracie Neal stated that early on in Realignment, they would get estimates of how many offenders they would receive from CDCR on a monthly basis. She said they would track the actuals against the estimates and the CDCR estimates were consistently lower than the actuals. She stated 1,764 is a lot of additional people for Probation. She stated the video conferencing and the Probation Officer's ability to connect with them prior to release is helpful because then the offender is clear about where they need to come and the Probation Officer can be prepared to get them into services sooner. She stated they are a very high-risk population and they do recidivate at a very high rate. She said they refer most, if not all, of them to the Day Reporting Center, because it is a very high needs population.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley asked if there were duplicates in the1764 that have come out on PRCS since October 2011. She clarified by asking how many were individuals who had gone back to prison and been released to Probation again. Carol Ulloa stated they probably have a way of figuring that out but she does not know what that number is. She said they do have a lot of people who are paper commits who don't ever go to prison and just come out from the jail to Probation but are counted as PRCS. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that given the high recidivism rate, she would be interested to know, of the 1764, how many individual people that represents. Carol Ulloa said they could probably pull that.

Donnell Ewert stated he was under the impression that PRCS was a temporary phenomenon because there were these crimes where previously people had to stay in prison and when they were let out they went to parole. He further stated that these people were going to be let out over a period of period of time and then they were going to done because all of the other ones were going to be getting mandatory supervision back in their counties. He asked why the numbers have remained consistent and are not going down. Carol said there are certain crimes that are still prison eligible but fall into the PRCS population and come back to Probation. She stated that, for example, all domestic violence offenders come back to Probation. She stated they can still go to prison, and many of them still do, but they come back to Probation. Tracie Neal confirmed there is still a population being sentenced by the court to prison, but are still coming to Probation. Donnell Ewert asked if they are getting any PRCS offenders now that were sentenced before 2011, or if all the ones they are getting now were sentenced since 2011 in our own courts, been to prison, and are coming back. Tracie Neal stated they would have to pull it. Carol Ulloa said they just had one who was sentenced in 2010. Donnell Ewert asked if they were infrequent, relatively speaking. Carol Ulloa stated she would think that they were pretty infrequent. Eric Jones said a lot of people are going to prison and coming back, some of them the same people.

Donnell Ewert stated that if they have been convicted since 2011, this is going to be our norm. Carol Ulloa agreed. Donnell Ewert stated it isn't any more people than what were previously in prison before realignment started, it's just now these people, instead of going to parole, are coming to Probation out of prison. Tracie Neal referred to the charts they hand out every month and indicated they always include the population breakdown to include the number offenders who are PRCS and Mandatory Supervision. She said they always account for between 20-25% of the population under their supervision. Donnell Ewert clarified that the other 75% they would have been supervising before realignment. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative.

Tom Bosenko clarified that they count some as PRCS even though they are sentenced to a paper commit. He asked if that is the sentencing under the H section called County Prison vs. State Prison. Carol Ulloa answered in the negative and stated those are the Mandatory Supervision sentences. Melissa Fowler-Bradly stated they are the ones with enough credit for time served. Tom Bosenko clarified that they don't set foot in prison but they were sentenced to prison with credit for time served. Melissa Fowler-Bradley said they have already done their time. She stated that those are some of the ones that are hard on the SB 678 statistics because they count against them but they never actually went to prison.

Tom Bosenko asked if the H sentences to County Prison count against them as well. Carol Ulloa stated they do count if they commit a new crime while they are under that supervision here.

Tracie distributed a handout that included information on the SOR population since July 2018 and asked Carol to give an overview of the program. Carol Ulloa explained that Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) is used for those individuals who are booked for a crime and stay in jail through arraignment. The SOR staff do a bail review that is provided to the court that includes recommendations about if the defendant should be released from the jail and, if so, if they should be released on SOR with or without GPS. She said the numbers on the program have fluctuated over the years and have gone down in recent months. She stated the chart only includes the population since July 2018. She said in October of 2018 they did their own data collection for every single person that was booked, which included whether they posted bail, how many of them went to arraignment in custody, and how many were court capped. She stated there were over 800 bookings in October, 27 people posted bail and 175 were documented court capped before they went to arraignment. She stated they are going to collect the same data in June to see if the numbers have remained consistent. She said they want to determine if there are others who should be in the SOR program being monitored to assure they make it to court that are being released prior to arraignment. She stated the whole idea of SOR is to reduce the number of FTAs to court because that slows everything down. She stated that FTAs clog up the jail and the court which makes the court calendars much bigger. She said if these individuals who do not appear in court were on SOR, they would have people paying attention to them and reminding them that they have court. She added that it is even easier with GPS because they can identify where they are and go get them if they're not in court.

She stated in March there were 53 on the SOR program, but a few months prior they were at 88. She said they have been working to find a better way of getting people to the program. She continued by saying that they have discussed adding a standing order for SOR for those individuals

the court orders to stay in jail that can be implemented if the jail needs to release them because of the court cap. She stated she was hoping to get some ideas from this meeting for how they can increase the numbers of individuals on this program. She explained that people can only be assigned to the SOR program if the court orders it and they stay in the jail long enough to make it to arraignment.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley said one of the problems is the defendant has to be agreeable to be on SOR. She stated that presents the problem where they have someone in custody at arraignment, and should they be released at some point in the future, the jail can't release them on SOR unless the defendant has agreed to it. She said sometimes they don't want to agree to SOR because they would rather take a chance on being released on nothing. Tom Bosenko stated the jail population is aware that the jail has to release people regularly as a result of the court caps. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that on the afternoon in-custody arraignment calendar, when the defendant comes to court in street clothes, they know they're not staying and have no incentive to agree to SOR. Tom Bosenko clarified that the court just can't mandate that they are going to be on SOR. Melissa Fowler-Bradley said they have to agree to the terms and conditions. Tom Bosenko clarified that, under the law, they have to agree and they can't be forced to be on SOR.

Steve Kohn asked what the current FTA rate is on SOR. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated it is very low. She said the FTA rate is much better for somebody on SOR than when they're not. She stated that the last statistics she had on that were really good and when they did Pre-arraignment SOR, it was even better.

Roger Moore asked if there is an advantage to the defendant being put on SOR. He asked if it would get them a lessened sentence. Tracie Neal stated it shows an effort if they can get them into compliance and to court.

Tom Bosenko clarified that Roger was asking if the court would consider reducing their sentence if they agreed to SOR. He asked what is in it for the defendant, because otherwise they can just take their chances and get out of jail, and then not go to court. Tracie Neal stated that one year they had 85% of the population make it to sentencing. She stated their success rates have ranged between 67% and 85%. She said this last calendar year they were a little bit lower at 57%, but they did see a smaller population during that timeframe. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that at the point SOR is being discussed, it is way too early in the case for anybody to be talking about what kind of a deal might be struck because of that. Roger Moore said there is really no benefit to SOR if you're a criminal. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated they can be guaranteed to be out of custody. She said at one point in time, and she doesn't know if they still do it, Probation did progress reports of people that are on SOR. She said if they are going to get a positive progress report while on SOR, that's something that the Public Defender could ask the court to take into consideration. Carol Ulloa stated that some of the judges ask for those and it is helpful because you can tell when they were sentenced that the judge definitely considered that piece. She stated they have also discussed the possibility of doing a bail review on defendants who are in custody at the time of taking a plea and releasing them on SOR with GPS for the time period between the submission of their plea and the sentencing court date.

Tracie Neal asked what Melissa thought about doing an updated SOR report at a different stage in the court process if they're still in custody She asked if she thought the judges might be open to that. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated they are open to considering SOR at any court appearance and it didn't just have to be at arraignment. She stated they have a process that's in place right now where they can coordinate with Probation to get the report submitted in time for the court calendar. She confirmed it could happen at any time but they would need the report. Tom Bosenko stated that was essentially what PSOR was but it was before arraignment. Tracie Neal stated PSOR was seven days a week and it was prior to the arraignment. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that because PSOR was done in off-business hours, if somebody wasn't eligible for PSOR, maybe because of the number of FTAs they had or they were released before they were screened, when they came up for arraignment, they were considered for SOR. Tom Bosenko stated it was difficult for PSOR because many of them were considered high risk, because of the number of FTAs. Melissa Fowler-Bradley agreed and stated that was penal code section 1319.5 which, because of what they learned with the recidivism reduction grant, caused them to make a request to get a sponsor in the legislature to amend that co-section which has now happened. Tom Bosenko asked if it is pending legislation or has it been chaptered in. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated it may go into effect January 2020 and she would double check on that. She stated they got it through so the co-section now says if somebody has three FTAs within three years, which is 90% of the people, if they're placed on a supervision program like PSOR, they're eligible to be released pre-arraignment. She clarified that previously they couldn't be released pre-arraignment regardless of the supervision they would receive. She stated it is something that she hoped they could have a conversation about because she thinks they have another grant opportunity where they might be able to do something like that. Tom Bosenko answered in the affirmative.

Tracie Neal stated one of the things that sometimes happens is people will get booked and released before they have a chance to assess them. She asked if anyone had ideas about how they could ensure individuals could get held until they are able to be assessed and make it to arraignment. Tom Bosenko stated it depends on the jail population and that there are so many variables. He said the county is currently trying to determine if it's cost effective to turn the Annex Building into a location to hold more inmates. He stated that even if Probation had staff, which he knows they've had staffing challenges, to be there 24/7, it would still be a challenge to get the defendants evaluated. He stated PSOR went away was because of the staffing challenges. Tracie Neal stated it was because the grant funding ended.

Tracie Neal stated they wanted talk about the Mandatory Supervision population and share some data on the types of sentences that were received, particularly split vs. straight jail sentencing. She said this is the population Tom was referring to earlier, the population that now gets sentenced to a local prison term.

Tom Bosenko left at 4:06 pm.

Tracie Neal stated this population was created by realignment and are now ordered to a prison term to be served in the local jail. She explained this term can be split to include a term of supervision. She stated that for Probation, it's always helpful for the court to order a split sentence because they are serving a period of time in custody and then there's a period of supervision. She stated when they get the straight jail sentence, they only serve a local prison term and get released without any

form of supervision. She stated that they do, on a rare occasion, see individuals get sentenced to supervision with no jail time. She said when realignment first started the court was ordering a lot of straight jail sentences. She stated people were serving time in custody and were being released with no supervision which means they also wouldn't receive any treatment or rehabilitation referrals. She stated the percentage of those that received a straight jail sentence slowly started to decrease where more people were getting that split sentence. At the peak, about 80% of the Mandatory Supervision population being sentenced were getting split sentences. She stated they serve their custody time and they serve a term on supervision which allows Probation to provide supervision, complete assessments, and refer them to needed services. She said that the percentage of split sentences has been slowly decreasing and the number of straight jail sentences has slowly been increasing in recent months. She stated they are also a high risk to reoffend population, and both of the PRCS and MS populations recidivate at higher rates. Carol Ulloa stated the challenge with the split sentence is, if an offender is released from jail on work release prior to their jail term being up, Probation can't start supervising or providing them any treatment until their jail term is up unless there's and acceleration clause. She explained that the court, DA, and Public Defender have not settled on the concept of the acceleration clause. She said the acceleration clause allows for them to begin supervision the minute they are physically out of custody. She explained it does start their term of supervision concurrently with their term of custody which could shorten the total time of their total sentence. She said although the total amount of time is reduced, the benefit is they're actually being supervised any time they are out of custody. She stated they have a number of people on work release that have long sentences, but they may not be getting any type of supervision, or any type of cognitive based treatment to help them not continue to commit crime. She stated that's one of the issues with this population is that sometimes it's difficult because they're out in the community but Probation can't do anything with them. Tracie Neal stated it would be interesting to look at the population and see if there are duplicates and to do a comparison in regards to recidivism in each type of sentence. She said mandatory supervision isn't used as frequently as it has been in the past. She stated that for April, they had 126 Mandatory Supervision offenders on supervision, so it is the smaller population of the three.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley asked if any of the numbers on the chart include formal supervision. Tracie Neal stated it is just the Mandatory Supervision.

Steve Kohn asked if the projections continue to increase for the straight jail time. He asked if the increase is expected to continue. Tracie Neal said it is hard to tell because it is dependent on the offender, what the offense is, and the case going through the court process.

CCP Plan

Tracie Neal stated the Executive Group has been working on updating the CCP Plan. She said they have gotten updates to page 13 and it is a work-in-progress. She stated they did a great round table with this Committee and the information they collected was extremely helpful and has been distributed and is also posted online. She said she wanted to open it up to the group and see if they have any ideas or if there are any areas within the CCP Plan they feel very strongly about the Executive Group taking action on. She stated they have had some ongoing conversations about the domestic violence population and their impact. Angela Jones stated that would be fabulous. Tracie Neal asked if Angela would be willing to put some information together about what they have

been seeing that they can incorporate it in the plan. Angela Jones answered in the affirmative. Tracie Neal stated Probation could contribute some of their trend data as well

Dean True said they also talked a lot about the numbers on work release and they seem kind of low. He asked if they are still looking at that and how they can re-energize that program. Tracie stated they could reach out to Sargent Abernathy and talk to him about their criteria and do some brainstorming. Eva Jimenez said when STEP-UP first started, it was primarily work release folks who were part of the program. She stated it would be great to see more of those work release students added to the program because they have lost that connection. Tracie Neal stated they also have some work to do in the plan to increase some of the information they have in regards to STEP-UP. She said there have been a lot of changes to the program.

Angela Jones asked if they could review and then email thoughts out to the group after. Tracie Neal replied that gets a little tricky because of the Brown Act and they would need to research what was allowable.

Angela Jones stated that she just attended an amazing training in Fort Worth on strangulation in relation to prevention and that everyone in the room has probably heard that strangulation in a domestic violence relationship increases the likelihood of a homicide by 750%. She said the strangulation institute has researched perpetrators of mass shootings and police killings and found they too are often stranglers. She stated that is a population they know reoffends and a population at risk of killing victims and law enforcement. She stated it seems like they should identify those most dangerous in the population. Tracie Neal asked if she was thinking identification and some training around that. Angela Jones answered in the affirmative to both.

Action Items

None.

Operational Updates

Amanda Owens thanked those who were able to come to the open house. She stated they really appreciated their support and they hope they got a sense of what the Day Reporting Center is all about and perhaps learned something new. She said they look forward to many more years to come.

Tracie Neal stated they are at a point where they are ready to do their annual DRC report and review and presentation. She stated they have really dug deep into a lot of information regarding the participants and they have some great information about housing and homelessness in their population. She said they've administered the Adverse Childhood Experience tool, so they know what the population looks like in regards to their ACE score and some of their trauma. She stated it's a very informative report and will be scheduled on a future agenda for this Committee or the Executive Committee. She said Probation went through an RFP process this year and will be moving forward with a new contract which will be going to the Board of Supervisors in the month of June.

Input for next agenda

Tracie Neal asked if there were any future agenda items or topics people are interested to learn more about.

Angela Jones stated that, as a community member, she doesn't understand all the acronyms and asked if a handout could be provided at some point. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Melissa Fowler-Bradley asked if they had something like that in the plan. Tracie Neal stated that in the plan they have some definitions.

Meeting Schedules

Tracie Neal stated the next executive meetings will be on July 17th and August 28th. She said the next time this group will get back together will be September 18th.

Adjourn

Melissa Fowler-Bradley motioned to adjourn. Dean True seconded the motion.
Motion passed: 8 Ayes, 0 Noes. Meeting adjourned 4:24 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 September 12, 2019

CCP
September 18, 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	8,044,009.72	100.00%	0.06	0.00%
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	415,070.90	100.00%	0.00	0.00%
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	2,475,141.79	100.00%	0.02	0.00%
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	410,244.50	100.00%	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal/Sheriff	*41.03%*	*3,300,457.21*	*3,335,736.00*	*3,300,457.19*	*100.00%*	*0.02*	*0.00%*
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	41,828.85	100.00%	0.00	0.00%
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	139,965.77	100.00%	0.00	0.00%
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	30,567.24	100.00%	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.64%*	*212,361.86*	*214,186.00*	*212,361.86*	*100.00%*	*0.00*	*0.00%*
Probation (263)	*46.54%*	3,743,682.15	*4,128,568.00*	*3,743,682.12*	*100.00%*	*0.03*	*0.00%*
District Attorney (227)	*2.62%*	*210,753.06*	*236,271.00*	*210,753.05*	*100.00%*	*0.00*	*0.00%*
Victim Witness (256)	*2.32%*	*186,621.03*	*188,629.00*	*186,621.03*	*100.00%*	*0.00*	*0.00%*
Public Defender (207)	*1.85%*	*148,814.18*	*173,665.00*	*148,814.18*	*100.00%*	*0.00*	*0.00%*
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*241,320.29*	*Included w/Prob*	*241,320.29*	*100.00%*	*0.00*	*0.00%*
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,044,009.78**	**8,277,055.00**	**8,044,009.72**	**100.00%**	**0.06**	**0.00%**

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
06/25/19	630,478.55
07/26/19	842,686.06
08/28/19	375,715.52
	$8,044,009.72

Target To Date (12 Months)	Target Monthly
8,044,009.78	670,334.15

% Target To Date (12 Months)
100.00%

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	157,435.25	100.05%	(81.25)	-0.05%
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	157,435.25	100.05%	(81.25)	-0.05%
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***314,708.00***	**323,026.00**	**314,870.50**	**100.05%**	**(162.50)**	**-0.05%**

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
06/25/19	24,679.25
07/26/19	32,985.83
08/28/19	14,705.23
	$314,870.50

[State figures subject to change.]

[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

Target Monthly	Target To Date (12 Months)	% Target To Date (12 Months)
26,225.67	314,708.00	100.05%

Grant Outcomes

Year-end Report

Innovative Sub-Account RFP 18-11
Fiscal Year 2018-19

Submitted: August 8, 2019

I. Executive Summary

In fiscal year 2017-18, HOPE City was selected to receive the Innovative Sub-Account [RFP 18-11] grant of $39,642 to administer evidence-based programming to prevent crime among youth over a 3-year period. The community saw crime prevention among youth as a key priority, a benefit to the city presently, and an investment in a better future for the city and its residents. HOPE City was asked to deliver services from its HUB program portfolio - which is built on evidence-based restorative justice practices which is gaining increasing attention on the state and national scene - to 30 students in Shasta County.

This year, HOPE City has invoiced $29,533.63 and received $28,449.14 for fiscal year 2018-19 to administer the HUB programs to 30 at-risk youth across Shasta County. However, due to increased demands from schools and families, the number of youth served was doubled to 60 youth. To cover the costs of serving 30 more youth and other costs associated with serving the original 30, HOPE City raised an additional $39,927.00 in philanthropic contributions and in-kind grant support. The vast majority of these students (75%) were referred to HOPE City by their schools - reasons varying from classroom behavior and attendance difficulties, to assaults, weapons charges, and possession of illegal substances.

Most of the HOPE City HUB classes were provided on school campuses, which increased the benefit for all stakeholders. Quantitative data and anecdotes from youth and the staff at their schools make it clear that HOPE City programs had a significant positive impact on youth. The school counselor at Mountain Lakes High School was so impressed with the impact of the HUB program that she has since requested for the program to be offered to the entire student body. Mountain Lakes Principal, Mark Telles, was so pleased with the results of the HUB program, he presented HOPE City with its annual Helping Hands Award given to the community partner that provided excellent opportunities for the students to learn, grow, and contribute to their community.

Even the local news recognized the success of the HOPE City programs at Mountain Lakes High School. The local newspaper provided a front-page story on one of the projects completed by the students - a mural on a wall in the city of Shasta Lake. The project was established on Restorative Justice principles of giving back to your community.

The students also reported having a very positive experience in the HUB programs. Five students even asked to take the class again for a second semester. On average, youth attended 80% of all classes. Even on Fridays, we maintained an attendance rate of 83%, which shocked school staff who are accustomed to students treating Fridays as the beginning of the weekend. After our classes began, we learned that on Fridays, students would just come to school to attend our class and then leave (while flattered, we obviously want youth to attend the full day - and we're working on that).

Not surprisingly, statistics have shown, and we have learned that consistent and caring interaction with students drives better outcomes. We increased our program offerings from one day a week to five days a week at Mountain Lakes High School and saw a significant corresponding increase in outcomes. Going forward, we will try to establish a daily cadence from the beginning to speed up the process of building trust between mentors, facilitators, and students.

The demand for HUB programs continues to grow, as mentioned above. During fiscal year 2019-20, we would like to expand the number of youth we're able to serve to keep up with the heightened need for such services in Shasta County. In order to achieve this goal, additional funding will be necessary to serve more youth beyond the originally agreed-upon number. This further requires the training of additional staff in order to offer HUB services on one or two more campuses who also serve at-risk youth students. To fully cover the direct costs of delivering HUB programming to our desired goal of 80 students this coming year, we are requesting an additional $12,200 for a total of $62,200 for the 2019-20 fiscal year .

II. Overview of Programs

HOPE City's HUB program portfolio meets students at the point of their need by assigning them to an individual mentor or building their skills through group classes and includes the following suite of services:

The HOPE City HUB of services includes the following programs:

- **Family Group Conference:** This is an opportunity for families to meet together to share, discover, and understand one another. These conferences include the preparation for the meeting, which involves one-on-ones with individual family members, the conference itself, and follow-up meetings with each family member.

- **Anger Management Classes:** This group program is designed for teens with a focus on prevention and also helping them recognize the triggers and cues of their aggression cycles. They learn skills to be better equipped to address the roots of their anger and to de-escalate themselves before having destructive emotional outbursts.

- **My Justice Journey:** This service invites participants to document their justice story and to listen to the stories of others. They learn how to insert justice (healing) into their own injustice as well as be equipped to move forward.

- **Restorative Justice Training:** This program helps participants accept accountability for harms caused by offending behavior, learn to repair those harms to the best degree possible, and rebuild healthy relationships in the community.

- **Circle of Support & Understanding (COSU):** Participants meet weekly for 12 weeks to bring together and care for a person, supporting them in planning, decision-making, and thinking about their lives.

- **Community Justice Panel:** We provide alternative restoration options to address crime through community-based solutions. We give offenders the opportunity to right the wrongs they have committed and to offer healing and empowerment to victims and community members.

- **Victim/Offender Education:** This program is designed to support individuals in the process of understanding and developing insight into the underlying circumstances of their lives and the choices that led to antisocial behavior or antisocial thinking.

- **Habitudes:** Habitudes combines images, relatable stories, and experiences into lessons that resonate with today's youth, equipping them to navigate through life's challenges and opportunities.

III. Youth & Families Served

HOPE City was asked, as part of this grant, to serve 30 youth in this past grant year. HOPE City served double that number, reaching 60 youth,, providing over 200 hours of programming to at-risk youth and their families in addition to over 120 hours of one-on-one mentoring.

HOPE City received 60 referrals:

- 45 referrals from Schools
- 6 referrals from Student Attendance Review Boards (SARB)
- 6 referrals from Shasta County Juvenile Probation.
- 3 referrals from family members.

A team of HOPE City staff and volunteer mentors provided the HOPE City HUB program to at-risk youth on a daily (Monday thru Friday) basis for three 12-week semesters on three different Shasta County School campuses; and for each semester, there was a set roster of students enrolled.

HOPE City provided restorative justice recidivism-reduction programs to 43 youth at the following schools:

- Mountain Lakes High School: 26 at-risk youth.

- Gateway Community Day High School: 7 at-risk youth.
- Gateway Community Day Middle School: 10 at-risk youth.

In particular, HOPE City formed a very successful mentoring connection within the Gateway Unified School District. HOPE City was able to provide over 1,400 hours of support service by community volunteers - and most of those hours were provided at the Mountain Lakes High School and both Gateway Community Day School campuses.

Specifically, HOPE City delivered the following programs at each Gateway school:

School	Number of Students	Programs Offered
Mountain Lakes High School	26	• Habitudes • Circle of Support & Understanding (COSU) (*Complementary Grant*) • RISE (*Complementary Grant*) • Justice Journey (Art & Journal)
Gateway CDS High School	7	• Habitudes • Circle of Support & Understanding (COSU) (*Complementary Grant*) • Justice Journey (Journal)
Gateway CDS Middle School	10	• Habitudes • Circle of Support & Understanding (COSU) (*Complementary Grant*) • Justice Journey (Journal)

In addition to the on-campus group classes, HOPE City served 6 youth in our Anger Management Program, 2 youth and families, and another 9 youth through individualized, off-campus mentoring programs.

IV. Impact

HOPE City designed its programming specifically to serve youth impacted by multiple adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), given that youth in Shasta County are more likely to have an ACEs score of three or more than youth in any other county in California. According to The Center for the Developing Child at Harvard, Research also indicates that [1]supportive,

[1] "Toxic Stress." *Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, Center for the Developing Child*, Harvard University, http://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/toxic-stress/

responsive relationships with caring adults as early in life as possible can prevent or reverse the damaging effects of toxic stress response.

To provide at-risk youth with a loving, consistent adult, HOPE City designed programs to place its mentors and facilitators in direct relationship with students in their classrooms. During their times together, facilitators use evidence-based restorative justice practices that reduce the risk of recidivism and build pro-social behaviors.

We discovered that having attentive adults show up and demonstrate care for the students in a consistent manner provided several resilience-building elements and had a positive impact across a wide range of factors associated with better life outcomes and decreased crime and recidivism, including:

- Strengthened bond between school staff and students
- Increased sense of community among students
- Increased sense of safety
- Improved communication skills
- Improved social and emotional skills

For example, students shared that they had gone to school with each other for years, but never had meaningful conversations with each other until this program. Several students demonstrated severe anti-social and threatening behaviors towards the educators at the beginning of the year. However, by the end of the semester, those same students were making eye contact, hugging the educators, and even wanting to return to the same class for another semester. (See N's and L's stories below.)

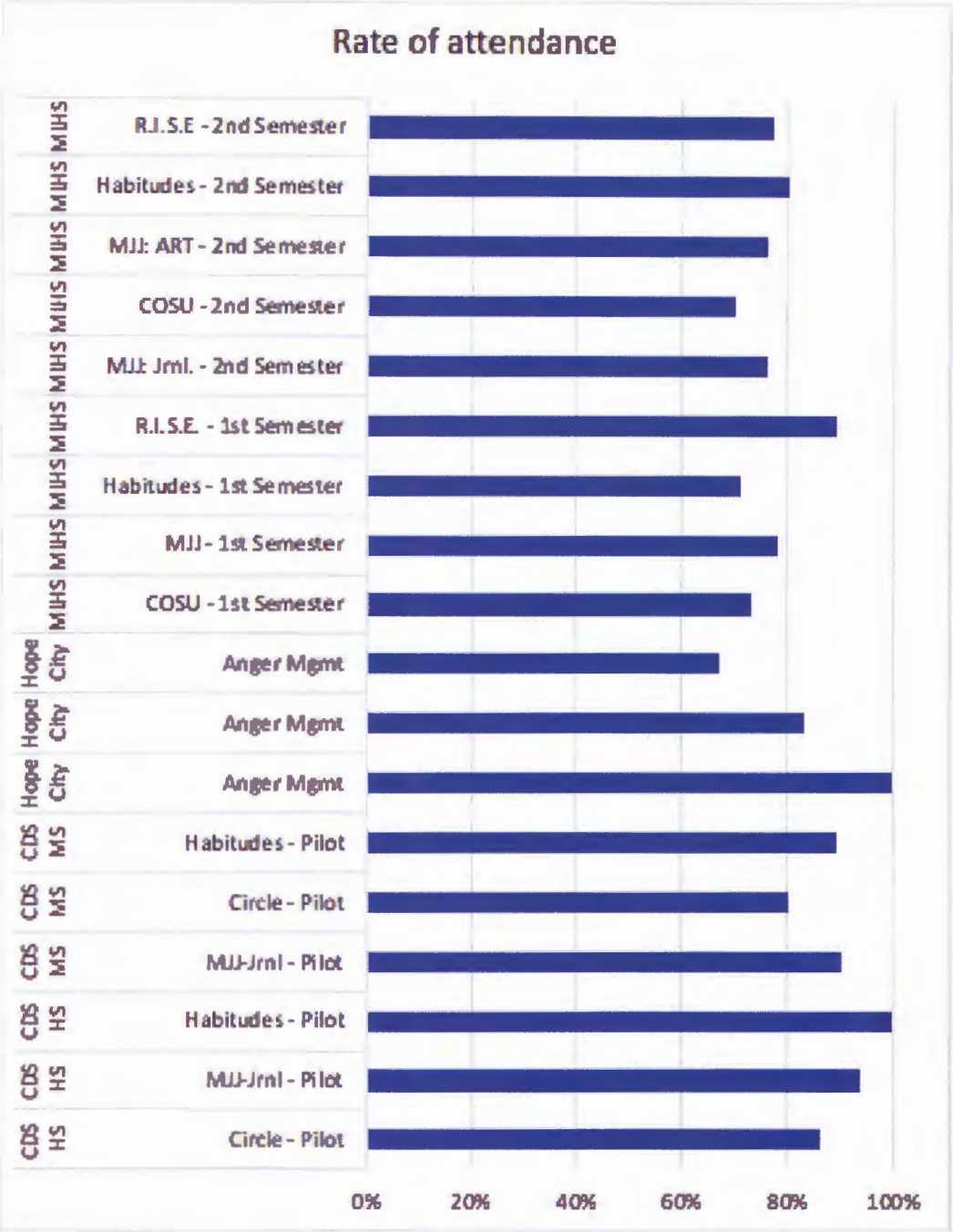
The Family Group Conference program specifically decreased incidents of aggression in addition to the outcomes listed above. Family members grew in their awareness of the impact of their interactions on each other, and were able to explore their impact on each other without blame. HOPE City's research-based parenting program provided emotional support to parents and offered community resources to assist them with their challenges.

V. Program Attendance

Hope City offered The HUB programs at Gateway CDS and Mountain Lakes High School, which typically span for 12 weeks for 7-12 youth and Anger Management program (held at Hope City) for 1-4 youth. Out of a total of 18 class programs offered throughout the year, the average attendance rate was 80% which amounts to 1,206 out of 1,507 possible sessions. Incredibly, 47 of all youth participants attended every class, an incredible accomplishment and a testament to the efficacy of the programs.

Classes offered	Unique Sessions Attended	Total Unique Sessions	Rate of attendance
Gateway CDS High School	137	150	91%
Gateway CDS Middle School	276	319	87%
Mountain Lakes High School	743	979	76%
Anger Management Class at Hope City	50	59	85%

The graph below shows the average attendance rate for HUB classes:



VI. Repeat Participation

While HOPE City HUB facilitators never suggested that attending the program for a second consecutive semester was an option, five students of the 26 Mountain Lakes High School students requested this on their own. All were approved except for one, who was directed to take other courses in order to meet mandatory graduation requirements.

Students requesting a second round of participation gave the following reasons for their request:

- They enjoyed the class and found it helpful to better manage their emotions and life situations
- They said it was the only place they had to share and express their thoughts and get help
- They enjoyed how the lessons were taught in a fun and easy to understand manner

Awards:

Mountain Lakes High School presented their annual Helping Hands Award to HOPE City during the 2019 graduation ceremony. This award is given annually to a community partner for outstanding contributions of time, energy, and creativity to the students. Principal Mark Telles of the school explained that HOPE City deserved this award because without HOPE City, students would not have received unique opportunities to learn, grow, and contribute to their community with such projects as The R.I.S.E. Club Community Mural and the Boomtown Birdhouse Projects. Both projects were inspired, designed and developed by the students at Mountain Lakes High School.

HOPE City was also able to provide an award to a graduating student who showed exemplary attendance and participation in the HUB program. (See photo at end of report).

Media Recognition

A local newspaper, The Shasta Lake Bulletin, provided a front page, full-length article covering two of the projects the Mountain Lakes students had done for their year-end Restorative Community R.I.S.E. project: a mural on the wall of a local business, donated by Sunshine Market.

Boomtown Birdhouses, a second community project that partnered with Shasta Lake Historical Society and other local businesses, also earned recognition in the article. The Boomtown Birdhouse project also has a social media presence with a Facebook and Instagram page, along with a Twitter account.

Testimonials:

Teachers are aware that the disciplinary processes currently being used in schools aren't achieving the results needed to curb anti-social behavior and appreciate the application of both preventative and responsive measures available through the HOPE City programs.

After the classes with students at Mountain Lakes High School, school district staff told HOPE City educators the following:

- The students opened up more than they had in the past
- The staff and students were encouraged by the way that the Restorative Circles of Support & Understanding and Habitudes created a safe place for students to share their thoughts, feelings, and ideas.

Youth Stories:

While many youth told stories of the impact the HOPE City HUB programs had on their lives, two students, in particular, experienced transformative change over the course of the year:

"L" began the school year displaying openly hostile behavior in all classes. He would often mutter under his breath how he hated the HOPE City facilitator. At times, he was aggressive and asked to sit outside of the class on a couple of occasions.

About halfway through the 12-week session, we discovered that "L" had little connection with his family and was homeless - occasionally 'couch-surfing' at the home of friends and still getting himself to school. Our staff continued to display a caring and loving attitude towards him, persistently working to draw him into conversations and making space for him to share his thoughts. He began to show signs of positive transformation, and we were able to watch as he absorbed the material taught in the sessions and our encouraging words towards him. He then began interacting with the group as a whole, demonstrating significant vulnerability and a true desire to work towards healing his past traumas.

At our Completion Ceremony, "L" was a completely changed young man. He was smiling, interacting with everyone, and enjoying himself. While most students offer a simple goodbye, when it was "L's" turn to say goodbye, he hugged the facilitator that he had previously said he hated, apologized, and asked if she would ever consider letting him return to the class because he would love to take the class again. Following the completion of the class, "L" continued to interact with the team whenever on campus and update us on his life throughout the remainder of the school year.

"N" appeared to be intent on causing as much disruption as possible during class. He was argumentative, unable to sit still, unwilling to follow directions, and on a few occasions aggressive - once throwing a device across the room in a fit of anger. We asked him to leave class on a number of occasions; however, after the incident that prompted his removal from class, we required him to participate in a Restorative Chat with us as a condition for him to return. The Restorative Chat was a great success! He agreed to meet the conditions set for his continuation in the class: be respectful, use appropriate language, and cooperate with staff.

After the Restorative Chat, "N" made noticeable improvements as a result of feeling heard and respected. By the end of the year, he had made significant progress, was working towards staying clean and sober and was regularly demonstrating a wide range of prosocial behaviors.

His attendance at one of the COSU sessions, in particular, stands out. When it was his turn to share, he looked at the facilitator and openly apologized for his behavior in the class at the beginning of the year. He began to share how differently he looked at life now that he was clean. He described both the physical and emotional repercussions of being on drugs and the difference he felt now that he was clean. He asked the facilitator to forgive him. She shared that she had forgiven him when it happened and had not held that against him. The whole class was very impacted by this session. When the semester with "N" completed, he continued to stop by each day and say hello, share for a minute with the facilitators about his life, and say that we were his family.

Mentors

Consistent care and attention to youth in simple ways had a significant impact as well:

Excerpt of "J's" story with his mentor:

On a typical morning, this mentor picked up his mentee from his grandmother's house and brought him home to join his family for breakfast and family activities.

Sometimes, "J" would join our mentor and his son at the gym to shoot some hoops, lift weights and follow that up with swimming.

Other times, this mentor would bring the boys to his woodshop and work there for a while - with "J" being "...very inquisitive in my woodshop, while also being considerate. He was bombarding me with questions about some of the tools; and at one point stopped himself and asked me, 'Am I annoying you?' I think that shows a self-reflective nature and high regard for social interaction."

"I showed him how to use some of the tools and he had a good time with them. He took an interest in a broken wooden mallet that I have. He glued it back together and we put it in a

clamp. Later, after the glue dried, I texted him a picture showing him the good work he had done.

I also had a piece of cedar that had a wonderful smell to it. "J" took a particular interest in finding out exactly what kind of tree it came from. I told him I would research it and let him know...I also noticed that he has a difficult time with reading. I'm going to see if he would be interested in taking turns reading from a book that my son just finished."

Excerpt of "T's" story with her mentor:

"...We got some coffee...and talked about the past couple of weeks. She let me know she completed her community service and that she is trying to make better attendance at school. We talked about why school was important for her being able to have a career one day..."

"We also talked about when she gets angry towards others in school or on the school bus. I explained to her why it's so important for her to not engage in violence but instead focus on her goals and make a better choice so that she does not end up in Juvenile Hall."

"T" shared with me that she wrote a letter to her dad this week thanking him for being her father and expressing her heart towards him even though they've had some bumps in the road.

V. Recommendations for 2019-20

We were excited to see the impact and spread of the HUB programs in this past fiscal year, but we also recognize that the need for such services is far greater than our current reach. As a result, we'd love to be able to extend our program to meet increased demand while continuing to increase the efficacy of our programs.

Program Enhancements:

While our team is thrilled at the positive results of the program, at the same time, we're constantly looking for ways to improve results. Going into this school year, we have identified one key opportunity to improve one of our programs:

HOPE City will be offering a 12-week program considered a Restorative Practice, which includes curriculum proven effective in serving youth with high ACE (Adverse Childhood Experience) backgrounds. The curriculum - ***Building Healthy Life Skills*** - was developed by

Dave Lockridge of ACE Overcomers. The curriculum was [2]evaluated in 2017 by researchers from the University of California at Merced using four years of data on suspensions and suspension incidents, which were collected and analyzed, as well as three years' worth of staff and student surveys, and a sample from two consecutive years of discipline referral forms used in a staff-student mediation process.

Described in Peer Reviewed Journals as "Evidence-based", the findings "provide some mixed support for both phases of intervention but more strongly for the second phase, including an observed reduction in suspensions and suspension incidents." Additional findings provide empirical evidence for the efficacy of ACE Overcomers in improving emotion regulation skills, psychological resilience and well-being, quality of life, illness days, and somatic symptoms..."

After consulting with the author of the curriculum, and because of the established rapport within the Gateway Unified School District at Mountain Lakes High School, HOPE City is gearing up to launch an additional evidence-based Restorative Justice program this year.

Growth Projections:

As mentioned previously, HOPE City served 60 youth during this past fiscal year. Given the interest from the Mountain Lakes High School, we would like to continue to offer HUB services to up to 80 at-risk youth - many of which are in attendance at the Mountain Lakes and Gateway CDS schools, compared to the 30 originally requested by the grant.

In addition, HOPE City would like to offer the HUB program in other school settings that have requested HOPE City's programs and services working with the at-risk student population. Doing so would require us to hire additional educators and begin paying the co-facilitator who volunteered last year, which will have implications for our program expenses, as described in detail in the following section.

While this represents significant program growth, we know this is still a small percentage of the need; therefore, we hope to continue to expand in subsequent years.

One area that has not yet been included is the ongoing need for recruitment of new mentors and development of our existing mentors. With the complexity of this role, we have found it necessary to combine this role with the Program Referral Coordinator position.

---

[2] Carroll, Paul Gregory, and Paul Brown. "Evaluating Attempts at the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Three Alternative Education High Schools." EScholarship, University of California, University of California Merced, 7 Feb. 2018, escholarship.org/uc/item/2t95r24f.

Financial Implications:

To grow to 80 students in this coming fiscal year, we expect our total costs will expand to $62,200, driven by these additional and new costs:

- Increases in Group Facilitator I time given increased number of students and increased frequency of programs.
- Combine the roles of Mentor Coordinator and Program Referral Coordinator - and increase time to manage more youth referred, spend a sufficient amount of time per family/youth, as well as recruit more mentors (he could have used more time this past year).
- Increases in travel & mileage and activity expenses since they scale with youth served (assuming an average of 50 youth served per month over the entire 12-month period).

In addition, we will continue to match County grant dollars with investments totaling $79,854 from the following sources:

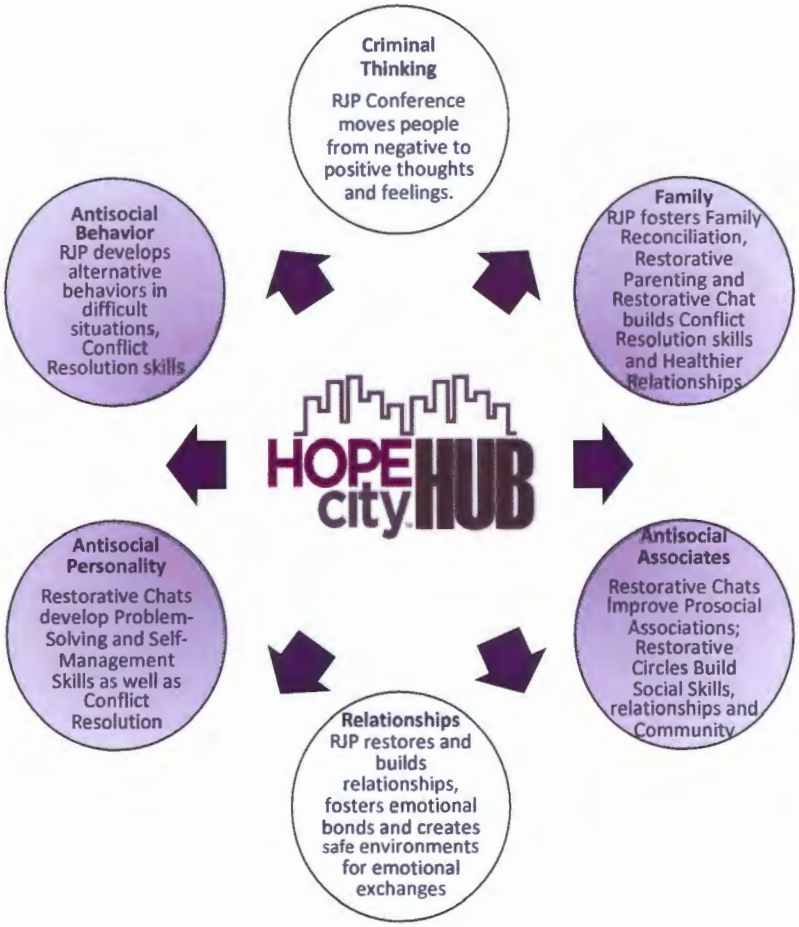
- Philanthropic/in-kind contributions: $39,927
- Additional complementary grants: $13,197
- Volunteer hours: Value of $26,730 when priced at $15/hour

In summary, we request $62,200 for this upcoming fiscal year (see following proposed budget).

The beginning stages of the RISE Club mural

Three Mt. Lakes High School students at the RISE Club mural being interviewed by KRCR TV

HOPE City HUB programs target Criminogenic Needs



Using Restorative Justice Practices

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) is a **United States public law** that is the primary federal workforce development legislation to bring about increased coordination among federal workforce development and related programs.

TITLE I:	Low-Income Adults, Young Adults, Dislocated Workers – prepare for employment, place in employment, help continue to build skills during employment, ensure sustainable.
TITLE II:	Adult education and literacy.
TITLE III:	Wagner-Peyser Employment Services – labor exchange services that match employers with qualified job seekers – One Stop
TITLE IV:	Vocational rehab for individuals with disabilities to engage in gainful employment.
TITLE V:	Older Americans Act programs.

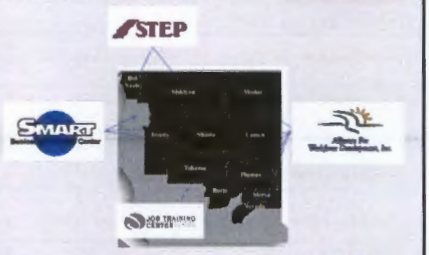
America's JobCenter of California™

California Workforce Development Boards

Workforce Development Board Structure

The Northern Rural Training and Employment Consortium (NoRTEC)

- A consortium of eleven NorCal Counties established to address the needs of job seekers and businesses in our region.
- A healthy business community creates economic vitality, dedicated to strengthening and supporting area businesses in order to create jobs and encourage economic prosperity.
- NoRTEC boundaries contain over 24% of the land area in California, covering approximately 32,000 square miles. The regional population has increased from 703,017 to 712,382 over the past ten years.



WIOA Implementation and Funding

Smart Business Resource Center

Participant Services

Shasta County

- 4 One-Stop Team Members
- 10 Career Advisors / Case Managers
- 1 GED/Adult Ed Coach and Proctor

Smart Business Resource Center

Business Services

Shasta County

- Business Service Reps / Job Developers
- Community Development

Prison 2 Employment

- In July 2018, the California Legislature approved SB 856 which included $37 million in state general funds to resource the Prison to Employment initiative proposed by Governor Jerry Brown.
- Funding for the Prison to Employment initiative is intended to support regional planning efforts, fund regional plan implementation, and provide resources for direct services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals. It also sets aside specific resources for both supportive services and earn and learn activities.
- NoRTEC received $1.8M initial funding, the majority of which we expect to go to Shasta and Butte, due to overall and incarcerated populations.
- Funding expected to be to Smart in October 2019.

P2E Program Design

- Building upon existing WIOA program knowledge, skill-sets, and local established partnerships.
- Establishing additional partnerships.
- Incorporating evidence-based programming.
- AFWD Transitional-Aged Youth program design, collaboration, and consultation.
- Hired Case Managers with experience in serving justice-involved, specializing in both adult and young adult populations.
- List of over 100 employers (so far) that hire justice-involved.

AFWD TAY Program Evolution

2011 - 2016

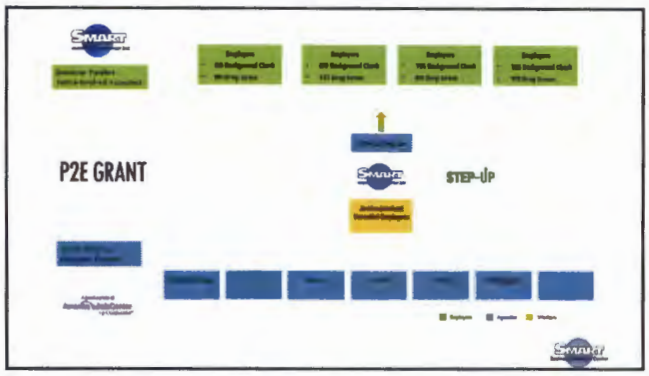
- Juvenile Hall Workshops
- Post-Release Enrollment
- Unsupervised Internship Placements
- Pre-Release Enrollment
- Weekly Meetings at the AJCC
- Supervised Work-Based Learning (Ankle monitors, released during the day)
- Meetings to place the youth

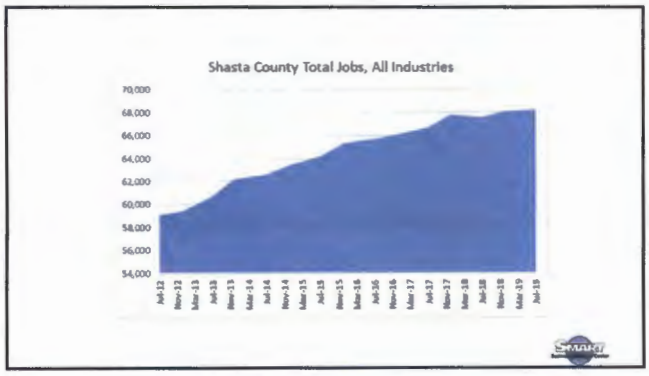
2017 – 2020

- Daily/weekly contact between client, case managers, facility staff, POs
- Seamless plan for client with law enforcement and WIOA
- Holistic case management, emphasis on relationships
- SB 1004, AB 2060, P2E
- WIOA staff are onsite at probation office
- WIOA staff attend community events to support this served population (STOPP, Seek Work, etc)

AFWD TAY Program Improved Outcomes

	2012 - 2013	2016 – 2017
Increased number of clients that participate in work-based learning/OJTs	10%	73%
Increased number of clients that built a pro-social network		
Decreased number of clients that went missing/non-responsive	45%	10% (now 5%)
Increased number of clients that completed vocational school		
Increased number of clients that gained work experience		
Decreased number of clients that re-offend • 30 clients in cohort • 24 completed, now FT employed • 27 have no new offenses of any kind		


P2E GRANT
STEP-UP


Shasta County Total Jobs, All Industries
70,000
68,000
66,000
64,000
62,000
60,000
58,000
56,000
54,000
Jul-12
Nov-12
Mar-13
Jul-13
Nov-13
Mar-14
Jul-14
Nov-14
Mar-15
Jul-15
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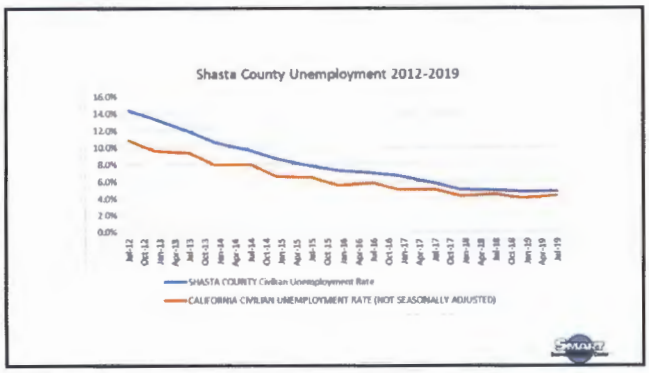
Nov-18
Mar-19
Jul-19


Shasta County Unemployment 2012-2019
16.0%
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%
Jul-12
Oct-12
Jan-13
Apr-13
Jul-13
Oct-13
Jan-14
Apr-14
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Oct-18
Jan-19
Apr-19
Jul-19
SHASTA COUNTY Civilian Unemployment Rate
CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

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Carr Fire and 2019 Storms
Worksite Partners:
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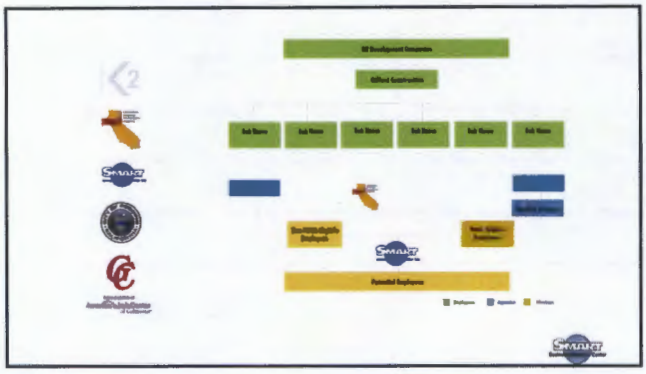
City of Redding – Parks
Caltrans
Centerville Community Service District
Clear Creek Community Service District
Mountain Gate Community Service District
Shasta Community Service District
Trinity County Resource Conservation District
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District
Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District
Shasta Trinity National Forest
Shasta County



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OCTOBER 4th
2019
AM-12:00 PM
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Executive Director, SMART Center
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zwendy@thesmartcenter.biz
Heather Alexander
P2E Coordinator, NoRTEC
530.961.5125 ext. 101
halexander@ncen.org
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All Job Seekers

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- All local area job listings available
- Create resumes, cover letters, and reference sheets using specialized software
- Call, fax, scan, email potential employers
- Attend free skills training and job search workshops
- Take typing tests
- File for Unemployment
- Labor market data
- Job Fairs
- And more...

Tier 2
Enrolled Clients

- All services in Tier 1, plus....
- Free GED preparation, tutoring and testing*
- We pay for schooling and certifications*
- We pay for items needed to set you up for success, including transportation, work clothing and necessary supplies*
- Interview preparation and training
- Mock interviews and feedback to prepare you for employer interviews
- And more...

Tier 3
Enrolled Clients

- All services in Tier 1 and Tier 2, plus....
- Introduction to currently hiring employers*
- Paid on the job training*
- Paid work experience*
- Internships*
- And more...

*All paid support services based on qualification, availability, and need

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Trinity County: 530.623.5538
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All Businesses

- Job postings
- Hiring needs consultation
- Resume delivery
- Candidate search and referrals
- Training classes for candidates and employees, including: Word, Excel, Basic Computer and Email skills, Soft skills
- Labor market data
- Spring Job Fair
- Fall Job Fair
- And more...

Tier 2
Partner Businesses

- All services in Tier 1, plus....
- Presentation of vetted candidates
- Applicant testing and assessment
- Facility hosting for interviewing*
- Customized employer hiring events*
- Assistance with layoff and job transition services*
- EDD Fidelity Bond assistance
- WOTC tax credit assistance
- And more...

Tier 3
Premium Businesses

- All services in Tier 1 and Tier 2, plus...
- On the Job Training program with reimbursement of candidate wages*
- On the Job training monitoring and coaching*
- Work Experience Programs*
- Internship Programs*
- Special Grants for temporary as-needed workers with 100% wages paid by Smart*

*Programs based on qualification and availability

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Bureau of Reclamation	Medical Home Care Professionals	Shasta County Office of Education
California Conservation Corps	NorCal Svcs for Deaf & Hard of Hearing	Shasta County Superior Court
CalVet	NVEAC	Shasta Regional Medical Center
Comfort Keepers	O2 Employment Services	Sierra Pacific Industries
Compass SLS ILS	Panda Express	Social Security Administration
DC Construction	Pit River Tribe	Spherion
Disability Action Center	Primerica Financial Services	Sun On Energy
Employment Development Department	Results Radio	Towne Place Suites Redding
Epperson Financial Group	Rush Personnel Services	US Census Bureau
Expressive Learning Center	Securitas Security	US Forest Service
H&R Block		Walgreens
		Windsor Redding Care Center

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OCTOBER 4th
2019

9:00 AM-12:00 PM

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- ✔ BRING YOUR RESUME
- ✔ OPEN TO ALL JOB SEEKERS!

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Day Reporting Centers as a Recidivism Reduction Alternative to Incarceration or Reincarceration

by Ralph Fretz, John Thurston, and David S. Burch*

Introduction

The term "day reporting center" (DRC) encompasses a myriad of programs and services that may be offered to many different individuals. The term itself is problematic in that most DRCs would be more aptly called "transition centers" or something similar. "Day reporting center" suggests that the primary DRC function is offender reporting, but the reality is that the most effective centers provide much more than that single, simplified function. The programs discussed in this DRC study offer cognitive behavioral treatment in both group and individual settings, as well as employment services, educational programming, group therapy, and substance abuse treatment.

DRC research has been mixed, with some reports finding no benefits (Boyle et al., 2013; Hyatt & Ostermann, 2017). Other research studies report favorable recidivism reduction results for DRC participation (Champion, Harvey & Schanz, 2011; Ostermann, 2009). Given that DRCs are a relatively new phenomenon in the United States, the lack of definitive DRC effectiveness research is understandable. Designing DRC recidivism reduction studies is a challenge because U.S. governmental entities define recidivism in different ways, ranging from a rearrest to a reincarceration. Also, DRC design and function are not standardized; some DRCs are designed for probationers as an alternative to incarceration, while others are designed for parolees. One study evaluated a DRC designed to treat individuals with a drunk driving conviction (Barton & Roy, 2005). West, Belisle, and Sousa (2019), who are currently conducting a DRC research study in Nevada using a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design, describe positive preliminary results for DRC graduates.

In the present study, only successful program completers were in the treatment group. This selection method follows the logic of Spence and Hass (2015, p. 505) that:

> Studies that ignore program completion are likely to suffer from omitted variable bias because they exclude a variable—successful program completion—that is likely to be an important predictor of recidivism.

As outlined in Spence and Haas's (2016) report, successful DRC program completers represent the full regimen of treatment dosage that is offered by the program. Unsuccessful completers have not received a full treatment dosage as prescribed by the DRC program.

"Day reporting center" suggests that the primary DRC function is offender reporting, but the reality is that the most effective centers provide much more than that single, simplified function.

DRC Program Operations in Illinois

Working closely with the Illinois Department of Corrections, the treatment group was pulled from six DRC sites throughout the state. The control group included parolees with similar characteristics as the treatment group also under traditional parole supervision. The Parole Board referred the individuals directly from prison. The DRCs offer the three treatment phases over three to nine months, with completion dependent on individual participant risks and needs assessment rather than on a calendar. Following the responsivity principle, phase movement is behaviorally based and determined by the participants' progress toward identified treatment goals.

During the initial, or orientation, phase, individuals are assessed using a variety of instruments, including the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (Andrews & Bonta, 1995), the Criminal Thinking Scales (Knight et al., 2007), and secondary substance abuse assessments, if applicable. Participants usually attend programming five days a week during the orientation phase, but as the individual progresses through the program, the check-in days may be reduced to three times per week. During orientation, an individualized treatment plan is developed that includes a behavior change plan and a substance abuse plan, if required by assessment findings. Individual and group treatment is also initiated during the orientation phase. The DRCs provide gender-specific programming for the female participants.

During the treatment phase, the participant follows the individualized treatment plan derived in the orientation phase. Group therapy sessions may include topics such as domestic violence, employment readiness, anger management, and substance abuse. Individual sessions are scheduled weekly using the Carey Guides (Carey Group Publishing) for cognitive behavioral treatment delivery along with homework assignments that each participant must complete between sessions.

Programming developed during the orientation and treatment phases continues during the maintenance phase. Treatment plan adjustments are made as the participant progresses through the phases (Marlowe et al., 2012). Program dosage is adjusted and re-adjusted throughout the maintenance phase as required and as driven by the participant's progress. For example, successful participant schedules may include check-in three days per week instead of five.

Throughout the phases, individual program progress is discussed in monthly

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**Ralph Fretz, Ph.D., ABPP, is a licensed psychologist and director of research for the GEO Group, a Florida-based company specializing in providing evidence-based rehabilitation programs to individuals while in custody and after release into the community. John Thurston, MBA, is vice president for the GEO Reentry Services 65+ community-based day reporting centers throughout the United States. David Burch, MBA, CCE, is divisional vice president for the GEO Continuum of Care. Dr. Fretz can be reached by email at rfretz@geogroup.com.*

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meetings scheduled with the participant, the assigned parole agent, and DRC staff. Random drug and alcohol urine screens are also conducted throughout the participant's length of stay. Specialized services not offered at the DRC, such as mental health evaluations and treatment, were referred to a local provider network. Participants were encouraged to "give back" to their community through volunteer work including working at food banks. The DRCs use the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) principles as a framework for the treatment phases (Bonta & Andrews, 2010).

Participant Samples

For this study, the Illinois Department of Corrections followed two groups for three years:

- 285 individuals who had successfully completed one of the six DRCs;
- 2,023 individuals who did not attend a DRC and were managed through traditional parole supervision

Both groups were discharged during 2013 and followed through 2016. The Illinois DOC defined a recidivism event as "a return to prison during that timeframe for either a new offense or a technical violation of parole." The average DRC program length was 170 days.

The Illinois DRCs assess each participant's current risk and needs levels with the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R; Andrews & Bonta, 1995). The treatment sample's LSI-R scores were collected and analyzed, but access was not provided to the control group's risk/needs scores. The treatment groups were classified using the standard LSI-R cut-off ranges (Andrews & Bonta, 2003):

- 16% in the "Medium to High" recidivism risk range;
- 60% in the "Moderate" recidivism risk range;
- 24% in the "Low to Low/Moderate" risk range.

In Table 1, the groups were matched on offense type, original sentence length, gender, race/ethnicity, age, education level, and marital status. After performing a series of Chi-Square analyses, only gender was found to be statistically significant between the two groups; however, this difference was minor. Given the statistically significant difference in the genders between the groups, separate analyses were conducted on the male and female subgroups. The statistical analyses indicated that the two groups had similar demographic and risk factors, except for the gender variable.

Table 1: Demographic Variable Comparisons

Variable	GEO DRC Sites	IDOC Comparison Group
High school graduate/GED	146 (51%)	1186 (53%)
Marital status		
Single	224 (79%)	1,690 (76%)
Married	28 (10%)	306 (14%)
Divorced	23 (8%)	177 (8%)
Separated	7 (2%)	34 (2%)
Offense type		
Person crimes	127 (45%)	839 (38%)
Property crimes	61 (21%)	536 (24%)
Drug crimes	84 (29%)	786 (35%)
Sex crimes	3 (1%)	22 (1%)
Average seritence	5.50 years	5.08 years
Gender male*	242 (85%)	2009 (90%)
Race		
Black	184 (65%)	1,530 (69%)
Hispanic	32 (11%)	293 (13%)
White	66 (23%)	390 (18%)

*Indicates statistical differences determined with Chi-Square, $p < 0.05$.

Study Method

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) tracked both groups for three years and reported recidivism for the two groups on an annual basis. A Chi-Square analysis was conducted to determine statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of overall recidivism. A separate Chi-Square analysis was conducted on the male and female groups, due to the statistically significant differences in the treatment and the control group. As outlined in the report limitations section, the data were supplied using percentages, return to custody rates, and demographics, and a survival analysis and other statistics were not used to analyze the data.

Study Results

Researchers investigated whether DRC graduates were more likely to experience a recidivism incident than the control group and whether the DRC graduates had a higher or lower return rate for new convictions. In addition, the data for technical violation rates between the two groups were assessed. A 2X2 contingency table analysis of recidivism by GEO DRC facilities compared to the control group from IDOC found that the return rates for new violations were significantly different, χ^2 (1, 2508) 4.69, $p = 0.03$, $V = 0.04$ between the two groups. Similarly, technical violation rates were significantly different, χ^2 (1, 2508) 54.71, $p < 0.001$, $V = 0.15$ between the two groups (see Figure 1). In both recidivism categories, GEO participant return rates were lower than the IDOC control group. Breaking down recidivism by gender, a Chi-Square analysis revealed that the female recidivism rates at GEO DRC facilities were significantly lower than those in the control group from IDOC, χ^2 (1, 257) 47.23, $p < 0.001$, $V = 0.15$. The same result was found for males, χ^2 (1, 2251) 3.94, $p = 0.04$, $V = 0.12$ in terms of a statistically significant difference between the two groups (see Figure 2).

Two hundred and forty-two males and 43 females released from GEO DRC sites in 2013 successfully completed their prescribed programming. Of the successful completers, 60 males and 6 females recidivated within 36 months. Within the comparison sample of the 242 males released, 116 males recidivated at a 48.1% return rate while 12 females recidivated at a 28.5% comparison rate. The difference between the control group recidivist number and the estimated GEO DRC recidivist number is 56 males and 6 females.

Figure 3 shows the 12-, 14-, and 36-month return-to-custody rates for both groups.

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Figure 1: A Comparison of Recidivistic Outcomes by Group

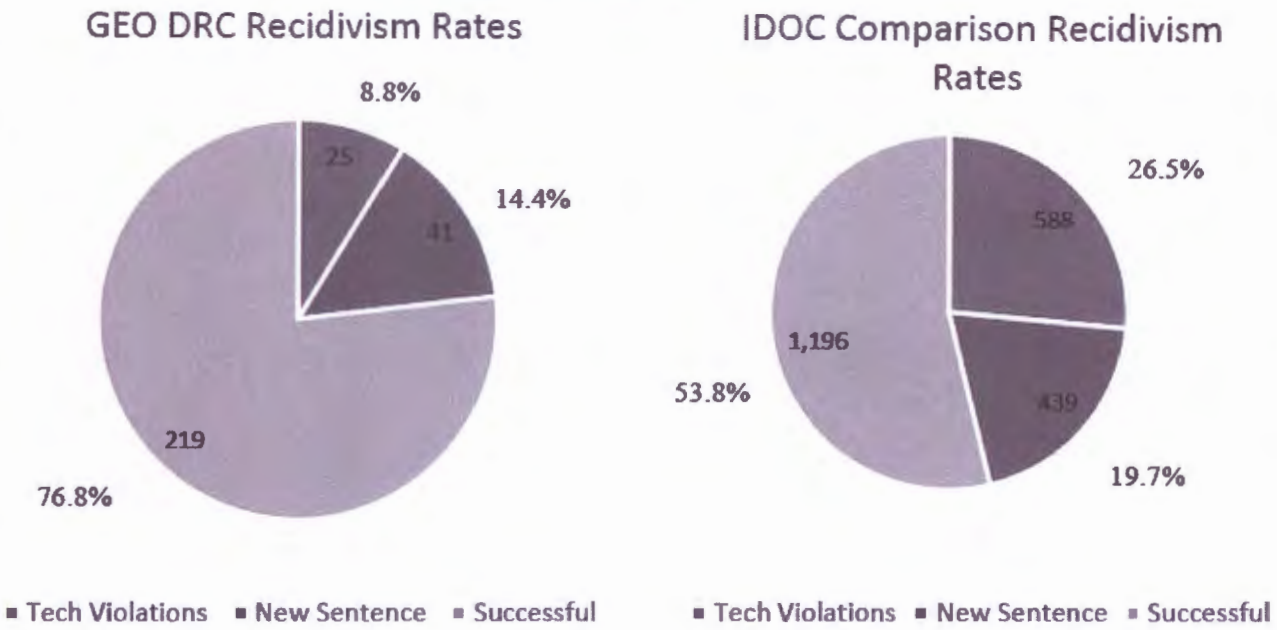

Figure 2: A Comparison of Overall Returns by Sex

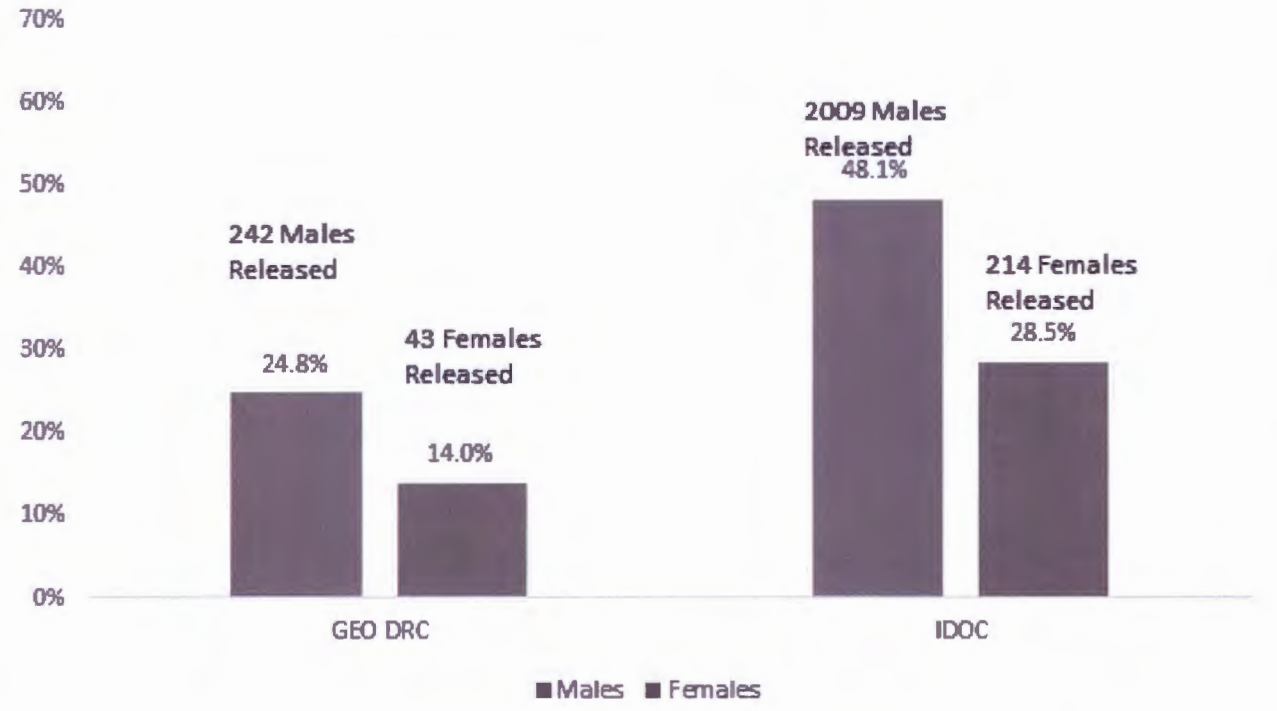

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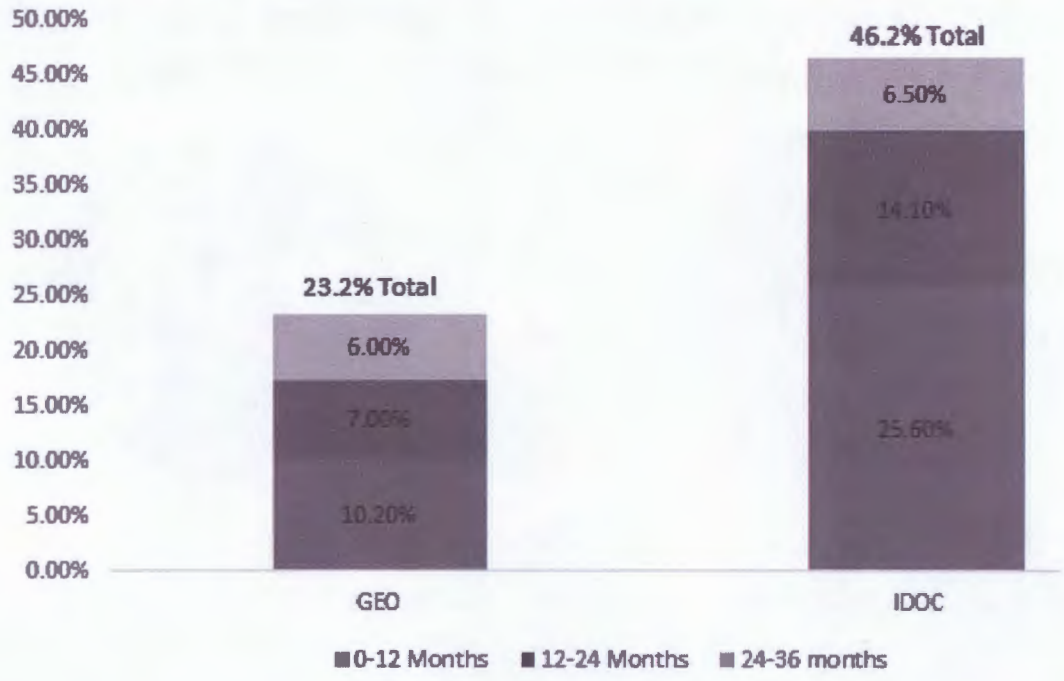
Figure 3: A Comparison of Recidivistic Outcomes by Group and Survival Time



As Figure 3 illustrates, the control group had a higher recidivism percentage during the first year than the DRC group combined for all three years. This trend toward a high recidivism rate during the first year under supervision or post-release from custody in the control group is consistent with national trends for general recidivism (Alper, Durose & Markman, 2018).

Discussion

The results show the potential impact that successfully completing a DRC can have on participant recidivism. Importantly, although the GEO DRC participants were successful program completers, 235 of 285 participants (82%) were considered supervision violators. In other words, individuals were referred to the DRCs as a last alternative before being returned to custody. The data indicated that enhanced supervision at the DRC did not appear to affect the recidivism rate differentials, because the DRC group participants were less likely to be reincarcerated than the supervised control group.

The Illinois Policy Institute recently published an article discussing the statewide recidivism rate and the true cost of recidivism (Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council [ISPAC], 2018). The article examines Illinois prison releases from 2015 and cites a three-year recidivism rate near 40%, which is similar to the comparison sample rate provided by the IDOC (46%). Because GEO DRC program completers return at half the rate of those in the comparison sample (23%), and considering that the recidivist proportion from GEO DRCs over three years is less than the proportion of those who recidivated within 12 months (see Figure 3), the cost avoidance for the successful DRC completers is significant.

The true recidivism cost is a complex issue and may vary significantly depending on crime type, trial costs, sentence length, and potential damages to the victim and/or perpetrator's family. In Illinois, that figure was recently estimated to average $151,662 per recidivism event. This figure includes taxpayer costs ($50,835), victimization costs ($75,408), and indirect costs ($25,420). To keep things simple, the $50,835 portion borne by taxpayers is used in cost-avoidance figures. The estimated recidivism cost to taxpayers is approximately $1.3 billion over the next five years for 59,000 parolees and probationers each year, unless recidivism rates change dramatically. In addition, the cost of funding DRCs is miniscule in comparison to money saved if these recidivism reduction results continue as reported.

Multiplying the 65 individuals by the figure ($50,835) published by the ISPAC, GEO DRC programs avoided up to $3.3 million in total taxpayer recidivism costs, a substantial amount considering this figure comes from a relatively small sample of individuals (285) who successfully completed the program. If the overall Illinois recidivism rates were reduced by even 10% (43% to 33%), this would result in 5,900 individuals avoiding recidivism—which equates to almost $300 million in annual taxpayer cost avoidance. This is a conservative estimate, given that a higher number of successful completers would likely lead to a higher cost avoidance.

Like any other research project, this study had limitations. In terms of generalizability, the results were limited to an Illinois parolee group, followed for three years (2013 to 2016). Replication studies using a different cohort would enhance the robustness of the findings. More rigorous cohort selection methods, including an RCT model, were not feasible with data collected from the IDOC. Extraneous variables may also have influenced the findings. The successful completer rate for the Illinois DRCs was 25%. Individuals were unable to complete the program for several reasons, including early sentence completion, transfers, or administrative

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removals for absconsion. A higher program completion rate may have yielded different results. However, the fact that the successful completer recidivism rate was approximately half of the control group is relevant and adds to the DRC literature in general and to the success of completers in particular.

As with the Spence and Haas (2015) research, the dependent variable or outcome of interest in this present study is the examination of program completion. Spence and Haas indicated that successful program completion is an important recidivism predictor. The current research further validates that hypothesis by finding that successful program completers are half as likely as the control group to recidivate over a three-year period.

Additional investigation is recommended to replicate research on DRC successful completers. This research might also be leveraged to drive development of a successful completer profile and to help design more effective DRC procedures that support successful completion.

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AN AMERICAN GENOCIDE

Presentation by Author Dr. Benjamin Madley

PIT RIVER TRIBE

Wintu Cultural Museum

REDDING RANCHERIA

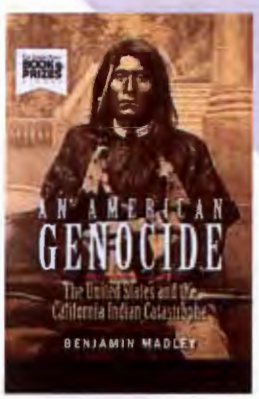
Winnemem Wintu Tribe Middle River People

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 19
7:00 PM - 8:30 PM

Cascade Theater

No cost to attend

Copies of the book are available at cost at the Shasta Historical Society and will also be sold at the event. A book signing will take place after the event.



Between 1846 and 1873, California's Indian population plunged from perhaps 150,000 to 30,000. Madley is the first to uncover the full extent of the slaughter, the involvement of state and federal officials, indigenous resistance, who did the killing, the taxpayer dollars that supported it, and why the killings ended. This deeply researched book is a comprehensive history of an American genocide.

Born in Redding, California, Benjamin Madley is associate professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. He focuses on Native America, the United States, and colonialism in world history. He holds a B.A., M.A., M.Phil., and Ph.D. from Yale University and an M.St. from Oxford University.

Contact Chris Rodriguez with questions about the event at 530-242-2364 or crodriguez@shastacollege.edu

Transportation will be provided for high school students and school staff from the following high schools if at least 20 sign up to be transported by October 1: Anderson High School, Central Valley High School, Enterprise High School, Foothill High School, Shasta/U-Prep High School, and West Valley High School. Sign up for the bus at: http://bit.ly/Madleybus

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Shasta Historical Society

SHASTA UNION

SHASTA COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Shasta College Foundation
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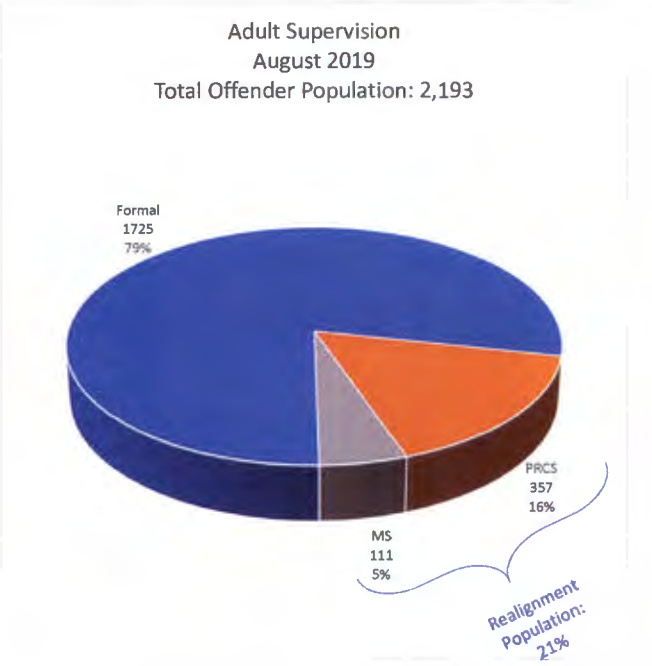
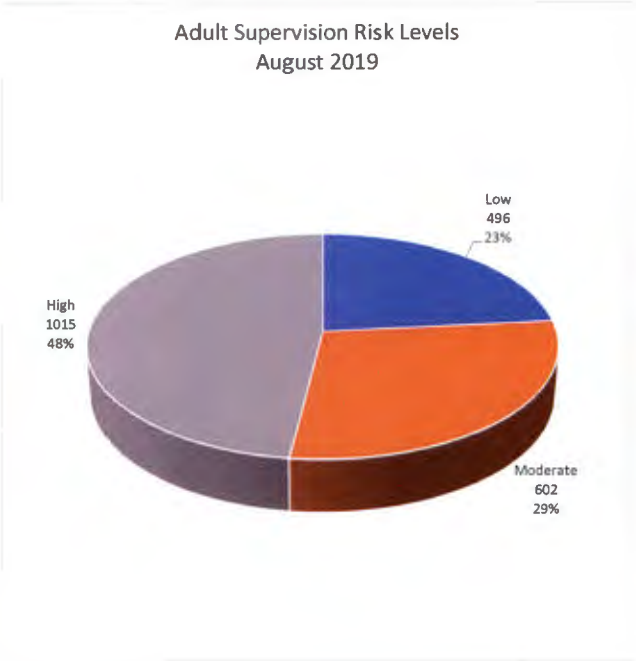
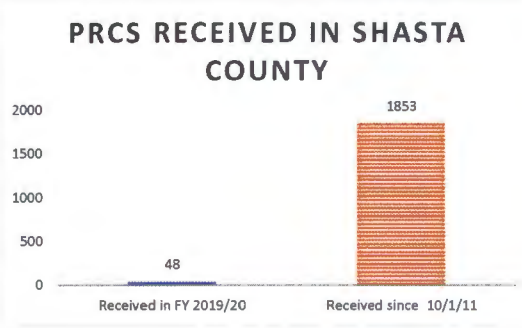
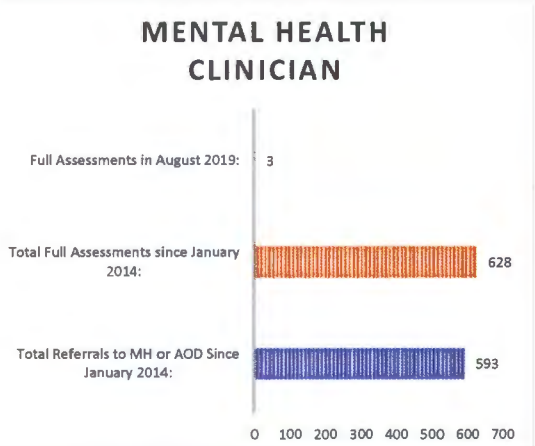
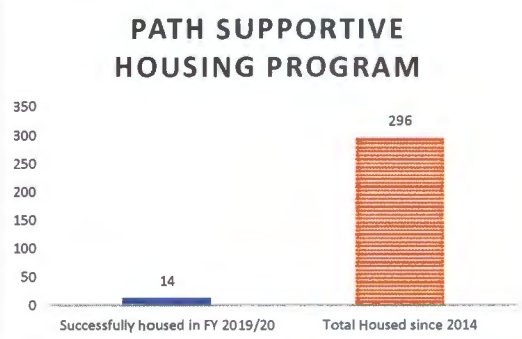
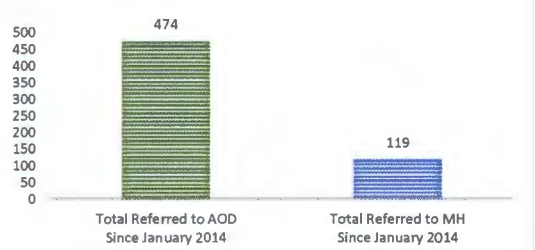
Probation Data Sheet - August 2019

Probation Population





Community Corrections Center Services