PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee Meeting
Wednesday, April 10, 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 February 27, 2019 Executive Committee Meeting.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

   A. Financial report on the State allocation to Shasta County.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

   A. Committee members will review and discuss the CCP Plan.

5. ACTION ITEMS

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

Executive	May 22, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
Advisory	June 5, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
Executive	July 17, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm

9. ADJOURN

Executive Committee Members

Tracie Neal, Probation, Chair

Roger Moore, City of Redding Police Department

Tom Bosenko, Sheriff's Office

Stephanie Bridgett, District Attorney's Office

Bill 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
February 27, 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	
Bill 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, Carol Ulloa, Jeremy Kenyon, Teresa Skinner – Shasta County Probation Department
Joe Chimenti – Shasta County Board of Supervisors
Elaine Grossman – County Administrative Office
Eric Magrini, Dave Kent, Mike Lindsey – Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Angie Mellis, Ben Hanna – District Attorney's Office
Dean True, Dianna Wagner – Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)
Jennifer Cross, William Harrison – California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)/Department of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO)
Brian Muir – Shasta County Auditor Controller's Office
Robert Bowman, Sandra Hamilton – Shasta College STEP-UP
Amanda Owens, Danielle Gehrung – GEO Reentry
Steve Kohn – Member of the Public

Meeting Overview

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

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Tom Bosenko moved to approve the January 19, 2019 minutes. Roger Moore seconded the motion. Motion passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Financial Report

State Allocations to Shasta County

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated the January payment was received and that the handout reflected the CCP distributions as well as the 50/50 District Attorney/Public Defender distributions. Bill Bateman asked what the total allocation for FY 2019/20 will be. Elaine Grossman stated that it would be $8.6 million, not including the 50/50 to the DA and PD. She stated that figure is up from $8 million in FY 18/19 but that number could change with the Governor's May Revise. Tom Bosenko stated he spoke with Anderson Police Chief Michael Johnson who was interested in some of the finances and the different programs that the AB109 money pays for. He stated that Elaine made her own specific sheet as far as the breakdown for all the programs and where the money goes so he asked Elaine to reach out to Chief Johnson and give him some information. Tracie Neal stated that the CCP website also has all the details, and that the annual report was just finalized and is also posted on the CCP website. Elaine Grossman stated that she will send Chief Johnson the online link when she sends him her spreadsheet.

Discussion Items

None.

Action Items

Rescheduling the June 12, 2019 CCP meeting

Roger Moore moved to reschedule the June 12, 2019 meeting to June 5, 2019. Tom Bosenko seconded the motion.
Motion Passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes

FY 2018/19 Budget Requests

Tracie Neal introduced the item and stated that Erin Bertain is passing out packets which are the same packets as the ones from the January meeting. She stated that Erin would walk the committee though the handout. She stated that the group at the last meeting discussed the option of going through the budget item by item.

Erin Bertain stated that this is the same packet that was handed out last month and, unless committee wants her to, she won't cover the same things that she did last month. She stated that the bottom line is that they are spending more money than they are getting. She stated that the first page includes what the fund balances are and budget requests are. She stated that they did have more money this year due to growth and more of the fund balance would have been spent this year if they had not gotten such a large amount of growth. She stated that the increased growth was an anomaly that resulted from higher return to prison numbers in one year then a drop in the return to prison rates in the next year as well as a higher amount of total growth statewide. She stated that they don't anticipate that happening again in this next year and the opposite will likely be true. She stated that they are spending about 90% of their budget, so they are not leaving a lot of money on the table. She stated that the second page is the carryover projections which indicates that by 20/21 they will be at a deficit and even if they spend at 90%, the

deficit will only be pushed out about a year. She stated that the third page was the overview of the changes that were requested by the departments. She stated that in past, departments only requested changes to their current budgets. If no request was submitted, it was assumed the budget was status quo. She stated that the bylaws that were recently adopted included a requirement for all departments to submit a budget request that included their entire budget. She stated that the page three summary only includes requested changes and the following pages are the budget justifications for each department. She stated that they are the same as what was passed out and discussed at the last meeting.

Tracie Neal asked what the budget request total is for this year. Erin Bertain stated that the FY 2019/20 budget request, not including the DA/PD 50/50 split, is $12.1 million, which is an increase of almost $700k from the prior year. She stated that the carryover projections, on the second page, show the estimated revenue of $8.7 million which is a very significant difference. She stated that although they will have about $6.3 million in reserves at the beginning of this year, they are budgeting to spend half of it. She stated that they have talked for several years about the budgeted expenditures far exceeding the revenue and that at some point the reserves would not be sufficient.

Stephanie Bridgett asked about the dashes for Probation on the third page. Erin Bertain stated that there isn't a specific dollar amount for those items because those items are included in the existing budget and there are no changes from the prior year. She stated they included them anyway in the interest of transparency. Stephanie Bridgett clarified that they were not their own line items, but that they are sub-items. Erin Bertain answered in the affirmative and stated that for the Smart LINK addition for GPS, there is no increase there because they are requesting to use the GPS money that they are already budgeted for to try out this SmartLINK mobile application. She stated that with the EPICS train the trainer item, there is always $100k in the budget for planning and implementation, and they are requesting to use some of it for the training. Tom Bosenko clarified that the EPICS training would come out of the $100k that they have for training. Erin Bertain answered in the affirmative and stated that is comes out of the planning dollars, which is why it is not an increase because the $100k is always included as a placeholder. She stated for efficiency purposes, it made sense to put the request in now.

Tom Bosenko asked if the HHSA analyst was necessary, because each of the agencies are currently responsible for getting any statistical data and providing it. He stated that he was trying to see if they needed to spend $75k on this new position, which would be an ongoing cost. Stephanie Bridgett stated that is was an area that she had issue with as well. Tracie Neal stated that one of the reasons why they had added that is because presently, a lot of that data collection goes through Probation. She stated that the committee had conversations in the past about improving outcomes, setting baselines, and improving the process of collecting data so that when they have to start looking at where to cut within the budget, there will be some data and some information to help determine what is being effective. She stated that they had talked about having an analyst, a statistician, to assist each department. She stated that she knows that it's been a struggle for some departments to come up with outcomes, data, and related material. This analyst would provide assistance to each department in doing that. She stated that if each department feels confident that they will be able to independently do that within their existing staff, it isn't something that we have to do. She stated that this person would assist the committee in coordinating the annual report and developing presentations. She stated that right now, a lot of the data that they collect is process data and they don't really take it to the next step to show what the return on the investment is.

Tom Bosenko asked if that merits a full-time position, or if it could be a part time position or an extra duty of an existing position dedicated to answering some of those questions. Tracie Neal stated that she did not know the answer to that question. She stated that Probation collects a lot of data, and they do a lot of measurements on an annual basis. Stephanie Bridgett stated that she thought it would be more work to have to report that to someone who is not housed in their office. She stated that she thinks they can do that internally just fine. Bill Bateman stated that he shared Tom and Stephanie's concern, especially when looking at the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan Annual Report. He stated that on page two it looks like they're tracking the number of unsuccessful terminations from Probation, which seems to be the purpose of the legislation. The programs should prevent people from being violated from Probation. He stated that if we have the statistics of the people that are terminated unsuccessfully, then we know if this is either working or not working. Tracie Neal stated that Probation is heavy on outcomes and data, and that if you look at the Probation sections of the report, it is even broken down by cost per offender. She stated that if the committee doesn't want the analyst, she wasn't opposed but the purpose is mainly to help the whole CCP, specifically the departments that need that assistance. She stated that Probation is in the position where they are able to calculate the cost per offender and determine the data regarding other outcome measures. She stated that they have had some discussions in the past where they talked about not adding ongoing costs, and it would be an ongoing cost. Stephanie Bridgett stated that was her worry, because they are already spending a lot of money to add an ongoing position for something that she feels can be done in-house.

Donnell Ewert stated that his personal view on the evaluation is that they don't have a plan or something that they are really focused on. He stated that they collect a lot of process data, and that if they want to ask deeper questions about recidivism and who is succeeding and failing in the criminal justice system, they need someone who can delve into the data. Not necessarily looking at each department's data, but the whole body of data that's available to us. He stated that he knows that JALAN is hard to work with and that the new case management system may present new opportunities. He stated that at the very least, if they don't fund the position, they need to come up with more of an evaluation plan for the CCP as a group including what outcomes they're trying to achieve and determining if the programs are successful in achieving those outcomes. He stated they will have hard decisions coming up in a couple of years and they have to figure out what's working and what is not. Tracie Neal stated that it will be next year that they will have to start making those hard decisions. Donnell Ewert stated that regardless of whether they fund the position, they need to dedicate some resources to that. Eric Magrini asked if by acquiring this data and these evaluations that position might help save money somewhere else. Donnell Ewert stated that it is a matter of making priorities and finding where we are getting the biggest bang for our buck. He stated that if we're going to cut programs, let's cut the ones that are not helping us to achieve our goals, rather than the ones that are. He stated that we don't want to shoot ourselves in the foot and reduce the things that are working accidentally.

Roger Moore asked if the data we collect now shows the success rate of a program. Tracie Neal stated that each department to date has been responsible for collecting their own data and reporting it out at the CCP or sending it over to Probation for Probation to report out. She stated that the data received is really dependent on what each department is doing. Roger Moore stated that at some point the data is going to have to be used to determine success rates. He asked if the data we're gathering is adequate to make those determinations. Donnell Ewert stated that on a comprehensive basis, it is not. He stated that there is a lot of data on some programs, and little data on others and it is hard to compare the programs right now as to what is working and what is not. Tracie Neal stated that was the purpose of adding the analyst, to help the group to start looking at what is being successful and what is the most cost effective. She

stated that when we look at the carryover projections, they could be making cuts next year. She stated it would be difficult to make those cuts, as a group, without some of that information. Eric Magrini asked why, in the eight years of the existence of CCP, they don't have those answers. Tracie Neal stated that they don't have those answers to the extent that they will need them to start discussing where they need to make the cuts. Bill Bateman stated that he thinks that they do have the results. He stated that if you look at the adult supervision terminations that Probation has put together, since 2011, terminations have gone up. He expressed a desire to increase successful completions. He stated that there is some outcome data there and that they really need to look at what they are doing and prioritize better than they have been. Donnell Ewert stated that they don't know, in the group that succeeded and the group that didn't succeed, what the doses of treatment were that they received. He stated that they don't know what types of intervention each person received. He stated that they haven't torn it apart to see what interventions led to success. He stated that is the problem, and that is why they need more analysis. He stated that they probably need to set up systems to collect the data, and have a database where they effectively collect the data on dosage. Stephanie Bridgett stated that a piece that affects things that is going to make it hard, no matter how much data analysis they do, is that every year the law has changed and that has affected things. She stated that it is not just what they are doing and what they are not doing, it is also what we are getting from the State that is affecting those numbers. Tracie Neal agreed and stated they think that they start to see some trends, and then there is a change in the system. She stated that the different variables complicate looking at the data. Bill Bateman asked how the changes in the law would affect someone violating Probation and being sent to prison. Stephanie Bridgett stated Proposition 47 was one of these changes. Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that was a perfect example. She stated that all of a sudden at the end of 2014, people committing crimes that used to be felonies and had treatment and services options available were now convicted of a misdemeanor and didn't have access to the same types of treatment and services. Bill Bateman stated that it wouldn't affect felony probation. Tracie Neal stated that it affected Probation's numbers because they were looking at a population, setting baselines, and looking at activities but when Prop 47 took a large group out of supervision, it changed their percentages and outcomes. She stated that they had to reevaluate data measures and baselines. She stated that they lost 150 annually for a few years, post Prop 47, and it changed the baselines. She stated that there have been several things that have changed things for them and as soon as they think they have a grasp on the population something new will change. Bill Bateman stated that it would reduce the overall felony caseload, so there would have been fewer people to supervise. Stephanie Bridgett stated that there are now more people out of custody that are able to commit felonies, when they wouldn't have been before, who progress to higher level felonies and get sent to state prison. She stated that if those same individuals had been dealt with when they committed a lower level felony, where they would have received services, they might not have graduated to the higher-level felony. She stated that she did not think that it is black and white. She stated that the changes in the law every year really impacts what they are doing. Bill Bateman stated that he appreciated the point, but that there have still been programs in place since that time and they have not seen any improvement. The numbers of those completing probation successfully has decreased. Tracie Neal stated that is why they break down some of their individual programs because they want to look at which programs are being successful. She stated that to be successfully terminated, an individual has to complete every single term that has been ordered, including victim restitution, fines and fees, and treatment programs. She stated that it is a higher standard than what was measured in the past. She stated that it is definitely more of a challenge for someone to successfully complete rather than just be terminated from supervision. She stated that when they close cases, they have four categories for type of closure. She stated that they are tracking very carefully what those look like. She stated that they want to increase those who complete supervision successfully, but it's a hard target because everything has to be completed. She stated that there are times when cases

close and someone hasn't completed their treatment or hasn't paid their restitutions, and those cases do not get marked as successful.

Tom Bosenko stated that in regards to the law changes, anecdotally, a lot of failures could be due to drug use and abuse disorders. He stated that when the law changed from a felony to a misdemeanor, it sent a message that it was not as important that possession is not a felony. He stated that it almost condoned illicit drug use because it is "just a misdemeanor".

Donnell Ewert stated that the State Law changes are something that they cannot control. He stated that they spend a lot of time talking about the law changes that the State has made, and they cannot change those laws. He stated that what they do have control over is how to spend this $8 million. He stated that ultimately, the people going through the system are either getting or not getting doses of various interventions, and they don't currently have a way of measuring their effectiveness. He stated that his vision would be that they set up a system where they would track whether someone commits a new crime and how they terminate from probation as well as other outcomes we're interested in like how many days they were in the jail, how many days they were in an out of county jail bed, how many days they were in work release, how many days they were on an ankle monitor, how many days they were in the DRC, if they received housing, if they got subsidized rent, and how many days of STEP-UP. He stated that once all that data is collected, they would have an extremely rich database, and they could do a ton of work looking at not only what interventions are working, but what dose of intervention is making a difference. He stated that they would be able to create gradients to show success and what is making a difference, and right now they have no way to do that. He stated that it would take an investment, but that it would be worthwhile, because then they would be making data driven decisions instead of a gut decision about what they think will work. Eric Magrini asked how long it would take to gather that data. Donnell Ewert stated that setting up the database wouldn't take a long time, but putting together the data would take a bunch of work, and then it would have to be analyzed. He stated that it would also be an ongoing thing. He stated that it would be set up and then they would be able to do yearly analysis, longitudinal analysis for a certain cohort over time, and they could even compare pre-Prop 47 population versus post. He stated that it is unlimited what can be done once they have all that data. Eric Magrini asked if it would probably take multiple years to get a good litmus. Donnell Ewert stated that they would get started with a small amount that would grow over time. He stated that he can't say how long it would take, but they have a deadline of next budget season.

Tom Bosenko stated that one of his concerns if the committee chose to make that investment is that next year they are looking to make significant changes and it wouldn't be fair to hire someone and then have them looking at a potential layoff. He stated that wouldn't be fair to the employee or the way we based the decision because we would start collecting the data, maybe start to analyze it, and then the person is out of a job. Donnell Ewert stated that a rule of thumb in his area is that 10% of your grant should be spent on evaluation. Although there isn't a requirement for this for AB109 funding, they are only asking for 1%. He stated that is isn't a huge percentage of the budget, but it could produce dividends as far as helping the committee make better decisions. He stated that they would need a long-term commitment, not just one year.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that even if they decided to go forward with the position, she was not sure that they could pull it off, given the fact that the DA, PD, and Probation will be moving to a new case management system and the court is doing the same. She stated that she doesn't think the data that they are trying to capture from the justice partners can be provided with the current system. She stated

that in 2020/21 it might be a different story because hopefully they'll be on their way to implementing a new case management system and will be able to collect some of that data that the 28-year-old system can't. She stated that she supports having an analyst, but she does not know if it is realistic in FY 2019-20.

Brian Muir stated that the group will be making a decision in a year or so with uncertainty. He stated that there is no way that they are going to gather all that data. He stated that they have all these different programs and people are getting money to operate them. He stated that whoever is operating a particular program should go back and figure out what the measure of success is for them, something concrete, and just measure it so that when they come to make their decisions, they will have some data to look at. He stated that they are not necessarily going to be comparable. He stated that some programs may work and some work as well but to a lesser degree, but the committee is going to have to make some hard decisions.

Donnell Ewert stated that he wanted to talk about Work Release and the out of county beds. He stated that this year Work Release has had vacancies so they are underspending and the program has gotten smaller over time. He stated that he was wondering how the Sheriff would feel about reducing what they are paying for work release so that they can accommodate the increase to the out of county beds. Tom Bosenko stated that work release is a very valuable program for people to serve their sentences while doing some community service work for non-profits, the county, and city entities. He stated that in the budget request, they did reduce it by $34k and he thinks it is a viable program. He stated that a lot is dependent on what they get for sentenced people from the courts. He stated that sometimes they see the courts assigning probation only versus a sentence with probation. He stated that they have seen some of those numbers go down, but that it is a good program that they have to keep going with. Donnell Ewert stated that he is not saying that it should be eliminated, he is just saying that instead of funding the six employees, they should just keep the four positions that are filled, given that there are less than 100 people in the program, in order to have the savings to pay for the out of county beds. Tom Boskeno stated that they would like to see if they could have more of the staff there so that they can run the work crews for Redding PD and a Sheriff's crew for unincorporated areas for cleaning up sites and doing community service. He stated that it would be beneficial and that they just haven't gotten there with the staffing. Roger Moore stated that the work crews are beneficial to the Police Department. He stated that they collected 350k pounds of trash last year, and with the help of a work release crew they could do twice that much. Dave Kent stated that there is always an uptick in the number of offenders depending on the seasons of work that they have and duties they have throughout the year. He stated that there may be a lull in the winter months. He stated that there is definitely an uptick when the weather gets nicer, and there is more of a need for the offenders to be working in the community. Donnell Ewert asked if there is flexibility on the number of offenders. He stated that he thought that they were sentenced to a certain amount of time, and they either have them or they don't have them. He asked if they could really change the number based on the season because the trend he saw was declining, not fluctuating. Tom Bosenko stated that it also depends on the offender and if they qualify for the work release program, or if they failed in the past by not showing up, and also what crime they are sentenced for. Donnell Ewert stated that he is asking if there is a need, can they just come up with the offenders, or if they have got what they've got. Tom Bosenko stated that they can't create more offenders, unless they get more through the system and they are sentenced into and qualify for Work Release. Donnell Ewert clarified that just because there is a demand, doesn't mean that they can supply the workers. Tom Bosenko answered in the affirmative. Donnell Ewert stated that was why he was suggesting the shift in funds, because if the trend is a certain way, then why don't they right size the program and reduce the staff accordingly so they can have the savings. Tom Bosenko stated that they still need a certain number of

staff to maintain the program whether it is for a small number or an increased number. He stated that for a much higher number, they would need an increase in staff.

Donnell Ewert stated that he recommended going through the items one by one. Stephanie Bridget stated that they could do one by one for the items that people have issues on and do the rest in mass.

Tom Bosenko pointed out that the Sheriff's Department made a reduction in the compliance part of it, they reduced salaries and benefits by reducing an analyst. He stated that her need was not as much as they had anticipated, so they eliminated it from the budget.

Tracie Neal asked if they should go one by one or address each department. Bill Bateman stated they should go one by one. Tom Bosenko asked if they would have enough time for that. Tracie Neal stated that there should be enough time. She stated that they haven't had a problem in previous years approving the budget in sections.

Bill Bateman asked how often officers do compliance activities per week. Tom Bosenko stated that he did not have that answer because he did not bring that statistical data with him. He stated that the officers are working in patrol and that they will also team up and go out and do compliance checks, make arrests, and do various searches. He stated that they also get calls on particular probationers and they will make them a focus. He stated that the frequency can vary depending on what they have for calls for service. Bill Bateman asked if it is a situation where they coordinate with probation to do checks, or is it a situation where they are called out to a location and the individual happens to be on probation. Tom Bosenko stated that it was both. He stated that they can coordinate with probation, or if they are getting a greater frequency of calls for an area where someone on probation is located, they can do searches. In addition, when they go to a call for service and the individual is on probation, they can do compliance checks at that time. Tracie Neal asked if there was any compliance data that could be shared today. Tom Bosenko stated that he did not have any data on him, but that he could get it for another meeting. He stated that he had shared data at the last meeting, and that it had a rundown of the end of the year. Tracie Neal noted that there was still a .5 FTE analyst in the Sheriff's budget request. Erin Bertain shared the Sheriff's compliance stats from the January 16, 2019 meeting. She stated deputies conducted three operations and documented over 25 contacts, which resulted in eight criminal filings between November 1st 2018 and January 1st 2019, a two-month period. She stated that of the eight arrests, two people were taken into custody on arrest warrants, and six of the eight were charged with new crimes which included: resisting or delaying a peace officer, possession of drug paraphernalia, possession of controlled substance, and weapons violations.

Roger Moore stated that they did a compliance check last week in conjunction with Probation. He stated that a lot of their cases, especially the more involved cases are involving this population. Bill Bateman stated that when he sees this for CCP he thinks that they have a task force, and they are going out because these people are on felony probation and they're going to see if they are compliant. He stated that the purpose of that compliance is to make sure that these particular people are following the terms and conditions of their probation. He stated that was his initial impression, not that they got a call for service, and the people that they contact just happen to be on probation. He stated that there seems like a difference between the two, as far as it is connected with the CCP. Tom Bosenko stated that they can view it as normal call for service or not a normal call for service. He stated that they used to have a team that went out and did compliance checks, and with changes in budget and staffing, mainly staffing, they had to take those personnel assigned to the team and put them in a patrol function. He stated they come

together on different dates and do operations for that, but not as a separate taskforce team. He stated that when they get back up with their staffing they will reform that true taskforce team. He stated that the Redding Police Department also had a sergeant assigned for the compliance side of things.

Roger Moore stated that he cannot stress the fact that there are so many people on some sort of supervision that it is overwhelming. He stated that there is 9,075 people in this community on some sort of supervision, 10% of the community. He stated that when you talk about compliance checks, it has evolved over time into a lot of work being generated by this population.

Bill Bateman stated from a funding stream, the way that he looks at it, it sounds like they are just doing normal patrol work, and that is what they would be doing without CCP funding. He stated it sounds like they are normal patrol officers coming into contact with people on probation. Tom Bosenko stated that is a small part, but there are other times where they get together and target areas, individuals, and addresses. Bill Bateman stated that he sees compliance as targeting the individual is on probation, that is the purpose of the funds, to get a team together to make sure they are following the terms of their probation. Tom Bosenko stated that in their day-to-day routines when they get called to a residence, if the person is on probation, the officer can still see if they are in compliance or not. He stated that those officers are impacted by the AB109 population greatly.

Tracie Neal stated that she is interested in getting the compliance team back together, because when they had that co-located team they were out in the field, every single day, doing the work that they had envisioned when they created the compliance team. Tom Bosenko stated that they are getting very close to that with the people they have on training and coming out of the academy. Tracie Neal stated that it has been difficult the last few years that they have been broken up, because Probation still has their compliance officer, who has been partnering with different people and trying to get out there to do the work, and they have some really great data in regards to that, but it was better when there was a team working together every day. She stated that when they were doing those checks, they would identify offenders as being in compliance, and when they weren't they were able to hold them accountable. She stated that she thinks the team concept is valuable. She stated that if they are going to continue to fund compliance, within all of the agencies, they need to get back to that vision, so they can do that work because it adds to accountability. Tom Bosenko stated that they are close to getting that reformed again. Donnell Ewert asked if they could get it reformed by July 1. Eric Magrini stated that he would like to say yes, but he does not want to give any false hope or promises. He stated that they are doing better than he thought they would be doing, as far as staffing goes, but he just found out that they might be losing another one to the DA's office. He stated that there is a good possibility.

Donnell Ewert moved to approve the Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation Department, and Reserve Account budgets. Stephanie Bridgett seconded the motion.

Tom Bosenko asked about the social worker and assistant social worker, the work that they do for the Public Defender's Office, and if it was worthwhile to have the two positions there. Bill Bateman stated that he outlined their duties in his request for funding and there was a presentation regarding their work in November. He stated that the purpose of the legislation, is to assist people who are on felony probation to successfully complete supervision and keep them from failing and being sent to state prison. He stated that to do that, the individual needs to first be placed on probation. He stated that the real value of the social workers is that they will work with the defendants while they are going through the criminal justice system. He stated that for those people who are on the edge of going to state prison or being placed on

probation, the social workers will develop substance abuse plans, write reports for the court, and they are often successful and persuading the court that the person should be put on probation. He stated that they also act as a warm handoff between the jail and the treatment programs. He stated that they provide transportation for the clients when they are released from custody to the treatment programs throughout northern California. He stated that the social workers also maintain contact with the clients to see how they are doing in the program, and try to help facilitate successful program completion. Tom Bosenko asked if the people in the programs have already been sentenced. Bill Bateman answered in the affirmative. Tom Bosenko asked how that wouldn't be more of a job of Probation. Bill Bateman stated that it is a responsibility of Probation to do that, but the social workers supplement that by maintaining that contact because they have developed a rapport with the client. He stated that in addition, the social workers have strong relationships with the providers and are skilled in recommending suitable placements. He stated that they are creating plans for the individuals to get them into programs that will help them meet their particular needs. He stated that the social workers are also a part of the Behavioral Health Court, and do the pre-screening before HHSA gets involved to see if they would qualify. Tom Bosenko stated that he is having difficulty because it seems like the social workers are doing more probation officer-like work, than for the public defender in pre-sentencing. He stated that the social workers used to do more in trying to get the people into court, getting them to appear, complying with some of the terms of the sentencing of the court, and then handing them off to Probation, under Probation's supervision role.

Stephanie Bridgett stated that she thinks that the social workers do a really good job in helping to get people into programs and moving cases through court. She stated that before they had that, there would be a lag in trying to get people into programs so that they could give them a disposition other than prison. She stated that they are giving the offenders the handholding to get them into treatment that they need so that probation will be successful. She stated that they have seen that it works and that they work well with the DA's Office. Tom Bosenko stated that without the social worker, that would be more incumbent upon the attorney, and that wouldn't be the attorney's forte. Bill Bateman agreed. Donnell Ewert stated that it would be much more expensive as well. Bill Bateman stated that the social workers also do perform that presentencing role for evaluating people so that when it is time for sentencing, it facilitates the process. Tracie Neal stated that they are having conversations with Probation staff, which she appreciates. She stated that they are also able to place people in programs that are outside of the scope of Probation treatment and services. She stated that there are 2200 offenders on supervision, and there are only so many probation officers. She stated that their focus is the high-risk population, which is half of the population. She stated that for the moderate or low-risk offenders, sometimes the social workers do fit that role during the court process. Bill Bateman stated that they have had nothing but complements from the judges and the deputy district attorneys that work with them. He stated that he believes that they provide a vital function in the system.

Motion Passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Bill Bateman stated that he would like a better understanding of the jail funding and how it equates to cells and beds within the jail. Tom Bosenko stated that it would be about two floors of the jail, which is 160 beds per floor, and there is also the need for the out of county beds. He stated that right now, with the additional 102 beds that they added, they are still running at slightly above 90% capacity, which ends up kicking in to capacity releases, even with funding and placing people out of county. Tracie Neal asked what today's population is. Dave Kent stated that they are at 440 of 483. Tom Bosenko agreed and stated that they are at slightly over 90% today and that their average daily population is running from the low

90's to the mid 90's depending on the day. Bill Bateman clarified that the request for the jail, the $2.6 million, is for two floors. Tom Bosenko agreed and stated that it was roughly for 320 people. Bill Bateman asked how many floors there are in the jail. Tom Boskeno stated that it is easy to say "floors" because those are housing units, then they have other cells there. He stated that CCP funds two thirds of the housing units for the jail.

Donnell Ewert asked what the total budget is for the jail. Mike Lindsey stated that it is currently $18 million, which includes $1.6 million for capital costs for the jail expansion, so a little over $16 million. Donnell Ewert clarified that it is $16 million for the jail and that it is only three floors. Tom Bosenko stated that the building has 10 floors, but 3 main housing units. Donnell Ewert asked how having $2.6 million less would shut down two thirds of the jail. He stated that it isn't two thirds of the money, so he is trying to understand. Mike Lindsey stated that a lot of those costs are the costs of running the facility that they cannot change whether they have one floor closed or all floors open, they are still going to have the same costs. He stated the operating budget is not $16 million and salaries are about 55% of the jail budget. He stated that a large portion of their request is salaries, and about $1 million is going to services and supplies. He stated that without the additional funding the only place that they have to cut substantial amounts out of the jail budget is staff. He stated that without those staff, they would have to close a floor or two of the jail, depending on the levels of staff cuts that are done. He stated that was where they ran into that problem several years ago with the budget. Donnell Ewert asked when they did close the floor in the jail, did the medical contract decrease accordingly. Mike Lindsey stated that it did decrease. Tom Bosenko stated that was only because California Forensic Medical Group (CMFG), now known as Well Path, knew that the jail would be reducing it and CMFG negotiated with them to reduce the contract, even though they did not have to.

Bill Bateman stated that his interpretation of the statute is that it's designed to provide programming to people so that they don't get sent to prison or county jail. He stated that the total of the request for just the jail and the out of county beds is 25% of the total budget. Tom Bosenko stated that they do have to have consequences for those who fail to comply. He stated that part of the AB109 is that the funding is discretionary by each of the CCP's in the 58 counties that have it. He stated that the money is within the law and being used appropriately.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley stated that looking back on July 2011 when the legislation was passed, the only remaining CCP members from that time are Sheriff Bosenko and herself. She stated that it is easy to forget the challenges that they had back in 2011. She stated that Shasta County was an outlier. She stated that the legislation went into effect in October, but Shasta County had a system that was completely broken. She stated that since the floor of the jail had been closed since July of 2009, they were playing catch-up, and they were so far behind that it has taken them years to get to the point where they might start to see some kind of control or improvement. She stated that for the rehabilitation, for which the AB109 money was intended, incarceration plays an important part. She stated that rehabilitation cannot be a one prong approach. She stated that they have to have incarceration in order to enforce or get people to see that they will be held accountable. She stated that if they try to get offenders into services and they don't comply for whatever reason, they have to have jail space in order to get that point across. She stated that for several years, when they first got started with AB109, that was their biggest issue. She stated that they dealt with numbers like a 100% FTA rate on the out of custody felony arraignment calendar. She stated that they were not making any headway and that it was difficult for the jail to get the staffing back up to where they could open the floor again. Tom Bosenko stated that it took them about two years after they got the funding to hire and train the staff. He stated that even though they had

the money, it wasn't until 2013 that they were able to re-open the floor. Melissa Fowler-Bradley agreed and stated that they have been trying to catch-up ever since then. She stated that they started the Most Wanted program several years ago, and they had hundreds of defendants on that list because they were all convicted of felonies, and none of them had been sentenced because they could not get them into court to sentence them. She stated that as of today, they have made a lot of headway, but there are still 455 defendants that remain unsentenced on those felonies. She stated that some of them, if they actually got them into court, would probably be misdemeanors because the law has changed since then. She stated that she would hate to see them lose that little bit of momentum that they are starting to make now with the additional jail beds and everything else that everyone is doing. She stated that she agrees with Bill on the intent of what the money is for and, in a perfect world, Shasta County could have used the money that way. She stated that they were not in the perfect world and they still aren't there, but they are making headway. She stated that she would be disappointed if they did anything to reduce the additional beds that they now have, and that includes the out of county beds. Tom Bosenko stated that was another thing that they had to do to try and reduce their capacity releases and still holding offenders accountable, since they could not expand jail beds at the time, they reached out to other counties and got contract beds to hold the individuals that had longer term sentences as a result of AB109.

Bill Bateman stated that he did not disagree. He stated that since they have seen the additional jail beds, they have more offenders that they are processing through the court. He stated that he sees the benefit of it, but the statute that authorizes the committee, and informs the committee that authorizes the funding, indicates that the funding should be directed towards supervision and practices. He stated that the statue reads, "Providing sustainable funding for improved, evidence-based probation supervision practices and capacities will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons who are on probation. Improving felony probation performance, measured by a reduction in felony probationers who are sent to prison because they were revoked on probation or convicted of another crime while on probation, will reduce the number of new admissions to state prison, saving taxpayer dollars and allowing a portion of those state savings to be redirected to probation for investing in community corrections programs." He stated that is Penal Code section 1228(d). He continued by stating that Penal Code section 1230(b)3 states, "Funds allocated to probation pursuant to this act shall be used to provide supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders subject to local supervision, and shall be spent on evidence-based community corrections practices and programs, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 1229." He stated that it then lists things that it may include. He stated the he did not disagree that incarceration is a component, but if you look at this list, it is the very last thing that is listed and it says "Incarceration up to 90 days." He stated that he understood that in 2011, there had been some financial difficulties that required the closing of a floor of the jail, but that doesn't necessarily mean that is the proper use of the funds. He stated that they are asking for 25% of $12 million that is designed to go to felony probationers. He stated that he isn't saying that it needs to be completely eliminated, he's saying that 25% of the budget seems excessive when they need to be investing that money into programs to help these people be successful. Tom Bosenko stated that in order to have offender accountability for compliance, flash incarcerations, incarcerations for violations of probation, or for failing out of the programs, they still have to have that bed capacity there. He stated that incarceration component is still a part of working with Probation, for their use to have their clients in compliance. Donnell Ewert asked if they were using two-thirds of the jail for flash incarceration. Tom Bosenko stated that it wasn't being used for flash, but there are a number of people that are in there for probation violations on a regular basis. He stated that they can flash incarcerate, but it hasn't been used a lot because of their capacity and lack of jail bed space. He stated that if they had a lot more beds, they could do a lot more flash incarcerations.

Donnell Ewert asked Bill Bateman if it was his opinion that the committee is breaking the law by funding the jail beyond 90 days. Bill Bateman stated that he wouldn't draw the conclusion that they are breaking the law by doing that, but he thinks they are violating the spirit of the law. He stated that the CCP is funding two-thirds of the bed capacity in the jail. He stated that he did not see how they could read the statute and walk away with that as a priority. He stated that seems to be the #1 priority based on the funds they are spending. He stated that the statute says "incarcerated up to 90 days" and it doesn't apply to people that are sentenced to anything more than that. He stated that if someone gets sentenced to five years county prison, they would not fall under this statute. Stephanie Bridgett stated that she disagreed. She stated that she did not think that it was breaking the law or the spirit of the law. She stated that it is listed as one of the factors, and even if it wasn't, no programs are going to be successful without a jail. She stated that they can't get to being successful and rehabilitating unless they have a place to punish them. She stated that for their community, it is needed in order for them to make any headway.

Stephanie Bridgett moved to approve the Sheriff's budget request. Roger Moore seconded the motion.

Melissa Fowler-Bradley asked if this covered the out of county beds for the next action item in the agenda as well. Tracie Neal stated that this would just be for $500,000 for FY 2019/20. Tom Bosenko stated that in the current budget year, they funded $300,000 for out of county beds, and they did not have the county money for the $200,000, which is why he asked for the $200,000 from the CCP. $100,000 was approved last month, the next agenda item is for the second $100,000. He stated that they were asking for a total of $500,000 for FY 2019/20. Melissa Fowler-Bradley clarified that the reason that they were only at $300,000 for 2018/19 was they cut $200,000 and it was $500,000 in prior years. Tom Bosenko answered in the affirmative. Mike Lindsey clarified that their request at the time of the budget was only for $300,000.

Tracie Neal stated that she is concerned with the work release budget. She stated that the CCP funded work release and the staffing of six people to accommodate up to 500 offenders. She stated that is how it is listed in the CCP plan, and it appears that they have been running at less than 100 offenders for some time, and there have been four staff, with two vacant positions. She stated that is where she would like to see a reduction in that program and, if she understands the motion correctly, it would be to just blanket approve the budget and that she was not sure that she could support that. She stated that if they were running at a capacity of 500, as described in the CCP plan with the six staff, she would support it, but since they are only running at around 100 offenders a month paying for six staff is too much for her.

Bill Bateman stated that he understands the benefit of having jail space, but from a fiscal point of view, the CCP should not be funding two thirds of the jail beds. He stated that he thinks that funding responsibility is outside the CCP. He stated that he can't support that, but he does see the value of having the beds. Tom Bosenko stated that within the budget process he could be asking the county, on the county side of the budget for increased funding to offset the CCP and, if they get that funding, it could certainly be used to help the CCP budget. He stated that knowing the County budget and the process, if he were to ask for two million dollars for jail operations, he wouldn't see that being approved, nor would it necessarily be in the County coffers to fund that.

Stephanie Bridgett asked if there was a part of the work release program that could be adjusted in line with what Tracie was saying, or is it pretty much where it needs to be. Tom Bosenko stated that it is pretty much where it needs to be, unless they wanted to amend the motion to approve the rest of it, and

do a sidebar and come back on a separate meeting just for the work release budget. Tracie Neal stated that it would have to be a special meeting.

Donnell Ewert stated that he agreed with Bill Bateman's points about the budget. He stated that no one is saying that incarceration isn't an important part of the equation, but it is a question as to whether the CCP money should be used for that, when the County General Fund should be paying for the jail. He stated that they are obviously in a situation where the County General Fund doesn't have enough money for it. He stated that is the quandary, and the alternate solution is that the County needs more revenue to help pay for public safety expenses. He stated that there are some efforts underway to try and do that. He stated that there is the ideal and the practical and that he thinks that those are important distinctions. He stated that he didn't think that there is anybody there who doesn't think that incarceration isn't part of what they need to help offenders change their ways. He stated that he agreed with Tracie's comments regarding work release. He stated that work release is good idea, and is a good alternative to incarceration and is valuable, but the capacity is much lower than what they had originally allocated those positions for. He stated that it is at 1/5 capacity, and they are not asking to cut 4/5th of the positions, they are asking to cut 1/3rd, and those are vacant, and have been vacant for the majority of the year. He stated that it seemed like a reasonable request and that he was willing to support the increase to the out of county jail beds if an appropriate cut is made to work release. He stated that last month, his comments were premature about the out of county jail beds. He stated that he was wrong and obviously the jail filled up, and we need the out of county beds. He stated that he is willing to publicly admit that, but that he would like to see less of an increase in the overall budget, given what they are facing in future cuts. He stated that it would be reasonable to leave those two positions vacant and continue to operate work release as is unless there is some dramatic uptick in the demand, in which case a future amendment could be requested. He stated that they could hold steady on work release, and increase the funds to the out of county beds accordingly. Tom Bosenko concurred that the two positions have been vacant the majority of the budget year, if not all of it. He stated that they could reduce their budget request by those two positions with the caveat that if they increase their work release numbers and need those two positions back, then he may come back to the CCP. Donnell Ewert agreed. Tom Bosenko stated that they could adjust their budget by those two positions. He stated that he didn't know what that dollar amount would be. Mike Lindsey stated that it would be $175,500. Tracie Neal stated that she definitely supports work release, and if the numbers increase, she would definitely support adding the staff back. Tom Bosenko stated that with the changes with Prop 47, the felonies that they would have seen in work release have changed to misdemeanors, and a lot of those misdemeanors are put on informal probation rather than a sentence.

Tom Bosenko asked if Stephanie Bridgett would have to amend her motion. Mike Lindsey corrected his figures and stated that it would be a reduction of $168k.

Stephanie Bridgett amended her motion to approve the Sheriff's budget, with a reduction of $168k to the work release program. Roger Moore seconded the motion.
Motion Passed: 6 Ayes, 1 Noes (Bill Bateman), 0 Abstentions

Tracie Neal stated that left the group with the HHSA budget which is actually a decrease. Stephanie Bridgett stated that she has said everything that she needs to say regarding the AB109 analyst.

Stephanie Bridgett moved to approve the HHSA budget with the removal of the analyst position. Tom Bosenko seconded the motion.

Bill Bateman stated that based on Donnell's comments, he has been persuaded that there is value in having someone who can go in and collect the data related to the position, and he thinks that the analyst should be included. Tracie Neal stated that she also supports the analyst. She stated that the data, collection, and cost benefit analysis is valuable. Tom Bosenko stated that he disagreed, and that they do have the data, such as arrests, but not drilling down like Donnell said with dosage of treatment. He stated at this time with their budget, he would like to see if they could get to that data without hiring someone to do it. Tracie Neal agrees that they have a lot of process data. Stephanie Bridgett stated that it would be great if they could have all of the data, but they have a system where they cannot really pull a lot of data, and it is going to be a lot of extra work trying to get all this stuff and explain it to someone who doesn't know their world. She stated that adding this position adds work. She stated that she would still want to do all of her own stuff in house and not use it, even if it was passed. She stated that she thinks that it is an expense that they don't need at this time, maybe in the future when they move to the new system, when they are going to be able to pull a lot of very useful data, that is going to help them.

Motion Failed: 3 Ayes, 4 Noes (Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Donnell Ewert, Bill Bateman, Tracie Neal)

Bill Bateman moved to approve the HHSA budget. Melissa Fowler-Bradley seconded the motion. Motion Passed: 4 Ayes, 3 Noes (Stephanie Bridgett, Roger Moore, Tom Bosenko)

Tracie Neal stated that they have a budget. She stated that part of the item that they have listed on the agenda is the distribution percentages. Erin Bertain stated that she thought that they needed a motion on that. She stated that historically they would have these conversations in January and she would bring the percentage of revenue distributions to the February meeting to be approved. She stated that they would fully fund those that don't have a fund balance, and then distribute the remaining amount based on the budget to the rest of the rest of the programs by percentage, and the committee votes on the percentages. She stated that this authorizes them to go back and use that same methodology to make sure that the programs without fund balances are made whole and the rest of the revenue is distributed so they have distribution percentages for the year for the revenue to go directly to the programs.

Tracie Neal asked if they have a motion for item B now that they have approved sections of the budget. Donnell Ewert clarified that they would not be according to the handout because they made one change. Erin Bertain answered in the affirmative.

Tom Bosenko moved to approve item B but as amended with the changes within the Sheriff's budget for work release. Donnell Ewert seconded the motion.

Bill Bateman asked for clarification on what they were voting on. Tracie Neal stated that they have individually voted on the items, but that they need to vote on allowing Probation to go back and correct the percentages to finalize the CCP budget. Bill Bateman stated that he did not want to be inconsistent with his previous votes. Erin Bertain stated that what they are voting on right now, is that based on what the committee has approved by vote, that she will calculate the revenue distributions. She stated that the auditor's office needs that throughout the year, and she will send every department's fiscal staff their revenues for the county budget. She stated what normally happens is that they would have had these conversations in January, and in February she would bring in the breakdown of what they decided on and what the percentage distributions would look like, and the committee would vote on those percentages. She stated that because this year has been a two-month process, it is a little different.

Motion Passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Sheriff's Office funding request for FY 2018/19 to fund out-of-county jail beds for $100,000

Tracie Neal stated that committee members shall review and consider a Sheriff's Office funding request for Fiscal Year 2018/19 to fund out-of-county jail beds in the amount of $100,000, requiring a 5/7 vote. Tom Bosenko stated that they continue to maintain their out of county bed contracts with Lassen, Del Norte, El Dorado, and Nevada Counties, and the CDCR for the fire camp beds. He stated that they are averaging about 26 inmates per year in those contracts. He stated that there are usually one or two in the fire camp beds because they have different criteria to assign people there. He stated that they send out their short to mid-term ones, but definitely their longer term sentenced population. He stated that 27% of the jail population is sentenced offenders. He stated that affects the number of unsentenced offenders who are awaiting trial that they can keep in custody. He stated that normally their sentenced offender population runs between 20-30%. He stated that if they didn't have the funding, they would have to bring back the sentenced offenders from the other counties, which would raise their sentenced population, and cause more capacity releases for those unsentenced offenders. Tracie Neal asked how many offenders they have out of county today. Dave Kent stated that they have 23 in the out of county contract beds and 1 at fire camp. Tracie Neal asked how much they have spent to date. Dave Kent stated that they have spent $386,000 to date. Mike Lindsey stated that they have $14,000 left over. Erin Bertain asked if that is as of the bills received or as of the costs incurred. Dave Kent stated that it is as of bills received, they have $8,400 that is left that is including costs incurred. Elaine Grossman stated that she shows about $87,000 available for January through June of 2019. Dave Kent stated that if fluctuates based on those inmates who are out and being released back to the jail, and then returned to the other counties. Erin Bertain asked if it is billing received then it would not include February. Elaine Grossman answered in the affirmative. Erin Bertain clarified that it would be more than that which has been incurred.

Donnell Ewert asked how they were going to make that work out with $100,000 more. He stated that it doesn't add up for the rest of the year. Tom Bosenko stated that they may have to throttle back, they may not be sending as many there, but they would have to make that money work. He stated that he would not be coming and asking for a third dip into the budget. Donnell Ewert asked if there a way to calculate what the full time equivalent of how many people have been sending out would be. Tom Bosenko stated that it would vary a little bit because of the varying prices of the different counties. Donnell Ewert stated that he wasn't asking for price and that he wanted to know how much it would add up to in days. Tom Bosenko stated that he couldn't do that on the fly, but he could come back with those numbers. Tracie Neal clarified that it is $75 per day. Dave Kent stated that it was $80 per day as a mean. Mike Lindsey stated that it would be 13 inmates per year. He stated that if they were to stop today, $386,000 would cover 13 inmates for a whole year. Donnell Ewert stated that he was just curious to see what they are getting, or how many people that they have in addition to their local beds. Mike Lindsey stated that unfortunately they don't go out for that long, so they are rotating people out. Donnell Ewert stated that he understands that the total number of individuals is more than that.

Tracie Neal stated that there is a little over $600,000 in the estimated fund balance for work release. She asked if they could use the work release fund balance to fund the out of county jail beds. She stated that would be a way to not take it from other CCP dollars. Tom Bosenko asked if they needed a motion to make that amendment. Tracie Neal stated that she was just suggesting it to whoever wanted to make the motion, that they may want to consider pulling it from the work release fund balance.

Tom Bosenko moved to approve the $100,000 budget request by transferring the funds from the work release program fund balance. Donnell Ewert seconded the motion.
Motion Passed: 6 Ayes, 1 Noes (Bill Bateman), 0 Abstentions

Operational Updates

Roger Moore left the meeting at 4:18 pm.

Danielle Gehrung stated that the Day Reporting Center would be having a graduation next Thursday, at 6 p.m. at the Holiday Inn. She stated that she was going to send out another invitation to the CCP members.

Future Agenda Items

Tracie Neal stated that she has been reviewing and working on updates to the CCP Plan and they will be starting a conversation on making some updates and changes to the plan at future meetings. She stated that they have a lot of information that they gathered from the round table exercise at the last CCP meeting. Tom Bosenko stated that he appreciates the work that she has put in, but he thinks the changes should be with Executive Committee input rather than changes from one person to be approved by the committee. Tracie Neal stated that they would be taking a look at the plan. She stated that there are some basic changes that need to be made, for example there is language included about how CCP money is allocated at the state level that is now outdated. Stephanie Bridgett asked for changes to be red-lined. Tracie Neal agreed and said "track changes" is the easiest way to compare those changes.

Next Meeting

Tracie Neal stated that the next CCP meeting would be on March 13th, and that the next Executive Committee meeting would be on April 10th.

Adjourn

Tom Bosenko motioned to adjourn. Stephanie Bridgett seconded the motion.
Motion passed: 7 Ayes, 0 Noes.

Meeting adjourned at 4:22 p.m.

SHASTA COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

PLAN

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

Revised March 5, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Committee
Community Corrections Partnership

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 to be assessed for risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, to attend treatment/rehabilitation programs and to be monitored while on supervision. *(See Day Reporting Center below)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Recidivism means a relapse into criminal behavior.

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

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

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

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

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

offenders are assigned to the appropriate Probation caseload.

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

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

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

OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

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

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

Key Elements of AB 109

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

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

Community Corrections Partnership

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

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

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

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

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

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

Guiding Principles

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

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

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

Guiding principles include:

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

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

Data Collection

Effectively administering the Public Safety Realignment Plan requires data collection and analysis. The CCP Executive Committee will regularly review data collected by each responsible department for its specific activities and report the results periodically to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

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

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

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

Court:
- All data collected pursuant to Section 13155PC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collaborative Courts:

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

The Phase Program:

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

The Step-Up Program:

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

Shasta's Most Wanted:

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

SYSTEM IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

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

I. Supervision

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Custody & Custody Alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Assessments, Programs and Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Domestic Violence Treatment

3. Housing
   a. Transitional
   b. Supportive

4. Anger Management/Aggression Therapy

5. Vocational or Other Educational and GED Preparation

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

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

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

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

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

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

CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee

2011 Realignment Revenue Report

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

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

FY 18-19
New Revenue
As of April 8, 2019

CCPEC Agenda Item 3.A.
April 10, 2019

	% per CCP Revenue Appropriations	CSAC 10/9/18 State Revenue Estimate (no growth)	Budgeted Revenue w/growth	County Total Receipts	% Total Receipts	Balance Remaining In Projections	% Remaining Projections
	100.00%	8,044,009.78	8,277,055.00	4,836,114.20	60.12%	3,207,895.58	39.88%
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	249,543.49	60.12%	165,527.41	39.88%
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	1,488,072.34	60.12%	987,069.47	39.88%
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	246,641.82	60.12%	163,602.67	39.88%
Subtotal/Sheriff	*41.03%*	*3,300,457.21*	*3,335,736.00*	*1,984,257.66*	*60.12%*	*1,316,199.56*	*39.88%*
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	25,147.79	60.12%	16,681.06	39.88%
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	84,148.39	60.12%	55,817.38	39.88%
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	18,377.23	60.12%	12,190.00	39.88%
Subtotal/HHSA	*2.64%*	*212,361.86*	*214,186.00*	*127,673.41*	*60.12%*	*84,688.44*	*39.88%*
Probation (263)	*46.54%*	3,743,682.15	*4,128,568.00*	*2,250,727.55*	*60.12%*	*1,492,954.60*	*39.88%*
District Attorney (227)	*2.62%*	*210,753.06*	*236,271.00*	*126,706.19*	*60.12%*	*84,046.86*	*39.88%*
Victim Witness (256)	*2.32%*	*186,621.03*	*188,629.00*	*112,197.85*	*60.12%*	*74,423.18*	*39.88%*
Public Defender (207)	*1.85%*	*148,814.18*	*173,665.00*	*89,468.11*	*60.12%*	*59,346.07*	*39.88%*
Probation (Reserves)	*3.00%*	*241,320.29*	*Included w/Prob*	*145,083.43*	*60.12%*	*96,236.87*	*39.88%*
Grand Total	**100.00%**	**8,044,009.78**	**8,277,055.00**	**4,836,114.20**	**60.12%**	**3,207,895.58**	**39.88%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	640,441.25
10/26/18	625,644.89
11/27/18	842,296.03
12/26/18	612,437.47
01/28/19	632,251.23
02/28/19	1,001,261.43
03/26/19	481,781.90
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$4,836,114.20

Target To Date (7 Months)	Target Monthly
4,692,339.04	670,334.15

% Target To Date (7 Months)
103.06%

DA/PD: To fund cost associated with revocation proceeding involving persons subject to state parole, pursuant to 30025 of the California Government Code.

District Attorney (227)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	94,651.66	60.15%	62,702.34	39.85%
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	94,651.66	60.15%	62,702.34	39.85%
Grand Total	**100.00%**	***314,708.00***	**323,026.00**	**189,303.32**	**60.15%**	**125,404.68**	**39.85%**

Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
09/25/18	25,069.23
10/26/18	24,490.04
11/27/18	32,970.57
12/26/18	23,973.06
01/28/19	24,748.64
02/28/19	39,193.06
03/26/19	18,858.72
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
Pending	0.00
	$189,303.32

[State figures subject to change.]

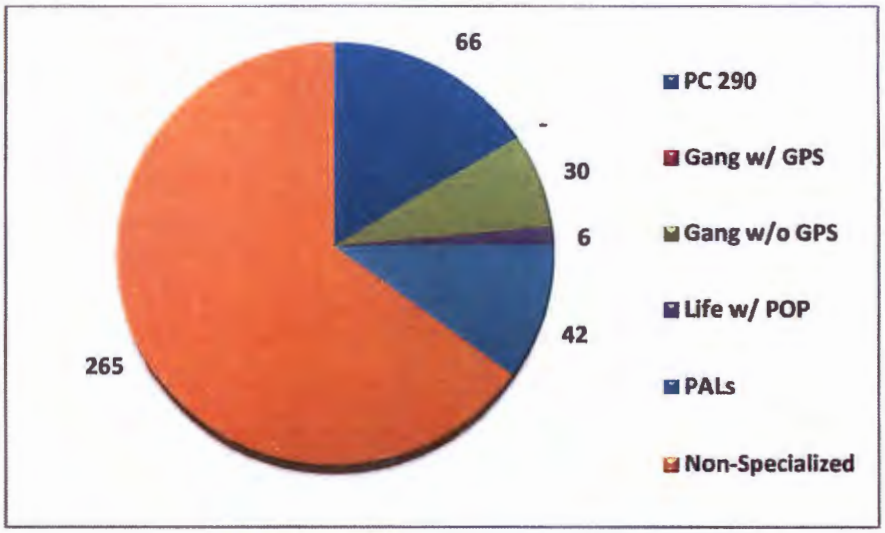
[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

Target Monthly	Target To Date (7 Months)	% Target To Date (7 Months)
26,225.67	183,579.67	103.12%

Shasta County

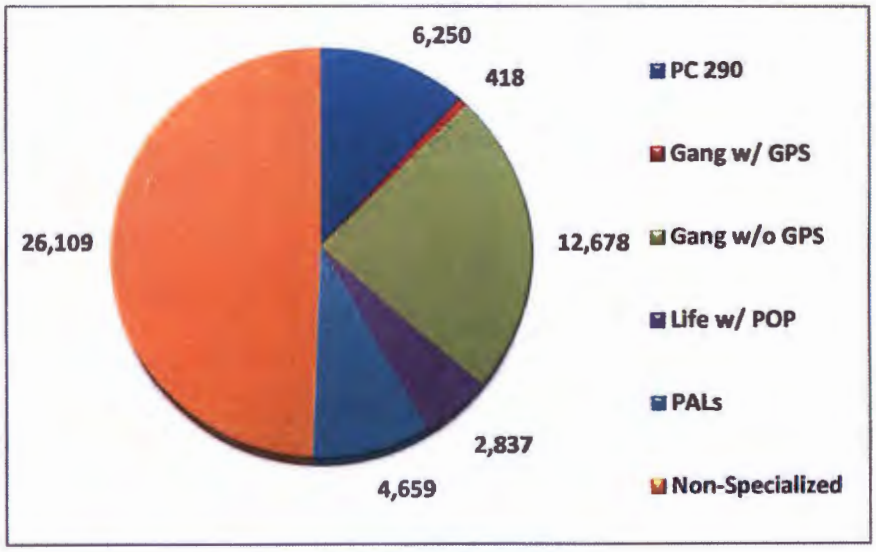
(As of 02/28/2019)

Total Population:	409
PC 290:	66
Gang w/ GPS:	0
Gang w/o GPS:	30
Life w/ Possibility of Parole:	6
Parolees-At-Large:	42
Non-Specialized:	265



Statewide

Total Population:	52,951
PC 290:	6,172
Gang w/ GPS:	411
Gang w/o GPS:	12,885
Life w/ Possibility of Parole:	2,891
Parolees-At-Large:	4,503
Non-Specialized:	26,109



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

JERRY E. POWERS
Director
Division of Adult Parole Operations

/hjl

Just the **FACTS**

Arrests in California's Counties

MARCH 2019

Magnus Lofstrom, Justin Goss, Joseph Hayes, Brandon Martin

Arrests vary substantially across counties in California.

California's arrest rate was 3,428 per 100,000 residents in 2016. However, smaller, rural counties tended to have higher arrest rates than larger, urban counties. Lake (7,906), Siskiyou (6,862), and Shasta (6,672) had the highest arrest rates in the state, more than double those of the counties with the lowest rates: Riverside (2,479), Santa Clara (2,576), and San Francisco (2,603). County variation in arrests could be driven by a range of factors, including crime rates, demographics, poverty, fiscal conditions, jail capacity, law enforcement staffing, and policing.

Drug arrests have increased in many counties.

Overall arrest rates in most counties have decreased markedly in the past few decades—but trends differ for various kinds of offenses. While arrest rates for property offenses have trended downward in all 58 counties, 30 counties saw rising arrest rates for drug offenses from 1989 to 2016. Statewide, the composition of drug arrests has changed as well: 42.9% of drug arrests were for misdemeanors in 1989, compared to 82.3% in 2016. Though most counties saw declining arrest rates for violent offenses, 13 counties—mainly rural or smaller coastal counties—had higher arrest rates for violent offenses in 2016 than in 1989.

Larger, urban counties tend to have higher shares of property arrests.

Counties show considerable variation in their shares of arrests for offenses with high social costs, such as those involving violence, property, or drugs. Drug offenses accounted for 16.3% of all arrests in California in 2016, compared to 14.5% for violent offenses and 10.8% for property offenses. Property arrests constituted 14.1% of all arrests in Contra Costa, 13.4% in both Sacramento and Los Angeles, and 13.2% in Riverside. This is in sharp contrast to the much lower shares of property arrests in counties like Alpine (1.5%), Mariposa (3.8%), and Sierra (4.0%). Meanwhile, smaller counties had some of the highest and lowest proportions of arrests for violent offenses. Counties with the highest shares of arrests for violent offenses included Mono (23.5%), Inyo (21.5%), and San Joaquin (20.2%); counties with the lowest shares of arrests for violent offenses included Shasta (8.6%), Amador (8.8%), and San Mateo (9.4%).

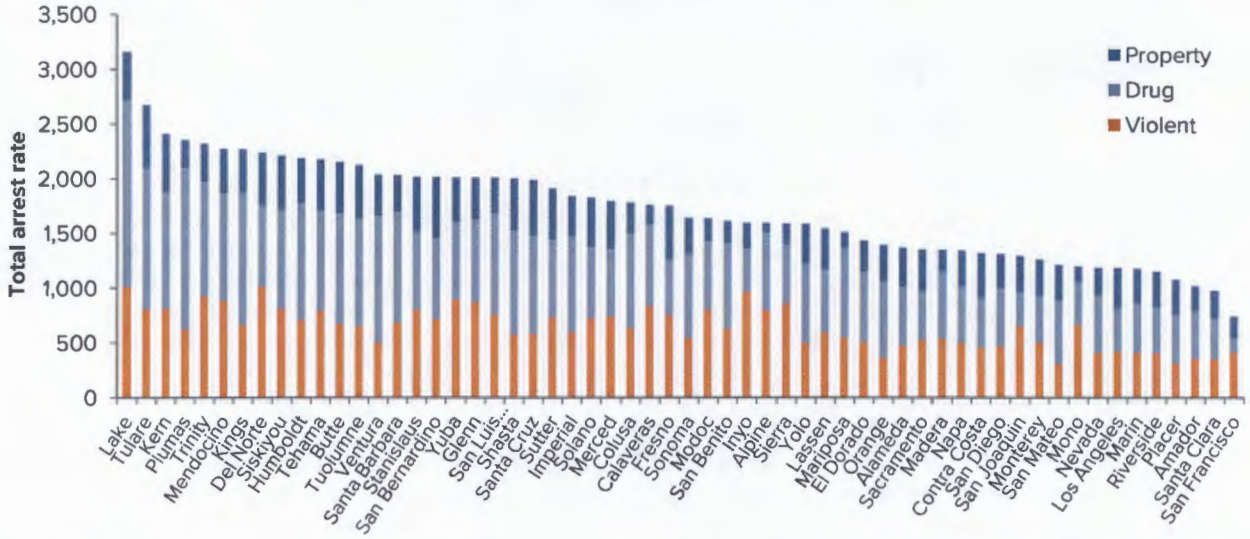
Racial disparities in arrests persist across counties.

Statewide, racial disparities in arrests have narrowed since 1990, but gaps remain. In 2016, the arrest rate among African Americans was 3.1 times higher than the white arrest rate and the Latino arrest rate was 1.1 times higher than the white arrest rate. However, many counties had significantly larger disparities. In 2016, 33 counties had an African American arrest rate that was at least three times larger than the white arrest rate, and 13 counties had an African American arrest rate that was at least five times larger. Three counties had a Latino arrest rate that was at least twice the white arrest rate, but notably 26 counties had a Latino arrest rate that was lower than the white arrest rate.

Women are arrested at higher rates in smaller, rural counties.

Arrest rates for men and women have both fallen since 1980, but because men's arrest rates have fallen more, the share of women among all arrestees has grown—from 13.4% in 1980 to 23.5% in 2016. The counties with the highest arrest rates for women in 2016 tended to be smaller, rural counties with high overall arrest rates, such as Tuolumne (4,210 female arrests per 100,000 female residents), Lake (4,130), and Siskiyou (3,824). These rates were roughly four times those in counties with the lowest arrest rates for women: San Francisco (982), Mono (1,046), and Santa Clara (1,142).

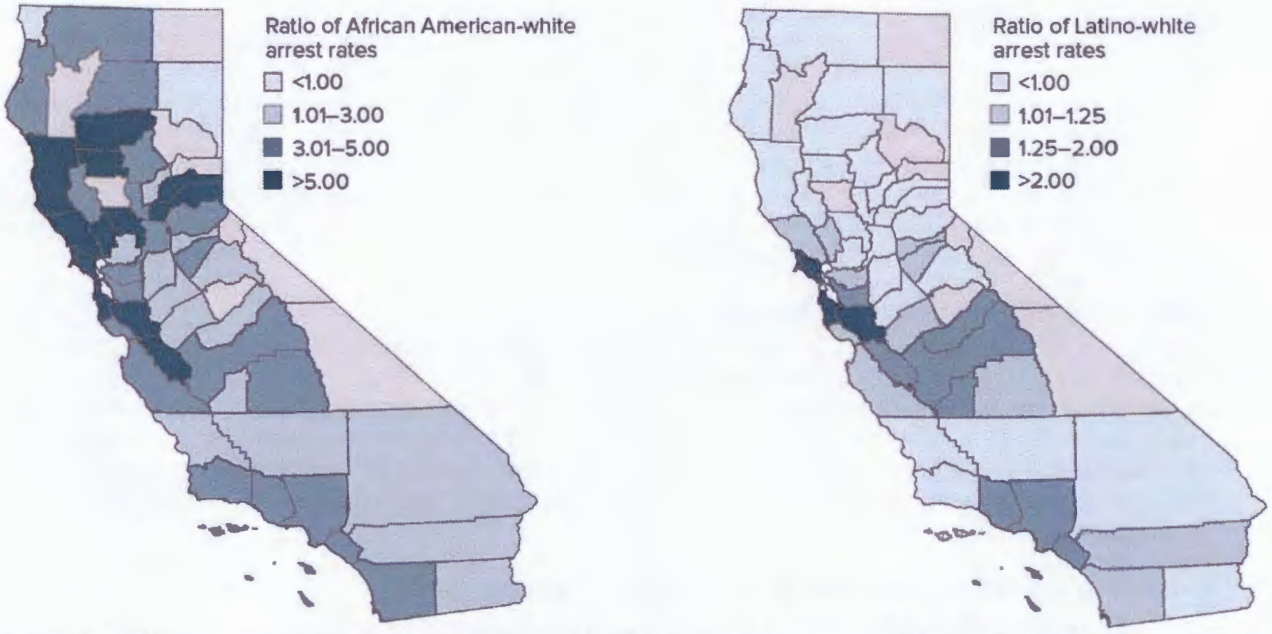
Larger, urban counties tend to have the lowest arrest rates in California



Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Justice's Monthly Arrest and Citation Register and California Department of Finance Population Data, 2016.

Note: Arrest rates calculated per 100,000 residents.

Racial disparities in arrests vary substantially across counties



Source: Authors' calculations based on California Department of Justice's Monthly Arrest and Citation Register and California Department of Finance Population Data, 2016.

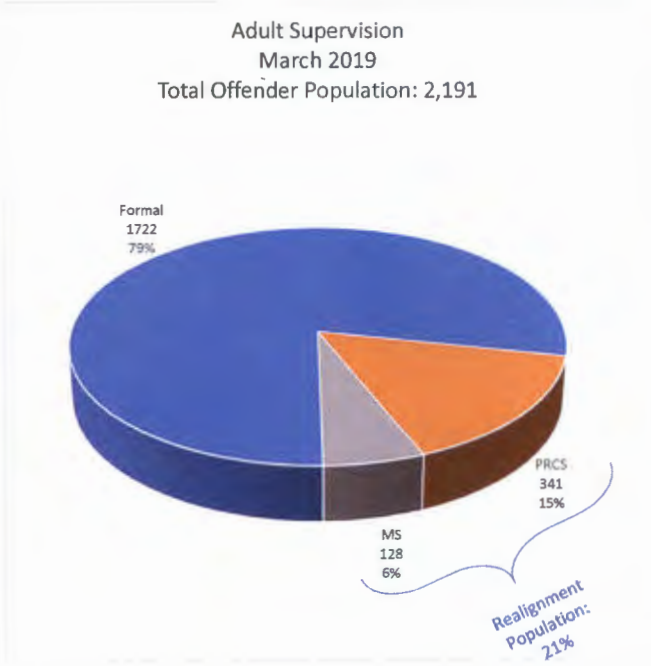
Notes: Maps show arrest rates per 100,000 residents in each of the relevant demographic groups, divided by arrest rates for whites. Data not shown for counties appearing in gray; these have fewer than 25,000 residents and detailed calculations by race/ethnicity are subject to wide fluctuation.

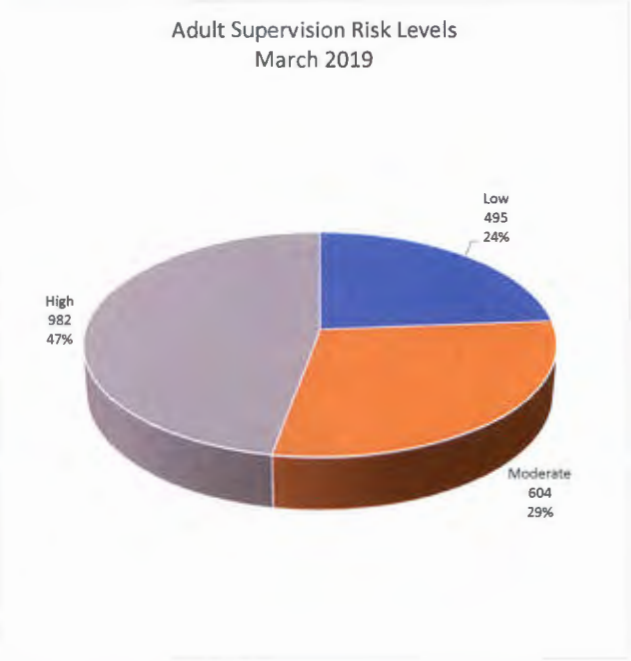
Contact: lofstrom@ppic.org

Supported with funding from Arnold Ventures

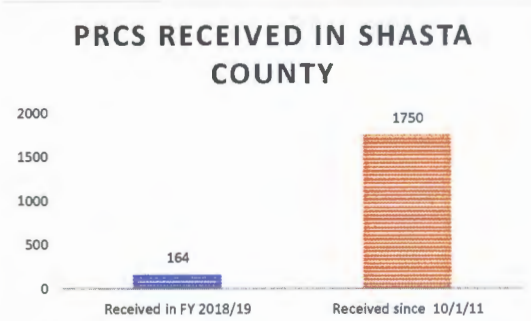
Probation Data Sheet - March 2019

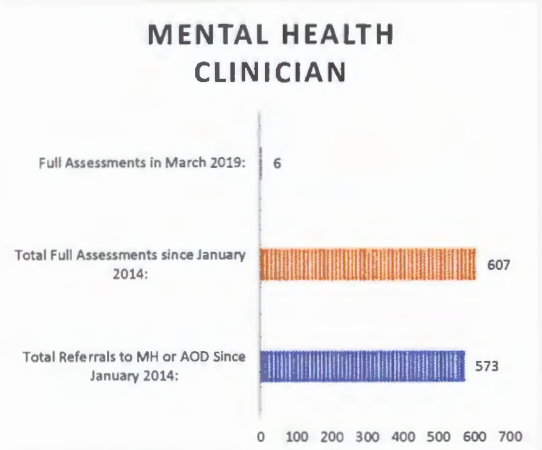
Probation Population

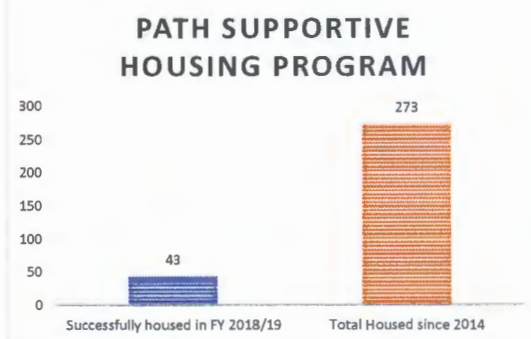


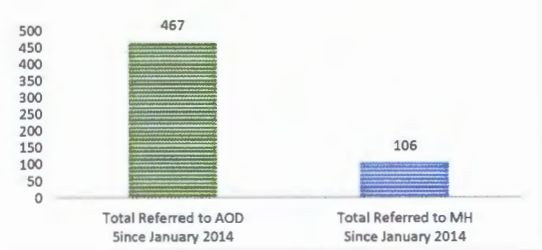


Community Corrections Center Services









Shasta County DRC Update

MARCH 2019

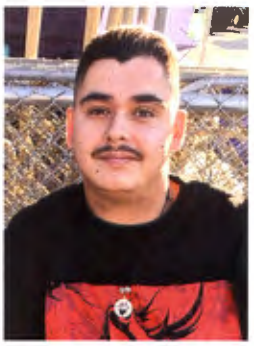
WELCOME

We embrace opportunities to stay connected with participants after they graduate from our program. In February, we partnered with Oasis Fun Center to host an alumni event. We invited Aftercare participants and program alumni to join the family-friendly event. The event was well attended and even included an alumni who graduated from the DRC program in 2015. Our alumni events facilitate continued interactions with the DRC, pro-social leisure and recreation activities with peers, and allow Aftercare participants and alumni to establish positive support systems with each other.

With assistance and collaboration from Dr. Natalie Pearl Ilarraza, we recently developed an Engagement Specialist rôle within the DRC. Select DRC staff will be assigned to specific hours, and during those times they will serve as the Engagement Specialist, connecting with participants as they enter the DRC facility. This includes participants who consistently attend the program at the DRC as scheduled, as well as participants in the pre-contemplation stage of change who return to the DRC after consecutively missing services. *(Continued on page 2)*

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

SPOTLIGHT ON... ALEX G.



Alex G. came to the Shasta DRC in August 2018 after being referred by his probation officer and is now celebrating his recent graduation from the program on March 7. "I really liked the program," Alex said. "The staff at the DRC were very helpful and supportive. I'd especially like to thank Mr. Brown for his support." Of all his classes at the DRC, Alex said he found Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) to be particularly helpful. "It helped facilitate a lot of personal growth and change for me," he said. One thing Alex particularly appreciated about the DRC's program is that it helped connect him with resources to find housing, and the staff was instrumental in helping him put together his resume so he could begin applying to jobs. He is proud to now be employed in a management position. When asked what advice he has for other participants who are just starting the program, Alex had this to offer: "Stay focused and motivated. If you truly want to better yourself and are motivated to make a change, this program will help you get there."

DID YOU KNOW?

Motivational Interviewing is one of the innovative counseling techniques GEO Reentry uses to foster a supportive environment while addressing participant commitment and motivation to improving their behavior. Unlike other therapies, MI takes an individualized approach to exploring empathy, optimism and personal choice. Studies have suggested that individuals who are exposed to MI and successfully follow through with appropriate counseling are less likely to argue or pursue criminal behavior. By analyzing responses to different types of interactions, our skilled counselors adapt individual conversations to be affirmative and optimistic while simultaneously increasing awareness toward any possible conscious or unconscious decisions that could be dangerous or detrimental. Many counselors report participants treated with MI are more likely to reform their disposition and behavior both in and out of prison.

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

WELCOME

(Continued from page 1)

The Engagement Specialist utilizes motivational interviewing skills and core correctional practices to engage with participants, letting them know their presence at the DRC is highly valued and providing positive reinforcement for their attendance. Participants are also provided with an immediate dosage of services. This may include working with the participant to identify barriers that have previously kept them from attending the program, discussing the pros and cons of attendance, and completing an ICBT session.

GEO Reentry Services understands the importance of creating a culture that supports program fidelity, coaching and constant improvement. Training is an ongoing focus in order to improve our ability to understand, articulate and operationalize evidence-based practices. In the first quarter of 2019, staff have already received training on core correctional practices, motivational interviewing, role plays, steps to effective rewards and sanctions, and effective engagement strategies and interventions. Many thanks to our training department as well as the Shasta DRC leadership team for leading these trainings.

On a final note, our staff participates in an hour long EBP BriefCASE development session each month. This month, we conducted BriefCASE Session 14, Overcoming Thinking Traps. The purpose of this session was to help staff further develop their skills and understanding of the thought-feeling-behavior link, as well as how to use a brief intervention tool (BITS) to work alongside the participants to overcome their thinking traps and make pro-social behavior change.

We look forward to keeping you updated on what's happening at our center throughout the year.

Open House

Shasta Day Reporting Center
Invites You to Attend Our Open House

Thursday, May 23, 2019
11:30 am to 1:30 pm

Shasta Day Reporting Center
1415 Court Street Redding, CA 96001

Please join us to meet our staff and participants and learn about the services our center offers.

Refreshments will be served · Tours offered

Kindly RSVP to:
Danielle Gehrung
dgehrung@geogroup.com
(530) 242-5709

GEO
Reentry Services®