PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee Meeting
Wednesday, October 16, 2019, 2:30 pm
City Hall, 2nd Floor – Caldwell Park Conference Room
777 Cypress Avenue, 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 August 28, 2019 Executive Committee Meeting.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

   Financial Report on the State allocation to Shasta County.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

5. ACTION ITEMS

   Committee members will review, discuss, and considering approving the changes to the CCP Plan and/or provide direction to staff.

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

Executive	November 20, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
Advisory	TBD		

9. ADJOURN

Executive Committee Members

Tracie Neal, Probation, Chair

William Schueller, City of Redding Police Department

Tom Bosenko, Sheriff's Office

Stephanie Bridgett, District Attorney's Office

William Bateman, Public Defender's Office

Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Superior Court

Donnell Ewert, Health and Human Services Agency

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, Senior Staff Analyst 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)
Executive Committee Meeting
August 28, 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	
Roger Moore	City of Redding Chief of Police	X	
Tom Bosenko	Shasta County Sheriff		X
Stephanie Bridgett	Shasta County District Attorney	X	
William Bateman	Shasta County Public Defender	X	
Melissa Fowler-Bradley	Shasta County Superior Court – a presiding judge of the superior court or designee		X
Donnell Ewert	HHSA – the head of the county department of mental health	X	

Attendees:

Chelsey Chappelle, Erin Bertain, Eric Jones, Jeremy Kenyon, Teresa Skinner – Shasta County Probation Department
Joe Chimenti – Shasta County Board of Supervisors
Elaine Grossman, Terri Howat – County Administrative Office
Bill Schueller – City of Redding Police Department
Dave Kent – Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Ben Hanna, Angie Mellis – District Attorney's Office
Shawn Watts – Shasta County Superior Court
Dean True, Melissa Field, Dominic Evanzia – Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency
Brian Muir – Shasta County Auditor Controller's Office
Randy Abney – Department of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)
Amanda Owens, Danielle Gehrung – GEO Reentry
Jackie Durant, Laura Griffis – HOPE City
Wendy Zanotelli, Chris Ormsby, Christie Braydey – Smart Center
Robert Bowman – Shasta College
Steve Kohn – Member of the Public

Meeting Overview

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

Public Comment

Robert Bowman announced that the latest STEP UP newsletter was available with the handouts. He shared that the student featured in the newsletter safely arrived in South Korea for a semester abroad. He said out of the 350 students that applied, she was one of 20 who was chosen to study in South Korea for a semester. He said she is an amazing young lady who termed her probation successfully early, was a 3.8 student with a perfect 4.0 the last two terms. He stated she's doing really well and will be studying

DRAFT

in her mother's hometown. He said they look forward to her return and he will bring her back sometime early next year to talk to the committee about her adventures. He also said that he wanted to thank the Redding Rotary who supplied 125 laptops to STEP UP students free of charge which will be issued next Friday at 2:30 in room 802 if anyone wants to attend. He clarified that these laptops will belong to the students.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Roger Moore moved to approve the July 17, 2019 minutes. Stephanie Bridgett seconded the motion. Motion passed: 5 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Financial Report

State Allocations to Shasta County

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated the report has been updated to reflect the July 26th payment from the state for the 18/19 Fiscal Year. She reminded the committee that those payments go through August.

Planning and Implementation Funds

Erin Bertain distributed a packet and stated the first two pages reflect revenues and expenses related to the CCP Planning funds. She reminded the Committee that in November they do a survey for which they receive $100,000. She said the planning funds can be used on whatever this committee deems important or approves. She stated they have been getting planning funds since 2011. She referred to the second page of the report and indicated the balance is just over $400,000 and includes revenues and expenditures to date as well as other expenditures that have been previously approved but not yet realized.

She continued by stating the following pages reflect revenues and expenditures related to AB109 Training and Implementation dollars. She stated those funds were one time, and they received them in 2011. She said they spent them a lot in the very beginning on things like start up expenditures for programs but they haven't spent any of these funds since 2015. She referred to the last page and indicated that there is a balance of just over $28,000.

Donnell Ewert asked if the CIT training that had been approved previously comes out of either of those funds. Erin Bertain answered in the affirmative and referred to the second page of the Planning funds under 18-19 budget obligations. She stated that it was approved for $25,000 but the cost has not hit Probation's General Ledger. She indicated that she expects a journal entry from HHSA to post in the near future. Donnell Ewert clarified that they can use the planning funds for the CIT training, not just the training and implementation. Erin Bertain answered in the affirmative and stated that they just have to be specific about what pot of funds they would like to use.

Tracie Neal stated that it is in the state budget for counties to receive state dollars when they complete the BSCC survey, which will be on the agenda for the committee to review in November. She said every year they wait to see if the Governor will put the planning funds in the budget, and they have confirmed that it is included in the final state budget.

William Bateman asked if the money is targeted and if they could only spend it on certain items. Erin Bertain said the money can be spent on whatever the committee votes for it to be spent on. She stated it is not part of the ongoing CCP allocation and is subject to whether or not the state chooses to include it in the final budget. She clarified that historically they have always used it for one time types of things. She gave examples of previously approved items including a vehicle for Probation's Compliance Officer and the prior CIT trainings which were one time and came out of this money.

Discussion Items

Proposition 47 Grant Proposal

Tracie Neal stated that Probation applied for and was awarded the Proposition 47 grant. She said it's a three-year grant. She stated they have a Prop 47 Advisory Committee that is meeting on a quarterly basis and the next meeting is scheduled at 1pm on November 6th at the District Attorney's Office. She stated that they had about 25 people attend their first committee meeting and she's excited that there are a lot of people interested in being involved with the process. She explained they are currently in implementation and planning phase with a projected go live date of January 1st. She said the program is funded through the end of calendar year 2022 followed by an evaluation period in the first several months of 2023. She clarified that this is the second round of Prop 47 funding issued statewide and 12 of the 23 applicants funded in the first round were also funded in this round. She said there were 43 applicants in round two and 23 were awarded.

She continued by stating that they are in the process of issuing two RFP's, one for a community based organization to provide services and one for program evaluation. She said both of the RFPs will be released today and applications will be evaluated by members of the Prop 47 Advisory Committee. She further reported that the grant includes a new Probation Assistant position which Probation will be taking to the Board of Supervisors for approval in the coming months.

She stated that the program will target the misdemeanant population, specifically those individuals who have substance use and Mental Health disorders. She said the target population will be individuals who are consistently getting arrested by law enforcement, failing to appear in court, and are committing new property and drug related crimes. She stated their goal is to contract with a community based organization (CBO) to provide a team to work with these individuals. She announced that Donnell's agency will provide additional funding to allow for an expanded program. She said the team will provide support, case management, substance abuse treatment, and housing support to these identified individuals. She stated that the Probation Assistant's (PA) will be the liaison with law enforcement, the courts, and the District Attorney's office and assist the CBO in identifying the target population and making those connections. She further clarified that, as an example, the PA would work to connect individuals being processed through the misdemeanor diversion program at the DA's office with the CBO. She said the PA would also work with the jail to identify misdemeanants who have been booked and fall under the criteria. She expressed excitement about being able to provide services to individuals who need them but would not normally receive them because they fall outside Probation's purview.

She said that individuals who are interested in being part of the email list for the Prop 47 Advisory Committee meetings can let Teresa know and she will add them to the list.

DRAFT

CCP Analyst Dominic Evanzia

Donnell Ewert reminded the committee that they approved funding for an analyst to gather data and evaluate programs that are funded by the CCP and introduced Dominic Evanzia. He stated they refer to him as "new Dominic" because there is another Dominic in the office. He said they can also call him "Dr. Dominic" because he has a PhD in geology. He said that Dominic has been tasked with learning about the CCP funded programs and developing a way to evaluate program outcomes.

Tracie Neal stated that she and Donnell have been introducing Dominic, facilitating individual meetings, talking to him about CCP, and overloading him with information on what he's missed for the last ten years. She stated he has also had the chance to review all of their documents and their annual report.

GEO Shasta County Day Reporting Center Annual Report

Amanda Owens thanked the committee for the opportunity to present and said that Danielle and she are excited to showcase what the Day Reporting Center (DRC) has been up to during the last year. She introduced herself as the Area Manager for Geo Reentry Services in Northern California. She stated that she has the opportunity to oversee DRC's and in-custody programs from Monterey to Shasta. She said the DRC has been open for 6 years beginning April of 2013. She stated they do an annual report that highlights different components of the program including: analysis of outcomes, description of services, a walkthrough of the program model, training, obstacles, and opportunities for the future. She shared that a lot of hard work went into this report by Danielle and the DRC staff. She stated that she also wanted to thank Probation for their support with the development of the document and for holding them accountable to what they are here to do.

She continued by stating that the mission of the DRC and Geo Reentry is not only to reduce recidivism and improve community public safety, but to ultimately change behavior and change lives. She said they are incredibly passionate about what they do and she hopes it's reflected in the report.

She explained that everything they do is based off of evidence and they believe highly in being able to operationalize the principles for effective intervention. She stated that it is both an art and a science with the science being the research of what works to reduce recidivism and the art being putting it into play. She stated this past year they engaged national expert, Dr. Natalie Pearl Ilarraza, who used to work for Geo Reentry as the head of their research department. She said when she retired they kept her on as a consultant and before coming to work with Geo, she worked for San Diego Probation. She stated Dr. Ilarraza is really skilled at being able to analyze programs and ensure that they are operating with fidelity and she really stepped in this last year, analyzed their program, and found ways enhance the model and implement different strategies.

She stated that one of the unfortunate key events from the last year, that they are all familiar with, was the Carr Fire. She said it did impact the program a little bit in terms of services being provided at that time, but they did not shut down at all during the Carr Fire. She stated it was really important to them, and to Probation, to be able to provide their population with support and a safe place to work through that difficult time.

She indicated that she would like to walk them through the participants that were served on page three. She that the reporting period is April 8, 2018 through April 7, 2019, so that they can track year to year

from the day that they opened. She said that since they opened the DRC they have served 975 unique individuals including those served in-custody and 930 excluding those only served in-custody. She reported the average length of programming for the last year was 191 days.

She stated for the 2018-19 year, they served 336 participants at the DRC. She clarified that if you add up all the individuals served from year to year, that number is over the total number served for the six year period and explained that the reason is that one individual can be served in multiple reporting years. She stated there were 112 individuals at the end of the reporting period on April 7th and nine in aftercare. She said the reason that they keep those separate is because they don't bill the county for the aftercare part of the program. She explained that the aftercare part of the program is what they call a value-added service. She said aftercare is six months long, and is something they provide because they want to have that last support for that population in order to ensure they are working on relapse prevention and mentoring and still have that connection.

She stated that there were 36 individuals who completed the program. She said that the male to female ratio for programming in California is, on average, about 80% male, 20% female, and Shasta County is in line with that, and has been for the last six years.

She stated that between 2015 and 2018 they provided services in-custody. She said they stopped in December of 2018 but it is something that they are looking into starting again fairly soon.

She stated that the program is broken down by four different phases: Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, and aftercare. She said the program is pretty intense, it was designed to be that way, in order to impact long term behavior change. Phase I is seven days per week, Phase II is five days per week, Phase III is three days per week, and aftercare is one day per week for six months. She stated the report includes the individuals in each phase at the end of the reporting period. She clarified that it is not an average of the whole year, it is a snapshot of that day, April 7, 2019.

Roger Moore asked why in-custody was not served. Dave Kent stated they did not have the numbers to support the program in the jail several years ago. He said they are revisiting having that program again in the next month and a half, and there shouldn't be any issue with the low numbers and thinks there will be 10 entering the programming. Tracie Neal stated that the contract is for 150 participants, and as people would transition into the community, the numbers would rise in the community and reached the 150 maximum so they couldn't support adding any more offenders. She stated that there is currently 134 in the program so they have some capacity to support providing services in custody. Amanda Owens stated that any time they can program in-custody, it's ideal to be able to take an engaged audience and start to change their thinking before they are released. She said their outcomes are more likely to be positive because there is a seamless transition. She stated that she appreciated the jail taking a look at being able to give them that opportunity again.

She explained that dosage with the offender population is the amount of cognitive behavioral therapy hours an individual receives. She said there is a lot of research on what the ideal amount is of programming that one should receive in order to truly change long term behavior and research shows that it is 300 hours for high-risk offenders. She stated it is similar to a medical model where the doctor would prescribe a specific dose of medicine per day for certain conditions. She stated they have been able to identify a risk and a solution to help one fix that risk. She said the DRC offers a variety of services for offenders to use work towards those 300 hours. She stated that just because the DRC offers a service,

it doesn't mean that the participant partakes in that service and explained that the services they receive are tailored to their individual risk factors; the areas of their lives that are most likely going to cause them to recidivate if not addressed. She said their services can be provided in an individual setting, a group setting, or a lab setting. She clarified that individual services can be assessments, working on behavior change, programming, and individual cognitive behavioral therapy. She stated that the groups include cognitive behavioral groups, anger management, substance abuse, parenting, Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), Thinking for a Change (T4C), trauma, and aftercare. She said they want to ensure they are addressing all criminogenic needs and dosages are catered to the individual. She indicated they want to make sure they're being responsive to their stage of change and schedule. She stated the DRC is open from 8 am to 8 pm, Monday through Friday, and Saturdays and Sundays from 12pm to 5pm, so that the participants can still take care of life's responsibilities outside of the DRC. She said they are removing any barriers they may have and they want them to work, go to school, and take care of their children.

She introduced the section of the report related to the changes that they have made over the last year. She said they are continuing to find ways to enhance the program model and indicated that some of the changes started prior to the report and some of them started after the report.

Danielle Gehrung stated that, through their collaboration with Dr. Ilarraza, one of the first areas of opportunities they saw to enhance the program was the way they brought participants into the program. She said previously, they were enrolling participants first then conducting a program orientation to tell the participants about the program, the resources, and the tools they were going to provide. She explained that they determined they needed to provide the program orientation prior to enrolling the participant. She said the focus when they bring someone into the program, is to be able to build that rapport, lower resistance, and increase motivation to ultimately obtain that buy-in. She stated that in February 2019 they made the switch and, following referral by probation, participants come to a program orientation where they meet with her, giving her the opportunity to engage, tell them about the program and ask them what their goals are and what they are hoping to accomplish. She said this helps to build that rapport, lower resistance, and increase motivation to buy-in. She stated the opportunity to enroll is the next step, where then they, in a way, choose to come. She explained that part of the goal was to create a little bit more autonomy for them. She said they're seeing a lot more willingness to come back, which is demonstrated in some of their outcomes around their new process. She reported that from February to April they had 26 participants referred and initially 18 of those 26 showed up. She said those that didn't show up initially were re-referred, multiple times if necessary. She stated they wanted to continuously focus on engaging them, not just let them not come back. She reported that, of the 26 referrals, 23 of attended orientation and 22 came back to complete the enrollment process. She stated it has been a fantastic enhancement and one that they are continuing to see, to date, great success with.

Danielle continued by reporting that they have started reporting on the housing stability of the participants. She stated that page five includes a snapshot of the housing situation of the population on the last day of the reporting period. She pointed out a key with definitions of the different housing types. She explained that they see is an increase in housing stability through the phases from Phase I through to aftercare. She said they're reducing the homeless and transient population through helping them obtain that valuable resource. Donnell Ewert asked if they have their own housing resource, or do they use the PATH housing program. Danielle Gehrung said they have a variety of partnerships they have worked to establish, and one of them is the PATH housing program.

DRAFT

Amanda Owens said that the biggest driver of this population to engage in criminal behavior is their anti-social thinking, attitudes, values, and beliefs. She stated if they can address that, then they get the biggest bang for their buck. She reported that within the last year and a half, they have begun using the Criminal Thinking Scale (CTS) through the Texas Christian University. She stated it measures six different elements of criminal thinking and they use it with individuals on day one of the program, as an intermediate assessment, and then an exit assessment to measure the impact these drivers of criminal behavior. She stated that the individuals assessed during the reporting period show risk reductions in all six areas. She said it is really fascinating to be able to see how they progressed and the impact that the program is having. Jeremy Kenyon clarified that they are doing an exit assessment. Amanda Owens answered in the affirmative stated that they do an assessment on day one, one when they phase from II to III, and then one when they go into aftercare.

Amanda stated that there is a lot of research on how to measure if a program is successful. She explained that there are three main categories that experts in the field have identified as ways to measure program success. She said recidivism tends to be the most popular way to measure if a program is successful. She stated that in and of itself, recidivism has some flaws because year to year they are not always comparing apples to apples. She stated that laws change and resources change which impacts recidivism. She said it is still a great mechanism and they want to continue to measure recidivism. She stated the second is intermediate outcomes, such as: reductions in criminal thinking, gains in employment, and gains in prosocial skills. She explained that anything that they can measure that impacts criminogenic needs is considered an intermediate outcome and there are a variety of intermediate outcomes in the report. She stated that third one, and her favorite, is measuring a program's adherence to evidence-based practices because if they know the research on the principles of effective intervention, then they should be measuring if the program is following those principles. She said there are two well-known and respected evaluation tools out there. She stated this committee is familiar with the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC), which Probation was trained on a couple of years ago through the University of Cincinnati. She stated the other is a Correctional Program Assessment Inventory. She said the DRC went through a CPC in 2017 and scored high and in 2018 they did an EBP Technical Audit. She stated that a technical audit is very similar to a CPC, except that it is being done by people that know their program model and have been trained on exactly the way they are supposed to do things which makes it more intense. She said the results of the technical audit were quite impressive. She stated it measures not only the eight principles of effective intervention, but also areas of leadership, rating the team, participant satisfaction, and the program feedback. She said the report includes the program strengths that were identified which included kudos for program fidelity, quality assurance, the quality of services, training, the fact that the program is behavioral based, that they are targeting individual criminogenic needs, the data, and the focus on staff development. She stated the areas of improvement start at the bottom of the page 8 and included a recommendation to pilot an MRT group for those with high anxiety or severe substance abuse issues because the evaluators felt that they weren't being responsive by mixing those populations together. She reported that they took that feedback and were able to implement that group which has shown positive results. She said they were also given feedback regarding the need to document their MRT refresher training to show proof that staff are, in fact, receiving their updates on MRT training each year and that they are receiving coaching sessions from the team as well. She stated that they have already followed through with both of those.

Amanda introduced the outcomes section of the report. She said the discharges are broken down into three categories: completions, neutral, and non-completions. She indicated that sometimes they get a little bit of heat for being so hard on the completions because they are strict in that category and people

say that maybe some of the neutral should be bumped into positive, but completions are only those who at a minimum completed the program as well as those who were able to graduate and complete the aftercare program. She said neutral discharges include those who completed probation and were no longer required to come, were transferred to another county, and were identified as having severe mental health issues and were not appropriate for the program. She stated that non-completions are those who fail to meet the program requirements and includes those who picked up a new charge and went to jail or prison, individuals who failed to continue attending the DRC and "absconded", or individuals who they feel that they had tried absolutely everything they could but the individual is not responding. She reported the discharges as 15% completion, 22% neutral, and 63% non-completion. She said that it is their goal to reduce non-completions and increase the completions.

She said check-in attendance is broken down by phase. She reminded the group that Phase I is seven days a week, Phase II is five days a week, Phase III is three days a week, and aftercare is one day a week. She stated promotion from one phase to the next is based off behavioral change and not just time served, so they should see an increase in the check-in rate from one phase to the next. She clarified that this is the percentage of the times they were scheduled to come into the DRC that they actually did.

She stated that group attendance is also broken down by phase. She reported a healthy jump in Phase II and III. She said Phase I is an area for improvement which requires getting that resistant population to attend services as scheduled.

She stated that an ICBT is an individual cognitive behavioral therapy session and is a service that every individual in the program receives. She explained that it is when they are working with their case manager one-on-one in an intervention that actually targets their risk factors. She said that around 2009, the black box study came out that showed the more time spent focused on case management, the more likely someone is to recidivate and the more time spent on criminogenic needs, the less likely someone is to recidivate. She clarified that case management is defined as "have you done your community service hours" "have you paid your fines" "are you checking in with so-and-so." She explained that it's important to know if someone is in compliance, but it doesn't reduce risk factors or change behavior. She said they are really proud of the structure that they have for ICBT which includes individuals attending weekly or every other week.

She stated that sobriety is definitely an issue across the board in Shasta County. She said they break sobriety down into three categories: clean tests - meaning that an individual tested clean for all substances; positive tests - meaning that a substance was detected; and missed test - meaning that an individual was scheduled to test that day and either failed to check in or failed to provide a sample. She explained that their computer database system is random and ensures that everyone is being tested weekly. She further explained that if Bob Smith comes up to test today and doesn't report, it is considered a missed test and in their overall sobriety, they count missed tests as positive. She stated that in Phase 1, 51% of the population is testing positive and indicated that their biggest struggle is sobriety with this population. She pointed out that the data shows individuals gain sobriety as they progress through the phases of the program. She explained that they also require a certain amount of clean time to go from one phase to the next. She stated to go to phase II to III, an individual needs 60 days clean, and to go from III to aftercare, and individual needs 90 days clean.

She stated that despite the opiate epidemic that they have in this country, meth continues to be the drug of choice for this population. She said that opiates increased some from 2016 to 2018-19, but

methamphetamine continues to be what individuals are testing positive for at 49% and marijuana comes in second at 30%.

Roger Moore clarified that 63% of the population have failed the program. Amanda Owens answered in the affirmative. Roger Moore asked how many of them went back to prison. Amanda Owens responded that she does not have access to that information. She stated if Probation or the Courts were able to take a look at that, that would be ideal. Tracie Neal stated they don't have how many went to State Prison, but they have recidivism related to the entire population. She said they run it at the end of each fiscal year, and that last time they ran it was June 30, 2018. She stated that at that time they looked at 803 offenders that had participated, regardless of if they completed the program, and the recidivism was at 37%. She said the data is broken down by the phase the individual was at when they exited the program. She reported that the people that participate in the program but don't get further than Phase I, recidivate at a significantly higher rate than Phase II or Phase III. Amanda Owens said she has some recidivism data from other counties too that she will share in a moment, but Shasta County Probation Department works harder on recidivism data than any county that she has had the chance to work with. She indicated that by breaking recidivism rates down by Phases I, II, III and aftercare, they can see the impact of each phase saying ultimately the longer they are in the program, the better. She stated that although non-completions are at 63%, some of them still have not recidivated since they left the program. Roger Moore asked if they hand them off to Tracie's team when they fail. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative and stated that they take action on their side. She stated that out of the 803 offenders that participated through June 2018, 299 (37%) recidivated. She stated that 254 of those individuals who recidivated left the program in Phase I. She stated that they know that not everybody can get through the program for a variety of reasons, but they know that if they get past Phase I, regardless if they leave the program in Phase II or Phase III, their recidivism drops significantly. She said, out of the 299 who recidivated, 16 people exited in Phase II and five exited in Phase III. Roger Moore clarified that recidivate means to receive a new criminal charge. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative and stated that its those that receive a new conviction. She said the recidivism rate for the131 individuals who completed/graduated is 12%. She stated that it takes a lot of work because they have to look up each individual. Erin Bertain stated that they look up each individual person every year. She clarified that they don't look up those that were recidivators in the prior year because they already count as a "yes". She said they look up each individual person to see if they have a criminal conviction but don't determine if they went to prison as a result of the criminal conviction. Roger Moore indicated that it would be interesting to see what Dominic comes up with as far as the stats because it seems like they are spending a lot of money on something has a 63% failure rate. Tracie Neal said they also look at the cost of the program. She reported that it is costs about $5,000 per offender to go through the program. She stated that the average length of stay is 190 days and, given the amount of services they receive, $5,000 per offender is an affordable cost. She said it equates to about $28 per day for an offender to be in the DRC. Amanda Owens clarified that does not include aftercare. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Steve Kohn asked if it accounts for the people that dropped out of the program. Tracie Neal said it accounts for everybody. Steve Kohn asked if, because of these statistics, if it would be possible that there could be a shorter aspect to this, rather than the full completion, that would also be successful. He stated that the effect seems to seriously kick-in in the second phase, and maybe for some, the third phase is more elaborate than needed. He continued by asking, if the highest reason for failure is drug use. Amanda Owens stated that they can talk about the program changes that they have with Phase I. She said sobriety is a huge obstacle for these individuals and the way that their model was set up prior to July 1 would not allow participants to get out of Phase I if they were testing positive.

DRAFT

Amanda said they have to ask how they measure success with this population. She stated that maybe they didn't complete a program that takes, on average, about a year and a half to fully complete, including aftercare, for someone that is motivated. She said an individual who participates but doesn't complete, but doesn't reoffend or have a further impact on the justice system is a success. She said an individual who has never been out of custody more than 30 days in their adult life who participates at the DRC for six months before they return to custody is also a success. In addition to the improvement for the individual, they also save taxpayer dollars in that situation. She stated that the criteria for neutral completion and non-completion is very difficult because they are talking about that long-term behavior change. She stated that they get critiqued all the time that the program is very difficult. Roger Moore asked if they have a limit to how many times they allow a participant to test dirty before they fail out of Phase I. Amanda Owens stated that nothing about the program is black and white because the research wants them to be responsive to the individual and to have some type of contingency management system that responds to every violation. She said it really depends on what Probation has tried with them previously and what their situation is. She stated that they don't necessarily allow people to test positive and every single violation has two responses: 1) some type of sanction to say this behavior is not okay; and 2) some type of intervention to help them correct that behavior. She stated that if someone tests positive for methamphetamine, she can't just sanction them and expect that tomorrow they're going to test clean. She explained that she has to be able to provide a solution that helps them reduce that risk factor that causes them to test positive to begin with and that takes time. Roger Moore stated that he understood but doesn't understand why they don't keep those stats. He stated that maybe that is something that Dominic could work on. Amanda Owens stated that the other option is what consequences they have as a community. She stated that some of this population is really good at doing time. She said some people would rather do time than do this program because it is intense but that is not the solution moving forward for public safety or tax dollars. She stated that it can be frustrating to have someone test positive and stay in the program, there is a point that they do violate and refer the offender back to Probation but it's a balancing act.

Steve Kohn asked if it would be possible, with the failure being substance abuse, to compel them to a drug rehabilitation facility, maybe co-existing with the DRC. Jeremy Kenyon said they do that quite a bit on the Probation side. He stated they are referring to sober living or residential programs before putting them back in the DRC. He said they are constantly working with the DRC in regards to getting people treatment, both inpatient and outpatient. Amanda Owens explained one of the unique things that they have to understand with substance abuse is that, with this population, there are eight criminogenic needs, or key life areas, which are areas of one's life that are causing someone to engage in criminal behavior. She stated that the top four criminogenic needs for the adult population is: 1) antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs - thinking that is faulty that gives someone permission to engage in that behavior; 2) behavior characteristics - things like lack of coping skills, impulsivity, anger management; 3) antisocial associates - who they spend their time with; and 4) Criminal History – which is static and can't be changed but is good to know. She pointed out that the top three most influential things doesn't include substance abuse. She stated that substance abuse is considered a moderate factor. Moderate factors include: substance abuse, education and employment, leisure and recreation, and family. She said substance abuse is a huge dynamic within the population they serve, but there is usually something in the big four that drives substance abuse. She explained that an individual may be using substances because of lack of coping skills, or because of who they are around, or antisocial thinking. She stated that they, as a community, need to address the drivers of that substance abuse. She further explained that they sometimes need to get them clean before they can address those drivers. She said it is an art form because substance abuse programs are incredibly important, but if they don't address the driver and they

just get someone clean, the individual is eventually going to go back to that behavior. Steve Kohn stated that substance abuse treatment should be working with those same issues for the most part in order to address the drug problem. Robert Bowman said one of the challenges is that there are a limited amount of substance abuse beds in the community as a whole. He stated that if they are looking at all of the various programs, both in and out of the justice realm, there is an incredible pull on a very finite amount of beds and a lot of the clients that they share mutually, can't afford a bed in a place like Visions or Empire. He explained that it is also a matter of supply in terms of who gets those beds and how they are triaged in terms of priority: how bad their addiction is, and how far along are they in terms of trying to figure out the what with the where.

Donnell Ewert asked about alcohol testing and how they deal with that. Amanda Owens stated that every time an individual reports to the DRC, they are breathalyzed. She said that even if the step out to get something from their car that they forgot, they're breathalyzed on their way back in. She explained the reason for that is: 1) they want to test them; and 2) they want to ensure that people are not under the influence of alcohol when they are in the center. She said the positive tests are less than 2%. She said they do also send in once in a while for ethyl glucuronide (ETG) for the individuals that struggle with alcohol, which tests for alcohol use within the prior 72 hours.

Roger Moore stated that he did like how they try to get down to the root of the problem and it is important because everybody is unique and different. He said it would be nice to see that data: how many times does it take to find that root, or do they. Amanda Owens stated it is frustrating for them to say there were this amount of people who "fail", because it's difficult to measure the impact of the part of the program they did complete.

She reported the education and employment rate is broken down on page 13 by phases. She said in order to get to aftercare they need to be employed or enrolled in school full time, so that number has always been 100%. She clarified that SSI does not count and if any individual is on SSI, they remove them from the percentage overall so they can see the phase breakdown for employment. William Bateman asked if there was a reason why they were doing percentages rather than the actual number of people. She said they do have the actual number in order to get the percentages and could always report out on that but, in the past, the committee was interested in the percentages. She indicated that they are now also measuring the change they are making to education and employment. She said in the next year they will be tracking how many people entered the program unemployed, employed, or in school, and then how many people gained education and employment while in the program. William Bateman asked about the target percentages. Amanda Owens stated that the targets referred to the percentage of people that are in that phase. Donnell Ewert stated that percentage is a rate per 100 and that it controls for the fact that they are going to have different numbers in different phases, so the denominator is going to be different. He stated that if they report numbers they would need the percentage as well. William Bateman stated that he was looking at the beginning program count for June 30, 2014: 49, and asked if that would be the base number that they are basing the percentages on. Amanda Owens stated that it is how many people were in. She stated let's say there were 10 people in Phase I, 49% would mean basically that 5 are employed, so that is how they get the percentages. William Bateman stated that he understands how percentages are calculated, but they have to keep flipping back and forth to find what the exact number of people is. Amanda Owens clarified that he would like to see, on each sheet, just a reminder of how many people are in each phase. William Bateman stated that he was just wondering if that would make assessing this information simpler.

Amanda Owens asked if the group was interested in comparing recidivism, employment, or sobriety to other counties in California. Donnell Ewert stated that he didn't think so and what is really important to them is how associated employment is with not reoffending, how important is sobriety in not reoffending, in our own County. He stated that comparison she is talking about just tells them how their program works in other places, and maybe periodically that would be interesting, but the main thing that they want to know is how the various interventions prevent recidivism. Amanda Owens clarified that it had been asked for in the past and they try to respond to all of the requests. She stated that for those of them that are interested, they can always ask her and she would be happy to share the data with them.

She reported that they really have a learning culture at the DRC with staff. She said they are asking staff to do a difficult job: change adult criminal thinking. She said it is not enough to just understand EBP or be able to articulate it, they have to put it into practice each day or operationalize it. She stated that in addition to all of the training that staff are required to do for their specific job duties and their yearly refreshers, each staff member receives over 100 hours of EBP training per year. She further clarified by saying that is just what is documented and doesn't account for the spontaneous coaching, feedback, and fidelity assessments that each individual receives. She said they believe, and research shows, that those that have the strongest outcomes, are those that have a coaching environment and it is really important that they're hiring supervisors who are basically EBP coaches and are auditing all services they provide and giving feedback and practicing with staff.

Danielle Gehrung said that, as a leader, one of her favorite things is coaching staff and helping them develop into effective changes agents. She said one of the ways they do that is just being intentional about, every month, every day, operationalizing EBP and growing in their skills and knowledge. She stated that each month they do an EBP recognition where she gets to recognize a staff member for their commitment to operationalizing EBP and share those details of a moment where they could hear change talk happen or a participant move through the stages of change. She said each facility in the region submits an EBP recognition for each month. She stated that in addition to that, and having a fundamental practice of continuously investing in their growth, they do a briefcase session every month. She explained that The Briefcase is an EBP series in which they get to go through a bunch of different sessions based on the principles and practices of EBP and they get to talk about the skills, the tools, and grow in their knowledge and abilities to again reduce the risk of each criminogenic need that Amanda shared earlier. She stated this is not just an opportunity for her to coach, staff get to lead a briefcase session throughout the months and to develop as a leader. She said they all have professional development plans, where they set their own goals and objectives.

She said that every week she has a KPI one-on-one with each staff member. She explained that a KPI is a key performance indicator, and each staff tracks and reports their own outcomes on their groups, one-on-one sessions, how many rewards and sanctions they deliver, and absconds and what they are doing to address them. She stated that she meets with each staff one-on-one to dig into their own data and talk about areas of strength and areas of growth in which they can create action items and she can support them to improve outcomes the next week. She stated they are very focused on data, daily and weekly, in order to be a data driven organization.

She stated that every Wednesday she has the opportunity to join a manager's call, led by Amanda, where they get more professional development. She stated they have an evidence based research article or book, and spend 20 minutes digging into investing in their own knowledge and abilities and sharing that

knowledge with their peers. She said the rest of the hour is spent digging into the outcomes, figuring out what works and what doesn't, and identifying any action items for growth.

She explained that Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a communication tool that they utilize to work alongside the participants. She said it is a way to elicit intrinsic motivation that results in long-term prosocial behavior change. She stated every staff member will go through MI training and then, as a follow-up and a way to continuously grow in that skill, each staff has an MI coach, in addition to herself, to which they will submit tapes. She stated they will record their one-on-one sessions, submit the tape to their coach, and be able to get feedback on how they are doing: what they are doing well and where they can improve.

Amanda Owens stated she also wanted to talk about the program changes, especially with Phase I. She stated that starting on page 19, they've included changes and enhancements they made to the program model. She stated that Shasta County has made a countywide initiative to address ACES and the DRC joined that initiative and started doing the ACEs assessment with the individuals that came into the program starting in January 2019. She stated that they do it in Phase I, once they feel that the participant is comfortable and is going to be honest on the assessment. She stated the results are broken down by the DRC, the Shasta County data from 2012, which surveyed 271 households, and California overall. She said the results demonstrate the DRC population has a much higher ACE score than the overall scores for California, but lower than the 2012 report from the 271 households within Shasta County. She said they will continue to track the results of this assessment. She indicated they've responded to the ACE scores of their population by implementing a trauma curriculum for both females and males in the DRC.

She stated that page 23 discusses some of the consistent obstacles they face, substance abuse and high rate of absconds. She said they utilized Dr. Ilarraza to figure out what they could do to enhance the DRC. She said that in addition to the program orientation change they discussed earlier, they also implemented an engagement specialist as a new role for staff. She explained that each staff has an assigned time where they work at the front desk to engage with the individuals who are coming into the program. She said if someone hasn't reported in the last few days and they were planning on just checking in but leaving prior to receiving services, the engagement specialist is going to engage with them right then and there and try to provide some type of intervention so they can walk out the door having received some type of service they wouldn't have otherwise received. She reported they also increased the quality assurance fidelity coaching and changed the starting point packet.

She stated that Phase I, prior to July 1, was not only an assessment phase, it also included treatment. She said they found that they were taking a very resistant population that wasn't ready to change and they weren't being responsive to their motivation to change. She stated that this population has a lot of stability factors that need to be addressed, so they pushed some of the treatment to Phase II. Phase I is now more about getting that buy-in, building rapport, getting stabilization factors addressed, and getting them to Phase II. She stated that the goal is that the momentum of going from Phase I to Phase II will be carried on by the reward of going from 7 days a week to 5 days a week. She stated they implemented that July 1st, so they don't have any results on that yet, but the goal would be that would get more people to Phase II, and ultimately through the entire program. She stated that it doesn't change the treatment that they are receiving in the program, it just bumps the majority of it to Phase II leaving Phase I to be more about assessment, stabilization, and orientation. Roger Moore stated that their stats are going to go through the roof as far as completion of Phase I. Amanda Owens answered in the affirmative and stated

that looking at the last month and a half, today they have 33 people in Phase II, whereas at the time of this reporting they had 20. She stated that in the last six weeks that number has increased and hopefully they can carry the momentum and go into Phase III.

She stated they also used to have to do MRT step 3 in order to get to Phase II, and they had to be clean and sober to pass MRT step three. She stated that now they only have to pass step 2 to get to Phase II. She stated that they also used to be required to have 90% attendance in order to get from Phase I to Phase II. She stated that trying to get 90% attendance for individuals who are incredibly resistant, who don't think they have a problem, and are still using, was setting them up for failure, so they dropped that requirement. Roger Moore stated that they made it quite a bit easier to pass. Amanda Owens stated to Phase II. She stated that they still have attendance criteria for progressing from Phase II to III and Phase III to aftercare. She stated that it is now 80% to go from II to III, 90% to go from III to aftercare. Donnell Ewert stated that he understands that the label matters, it gives people a sense of accomplishment and encouragement, but they talk a lot about dose and dose equals time, to some extent. He stated that the activities matter, a lot, but time is important. He stated that if they shorten Phase I, the failure rate in Phase II is going to go up. He asked if they are playing games with it to make Phase I more successful, or do they really think that this graduation from Phase I to Phase II is significant enough that it can make a difference. He said that they are just changing where the line is, and there is nothing magical about where the line is. Amanda Owens said they talked about that and discussed it with Dr. Ilarraza. She stated that it is now about "what is the treatment" in Phase I. She stated that they used to do a Behavior Change Plan within 14 days of an individual starting the program which was often too early because the individual didn't yet want to reduce those criminogenic risk factors. She stated that now the behavior change plan starts in Phase II, and in Phase I they have a starting point behavioral change plan where all the action items are catered to get them out of pre-contemplation. She said everything they are going to do with meeting during Phase I is to just try and get him to dip his toe in, "okay maybe I can change" and "what might that look like". Donnell Ewert stated that it would give them a better sense of success in Phase I. Amanda Owens answered in the affirmative and said they are being more intentional about the stage of change, because they were putting people right into treatment on day one who were in pre-contemplation. She said it worked for some people, but they can be more responsive to those in pre-contemplation and it's more about catering to that stage. She stated that Dr. Ilarraza has also been working with Orange County, and they started this method before the Shasta DRC did, and they have been seeing some good success. She said the dosage is still there, but it is about being responsive to what makes sense in Phase I, and it's getting them out of pre-contemplation. Donnell Ewert stated that the time in Phase I is going to be less and when they get into Phase II they will have had less dose of intervention. He said they are going to see the failure rate go up in Phase II, which is okay as long as the overall failure rate goes down.

Amanda said they also created the Essentials Starting Point, where in the first couple of weeks of the program, they develop goals and action items around those stability factors: housing, transportation, employment, and basic needs identification. She clarified they are still working on those, but in a more structured way.

She reported that they have revised the programs rewards and sanctions system, added trauma curriculum, added additional staff, changed their computer program to be more updated, and added SmartLINK. She explained that SmartLINK is an app and is something that a lot of Criminal Justice professionals are moving towards. She stated that it was developed as a way to have some type of accountability with the offender population for them to be able to check-in using facial recognition and

also be able to track their whereabouts and send messages. She said they are not going to use it to have facial recognition but more as a way to communicate. She stated that they are now in a day and age where technology is used to communicate with everyone, so they are going to be implementing SmartLINK (their second round of training is this Friday) as a way to communicate with participants and also as a privilege to try and increase the attendance at the DRC. Roger Moore asked if the facial recognition was cost prohibitive. Amanda Owens stated that it is all out of their own pocket and they would be happy to do that if Probation wants them to. She said they are trying to use it more as an incentive rather than a sanction, the incentive being that they get to communicate with the DRC and they can get reminders. She stated that if they need to use it as a sanction, they ultimately can. She indicated a belief that probation will be using this app in the future as an accountability tool. Tracie Neal stated that they use it on a couple of caseloads. Eric Jones confirmed they have the facial recognition component. Tracie Neal explained that when there is the facial recognition, it does a GPS point, so they know where they're at. She said it's a way to monitor whereabouts as well without having have a GPS monitor on the offender. She stated that it is really a pretty good app and the offender can submit a paystub, prescriptions, or other required documentation as well. Roger Moore stated that it's good to know that they're talking to the right person. Jeremy Kenyon said they can set the check-ins for five minutes before treatment is supposed to start so if they don't show up to treatment, they know exactly where they were instead. Tracie Neal asked how many caseloads they were using it on. Eric Jones stated that everybody now has the opportunity but the Addicted Offender Program was the one they first rolled it out on. He said that it worked really well, so they opened it up to others. He stated that some officers are using it with just a few people, and that not everybody has a phone. Amanda Owens clarified that they will use the facial recognition, but not as a sanction, as a reward, meaning that instead of coming in they will be allowed to check-in through the app.

She stated overall, they have had a busy and productive year and appreciate all of the support and collaboration. She stated that they understand the resources that go into the DRC and realize it is a privilege to be part of the solution here in Shasta County. Donnell Ewert stated that they very much appreciate that they are a learning organization, are not content to keep doing what they've been doing, they value EBP, and are constantly trying to make it better and more successful. Amanda Owens thanked Donnell and said they have put a lot of resources into evaluating everything they do and there's always going to be something better, so they need to adapt with the times, and let the data tell a story as well.

Amanda shared that Geo Reentry has created Geo Reentry CONNECT which is a public version of a database the DRC offered to their population where they could click on a city and see all the different resources in that city. She stated that now, any person across the entire country can go on their website, pick a city, and see all of the resources there. She stated that it also walks users through employment tools, resume building samples, and who is hiring in that community. She said if they are an agency that wants to have their program listed on this site, there is a button they can click, provide their information, and then they will upload their services.

<u>Action Items</u>

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training

Dean True stated that they completed the second training for local law enforcement including the Sheriff, RPD, APD, and Probation. He stated that it was a three-day training, which was well received, and they had close to 20 people who attended. He reported that the second training was improved over the first,

as the location was much more comfortable for the participants. He reminded the committee that the training is put on by a retired law enforcement officer from Sacramento who has a great team of a half dozen people who provide different modules and speak to people at a real level about what is going on. He reported each training costs somewhere between $12,000 and $14,000 and is provided for us locally, which isn't a bad deal. He stated they are willing to widen the target audience for no additional cost. He said they have previously kept the training exclusive to law enforcement operating in Shasta County but they could expand that. He said the leader of the group suggested that it might be good to have some Mental Health professionals included. He stated the training won't necessarily provide them with a lot of information they do not already have, but it would foster communication between the law enforcement group and the mobile crisis team people in the community. He clarified that it is just something to consider and there wouldn't be any extra cost. He suggested that they could open it up to law enforcement agencies in other counties and charge fees to reduce Shasta County's cost. He reported that the trainer is comfortable with groups of 30, 40, or 50 people. He reminded the committee that they had 25 at the first training and 20 at the second. Roger Moore indicated that it was well received by their officers and it was a very valuable training. Dean True stated that he has a great group of people, they are very real, many of them are retired officers or within the law enforcement field, and they speak right to the guys about "this is what happens to me." He stated that they have great stories about what went wrong and what went right.

William Bateman asked if that was something that could be expanded to include people in the Public Defender's office. Dean True responded that it is up to the committee. He said they have even done a training for Mayers Memorial Hospital for the hospital staff. He clarified that it was a one day training, and it was provided by some, but not all, of the team that provides the three-day training. He said the training is designed to teach what to do with people who are in crisis right now, how to make it better, what makes it worse, and how to avoid the horrible situations they see in the news sometimes with somebody who has significant mental illness and gets into situations with law enforcement. He stated the idea is to resolve those things peacefully and get the person to treatment.

Roger Moore made a motion to continue the training stating that it is very valuable. Stephanie Bridgett seconded the motion. Tracie Neal clarified that the motion is to allocate funds, not to exceed $30,000, for two CIT trainings for calendar year 2020. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative.

Donnell Ewert wanted to clarify the time period and asked if it was for 2020, not 19-20. Dean True said it is up to them and the county usually does contracts by Fiscal Year. Donnell Ewert asked when they are planning to do them. Dean True stated that he didn't have any plans at this point and that he needed the go ahead first. He said they usually need about a three to five-month notice because they have to get a whole team together to come up there.. Donnell Ewert confirmed that they were approving spending through December 31, 2020.

Donnell Ewert asked if this was going to come out of the Planning dollars. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Donnell Ewert clarified that it would not be coming out of the general fund of the CCP, for lack of a better term. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative.

Stephanie Bridgett asked if they were going to be making a decision on who it is going to be open to, because traditionally it has just been sworn officers, but it sounded like there was a question about non-sworn. Roger Moore stated that he would keep it to sworn. Stephanie Bridgett stated that is kind of what she thinks it is focused on, but since it was raised they should make a decision on that. Tracie Neal asked

if William Bateman was thinking of the training for his social workers. William Bateman stated it would be for the social workers and the support staff. He said they frequently have people who are currently in psychosis coming into their office who are their clients. He explained that they have to deal with them and he thought it might be helpful, since it is crisis training, to have their folks trained as well. Dean True stated that he was the one who said they should make it all law enforcement because they had provided CIT in the past but there were very few members of law enforcement. He said there was a couple of reasons for that but his hunch, and he had heard anecdotally from the committee, is that it might be good to have just LE in the room because they all work in the same field so they could get real with each other. Tracie Neal asked Eric Jones, because he had attended the training, what he thought when he hears Bill talking about the population. Eric Jones said he knows the social workers have been doing some transportation and indicated that he didn't know about the whole office component. He stated he didn't think that all the attorneys needed to go, but he would support the social workers who work more closely with those people and reiterated that it is a really good training. William Bateman asked if they thought that it would inhibit the training if people other than law enforcement were there. Eric Jones said that he didn't think it would necessarily inhibit the trainer because he believes the trainer is going to be who he is so it wouldn't inhibit his delivery. Stephanie Bridgett asked if it would inhibit the participants. Eric Jones stated that the Probation Department lives in both worlds and that it is probably easier for them. Roger Moore said that it is hard for law enforcement to open up at any meetings if there are civilians there or people who represent the defense in court. He said they are just going to be sitting with their arms crossed. Dean True stated that even when there is all law enforcement, there is a fair amount of that too. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative, and stated that is what they are trying to get rid of, and thinks it would inhibit the engagement on their end. He said if they don't have complete trust, they won't say anything in class. Dean True stated that the instructor prefers much more interaction, and sometimes it is a little bit like pulling teeth. Eric Jones said that the class they had was pretty interactive. Chelsey Chappelle asked if it would help to have a conversation about what he provided to Mayers look at bringing the one-day for the non-sworn staff. She stated that would be a cost the group would have to consider, but that might be an option. Dean True stated his one-day cost between $3,500 and $5,000. Chelsey Chappelle said that they may be able to send some of their non-sworn staff to that as well, and the one-day option could be beneficial.

Tracie Neal asked if they would like to go forward with this training with law enforcement specific with the idea that they would research additional options for other staff. Roger Moore and Stephanie Bridgett answered in the affirmative. William Bateman stated that he definitely thinks that it is important that law enforcement gets it. He said he didn't want to have other people there if they didn't feel like it would be a conducive environment for training and learning. He stated they could do a law enforcement version and then consider a non-law enforcement version. Donnell Ewert stated that the motion has enough money for two three-day trainings. He asked if they could change it to $35,000 which would enable them to do a one-day in addition for the other types of people. Tracie Neal asked if they could do that even though they have it listed on the agenda. Erin Bertain stated that they can make all kinds of motions for it, so she doesn't see why not.

Roger Moore stated that he would make that motion as amended. Stephanie Bridget clarified that it was for up to $35,000 to include one day for the non-sworn. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative. Stephanie Bridgett stated that she would continue to second.
Motion Passed: 5 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Stephanie Bridgett asked to bring item 5.C up to be discussed before item 5.B. The committee agreed.

CCP Plan

Tracie Neal stated that they have been trying to work on updating the CCP plan and it has been a little bit of a struggle. She said there is a desire to get it updated sooner rather than later, and she wanted to suggest that she and Stephanie meet together offline to do some updates to the plan, keeping it redlined and bring it to the October 16th meeting where they would discuss the changes and use that meeting to exclusively work on finalizing the plan. She clarified that they don't need a motion, they just need a consensus that the group would allow Stephanie to work together on the updates. The committee agreed.

HOPE City HUB Year End Report and Local Innovation Subaccount

Tracie Neal stated in 2016/17, the local innovation subaccount was created from 10% of annual allocations from growth accounts for four different growth accounts. Erin Bertain clarified that for Shasta County it comes from three areas: CCP Growth, the CCP Growth the PD/DA are directly allocated, and the Juvenile Justice Growth Special Account, which is JJCPA funds that Probation receives for juvenile programs. She stated that 10% of whatever the growth, which varies wide and far from one year to the next, is set aside and requires that Board of Supervisors (BOS) make a decision about what happens to these funds. She said the Board can direct the money to any area that is covered by one or more of the original four areas. She reminded the group that the CCPEC made a recommendation to the BOS. Tracie Neal clarified that they had conversations with the Community Correction Partnership (CCP) and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council to brainstorm ideas for what these dollars should be used for. She stated the CCPEC on March 15, 2017 voted to make a recommendation to the BOS that the dollars be used for one EBP or best practice crime prevention project for individuals under 18 years old, which the BOS subsequently approved. She said Probation issued an RFP and Elaine Grossman, Jeff Gorder, and Dianna Wagner evaluated the proposals. She stated the RFP was awarded to HOPE City, and within the packet there is a HOPE City year-end report and, in September, HOPE City will do a full presentation on their project.

She reported that over the last couple of years, additional funds have accumulated. She stated at the time when they made the recommendation to the BOS, they specified one project. She said they have been looking at those dollars and would like to ask the committee to recommend to the BOS an expansion from one project to two with a fiscal cap for the next two years.

Erin Bertain said it would be good to talk a little bit about the money they have built up. She stated in 16/17 they received just over $39,000 and the following year they received about $35,000. She said last fiscal year they saw the large one-time growth payment for CCP of $112,000. She stated that right now, including the budget obligations for 2019/20, they will have about $112,000. She clarified that includes the cost for HOPE City in 2019/20, whose contract this year is $50,000, but does not include whatever growth they will receive in the current year. She said she wouldn't anticipate receiving an amount similar to 2018/2019 but $30,000 or more should come in this year as well. Tracie Neal reiterated that the pot is growing which made them think funding a second program might be a good option. She said Erin and she evaluated the numbers and felt comfortable with a recommendation for an RFP that would fund a program for 2 years, maximizing over those two years for about $50,000. Donnell Ewert asked if it would be $50,000 total. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative. Donnell Ewert asked why they would not do $50,000 per year for two years, they have $112k and they're going to get more. Erin Bertain said they don't really know what they are going to get in this fiscal year. She explained that HOPE City will

build their program to $50,000 this year, and if they get less and they have committed $100,000, it would reduce the HOPE City program. She said a balance helps even out the funds over time.

Stephanie Bridgett asked if it would be for a new entirely different type of program. Tracie Neal answered in the affirmative and specified that, if the committee agreed, Probation would go back to the board and request permission to do an RFP to add a second crime prevention program for those individuals 18 and under. If the Board approves, Probation would issue an RFP similar to the one that they issued the first time which would allow additional applicants or other people to apply. She said they would do a similar process where they would ask people on the advisory committee to sit on the RFP process to evaluate and then identify the program in the community.

William Bateman asked that if the funds they get are limited, aren't there going to be recurring costs throughout the year. He asked how they would stay funded. Tracie Neal stated that right now they have a three-year contract with HOPE City, so at the end of that contract they would come back to the committee and potentially make a recommendation back to the BOS.

Stephanie Bridgett asked if this is what that $112,000 is earmarked for, or can it be used for other projects. Tracie Neal replied that at the time they did the outreach to different committees, each of the committees talked about the importance of crime prevention with that youthful population. She said that determined their target population at that time. She said they could table the matter and could do more outreach. She reminded them they had previously selected groups that receive part of the growth funding that the innovation dollars are drawn from. She said the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council is responsible for oversight of the juvenile dollars included in the pot.

Elaine Grossman asked if the CBO that has the project one agreement would be allowed to apply to the second RFP and expand the existing program. She said it might be beyond the scope of the agenda language right now, but it may be something that has to be addressed. Tracie Neal agreed that it will need to be addressed in the future.

William Bateman suggested they think about it. Tracie Neal agreed that they can think about it and agendize it for another meeting to talk through it. She said they can provide a handout so that at a quick glance, everybody understands why they have this innovative subaccount, and then the process that they went through to allocate those dollars. The committee agreed.

Jackie Durant, introduced herself as the director of HOPE City, and thanked the CCP for submitting that RFP a couple of years ago. She stated that it has been a wonderful journey this last year, in the first year of the three-year contract. She reported that they have served double the number of youth requested of them and already this year they have served 50 youth. She reported they have added an additional evidence based program, ACEs Overcomers, which is a peer reviewed EBP for addressing ACES, and all of their kids they are working with have high ACE scores. She stated she wanted to suggest the possibility of increasing their budget to expand their program. Tracie Neal stated they will have a full presentation from HOPE City about the HUB program at their September meeting.

<u>Operational Updates</u>

None.

DRAFT

Future Agenda Items

Tracie Neal announced she would earmark those items discussed at previous meetings for future agenda items.

Next Meeting

Tracie stated that at the advisory on September 18, they are going to be looking forward to the HUB report and Wendy, the new director of the SMART Center, doing a presentation. She said on October 16th they move forward with their CCP plan.

Adjourn

Roger Moore motioned to adjourn. Donnell Ewert seconded the motion.
Motion passed: 5 Ayes, 0 Noes.

Meeting adjourned at 4:39 p.m.

DRAFT

2011 Realignment Revenue Report

Fiscal Year 2019-2020 (Twelve Months 7/1/19 - 6/30/20)

Revenue Time Period (8/16/19 - 8/15/20)

FY 19-20
New Revenue
As of October 8, 2019

CCPEC
October 16, 2019

	% per CCP Revenue Appropriations	CSAC 10/6/19 State Revenue Estimate (no growth)	Account 542603 Budgeted Revenue w/growth	County Total Receipts	% Total Receipts	Balance Remaining In Projections	% Remaining Projections	Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
								09/25/19	668,106.62
	100.00%	8,380,010.00	8,861,668.14	668,106.62	7.97%	7,711,903.38	92.03%	Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
Sheriff (235)	4.56%	382,128.46	395,427.00	30,465.66	7.97%	351,662.79	92.03%	Pending	0.00
Jail (260)	36.43%	3,052,837.64	3,159,082.00	243,391.24	7.97%	2,809,446.40	92.03%	Pending	0.00
Work Release (246)	3.34%	279,892.33	289,633.00	22,314.76	7.97%	257,577.57	92.03%	Pending	0.00
Subtotal/Sheriff	*44.33%*	*3,714,858.43*	*3,844,142.00*	*296,171.66*	*7.97%*	*3,418,686.77*	*92.03%*	Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
General Asst (542)	0.27%	22,626.03	23,413.00	1,803.89	7.97%	20,822.14	92.03%	Pending	0.00
Mental Health (410)	1.18%	98,884.12	98,884.12	7,883.66	7.97%	91,000.46	92.03%	Pending	0.00
Social Svcs (501)	0.24%	20,112.02	20,112.02	1,603.46	7.97%	18,508.57	92.03%	Pending	0.00
HHSA (502)	0.87%	72,906.09	75,443.00	5,812.53	7.97%	67,093.56	92.03%		
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.56%*	*214,528.26*	*217,852.14*	*17,103.53*	*7.97%*	*197,424.73*	*92.03%*	Pending	0.00
									$668,106.62
Probation (263)	*42.56%*	3,566,532.26	*4,108,531.00*	*284,346.18*	*7.97%*	*3,282,186.08*	*92.03%*	Target To Date (1 Month)	Target Monthly
District Attorney (227)	*2.75%*	*230,450.28*	*262,422.00*	*18,372.93*	*7.97%*	*212,077.34*	*92.03%*	698,334.17	698,334.17
Victim Witness (256)	*2.31%*	*193,578.23*	*189,000.00*	*15,433.26*	*7.97%*	*178,144.97*	*92.03%*		
Public Defender (207)	*2.49%*	*208,662.25*	*239,721.00*	*16,635.85*	*7.97%*	*192,026.39*	*92.03%*		
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*251,400.30*	*Included w/Prob*	*20,043.20*	*7.97%*	*231,357.10*	*92.03%*	% Target To Date (1 Month)	
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,380,010.00**	**8,861,668.14**	**668,106.62**	**7.97%**	**7,711,903.38**	**92.03%**	95.67%	

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%	176,037.50	161,513.00	13,760.82	7.82%	162,276.69	92.18%	09/25/19	27,521.63
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	176,037.50	161,513.00	13,760.82	7.82%	162,276.69	92.18%	Pending	0.00
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***352,075.00***	**323,026.00**	**27,521.63**	**7.82%**	**324,553.37**	**92.18%**	Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
[State figures subject to change.]								Pending	0.00
[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]								Pending	0.00
				Target Monthly	Target To Date (1 Month)	% Target To Date (1 Month)		Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
				29,339.58	29,339.58	93.80%		Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
									$27,521.63

SHASTA COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

PLAN

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

Revised ~~March 5, 2014~~

Commented [TN1]: New date to be added

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 28, 2011, the California Legislature passed a budget that implemented the Public Safety Realignment Act. Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and its subsequent trailer bill AB 117 transferred responsibility for supervising certain low-level offenders released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties~~.~~ and identified a population no longer eligible to be sentence~~s~~d to state prison requiring the population to serve a local prison term and a term of supervision. It created the post release community supervision (PRCS) population and the mandatory supervision (MS) population. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began October 1, 2011.

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

On September 27, 2011, Shasta County's Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan 2011 was approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote. A year later the Plan was updated and approved by the Board on October 2, 2012. The plan was updated and approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2014. ~~The current Plan, with its few modifications, will represent the ongoing Plan. It~~ The plan will only be returned to the Board of Supervisors for approval when significant modifications are necessary.

The goal of the Shasta County Community Correction Partnership Public Safety Realignment Plan is to ensure public safety by holding offenders accountable while also supporting offender rehabilitation and re-entry into the community and providing opportunities that support victims and community members. This public safety goal is realized through effective supervision, programs, and approaches designed to prevent recidivism. To achieve this goal, the CCP Public Safety Realignment Plan utilizes four strategies. These strategies are: promotion of public safety through crime prevention and reduction; holding offenders accountable through evidenced based approaches, custody and custody alternatives; supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; and the use of assessments, programs, and services to promote rehabilitation. ~~The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan 2011 focused on three distinct strategies: Supervision; Custody and Custody Alternatives; and Assessments, Programs, and Services~~. This Public Safety Realignment Plan continues with the same three strategies and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention. The current Plan supports the need to continue with a balanced approach, validated by research and experience.

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

Custody and Custody Alternatives will continue to be addressed in the Plan with the goal to expand custody capacity. Opening the third floor of the jail was accomplished in July of 2012, and additional funds were provided for jail operations in fiscal year 2017/18, due to concerns of having to close a level of the jail due to budget shortfalls. Beginning in fiscal year 2012/13 funds have been utilized to fund out of county jail beds allowing for an increased custody capacity. In the Fall of 2018, the jail added an additional 103 beds increasing their capacity to 484. The Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/Global Positioning Surveillance (GPS) and Work Release Programs were expanded in 2012/2013. A Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) Program was added in March of 2013 for greater accountability prior to sentencing. The Step-Up Program and the Phase Program were added in 2013 as a custody alternative for those offenders eligible for a community based sentence. Shasta's Most Wanted was added in 2013 to address the increasing court failure to appear issue.

Assessment, Programs and Services will continue its focus on the Community Corrections Center that provides assessment, treatment and rehabilitative services and day reporting functions. The Assessment CorrectionsCommunity Corrections Center provides a safe and secure environment where a thorough assessment of offender needs, enhanced supervision and some identified services are provided for offenders. Co-locating theoffenders. The Day Reporting Center located next door towith the Assessment Community Corrections Center activities allows the offender population to access a variety of resources at one location. Contracting with service providers in the community has continued and in 2014 the emphasis will bewas placed on program fidelity. Two collaborative courts, the Behavioral Health Court and the Re-Entry Court, were implemented in January 2014, allowing specialized treatment and intensive supervision of identified offenders. The Re-Entry Court ended in 2017. Housing of offenders continues to be a priority of the CCP. When an offender can be successfully housed, it increases their ability to be a productive citizen in the community and decreases their likelihood of reengaging in criminal behavior.

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

Formatted: Underline

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

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

Executive Committee
Community Corrections Partnership

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Commented [TN2]: Renumber will be done once changes have been accepted.

Terms and Definitions 5

Overview of 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) 9

- Key Elements of AB 109

Shasta County Funding 11

- Public Safety Realignment Funding
- Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding

Local Planning and Oversight 13

- Community Corrections Partnership
- Guiding Principles
- Data Collection

System Impacts 18

Implementation Strategies 19

- Supervision
  - Community Supervision
  - Compliance Team
- Custody & Custody Alternatives
  - Jail/Contract Beds
  - Work Release
  - Home Electronic/GPS Confinement
  - Supervised Own Recognizance
  - Step-Up Program
  - Phase Program
  - Shasta's Most Wanted Program
- Assessments, Programs, and Services
  - Community Corrections Center
  - Intensive Treatment Programs & Services
  - Collaborative Courts

Conflict Indigent Defense Services 26

Conclusion 27

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

are assigned to the CCC. Other contracted service providers and community agencies that can assist in meeting other criminogenic needs of this offender population ~~will be co-located on a prioritized basis when possible within the CCC.~~ are available several times a week during new offender orientation or at the monthly Successful Transition on Probation and Parole (STOPP) event.

- Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) means the committee established by Senate Bill (SB) 678 and revised in AB 117, also referred to as the CCP ~~Advisory~~ Committee. The CCP ~~Advisory~~ Committee consists of the CCP Executive Committee and community members, and meets periodically to receive reports and input on the implementation of AB 109. These legislative actions were codified in the California Penal Code Section 1230.1. The CCP membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230(b)(2)(A-M) and the CCP Executive Committee membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230.1 (b).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Parole means the conditional release of a person from state prison after serving a term where the most recent commitment offense was for a serious or violent crime (as defined by the Penal Code) or the offender is deemed a high-risk sex offender.

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

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

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

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

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

- Recidivism means a relapse into criminal behavior.

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

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

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

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri), Bold

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.5", No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0"

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

- Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SR~~N~~A) means the static risk portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Assessment (SRNA). ~~Offender Needs Guide (STRONG).~~ The SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Noble Software Group, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. ~~The STRONG probation assesment is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Assessments.com, in collaboration with the Washington Department of Corrections, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders.~~ It is used by Probation Staff to assess the level of risk to reoffend. Based on the risk scores, offenders are assigned to the appropriate Probation caseload.
- A straight sentence means a sentence served entirely in jail with no mandatory supervision.

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

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

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri), Font color: Background 1

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

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

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

Key Elements of AB 109

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Formatted: Underline

SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

The new growth formula is weighted on the following factors:

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

Formatted: Font: Bold
Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"
Formatted: List Paragraph
Formatted: Font: Bold
Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"
Formatted: List Paragraph
Formatted: Font: Bold
Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"
Formatted: List Paragraph
Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"
Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.75" + Indent at: 1"
Formatted: Font: Italic

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

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

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 2 + Aligned at: 0.75" + Indent at: 1"

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding- Direct Allocation

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

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

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

Community Corrections Partnership

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

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

The CCP Executive Committee meets regularly and recognizes the need for county, city and community partners to work together to effectively provide services for this population. The Committee will continue to meet regularly to coordinate services and address the needs of this population in our community. The committee is governed by the Brown Act and has established bylaws.

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

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

- Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California, County of Shasta (designated by the Presiding Judge)
- Chief of Police, City of Redding

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

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

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

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.65" + Indent at: 0.9"

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Guiding Principles

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

Current practice in the criminal justice field suggests that serving time in custody or community supervision alone is insufficient to reduce criminal activity for most offenders. Successful reduction of criminal behavior must include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal

activity or "criminogenic needs." Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Current practice indicates that treatment not targeting criminogenic needs can be counter-productive to effectiveness. The major factors associated with criminal conduct include:

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

Guiding principles include:

- Enhancing community safety by promoting accountability while reducing offender recidivism and supporting victims and community members.
- Identifying offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk assessment tools and providing intensive supervision within the community.
- Using research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic needs and find, create or contract for targeted interventions to address those needs. Services include, but are not limited to, programs and services oriented to anti-social and pro-criminal attitudes and behaviors and other therapeutic interventions, employment supports, education, housing, physical and mental health care, and drug and alcohol treatment.
- Increasing offender accountability through effective use of intermediate sanctions, custody and custody alternatives.
- Focusing resources on providing alternatives to criminal behavior.
- Regularly measuring and assessing offender outcomes and modifying programs, services, supervision, and other elements of AB109 with the goal to reduce recidivism.

Data Collection

Effectively administering the Public Safety Realignment Plan requires data collection and analysis. Penal Code Section 1231 and 1232 lists specific outcome based measures required by each county. The CCP Executive Committee will regularly review data collected by each responsible department for its specific activities and report the results periodically to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

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

Community Supervision:

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

Compliance Team:

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

Court:

- All data collected pursuant to Section 13155PC

Shasta County Jail:

- The number of offenders sentenced to jail per PC 1170(h)

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

Work Release:

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

Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/ Global Positioning System (GPS):

- The number of offenders placed on HEC/GPS per department~~participating in HEC~~
- ~~The number of offenders who violate HEC~~
- ~~The number of offenders successfully completing HEC~~

Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):

- Number of offenders participating in SOR
- Number of offenders who violate SOR (FTA)
- Number of offenders successfully completing SOR as defined by being a sentenced offender
- Number of offenders on GPS
- ~~Number of offenders sentenced while on SOR~~
- ~~Number of offenders released pre-arraignment~~

Community Corrections Center:

- The number and type of visits to the CCC
- The number of assessments completed by the Mental Health Clinician and/or Substance Abuse Counselor and the number of offenders referred to mental health and/or drug and alcohol treatment
- The number of offenders referred to the PATH Housing Program and the number of successfully housed longer than 6 months
- The number of offenders under probation supervision who attended the STOPP event each month
- The number of offenders under probation supervision who attended new offender orientation each month.

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

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Day Reporting Center:

- Annual pre/post data on the Criminal; Thinking Scales
- Percentages of participants enrolled in an educational program or employed by phase
- Felony recidivism on all participants
- Felony recidivism on participants who have completed/graduated from the program
- Program costs
- Average cost and cost per day for offender

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

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

- The number of referrals to programs
- The number of program completions
- The number of program failures
- ~~The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type~~Number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation

Residential/Outpatient Treatment:

- The number of referrals made to residential treatment
- The number of offenders who complete/graduate the program
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation
- Average stay per offender

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Sober Living:

- The number of offenders who successfully complete supervision
- The number of offenders who transition into their own residence or stable residence
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction upon departure of sober living

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Collaborative Courts:

Commented [TN3]: Is anyone collecting data on the number of referrals and individuals and those accepted and started into the program?

- The number of offenders who successfully complete/graduate the program
- The number of offenders terminated from the program
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation
- ~~The number of referrals to programs~~
- ~~The number of program completions~~
- ~~The number of program failures~~
- ~~The number of offenders attending treatment by treatment type~~

The Phase Program:

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

The Step-Up Program:

- The number of referrals enrolled in the to program
- The number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate and/or Associates Degree
- The completion rate per school year
- The average and cumulative GPA for the participants
- The program recidivate rate ~~The number of program failures~~
- ~~The number of offenders on GPS~~

Shasta's Most Wanted:

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

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Commented [TN4]: Per Mike Murphy RPD, this this the data they are collecting

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

SYSTEM IMPACTS

The release of offenders under AB 109 has had significant impacts on the community, public safty, and the criminal justice system as the system was already strained and overwhelmed prior to its passage. ~~. In particular, local law enforcement, the county jail and the courts were already strained, and much of the system was overwhelmed.~~ It is difficult to completely measure the impact of AB 109. Since realignment there have been a number of changes to include legislative and voter approved initiatives that have further impacted the criminal justice system. Ongoing analysis is necessary and will change over time.

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

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

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

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

Additional services continue to be developed for this population that particularly target the offender's top three criminogenic needs, including cognitive behavioral interventions, housing, education/vocational training and employment, and substance use and mental health

treatment. There are few providers available locally to meet these specific needs. Additional efforts will have to be made to continue developing resources to support these needs.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

The CCP Executive Committee plans to continue using the strategies outlined in previous plans and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention.

I. Supervision

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

1. Probation Staff uses the Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA) to assess the CDCR pre-release packet for each offender before the offender is released to community supervision. Based on risk scores, offenders are assigned to the appropriate caseload. Caseloads with offenders who are designated as high-risk to reoffend are restricted to ~~50~~ 75 offenders per Probation Officer. Offenders placed on high-risk supervision caseloads are assessed using the Offender Needs Assessment ~~Guide~~ (ONA~~G~~), an evidence-based assessment tool, and referred to services targeting their top criminogenic needs.

   Together SRNA and the ONA~~G~~ (SRNA) utilized by the Probation Staff are referred to as ~~the~~ the probation assessments ~~STRONG~~. The probation assessments ~~STRONG~~ accomplishes four basic objectives:

   a. Determines an offender's level of risk for re-offending as a way to target resources to those offenders with the highest risk.
   b. Identifies the offender's risk and protective factors so that the rehabilitative effort can be tailored to address the offender's unique assessment profile.
   c. Develops a case plan focused on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.

d. Collects data that will assist Probation Officers in determining if risk factors decrease as a result of the targeted interventions. This data also indicates whether protective factors for the offender increased as a result of targeted interventions.

2. A comprehensive Plan includes a variety of treatment options and graduated sanctions, including incarceration. This list of treatment referrals and sanctions may be used in lieu of or in addition to revocation of the offender's term of community supervision:

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

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

   The Probation Department has the ability to release PRCS offenders who are not in revocation status after six months of compliant behavior. Prior to release from

community supervision the PRCS offender is reassessed and the results of the assessment are compared with prior assessment information to determine if the offender is in need of continued supervision or if termination of community supervision is appropriate.

Those PRCS offenders who are not in revocation status after one year of compliant behavior must be released from supervision. Non-compliant offenders receive sanctions designed to promote compliance, with revocation of community supervision reserved for the most non-compliant offenders. The level of sanction imposed is a direct result of the violation that occurred. Probation Staff is responsible for initiating the revocation process and writing revocation reports. Cases are reviewed on an individual basis to determine the best course of action for each offender.

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

3. **Successful Transition of Probation Parole (STOPP):** STOPP is a monthly event, conducted by the probation department in conjunction with the California Department of Corrections, Parole Division, to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on formal probation, post release community supervision (PRCS), mandatory supervision (MS), and parole. Offenders being released from custody and under the supervision of either agency are required to attend this mandatory monthly meeting within 30 days of release to expose offenders to necessary treatment and services in one-location as quickly as possible. During the STOPP meeting, offenders are required to meet with a minimum of five services providers and sign up for a minimum of one treatment program or service. The community support for STOPP has been significant and this event allows offenders to quick access to local treatment and services.

4. **Specialized Caseloads:** The probation department has a number of specialized caseloads to include domestic violence and sex offenders. In fiscal year 2016/17, the department added a high-risk transition officer (HRT) and a "striker" caseload. The purpose of the HRT is to work closely with high risk offenders within the first 30 days of supervision to assist with the successful re-entry into the community. This officer creates treatment plans with offenders and assist in the successful transition to a supervision caseload. The "striker" caseload is comprised of offenders with two designated "strike" offenses on their record. The intent of this caseload it to provide close supervision within the community coupled with the appropriate treatment and services to reduce recidivism and further lengthy prison commitments.

5. **Evidenced Based Training:** Providing effective and evidenced based supervision is a priority. On an annual basis probation staff are trained in motivational interviewing. In fiscal year 2018/19, probation staff were trained in the Effective Practices in Community Supervisions (EPICS) model. The purpose of the EPCIS model is to teach probation officers how to apply principles of effective intervention and core correctional practices specifically to community supervision practices. Probation officer increase dosage to higher risk offenders, stay focused on criminogenic needs, use social learning, and cognitive behavioral approach to their interactions.

Formatted: List Paragraph, Indent: Left: 0"

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

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

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

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

II. Custody & Custody Alternatives

The CCP Executive Committee continues to discuss ~~has considered~~ the many approaches to maximizing jail space including increasing the number of available beds at the jail, providing and expanding work release, increased use of home electronic confinement/GPS and the

implementation of a SOR Program to provide more accountability and supervision prior to sentencing.

A. **Jail/Contract Beds**: Opening the vacant floor of the jail provided up to 128 additional jail beds for offenders who do not qualify for early release to community supervision or alternatives to custody, or need a "flash incarceration" sanction. The number of additional beds may never meet the anticipated impact of this new inmate population. Currently the county jail has 484~~381~~ inmate beds. Shasta County has existing contracts with other counties for additional jail bed space. Fire camp beds may be another option pending a contract with the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Assessments, Programs and Services

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

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

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

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

B. Day Reporting Center (DRC): The DRC provides cognitive-behavioral interventions using an evidenced-based approach to address each offender's top criminogenic needs in order to create lasting change in offender behavior, thereby reducing recidivism. The DRC is open seven days a week. Offenders progress through three phases and aftercare in order to complete the program.

C~~B~~. Intensive Treatment Programs & Services: Many services are needed to meet the criminogenic needs and risks of this population. The CCP will continue to identify resources to meet those needs. Therefore, decision making flexibility, initial sole source contractual arrangements with both existing local and/or other providers, and claims/vendor payment options are necessary to enhance the CCP's ability to provide services and implement programs quickly. This flexibility is imperative to provide for this population's needs and optimally protect the citizens of Shasta County. Services so far identified as needed include:

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

2. Domestic Violence Treatment

3. Housing
   a. Transitional
   b. Supportive

4. Anger Management/Aggression Therapy

5. Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment

~~5.~~6. Vocational or Other Educational and GED Preparation

~~6.~~7. Therapeutic/Behavioral Interventions – Including but not limited to:
   a. Trauma Focused Therapy
   b. Family/Group/Individual Therapy
   c. Thinking-4-A-Change
   d. Moral Reconation Therapy
   e. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
   f. Parenting Services
   g. Women's Reintegration Services

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.19", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.5", No bullets or numbering

h. Mentoring
i. Aggression Replacement Therapy
J. The Change Company Journaling Program

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

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

D~~C~~. Collaborative Courts: Two Shasta County Collaborative Courts were implemented in January 2014. In 2017 the- REC ended. The BHC continues and has expanded the program capacity from 15 to 20 in 2019.

Behavioral Health Court (BHC)-

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

may also have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. Offenders will progress through the multiple phases of the program attending court and treatment programs on a regular basis as determined by the offender's treatment plan and the BHC Team.

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

E. **Social Workers:** Social Workers work within the Public Defender's Office to assist offenders in addressing some of their underlying criminogenic needs, obtain mental health services, develop substance abuse treatment plans, administering assessments, supporting failure to appear efforts, and develop alternatives to custody. They also work within the collaborative courts and participate in regular treatment team meetings.

F. **Crime Victim Advocate:** One Crime Victim Advocate is assigned to the Crime Victims Assistance Center. The goal is to increase communications between the District Attorney's Office, probation and the court system. The advocate shall provide on-going, annual and orientation training for probation to increase knowledge of restitution practices and victim services available. The advocate will work towards reducing the number of cases returned to court because of restitutions orders and work to reduce workload of multiple agencies through a single-point-of-contact.

A 'victim' is defined under the California Constitution as "a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act. Over the year's victims have gained a

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.38", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

number of rights to help ensure their due process in the criminal justice process. Victim participation is critical to an effective law enforcement/criminal justice system. The law enforcement system often depends on the voluntary participation of crime victims in order to investigate and prosecute criminals successfully. Part of this process involves informing victims of their rights at the time a crime is reported. This helps ensure victims seek supportive services early in the criminal justice process. Victims who feel supported soon after a crime is reported are more likely to willingly participate in criminal justice related activities. They are also more likely to get the services they need to help heal emotional and physical trauma they have suffered as well as seek restitution for any financial loses that occurred. Providing these services to victims is an integral part of the overall system and rehabilitative process for all involved.

G. Evidenced Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Group Assessments (CPC-GA): In September 2017, staff were trained by UC Correctional Institution on Dr. Edward Latessa's Evidenced- Based Correctional Program checklist and Evaluation Protocol. The Correctional Program Checklist allows for the development of internal capacity to sustain long-term program evaluation and improvement processes. The Correctional Program Checklist allows for program evaluation to assure interventions are being provided with fidelity to the models that have been proven to be effective with the offender population. In addition to assuring fidelity, this process will provide information about what improvements can be made and assist with development of an improvement plan when needed. Seven probation department staff and one sheriff's office staff were certified in the Correctional Program Checklist. In September 2018, the same staff were trained in Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment. The Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment is a tool for assessing groups offered to offenders to assure principles of effective interventions are being met. Trained staff will conduct a minimum of two program/group Correctional Program Checklists annually.

F. District Attorney's Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program: A Deputy District Attorney will screen cases to determine eligibility per the target population. The target population will include: Individuals cited/arrested for violation of section 11377/11350/11364 Health and Safety Code; age 18-30; minimal criminal history; stable phone, address, contact information; and willingness to comply. Once a case is determined eligible, the case will be referred to a Crime Victim Advocate for assessment, referrals, and program requirements. Successful completion results in no criminal case filing allowing the individual to continue on a path of recovery.

IV. Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is an important component to public safety. Crime prevention practices focus on both youths and adults in the community by providing a foundation to reduce crime and criminal activities through a variety of practices and programs, including diversion, criminal prosecution, custody and custody alternatives, restorative justice programs and evidence based practices. Crime prevention additionally focuses on reducing victim impact and preventing future victimization.

On March 15, 2017, the CCP Executive Committee, with input from the CCP and Juvenile Justice Council voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that funds from the Local Innovation Subaccount be spent on crime prevention specifically for one evidenced-based program or best practice crime prevention project per fiscal year for youth 18 years and under. In Fiscal Year 2017/18 a Crime Victim Advocate and a Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program was added to the plan.

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Normal, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

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

CONCLUSION

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing public safety by maximizing strategies to effectively address criminal recidivism. To do so, the plan focuses on four strategies: promotion of public safety through crime prevention and reduction; holding offenders accountable through evidence based approaches, custody, and custody alternatives; supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; and the use of assessments, programs, and services to promote rehabilitation.

To support these strategies the Community Corrections Partnership is committed to a transparent and public process whereby new and innovative strategies and programs are reviewed, implemented, and tested to insure the most effect for the dollars spent. The CCP is committed to being financially responsible through effective stewardship of available funds.

We invite the public to attend the meetings of the Community Corrections Partnership to offer input and see how the process works. All meeting materials, including financial statements and annual reports, are available on our website.

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

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

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

Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee

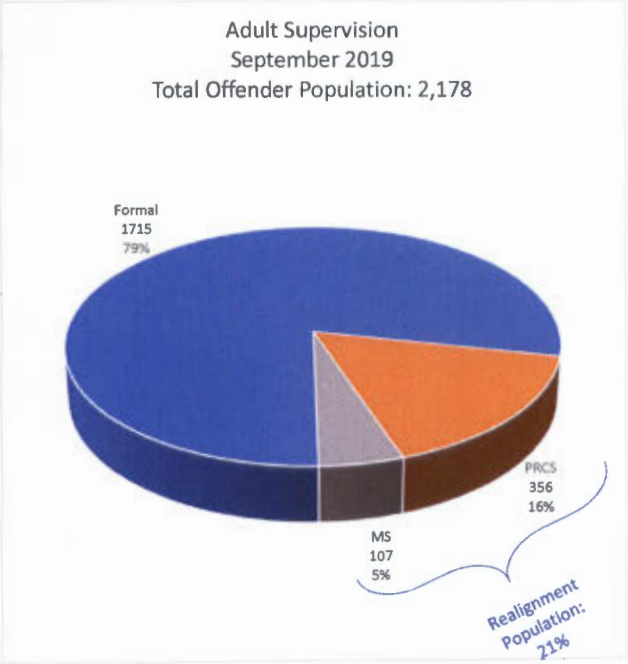
Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

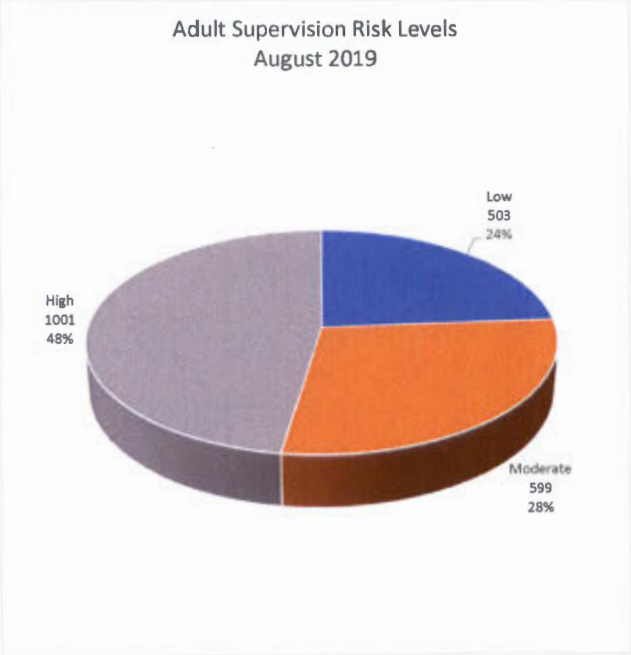
Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body (Calibri)

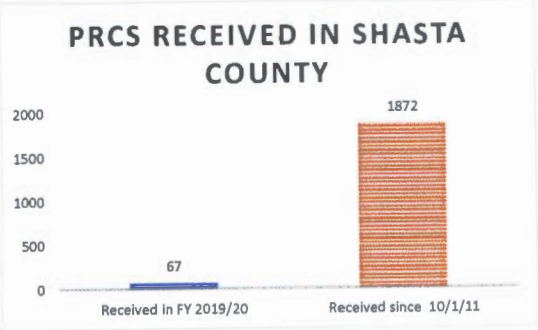
Probation Data Sheet - September 2019

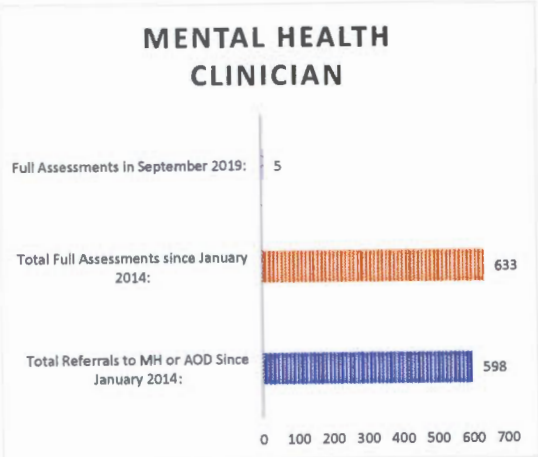
Probation Population

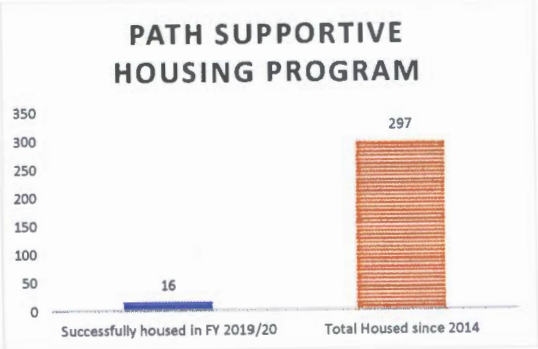


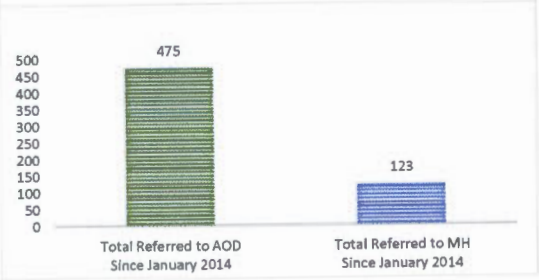


Community Corrections Center Services





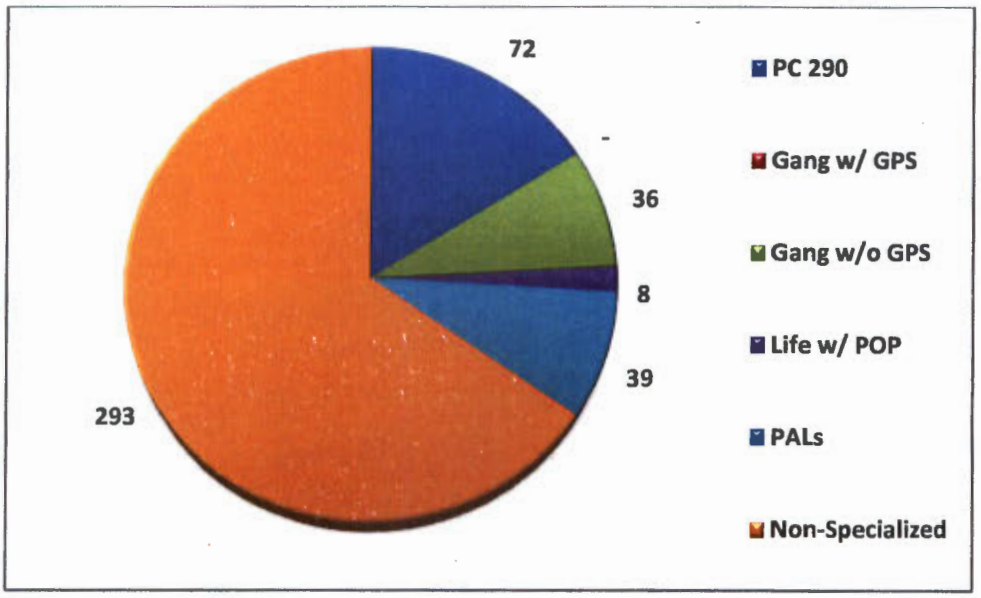




Shasta County

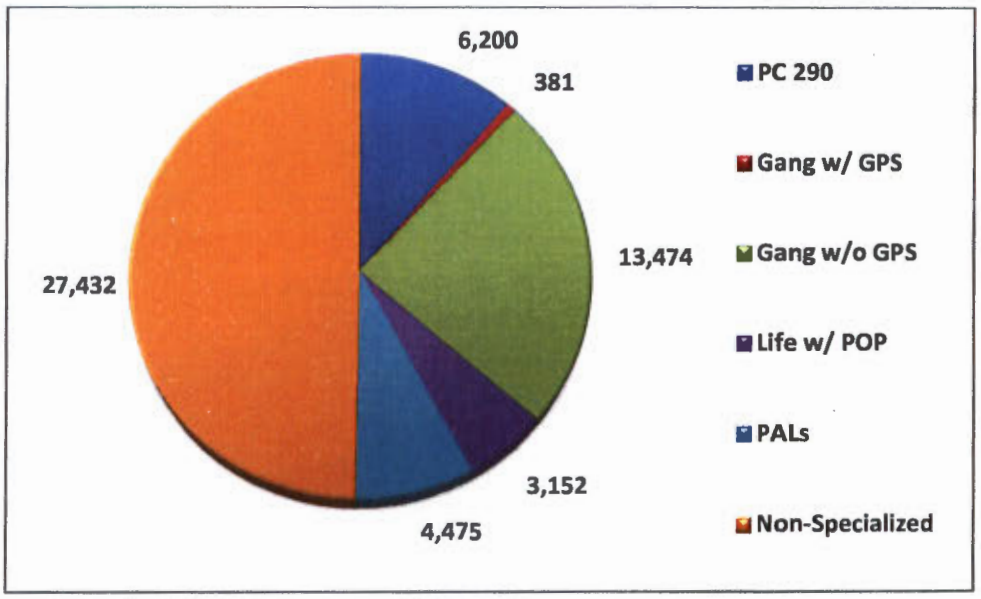
(As of 08/31/2019)

Total Population:	448
PC 290:	72
Gang w/ GPS:	0
Gang w/o GPS:	36
Life w/ Possibility of Parole:	8
Parolees-At-Large:	39
Non-Specialized:	293



Statewide

Total Population:	55,114
PC 290:	6,200
Gang w/ GPS:	381
Gang w/o GPS:	13,474
Life w/ Possibility of Parole:	3,152
Parolees-At-Large:	4,475
Non-Specialized:	27,432



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

JEFFREY GREEN
Director (A)
Division of Adult Parole Operations

Shasta DRC Alumni and Aftercare Night

When: October 22nd

Time: 4 PM- 6 PM

Alumni and Aftercare

Bring your family and friends to come hang out at

NASH RANCH

10901 Old Oregon Trail
Redding, California 96003

for an evening of fun!

Pizza will be provided

~~Please RSVP by 10-15-19 to Ms. Hearn~~

ShastaConnect's On-Demand Sunday Transit Service

What is it? A free, on-demand public transit ride-sharing service for everyone!

Starting When? October 13, 2019

Operating Hours? 6:30 AM to 7:30 PM

Cost? FREE! - for a limited time the next two years
(thanks to grant funding)

Three easy ways to sign up:

1. Create an account online at www.shastaconnect.org
   -or -
2. Download the app
   -or-
3. Call us at (530) 226-3075

What Communities Do You Serve? We are starting in the Redding area. We may expand to other areas in the future based on available resources and community requests.

This service is being provided by:

Dignity Health.
Connected Living