

PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee Meeting
Wednesday, July 17, 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 May 22, 2019 Executive Committee Meeting.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial Report on the State allocation to Shasta County.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Committee members will receive information on AB109 growth dollars.
- B. Committee members will receive an update on the Proposition 47 Grant Proposal.
- C. Committee members will receive a presentation on the Behavioral Health Court (BHC).
- D. Committee members will discuss options for increasing the capacity of the BHC.

5. ACTION ITEMS

- A. Committee members will discuss Crisis Intervention Team Training (CIT) and consider using CCP planning dollars to fund a 3 day CIT Training twice a year for a total cost not to exceed \$30,000 (5/7 vote required).
- B. Committee members will review and discuss the CCP Plan and provide direction to staff.

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

The Day Reporting Center Annual Report and presentation will be scheduled for August 28, 2019.

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

Executive	August 28, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
Advisory	September 18, 2019	Caldwell Park Conference Room	2:30 pm to 5:00 pm
Executive	October 16, 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

William Bateman, Public Defender's Office

Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Superior Court

Donnell Ewert, Health and Human Services Agency

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Shasta County will make available to any member of the public who has a disability a needed modification or accommodation, including an auxiliary aid or service, in order for that person to participate in the public meeting. A person needing assistance to attend this meeting should contact Teresa Skinner, Senior Staff Analyst at Probation at 530-245-6220 or in person or by mail at 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001. or by email to tskinner@co.shasta.ca.us at least two working days in advance. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to, interpreters, assistive listening devices, accessible seating, or documentation in an alternate format. If requested, this document and other agenda and meeting materials can be made available in an alternate format for persons with a disability who are covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Public records that relate to any of the matters on this agenda (except Closed Session items), and that have been distributed to the members of the CCP, are available for public inspection at the Shasta County Probation Department, 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001. This document and other Community Corrections Partnership documents are available online at www.co.shasta.ca.us. Questions regarding this agenda may be directed to Teresa Skinner, Senior Staff Analyst at Probation at 530-245-6220 or by e-mail at tskinner@co.shasta.ca.us.

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
 Executive Committee Meeting
 May 22, 2019
 City Hall – Caldwell Park Conference Room
 777 Cypress Avenue, Redding CA

MEMBERS	Title of Agency	Present	Absent
Tracie Neal	Chief Probation Officer – Chairman	X	
Roger Moore	City of Redding Chief of Police	X	
Tom Bosenko	Shasta County Sheriff		X
Stephanie Bridgett	Shasta County District Attorney	X	
William Bateman	Shasta County Public Defender	X	
Melissa Fowler-Bradley	Shasta County Superior Court – a presiding judge of the superior court or designee		X
Donnell Ewert	HHSA – the head of the county department of mental health	X	

Attendees:

Chelsey Chappelle, Erin Bertain, Eric Jones, Teresa Skinner – Shasta County Probation Department
 Elaine Grossman – County Administrative Office
 Eric Magrini – Shasta County Sheriff’s Office
 Ben Hanna, Angie Mellis – District Attorney’s Office
 Shawn Watts – Shasta County Superior Court
 Brian Muir – Shasta County Auditor Controller’s Office
 Amanda Owens, Danielle Gehrung, Jessica Mazlum, Kathy Prizmich – GEO Reentry
 Nikki Balboa – Veteran’s Affairs
 Robert Wharton, Steve Kohn, Anne Boyes – Member of the Public

Meeting Overview

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

Robert Wharton stated that at the last meeting, before having received word that Chief Moore was retiring, he had suggested that the committee use the Chief of Police of Anderson as the one chief requirement. He said that it would be indefinitely like the RPD chief has done since long before Roger was chief, but for a period of time that would show involvement of both of the other police departments in the county. He stated that the lieutenant, who is the de facto chief for the city of Shasta Lake, could also act as a stand-in for a few months. He asked the committee to reconsider the suggestion now that Roger is retiring.

Steve Kohn suggested that the CCP allot more money to the export of inmates from Shasta County Jail to other counties. He stated that they are filling up with more load from the state with longer terms, and the responsibility now to incarcerate non-serious, non-violent, non-sexual predators. He stated that by

working with Donnell Ewert, they could possibly get 10 or more spots to deflect them off into for areas of support such as mental health and drug addiction.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Stephanie Bridgett moved to approve the April 10, 2019 minutes. Roger Moore seconded the motion. Motion passed: 5 Ayes, 0 Noes, 0 Abstentions

Financial Report

State Allocations to Shasta County

Elaine Grossman distributed a *FY 18/19 Revenue* handout and stated that it is two sided. She stated the landscape side is the usual report that shows the monthly allocations coming directly from the State to Shasta County and then distributed according to what the CCP Executive Committee approved to some of the county departments. She stated that the other side is the updated table based on the Governor's May Revise that came out on May 9th, which includes some updated information since budget discussions. She stated that the 2019-20 allocation decreased by \$218,000 between the January budget and the May revise. She stated that the Public Defender District Attorney 50/50 split decreased by about \$19,000. She stated that the 2018-19 growth, and 2019-20 growth also decreased. Tracie Neal asked what percentage the growth went down. Elaine Grossman stated that she did not know. Tracie Neal asked if they are anticipating that future revenues will increase or if there is a concern that the funding may continue to decrease. Elaine Grossman stated that it is always subject to change and it seems like it goes up and down and sometimes they come out okay. She stated that the individual departments will just have to be cognizant that it is possible that they won't get as much as they anticipated for 2019-20. Tracie Neal stated that they can include a conversation about growth dollars for the July meeting.

Discussion Items

Services for Veterans within the Criminal Justice System

Nikki Balboa thanked the committee for being so responsive when she emailed and asked to come. She stated that she keeps an eye on, and appreciates, all of the good things that Shasta County is trying to do related to Criminal Justice Reform. She stated that she follows the Chronic Offender Accountability Program as well as the new proposed Navigation Center. She stated that she wanted to come back now that things are smoother on her end and report that she is getting a high volume of calls from all areas: Probation Department, Public Defenders, and Veterans that are involved in the criminal justice system in Shasta County. She stated that she has a caseload of about 38 individuals from Shasta County that she is providing case management for Probation Officers or Public Defenders as well as within the jail. She stated that when she drives into Shasta County, there is a sign that says "We Honor Veterans", so she wanted to be able to touch base to see how they can move forward with providing more services including potential conversations about military diversion or veteran's treatment courts. She stated that so far, she has six individuals that have been granted either military diversion per the penal code or the veteran's treatment court, and she imagines that there is more. She stated that it is nice to have things consolidated; it makes for better communication, a smoother process, and hopefully results in less in re-offenses.

Roger Moore stated that after Nikki presented a while back, they were able to create an area to flag veterans in their Spillman system. He stated that right from the gate, they flag both victims and suspects as veterans when appropriate. Nikki Balboa stated that change is a great and asked if they have a Veteran's Justice Outreach flyer that they could give to those folks. Roger Moore stated they don't currently but that could be done. Nikki Balboa stated that she can email one to him. She stated that even if the individuals aren't going through military diversion or veteran's court, it's still her job to provide services to help them get through the system successfully. Roger indicated that Nikki could connect with him to arrange for her to provide his officers with that information at roll call. Tracie Neal confirmed that the tickler entered into Spillman was for both victims and suspects. Roger answered in the affirmative.

Stephanie Bridgett gave an update on the efforts from the District Attorney's Office. She stated that they have been flagging the cases that involve veterans and notifying the Public Defender or the Defense Attorneys at arraignment so the defendant can get connected with services. She stated that in cases where the victim is a veteran, they notify their Victim Witness staff so they can connect the individual with services. She said they've also added the ability to track those cases to provide data for the discussion of adding a Veteran's Court in the future. Donnell asked if there was a disposition in the courts for Veterans to be seen in a Veteran's Court. Stephanie said that there isn't a specific court currently. Tracie clarified that they do military diversion currently. Stephanie answered in the affirmative. Donnell asked Nikki if she comes to Shasta County to interact with them, including while the individuals are in the jail. Nikki answered in the affirmative. She stated that she gets calls from the Public Defender's Office indicating that their clients are interested in receiving services. She said that she gets releases of information and reviews the files and provides assessments to determine what services are needed, available, and allowable. She said she provides most of these assessments in the jail. She stated that she also provides the Public Defender with information about treatment received by the offender in the past. She said she also works with Probation Officers to connect offenders to services as well as follow up on whether or not the offenders are participating in the services prescribed to them. She said she gets calls from victims and social workers requesting updates on how treatment is going. She stated that she coordinates with Celestina Travers if the individual will be incarcerated for more than 60 days because that causes issues with the benefit eligibility. She said her role is case management which means that she's responsible for getting the services situated so it runs smoothly. Donnell asked William Bateman if Nikki fills the role of his social workers in the cases involving veterans. William Bateman responded that his social workers are often the ones referring veterans to Nikki for these services. Donnell asked if they then hand over the case management to Nikki and work with other offenders. William answered in the affirmative. Tracie asked if Nikki had a maximum number of individuals that she can serve. Nikki indicated that she serves nine counties and does not have a maximum caseload. She indicated that she continues to take all who are referred and eligible. She said that Shasta County is growing in terms of the numbers of referrals that she's getting and that after Butte and Siskiyou County, who both have Veteran's Courts, Shasta County is her third largest county in terms of number of veterans receiving services through her program. She said that Shasta County is the only one of her assigned counties who has a VA Office in the county but doesn't have a Veteran's Court. William Bateman stated that where they see it growing is not as much in the statutory military/veteran's diversion but more in creating a platform to do mental health diversion. He said that's when they reach out to get information to make the case for their client to receive mental health diversionary services. Nikki said she works with those individuals to ensure that the services, including medication, are in place when they are released from the jail. She stated that these services are important to help reduce the recidivism rates of this population. Donnell asked if there is Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT) at the VA. Nikki answered in the affirmative and continued by saying that

they not only provide the medication but there are groups that they are required to attend and the patients are monitored by a psychiatrist. Eric Magrini asked if the VA would start MAT while they are still in the jail. Nikki said that there are laws that prohibit them from treating them in any sort of way while they are in the jail however, depending on how long they are incarcerated, they can get them into medical assisted detox when they're released then get them into MAT if necessary. Donnell asked if the jail, through their jail medical services, started the MAT in the jail then did a warm handoff to the VA, could the VA then just continue the treatment when they were released. Nikki stated that she sees minimal barriers to that option. She said there is probably a few that conversation can't address but she thinks it's doable. Eric Magrini clarified that the VA can't legally start the treatment while in the jail. Nikki answered in the affirmative. She stated that they get requests to refill prescriptions for clients who are in the jail and they are not able to because their physicians are not able to prescribe medications within the jail. Tracie Neal clarified that while someone is incarcerated they can't access Veteran's Services. Nikki responded by saying that they can't treat them. She stated that she can go into the jail because she's providing case management and not treatment. Tracie reiterated that Veteran's Services can still provide case management while in the jail but the array of services available is limited. Nikki answered in the affirmative. Tracie asked Nikki if she could check on the possibility of Veteran's Services providing MAT in the jail. She stated that she thinks it's worth exploring as they try to increase that program and the availability. Nikki said that she would follow up to research that subject. Tracie thanked Nikki for attending the meeting to keep that conversation alive and active.

It was confirmed that Celestina Traver was emailed the information and agenda for the CCP meeting.

Action Items

Tracie suggested that the group discuss Item B first in the action items due to Stephanie Bridget needing to leave early and the item requiring a 5/7 vote. The group agreed.

Funding Request for Trainings

Tracie Neal provided a handout to the committee with information about the request. She stated that Terri Fields Hosler from Public Health - HHSA has been doing some significant work around Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and has contracted with and brought in specialists in that area. She said they have been onsite and trained 27 ACE interface trainers. She stated that at a meeting in December, Angie Mellis and she were at a table with Laura Porter having conversations about ACE and they spent some time talking about some of the stressors that she and Angie see with staff in their departments around compassion fatigue and secondary trauma within the work they do and how difficult it is working with and managing the population. She further stated that they also had a lot of impact on staff from the Carr Fire. She said that during that conversation they began discussing the possibility of working with Dr. Macy out of the International Trauma Center to come to Shasta County to provide a series of trainings to specifically address Psychological First Aid, Secondary Trauma, and Compassion Fatigue for law enforcement partners. Angie stated that they would be hoping to improve staff's ability to process the trauma they are experiencing in order to improve their work life and job satisfaction and deal with some of the additional stresses that have been put on the community due to the various things that they've been through. She said that these trainings have been developed to assist communities who have gone through a specific type of trauma. She stated that Dr. Macy has been recruited by San Bernardino County to assist with some training and facilitating some healing processes for individuals who were exposed to several mass casualty incidents. She stated that it seemed to be effective and San Bernardino County

retained him over numerous years in order to work through some of those incidents. Tracie Neal said that during her discussions with Dr. Macy he indicated the trainings would reduce traumatic stress on staff, assist with stabilization or some immediate need, and provide skill-based toolkit concepts that he could train staff on for how to handle new incidents like an active shooter or a school shooting. She said he instructs a lot on the aftermath of an incident that is pretty traumatic and his focus has historically been on families, communities, and children but he's really expanded into the law enforcement field. She stated that they've been having conversations with Dr. Macy and Laura Porter, who is Shasta County's contracted ACE provider and educator, about what it would look like if he came to Shasta County and did a couple of seminars. She stated that they discussed him coming to the CCP and doing an overview for the CCP members to help people be aware of what he does and train the group. She said that following that he would come on two to three other occasions and provide a seminar in the morning and another one in the afternoon. She said that he indicated that he could train up to 200 staff at a time, therefore allowing multiple agencies to participate. She stated that Probation has a need because staff are having to process high risk offenders one right after the other without a lot of self-care and understanding of what that looks like so they can be healthy and the Probation Department can be a healthy organization as they continue to deal with a very difficult population. Tracie stated that Dr. Macy initially proposed a large program and they asked him to scale it back so Shasta County could determine if the trainings are a fit for what our law enforcement needs. She said that he then proposed 4 days of training and 8 hours of consulting. She stated that the consulting hours would be with individual departments as well as with the larger CCP group. She stated that individual departments could bring their Lieutenants and Sergeants to that CCP meeting to discuss what the needs are for their individual departments and who they would want to send to the workshops. She said that the current anticipated costs including travel costs, would be about \$16,000. She clarified that the request of the CCP is for up to \$17,000. She stated that there is a lot of stress in the work they do and she and her managers want to take care of staff and get the support they need. She stated they want to have a healthy organization. Roger Moore agreed and stated that he thinks that it's a great idea to reinvest back into their staff. He said that they are experiencing it too and they use the post trauma retreat. He stated that they are bringing up people like Lieutenant Colonel Dave Gross to talk about the very toxic environments they are in and they have a very aggressive peer support/chaplain support program. He stated that he's all in for anything they can do on this front. He said that it's excellent money spent. Stephanie Bridgett agreed and said that she hears from her staff including her prosecutors and investigators. Tracie Neal said that it ties in to the work that Laura Porter has been doing in the community as well. William Bateman asked if Dr. Macy addressed how effective the teaching would be. Tracie Neal said that he has developed tool kits with strategies that each staff in attendance would be able to take with them. She stated that he trains on a variety of different topics related to this but they would just be looking at the topics of: Toxic Stress Reduction, Secondary Trauma, and Compassion Fatigue. She stated that if the trainings are successful and get good feedback they may want to expand at a future time. She said this is just a start. Donnell made a motion to: Use no more than \$17,000 in CCP Planning dollars to fund a series of seminars and trainings related to psychological first aid, post-traumatic stress management, and secondary traumatic stress training for law enforcement. Roger Moore seconded the motion. William Bateman stated that although he does think that it would be valuable, he doesn't think the limited amount of counseling is worth the cost so he will oppose it.

Motion Failed: 4 Ayes, 1 No (William Bateman)

SIM Workshop

Tracie Neal stated that included in the handouts was the SIM Report as well as the SIM Intercept Mapping, which maps out the processes. She said that she attended the Stepping Up Initiative along with Donnell Ewert, Tom Bosenko, Jeff Gorder, Dave Kent, Dean True, and Chelsey Chappelle. She stated that they have been having a lot of conversations recently regarding mental illness and she wanted to open up the conversation specifically about these two activities that the group had participated in previously. She said that the sequential intercept mapping report is informative, although she noticed a couple of inaccuracies. She stated that it lays out the recommendations and group discussions that they had from the workshop. She said that on page 15 there is a list of the top 8 priorities for change and she was excited to see that they have moved forward with a couple of those. She stated that the first item was the mobile crisis team and HHSA now has a contract with Hill Country and number two was the sobering center and HHSA now has a contract with Empire Recovery. She said that the next items are all things that have been discussed recently and include: expanding dual diagnosis services and treatment options, housing, custodial beds and treatment options, behavioral health court for misdemeanants, increasing engagement in substance abuse treatment, and intercept two which is some diversion options. Ben Hannah pointed out that lower down on the list is CIT training which they have done and was very helpful. Donnell stated that it is nice to see that they have gotten the top two on the list completed. He asked if the transitional housing was for offenders who are on probation. Tracie Neal stated that she thinks it was for individuals who were justice involved. Chelsey Chappelle agreed and stated that was her group and reported that they had several meetings but there was not a lot of attendance or traction. She said that there was a grant available and she reached out to several agencies including sober living homes and no one was interested. She stated that they could try it again but she spent a good amount of time and did not get the response. Donnell asked if it was for homeless offenders. Chelsey clarified that it was for offenders who were transitioning from custody or are homeless and was about having a way to stabilize them to get them into a long term program. She said that they visited Tehama County who has a remodeled hotel that they use and were looking at those types of concepts, which was in line with the grant, but people weren't interested in taking that on and moving forward with all of the responsibilities that the grant money tied to them. Donnell asked if the PATH Housing program that Probation contracts with is still able to find housing in the current rental environment. Tracie answered in the affirmative and stated that they can have them come back to the committee with a presentation so they can talk about it. She stated that they started the program in 2013 and the same staff are still in the program which supports the success of the program because they've built relationships and have been successful in housing many offenders. Donnell asked that since the scattered housing model is working, could they expand that by having more case managers rather than trying to build something. Chelsey said that they certainly could and agreed with Tracie that the personnel makes a huge impact on how successful that is. She stated that one of the things that John and Cathy, who run the program for NVCSS, have said is that it is difficult during that transition time where offenders don't have a job, SSI, or any form of income and they don't have anywhere for them to go. She said that they could expand that program fairly quickly, if the committee wanted, but they still need to keep in mind that they still need the resources for people in transition. Donnell clarified that they can house people with some form of income but they're not able to house those without income. Chelsey answered in the affirmative and clarified that includes those who are released from prison/jail without jobs, have been cut off from SSI, or have never had SSI. She also said that the housing market in Shasta County is sometimes difficult and they've transitioned to roommates and finding the right combination of people who are willing and will be successful living together can be a challenge. She said in these cases, it sometimes takes longer and it's more of a challenge of how they can keep them housed, or even couch surfing until they can get them into permanent housing. Tracie added that they use sober living homes to fill this transition period. Donnell asked if they were using About Time. Tracie said that Probation uses Visions of the Cross more

than others because they provide an array of services in addition to sober living and are now a similar price. She stated that Probation's contracts are with Visions of the Cross, About Time, End Times, and Veteran's Recovery Program. Donnell pointed out that they have increased jail beds which partially completes number five. He added that there is a renewed interest in Medically Assisted Treatment and asked Eric Magrini if he was going to try to get a meeting together. Eric answered in the affirmative. Donnell stated that the Behavioral Health Court for misdemeanants has been a recent discussion and the Courts have been open to some changes in the Misdemeanor Court, not a Behavioral Health Court, but some changes. He said that they might be able to prioritize that in order to deal with the misdemeanor issues. Tracie stated that related to intercept eight, the District Attorney has begun work with their misdemeanor diversion for 18-25 year olds. She stated that they have definitely checked a few things off the list. She said that in thinking of the transitional housing, the committee was pushed because of some specific grant/state dollars that were out there. She suggested discussing the dual-diagnosis treatment. She clarified that there was some discussion about treatment in the pods of the jail. Donnell asked what percentage of offenders who need transitional housing have a mental illness. He indicated that he has some opportunities in his programs with permanent supportive housing with No Place Like Home but they'd need to have a diagnosis. Tracie stated that she didn't know but they could get the information now that Jon is doing assessments on everyone coming into the Probation system. Tracie stated that the report also discusses gaps in services for each intercept. She asked if that was an area they wanted to revisit or if they wanted to stick with the 22 items on the list. Stephanie asked which page the gaps are listed on. Tracie stated that starting on page 6 each section it identifies specific gaps. Donnell stated that they did the CIT training but the contract is over and asked if the group was interested in renewing the contract. Eric Magrini and Roger Moore indicated interest. Donnell stated it would need to be placed on a future agenda and asked if people were interested in one or two trainings per year. Roger Moore and Eric Magrini both stated that twice per year would be helpful for their agencies. Tracie said she would put it on a future agenda and connect with Dean. Eric Magrini said the trainings were good and very helpful. Eric Jones said that he was able to attend and agreed it was a good training. He indicated that there was also a section on Veterans. Eric Magrini added that the medical respite beds at Good News Rescue Mission are moving forward. He also stated that the sobering center procedures have been difficult and asked if Redding Police Department was having the same issues. Roger Moore answered in the affirmative. Donnell stated that they have a meeting to discuss and asked if Eric Magrini was interested in attending. Eric answered in the affirmative. Tracie stated that she was wondering if, with the new Spillman system, there was a way to add a couple of questions to the booking process to assist in identifying individuals as either having mental illness, being at risk for mental illness, or not having risk for mental illness. She said that this was one of the items identified at the Stepping Up Initiative and the SIM as an area of need. Eric Magrini stated that they might want to do that through the medical provider instead. He stated that they have made some changes as a result of a recent lawsuit to add questions related to ADA issues and potentially mental health as well. Chelsey offered to meet with Eric Magrini to discuss Probation's brief mental health screen. Tracie asked if those individuals are booked and released were ever seen by CFMG. She voiced concerns that if the questions were only asked by the medical provider they would miss this population. Eric Magrini stated the questions should be asked at intake regardless then, based on how those questions were answered, would prompt a follow up by the medical provider. He further stated that there was a possibility that they would miss the individuals who were booked and released quickly. Tracie said that although that item was number 12 on the list, and didn't receive many votes, she knows that information would be helpful to determine what that need was. Eric Magrini asked if there was a plan with Hill Country, who is doing the mobile crisis, to expand the geographic area outside the City of Redding. Donnell stated that was possible and asked what area Eric was interested in. Eric said that Shasta Lake and Anderson would be helpful as those are areas where

the populous is. Donnell indicated that the team is not as busy as they had thought and they won't expand the hours unless they become busier during the current operating hours and expanding the geographic area might help that. Donnell said he would discuss the possibility of expanding the area with Hill Country. Tracie Neal asked what the hours of the Hill Country location downtown were. Donnell indicated it was 3:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. Donnell stated that although the MHSA Innovation money will no longer be used after the fifth year, he has a plan to continue funding the project. Donnell also stated that they are having challenges getting clinicians for the mobile crisis unit. He stated that without additional staffing, they wouldn't be able to expand the hours regardless of the need. He said that the hours outside normal business hours are harder to fill. He said that it can be worked out, it just takes time. William Bateman asked why there are only 15 slots in the Behavioral Health Court and if there was a possibility of expanding that to more slots. Donnell stated that the 15 slots were related to the standard for small caseloads for intensive case management. He said that if they increased an additional case manager, they would be able to add 15 more slots. Tracie stated that her Probation Officer would be able to manage the added slots without adding staff. Donnell stated that adding an additional case manager wouldn't cost the full amount because they would claim Federal Financial Participation for part of the cost. He said that instead of costing \$75,000, it would likely cost around \$40,000 to the CCP. Tracie asked if the courts could handle the additional number of participants without increasing staff. Shawn Watts said that Melissa had indicated that she didn't want to add additional specialty courts but did not indicate opposition to more participants in the current specialty courts. Ben Hannah stated that the judge assigned to the court has indicated an interest in increasing the number of participants. Tracie asked if the District Attorney's Office would be able to handle the increased workload of 15 additional participants. Stephanie Bridgett said that, when they are fully staffed, it wouldn't be a problem. Tracie Neal said she'd add the potential increase to the Behavioral Health Court to a future agenda. Ben Hannah asked if it would require a second Probation Officer. Tracie answered in the negative. She stated they would still only have one Probation Officer. She further stated that it would just mean shifting those offenders from one caseload to another. Tracie said that Melissa had indicated some concerns about adding misdemeanants because that would need to be heard by a misdemeanor judge.

Stephanie Bridgett left the meeting at 3:36 pm.

Tracie asked about progress related to number three which is expand dual diagnosis providers and treatment options. Donnell stated that they are trying to build dual diagnosis capacity. He said that it's more of a mentality and philosophy but not something that would require additional people. He said that it could require additional training and indicated that he would ask Dean True. Ben Hannah said that in respect to their two collaborative courts, one that is focused on drugs and the other is focused on behavioral health, HHSA has one person overseeing both which supports the dual diagnosis increased capacity. Tracie Neal stated that the change happened after the SIM. Chelsey Chappelle stated that the assigned person understands the Probation system and is able to give guidance to Probation about appropriate referrals to services. Tracie Neal stated that at the end of the report there are some links, lists of individuals who attended, and additional documents with information about what other counties and states are doing. Donnell asked if it would be useful to do an intercept map concept with the misdemeanor system as they are discussing potential changes. Donnell suggested that mapping out the issues might help them with the solution. Tracie asked if the new analyst would be able to walk the group through a similar process to determine the gaps in the system on the misdemeanor side. Donnell answered in the affirmative and stated that one of the gaps identified was related to data and the new analyst position will address that gap.

CCP Plan

Tracie stated that she added the comments from the last meeting through page 13. She stated that they did send those changes in the red-line version prior to the meeting. Donnell asked what the difference between the blue and red changes were. Tracie said that the blue changes were just technical changes. Tracie suggested that they review to accept some of the changes to simplify the document for future changes. Tracie said that the fourth paragraph in the Executive Summary includes the rewording of the overarching language. She stated that she added a crime prevention paragraph on page 3. Ben Hannah stated that he and Stephanie drafted language to replace the overarching language. He provided a handout to the group with the language. Tracie said that Carol Ulloa had also done some research on what other counties are doing but is out sick and not available to present it at this meeting. Ben proposed to change the overarching language to be "The goal of the Shasta County Community Corrections Partnership Public Safety Realignment Plan is to ensure public safety by holding offenders accountable and providing opportunities that support victims and community members while also supporting offender rehabilitation and integration into the community. This public safety goal is realized through effective supervision, programs, and approaches designed to prevent recidivism. To achieve our goal, the CCP Public Safety Realignment Plan utilizes four strategies. These strategies are promotion of public safety through crime prevention and reduction, holding offenders accountable through custody and custody alternatives, supervision and rehabilitation of offenders, and the use of assessments, programs, and services to promote rehabilitation." Tracie Neal said that it still includes the strategies. Roger said that he likes the idea of supporting victims too. Tracie stated that they do fund a Victim Advocate in the District Attorney's Office. Tracie asked about changing the term integration to re-entry. Ben asked if re-entry encompassed integration and rehabilitation. Tracie clarified that, for Probation, re-entry could be someone returning from the jail or prison as well as those who are sentenced in court and are not coming from custody and Probation assists with the re-entry process. Chelsey clarified that the language would change to "supporting offender rehabilitation and re-entry into the community." Ben Hannah stated that he doesn't feel strongly about the existing language including integration. Roger Moore said he supports the change. Donnell Ewert stated that the offender piece is separated from the victim piece and suggested that they move "while also supporting offender rehabilitation and integration into the community" to follow "holding offenders accountable." He said that it would now read "by holding offenders accountable while also supporting offender rehabilitation and re-entry into the community, and providing opportunities that support victims and community members." William Bateman said he thought that was a good suggestion. Donnell asked that they can insert "evidence based" prior to custody and custody alternatives. Tracie Neal said she supported the change and Roger Moore agreed. Tracie said she would make the changes. Tracie asked what everyone thought about the Crime Prevention section. Roger Moore said that crime prevention is an important component and asked who drafted the language. Tracie said that she had included the wording and wanted to make sure she included the adult and youth, restorative justice, evidence based, the use of the innovation dollars, and the misdemeanor program for 18-25 year olds. Tracie asked if there was interest in approving the changes as they are currently. Donnell said that the only problem with that is they could make other changes later in the document that could change the executive summary. He stated that they should consider that section reviewed for now but leave the changes in red as they are now.

Roger Moore left the meeting at 3:55 pm.

Quorum lost. Meeting ended 3:55 pm.

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 July 11, 2019**

**CCPEC Agenda Item 3
 July 17, 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	Payment Monthly	History & Target Info
	100.00%	8,044,009.78	8,277,055.00	6,825,608.14	84.85%	1,218,401.64	15.15%	09/25/18	640,441.25
Sheriff (235)	5.16%	415,070.90	419,681.00	352,201.38	84.85%	62,869.52	15.15%	10/26/18	625,644.89
Jail (260)	30.77%	2,475,141.81	2,501,772.00	2,100,239.62	84.85%	374,902.18	15.15%	11/27/18	842,296.03
Work Release (246)	5.10%	410,244.50	414,283.00	348,106.02	84.85%	62,138.48	15.15%	12/26/18	612,437.47
Subtotal/Sheriff	41.03%	3,300,457.21	3,335,736.00	2,800,547.02	84.85%	499,910.19	15.15%	01/28/19	632,251.23
								02/28/19	1,001,261.43
General Asst (542)	0.52%	41,828.85	42,045.00	35,493.16	84.85%	6,335.69	15.15%	03/26/19	481,781.90
Mental Health (410)	1.74%	139,965.77	141,329.00	118,765.58	84.85%	21,200.19	15.15%	04/25/19	537,233.75
Social Svcs (501)	0.38%	30,567.24	30,812.00	25,937.31	84.85%	4,629.93	15.15%	05/28/19	821,781.64
Subtotal/HHSA	2.64%	212,361.86	214,186.00	180,196.05	84.85%	32,165.80	15.15%	06/25/19	630,478.55
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
Probation (263)	46.54%	3,743,682.15	4,128,568.00	3,176,638.03	84.85%	567,044.12	15.15%		\$6,825,608.14
								Target To Date (10 Months)	Target Monthly
District Attorney (227)	2.62%	210,753.06	236,271.00	178,830.93	84.85%	31,922.12	15.15%	6,703,341.48	670,341.15
Victim Witness (256)	2.32%	186,621.03	188,629.00	158,354.11	84.85%	28,266.92	15.15%		
Public Defender (207)	1.85%	148,814.18	173,665.00	126,273.75	84.85%	22,540.43	15.15%		
Probation (Reserves)	3.00%	241,320.29	Included w/Prob	204,768.24	84.85%	36,552.05	15.15%	% Target To Date (10 Months)	101.82%
Grand Total	100.00%	8,044,009.78	8,277,055.00	6,825,608.14	84.85%	1,218,401.64	15.15%		

DA/DPD: 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	133,589.72	84.90%	23,764.28	15.10%	09/25/18	25,069.23
Public Defender (207)	50.00%	157,354.00	161,513.00	133,589.72	84.90%	23,764.28	15.10%	10/26/18	24,490.04
Grand Total	100.00%	314,708.00	323,026.00	267,179.44	84.90%	47,528.56	15.10%	11/27/18	32,970.57
								12/26/18	23,973.06
								01/28/19	24,748.64
								02/28/19	39,193.06
								03/26/19	18,858.72
								04/25/19	21,029.31
								05/28/19	32,167.56
								06/25/19	24,679.25
								Pending	0.00
								Pending	0.00
									\$267,179.44

[State figures subject to change.]

[CSAC is California State Association of Counties]

Target Monthly	Target To Date (10 Months)	% Target To Date (10 Months)
26,225.67	262,256.67	101.88%

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

BY JENNIFER ABERNATHY AND KIM MCKINNEY

BHC PURPOSE

-
- To treat those suffering from a severe and persistent mental illness (linked to criminal activity).
 - To identify and treat any co-occurring substance abuse disorders.
 - To educate offenders about their mental illness in an effort to create insight into their symptomology.
 - To identify and teach positive/pro-social coping tools to replace the negative/anti-social techniques they previously used.
 - To provide oversight and accountability regarding compliance with not only terms of probation but also compliance with doctor's medication/treatment recommendations.

BHC PHASES

- Phase 1 (6 months)
 - Required 90 days sobriety
 - Establish stable funding source
 - Establish stable living environment
- Phase 2 (5 months)
 - Additional 90 days sobriety
 - Actively use coping tools to manage mental health symptoms
 - Communicating symptoms with treatment team

BHC PHASES CONT.

- Phase 3 (4 months)
 - Integrate into the community by volunteering, working, or continuing education.
 - Complete Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) and share with a trusted person
- Phase 4 (3 months)
 - Maintain sobriety/medication compliance
 - Individual relapse prevention/mental health plan implementation
- Graduation
- Aftercare (3 months)

STATISTICS

Current Participants:	14	Terminated:	33
Rejected:	82	To CDGR:	9
Declined:	33	AOP	2
Graduated:	12	Reduced Per 1170.18 PC	2
		Deceased:	1
		Conserved:	1

GUEST SPEAKER

Colby Brousseau

QUESTIONS?

Mental Illness is a life long battle. If we can educate people on their mental illness, teach them to identify their symptoms, know the importance of medication compliance and who to turn to for support, the quality of not only their life is improved but also the community as a whole.



California Association
of County Executives

Providing Executive Leadership in
California's Counties

Detailed Description of Growth Allocation

For the growth formula to function as an incentive system, as it is designed to be, the incentives must be clear enough that counties know which outcomes are rewarded.

The formula is broken down into three categories in which there are sub-categories. The three are:

1. 2nd Striker Reduction= \$30,434 per reduction
2. Probation= 80%
3. Incarceration= 20%

In each of these categories, the formula rewards both ongoing success and year-over-year success.

2nd Striker Reduction

The first step in calculating growth allocations is to determine which counties sent fewer felons to prison with second-strike designations than in the previous year. Counties get a direct allocation of \$30,434 for each one fewer second striker than the previous year. This allocation is taken off the top, so it is not part of the portions allocated based on incarceration or probation. There is a cap of 10% of the overall growth funding for 2nd striker reduction allocations.

Probation – 80%

Felony Probation Success – 60%: Sixty percent of growth funds are allocated by taking a county's annual felony probation population and subtracting the number of those revoked to prison or jail. The number of each county's non-revoked probationers is then calculated as a share of the number statewide and the county receives that share of these funds.

Felony Probation Improvement – 20%: Twenty percent of growth funds are allocated to counties that improve their felony probation failure rate from one year to the next. A county's failure rate is determined by dividing its annual felony probation population by the number of probationers revoked to prison or jail. If that rate decreases from one year to the next, then the difference is multiplied by the county's total felony probation population. This gives the number that would have been revoked under the previous year's higher revocation rate. That number is then calculated as a share of the total number among all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.

Incarceration – 20%

Incarceration Reduction – 10%: Ten percent of the growth funds are allocated to counties that send fewer felons to prison on new convictions from one year to the next. The difference is then calculated as a share of the total difference among all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.

Low Incarceration Rate – 10%: Ten percent of the growth funds are allocated to counties that have a lower rate of incarceration per capita than the statewide rate. The rate is calculated by taking a county's number of felon admissions for new convictions and dividing it by the county's overall population. That rate is then compared to the statewide rate to determine how many more people would be imprisoned if the county's rate were not lower than the statewide rate. That number is then calculated as a share of the total number for all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.

2014-2019
Community Corrections Base and Growth Allocations

County	2014-15 Base	2014-15 Growth	2015-16 Base	2015-16 Growth	2016-17 Base	2016-17 Growth	2017-18 Base	2017-18 Growth	2018-19 Base	2018-19 Growth
Alameda	\$ 31,497,960	\$ 4,100,990	\$ 40,861,385	\$ 1,776,165	\$ 42,856,842	\$ 2,422,666	\$ 45,787,995	\$ 5,513,055	\$ 48,375,402	\$ 2,449,938
Alpine	\$ 167,152	\$ 13,366	\$ 224,809	\$ 3,481	\$ 235,787	\$ 4,595	\$ 251,913	\$ 5,369	\$ 266,149	\$ 14,823
Amador	\$ 1,368,104	\$ 516,243	\$ 1,378,795	\$ 382,541	\$ 1,446,128	\$ 75,669	\$ 1,545,035	\$ 34,647	\$ 1,632,342	\$ 154,198
Butte	\$ 6,466,722	\$ 1,697,507	\$ 6,931,223	\$ 219,961	\$ 7,269,708	\$ 552,340	\$ 7,766,913	\$ 259,439	\$ 8,205,809	\$ 310,988
Calaveras	\$ 992,402	\$ 255,449	\$ 1,114,713	\$ 90,663	\$ 1,169,150	\$ 54,214	\$ 1,249,113	\$ 788,456	\$ 1,319,699	\$ 40,347
Colusa	\$ 589,667	\$ 243,850	\$ 693,231	\$ 20,003	\$ 727,085	\$ 49,694	\$ 776,813	\$ 61,480	\$ 820,710	\$ 19,256
Contra Costa	\$ 20,669,679	\$ 8,765,532	\$ 20,831,204	\$ 727,382	\$ 21,848,491	\$ 1,195,045	\$ 23,342,798	\$ 2,375,791	\$ 24,661,862	\$ 1,404,793
Del Norte	\$ 721,629	\$ 436,564	\$ 983,957	\$ 47,756	\$ 1,032,008	\$ 61,952	\$ 1,102,591	\$ 28,279	\$ 1,164,897	\$ 25,244
El Dorado	\$ 3,586,615	\$ 1,818,367	\$ 3,614,643	\$ 234,813	\$ 3,791,163	\$ 222,252	\$ 4,050,456	\$ 172,912	\$ 4,279,341	\$ 311,354
Fresno	\$ 24,164,305	\$ 2,558,069	\$ 32,711,894	\$ 941,281	\$ 34,309,372	\$ 2,975,703	\$ 36,655,930	\$ 1,920,436	\$ 38,727,298	\$ 1,129,652
Glenn	\$ 846,022	\$ 134,849	\$ 1,153,582	\$ 321,454	\$ 1,209,917	\$ 100,668	\$ 1,292,668	\$ 176,369	\$ 1,365,715	\$ 42,652
Humboldt	\$ 3,695,189	\$ 806,028	\$ 4,330,130	\$ 356,079	\$ 4,541,591	\$ 140,475	\$ 4,852,209	\$ 300,685	\$ 5,126,400	\$ 127,882
Imperial	\$ 3,501,228	\$ 409,231	\$ 4,777,351	\$ 218,106	\$ 5,010,652	\$ 565,417	\$ 5,353,350	\$ 390,492	\$ 5,655,860	\$ 525,587
Inyo	\$ 541,209	\$ 61,046	\$ 691,756	\$ 46,526	\$ 725,537	\$ 56,564	\$ 775,180	\$ 248,762	\$ 818,963	\$ 41,294
Kern	\$ 31,628,367	\$ 4,872,538	\$ 36,104,558	\$ 3,753,017	\$ 37,867,716	\$ 1,399,164	\$ 40,457,643	\$ 3,346,246	\$ 42,743,840	\$ 1,649,862
Kings	\$ 6,894,852	\$ 2,618,439	\$ 6,948,733	\$ 652,823	\$ 7,288,072	\$ 843,929	\$ 7,786,533	\$ 278,805	\$ 8,226,538	\$ 741,346
Lake	\$ 1,934,887	\$ 192,832	\$ 2,497,419	\$ 105,656	\$ 2,619,380	\$ 112,486	\$ 2,798,530	\$ 569,592	\$ 2,956,670	\$ 70,520
Lassen	\$ 1,080,925	\$ 185,516	\$ 1,358,884	\$ 152,545	\$ 1,425,245	\$ 54,397	\$ 1,522,723	\$ 220,498	\$ 1,608,770	\$ 308,665
Los Angeles	\$ 290,538,549	\$ 23,778,008	\$ 344,481,162	\$ 17,755,186	\$ 361,303,819	\$ 22,298,545	\$ 386,014,858	\$ 12,317,969	\$ 407,827,941	\$ 11,933,378
Madera	\$ 4,087,031	\$ 640,018	\$ 5,776,210	\$ 318,582	\$ 5,848,523	\$ 639,914	\$ 6,248,528	\$ 602,411	\$ 6,601,622	\$ 389,856
Marin	\$ 4,900,330	\$ 2,569,053	\$ 4,938,624	\$ 182,798	\$ 5,179,800	\$ 408,743	\$ 5,534,068	\$ 260,189	\$ 5,846,790	\$ 509,132
Mariposa	\$ 472,956	\$ 92,075	\$ 566,924	\$ 169,734	\$ 594,610	\$ 16,152	\$ 635,278	\$ 51,140	\$ 671,176	\$ 132,940
Mendocino	\$ 2,205,821	\$ 711,297	\$ 2,322,880	\$ 156,857	\$ 2,436,317	\$ 79,842	\$ 2,602,947	\$ 886,932	\$ 2,750,035	\$ 155,153
Merced	\$ 5,692,045	\$ 1,444,201	\$ 7,763,704	\$ 539,041	\$ 8,142,842	\$ 714,281	\$ 8,699,764	\$ 336,045	\$ 9,191,374	\$ 324,326
Modoc	\$ 235,208	\$ 45,018	\$ 321,108	\$ 88,070	\$ 336,789	\$ 15,502	\$ 359,823	\$ 26,290	\$ 380,156	\$ 40,122
Mono	\$ 428,294	\$ 70,606	\$ 584,103	\$ 44,113	\$ 612,628	\$ 64,198	\$ 654,528	\$ 37,940	\$ 691,514	\$ 32,308
Monterey	\$ 8,633,838	\$ 844,532	\$ 11,159,775	\$ 647,463	\$ 11,704,760	\$ 756,797	\$ 12,505,297	\$ 385,741	\$ 13,211,951	\$ 561,856
Napa	\$ 2,673,402	\$ 551,811	\$ 3,240,370	\$ 676,311	\$ 3,398,613	\$ 283,400	\$ 3,631,058	\$ 185,871	\$ 3,836,243	\$ 525,807
Nevada	\$ 1,918,350	\$ 783,916	\$ 1,933,341	\$ 80,310	\$ 2,027,755	\$ 194,020	\$ 2,166,441	\$ 204,494	\$ 2,288,864	\$ 310,218
Orange	\$ 63,045,168	\$ 17,399,444	\$ 70,813,993	\$ 2,931,181	\$ 74,272,178	\$ 6,055,331	\$ 79,351,954	\$ 4,783,418	\$ 83,836,006	\$ 6,117,795
Placer	\$ 6,659,794	\$ 1,930,434	\$ 7,176,968	\$ 259,768	\$ 7,527,454	\$ 636,454	\$ 8,042,287	\$ 588,898	\$ 8,496,744	\$ 311,421
Plumas	\$ 551,023	\$ 197,629	\$ 609,538	\$ 59,307	\$ 639,305	\$ 25,139	\$ 683,029	\$ 30,491	\$ 721,626	\$ 48,397
Riverside	\$ 47,744,372	\$ 5,381,263	\$ 65,141,764	\$ 2,142,476	\$ 68,322,947	\$ 6,709,911	\$ 72,995,831	\$ 2,572,932	\$ 77,120,709	\$ 2,444,622
Sacramento	\$ 30,485,341	\$ 3,679,007	\$ 41,572,174	\$ 1,337,531	\$ 43,602,342	\$ 2,532,450	\$ 46,584,483	\$ 8,597,884	\$ 49,216,898	\$ 5,398,378
San Benito	\$ 1,203,382	\$ 428,214	\$ 1,593,050	\$ 203,766	\$ 1,670,846	\$ 143,765	\$ 1,785,122	\$ 163,847	\$ 1,885,997	\$ 154,208
San Bernardino	\$ 68,145,357	\$ 12,157,309	\$ 83,729,133	\$ 4,712,958	\$ 87,818,026	\$ 5,398,263	\$ 93,824,259	\$ 2,276,500	\$ 99,126,118	\$ 2,082,116
San Diego	\$ 63,164,783	\$ 16,578,200	\$ 68,458,956	\$ 1,518,743	\$ 71,802,133	\$ 5,740,690	\$ 76,712,973	\$ 2,411,562	\$ 81,047,901	\$ 2,297,882
San Francisco	\$ 18,337,440	\$ 6,285,751	\$ 20,359,877	\$ 965,739	\$ 21,354,147	\$ 1,240,372	\$ 22,814,644	\$ 1,374,521	\$ 24,103,864	\$ 3,163,918
San Joaquin	\$ 16,066,726	\$ 1,771,257	\$ 21,513,379	\$ 1,142,909	\$ 22,563,980	\$ 989,100	\$ 24,107,222	\$ 2,032,188	\$ 25,469,483	\$ 1,980,879
San Luis Obispo	\$ 5,644,308	\$ 545,788	\$ 7,164,312	\$ 284,364	\$ 7,514,180	\$ 691,713	\$ 8,028,105	\$ 288,366	\$ 8,481,761	\$ 307,646
San Mateo	\$ 14,450,429	\$ 5,863,388	\$ 14,563,353	\$ 885,694	\$ 15,274,551	\$ 956,884	\$ 16,319,240	\$ 987,971	\$ 17,241,414	\$ 1,882,026
Santa Barbara	\$ 8,657,369	\$ 1,118,182	\$ 11,078,836	\$ 551,843	\$ 11,619,868	\$ 993,525	\$ 12,414,598	\$ 760,393	\$ 13,116,127	\$ 731,681
Santa Clara	\$ 36,404,725	\$ 8,409,131	\$ 41,313,799	\$ 1,543,990	\$ 43,331,349	\$ 3,580,025	\$ 46,294,956	\$ 3,471,148	\$ 48,911,010	\$ 1,973,615
Santa Cruz	\$ 5,637,055	\$ 748,732	\$ 6,832,189	\$ 612,916	\$ 7,165,838	\$ 764,181	\$ 7,655,938	\$ 643,431	\$ 8,088,563	\$ 895,029
Shasta	\$ 6,741,871	\$ 2,487,750	\$ 6,794,556	\$ 342,732	\$ 7,126,367	\$ 256,950	\$ 7,613,768	\$ 1,093,649	\$ 8,044,010	\$ 239,096
Sierra	\$ 178,831	\$ 91,603	\$ 231,033	\$ 5,697	\$ 242,315	\$ 16,329	\$ 258,888	\$ 35,271	\$ 273,517	\$ 3,992
Siskiyou	\$ 1,110,942	\$ 356,271	\$ 1,296,058	\$ 52,299	\$ 1,359,351	\$ 86,398	\$ 1,452,322	\$ 427,770	\$ 1,534,390	\$ 71,518

2014-2019
Community Corrections Base and Growth Allocations

County	2014-15 Base	2014-15 Growth	2015-16 Base	2015-16 Growth	2016-17 Base	2016-17 Growth	2017-18 Base	2017-18 Growth	2018-19 Base	2018-19 Growth
Solano	\$ 9,077,651	\$ 3,143,755	\$ 10,466,801	\$ 402,396	\$ 10,977,944	\$ 386,517	\$ 11,728,771	\$ 297,427	\$ 12,391,545	\$ 607,367
Sonoma	\$ 9,657,516	\$ 4,530,253	\$ 9,732,986	\$ 371,092	\$ 10,208,294	\$ 604,266	\$ 10,906,481	\$ 496,743	\$ 11,522,789	\$ 4,090,972
Stanislaus	\$ 13,899,952	\$ 1,440,268	\$ 17,764,873	\$ 1,180,382	\$ 18,632,416	\$ 1,530,289	\$ 19,906,763	\$ 1,126,729	\$ 21,031,663	\$ 634,015
Sutter	\$ 2,692,639	\$ 1,024,819	\$ 2,713,681	\$ 287,448	\$ 2,846,203	\$ 161,826	\$ 3,040,867	\$ 225,183	\$ 3,212,701	\$ 905,998
Tehama	\$ 2,824,325	\$ 3,101,850	\$ 2,846,396	\$ 46,705	\$ 2,985,399	\$ 266,558	\$ 3,189,582	\$ 1,219,295	\$ 3,369,821	\$ 436,034
Trinity	\$ 427,173	\$ 220,005	\$ 580,154	\$ 26,124	\$ 608,486	\$ 27,350	\$ 650,103	\$ 62,243	\$ 686,839	\$ 14,969
Tulare	\$ 12,723,594	\$ 2,227,867	\$ 15,875,860	\$ 587,520	\$ 16,651,153	\$ 1,502,507	\$ 17,789,994	\$ 1,030,339	\$ 18,795,278	\$ 1,268,575
Tuolumne	\$ 1,389,149	\$ 183,692	\$ 1,776,122	\$ 133,987	\$ 1,862,858	\$ 145,887	\$ 1,990,266	\$ 123,527	\$ 2,102,733	\$ 836,741
Ventura	\$ 16,115,645	\$ 6,183,310	\$ 16,300,317	\$ 439,395	\$ 17,096,339	\$ 931,118	\$ 18,265,628	\$ 468,066	\$ 19,297,789	\$ 3,277,270
Yolo	\$ 6,506,453	\$ 3,279,053	\$ 6,689,128	\$ 221,316	\$ 7,015,790	\$ 644,623	\$ 7,495,628	\$ 347,977	\$ 7,919,194	\$ 164,140
Yuba	\$ 2,424,248	\$ 1,447,764	\$ 2,443,192	\$ 126,925	\$ 2,562,505	\$ 70,526	\$ 2,737,765	\$ 206,351	\$ 2,892,472	\$ 70,853
California	\$ 934,100,000	\$ 173,428,945	\$ 1,107,528,945	\$ 54,085,919	\$ 1,161,614,864	\$ 79,447,570	\$ 1,241,062,434	\$ 70,130,455	\$ 1,311,192,889	\$ 66,694,651

* The 2014-15 growth numbers include an additional \$64.8 million per Government Code section 30027.9, subdivision (a), paragraph (3). Although the Governor's May Revision realignment estimates displays \$998.9 million for base and \$108.6 million for growth, this chart reflects the restoration in the growth column as it was distributed using the growth formula. While the display is different, the total statewide and individual county allocations are the same.

SHASTA COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
PLAN



Executive Committee of the
Community Corrections Partnership

Tracie Neal, ~~Interim~~ Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Tom Bosenko, Sheriff-Coroner

~~Stephanie Bridgett, Stephen S. Carlton~~, District Attorney

~~William Bateman, Jeffrey E. Gorder~~, Public Defender

Donnell Ewert, Director of Health & Human Services Agency

Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California - County of Shasta

~~Roger Moore, Robert F. Paoletti~~, Chief of Police, City of Redding

Revised ~~March 5, 2014~~

Page 1 of 27
Public Safety Realignment Plan Revised ~~September 19, 2011~~ ~~March 5, 2014~~

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan ensures public safety through effective accountability through supervision designed to prevent recidivism. To achieve this goal, the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan utilizes three strategies focused on: Supervision; Assessments; Programs; Custody and Custody Alternatives. The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan 2011 focused on three distinct strategies: Supervision; Custody and Custody Alternatives; and Assessments, Programs, and Services. This Public Safety Realignment Plan continues with the same three strategies and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention. The current Plan supports the need to continue with a balanced approach, validated by research and experience.

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

Custody and Custody Alternatives will continue to be addressed in the Plan with the goal to expand custody capacity. Opening the third floor of the jail was accomplished in July of 2012, and additional funds were provided for jail operations in fiscal year 2017/18, due to concerns of having to close a level of the jail due to budget shortfalls. Beginning in fiscal year 2012/13 funds

Page 2 of 27
Public Safety Realignment Plan Revised ~~September 19, 2011~~ ~~March 5, 2014~~

have been utilized to fund out of county jail beds allowing for an increased custody capacity. In the Fall of 2018, the jail added an additional 103 beds increasing their capacity to 777. The Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/Global Positioning Surveillance (GPS) and Work Release Programs were expanded in 2012/2013. A Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) Program was added in March of 2013 for greater accountability prior to sentencing. The Step-Up Program and the Phase Program were added in 2013 as a custody alternative for those offenders eligible for a community based sentence. Shasta's Most Wanted was added in 2013 to address the increasing court failure to appear issue.

Assessment, Programs and Services will continue its focus on the Community Corrections Center that provides assessment, treatment and rehabilitative services and day reporting functions. The Assessment-Corrections-Community Corrections Center provides a safe and secure environment where a thorough assessment of offender needs, enhanced supervision and some identified services are provided for offenders. Co-locating the offenders. The Day Reporting Center located next door to with the Assessment-Community Corrections Center activities allows the offender population to access a variety of resources at one location. Contracting with service providers in the community has continued and in 2014 the emphasis will be on program fidelity. Two collaborative courts, the Behavioral Health Court and the Re-Entry Court, were implemented in January 2014, allowing specialized treatment and intensive supervision of identified offenders. The Re-Entry Court ended in 2017.

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

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

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

Executive Committee

Community Corrections Partnership

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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 ~~support re-entry through assessment for to be assessed for~~ risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, ~~referrals for treatment and services~~, to attend ~~on-site~~ treatment/rehabilitation programs and to be monitored while on supervision. ~~(See Day Reporting Center below).~~
- This co-located center is a cornerstone of the Public Safety Realignment Plan where ~~reentry~~ services such as assessments, community services, intensive programming, and supervision ~~can~~ occur in a coordinated fashion. The CCC includes, at a minimum, assessments of criminogenic and other needs, and provides cognitive-behavioral therapy (individual and group), ~~eligibility and employment~~ services, housing assistance, and referrals to other community resources or service providers. The CCC combines supervision with evidence-based programming and treatment to facilitate successful reentry into the community after incarceration and reduce offender recidivism. The CCC was developed with a combination of county workers, contracted service providers, and co-located community staff. In addition to Probation Employees, a Mental Health Clinician, a Substance Abuse Counselor, an Eligibility Worker, a Job Developer, an Employment and Training Worker, and a Housing 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 located on a prioritized basis when possible within the CCC are available several times a week during new offender orientation or at the monthly Successful Transition on Probation and Parole (STOPP) event.

- Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) means the committee established by Senate Bill (SB) 678 and revised in AB 117, also referred to as the CCP-Advisory Committee. The CCP Advisory Committee consists of the CCP Executive Committee and community members, and meets periodically to receive reports and input on the implementation of AB 109. These legislative actions were codified in the California Penal Code Section 1230.1. The CCP membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230(b)(2)(A-M) and the CCP Executive Committee membership is outlined in Penal Code Section 1230.1 (b).
- Community Supervision means both post release community supervision (defined below) and mandatory supervision (defined below).
- Criminogenic Needs means the risk factors and attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs.
- Day Reporting Center (DRC) means a location within next door to the CCC where select offenders report while under supervision to receive intensive services that target identified criminogenic needs and aid in the offender's success. The DRC may include employment and educational services, treatment programs and other services.
- Evidence-based practice (EBP) means treatment interventions for which there is empirical evidence of statistically significant effectiveness for specific problems.
- Fiscal Year (FY) means fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.
- Mandatory Supervision (MS) means those offenders who are no longer eligible to be sentenced to state prison and are sentenced to serve time in local custody per 1170(h)(5)(B) PC and are given a term of supervision. These offenders will be supervised by the Probation Department for the period of time ordered by the court subsequent to their term in custody.
- Offender Needs Guide-Assessment (ONGONA) means the needs assessment portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide-Assessment (STRONGSRNA). The STRONG SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Assessments.com Noble Software Group in collaboration with the Washington Department of Corrections, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. It is used by Probation Staff to assess the needs of offenders.

- Parole means the conditional release of a person from state prison after serving a term where the most recent commitment offense was for a serious or violent crime (as defined by the Penal Code) or the offender is deemed a high-risk sex offender.
- Parolee means a person who is released from state prison on parole.
- Phase Program is a program created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody, who assess as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment and whose Offender Needs Guide reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Development of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders to seek treatment earlier.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) means a specific population of offenders identified by the Post-Release Community Supervision Act of 2011 enacted by AB 109. AB 109 provides that certain offenders released from prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a term in prison for the most recent commitment offense that is non-violent, non-serious, or a person who qualifies as a non-high risk sex offender, shall be subject to supervision by the Probation Department for a period not exceeding three years.
- Pre-Arrestment Supervised Own Recognizance (PSOR) means the supervision by Probation Department of offenders released from custody on their own recognizance by order of the court prior to arraignment.
- Realignment 2011 means the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 or AB 109. (See AB 109 above.)
- Recidivism means a relapse into criminal behavior.
- Revocation means the recall of a grant of probation or parole.
- Senate Bill 678 (SB 678) means the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009, which provides a funding stream for Probation through a performance-based system. The statute gives Probation Department broad discretion on how to best implement evidence-based practices to meet the needs of the offender community and ultimately reduce the State prison population.
- Shasta's Most Wanted is a collaborative law enforcement approach in response to the increasing court failure-to-appear rates. Offenders are identified on a weekly basis if they have failed to appear in court for sentencing after being convicted of a crime. Each week five offenders are identified and their picture, name, and description are released to media sources.

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- A split sentence means a sentence that includes time in a local jail and a period of mandatory supervision by Probation Department.
- **Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA)** means the static risk portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Assessment (SRNA), Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Noble Software Group, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. The STRONG probation assessment 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 are high to moderate risk to re-offend criteria, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. These offenders are then given the opportunity to participate in the STEP-UP Program by enrolling at Shasta College in one-year certification programs involving heavy equipment operation, automotive repair technology, welding, firefighting, business, and office administration with the emphasis on reducing the recidivism rate in Shasta County through the educational process.
- Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) means the supervision by Probation Department of offenders released from custody on their own recognizance by order of the court prior to sentencing.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

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

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

Key Elements of AB 109

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

The new growth formula is weighted on the following factors:

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

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- o SB 678 year-over-year improvement (20%) - *only those counties showing improvement*
- **Incarceration rates- 20% (+)**
 - o County's reduction year-over-year in second strike admissions (fixed dollar amount per number reduced)
 - o County's reduction year-over-year in overall new prison admissions (10%)
 - o County's success measured by per-capita rate of prison admissions (10%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding- Direct Allocation

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

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

There has been a statewide effort to expand the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing and probation to reduce the State prison population. The California Community Correction Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678) (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 3, 2012. Very little has changed in regard to the basic strategies of the original Plan. As such the current Plan will represent an ongoing Plan, no longer requiring the Board's approval unless the CCP recommends significant changes.~~

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

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guiding principles include:

- Enhancing community safety by 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.

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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 Recognition (SOR):** This program was added in 2013 and is designed to provide additional accountability and supervision to offenders prior to sentencing. The SOR Program provides supervision authority to the Probation Department when ordered by the court.
- E. **Phase Program:** The program started in May 2013 and was created in an effort to maximize bed space at the jail. The Phase Program was created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody who are assessed as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment utilized by the Probation Department and whose Offender Needs Guide reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Implementation of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders to seek treatment earlier.
- F. **STEP-UP Program:** The program started in May 2013. Three of the major factors associated with criminal conduct are: lack of employment, financial stability and inadequate education. In order to attain financial stability and employment, offenders must obtain adequate education. In order to assist offenders with obtaining adequate education, the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with Shasta College, developed and implemented the Shasta Technical Education Program – Unified Partnership (STEP-UP) Program. –This program involves choosing offenders in custody at

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

III. Assessments, Programs and Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Alcohol & Drug Treatment – Including but not limited to:
 - a. Residential
 - b. Outpatient
 - c. Medication Assisted Treatment (does not include methadone)
 - d. Sober Living
 - e. Addicted Offender Program
2. Domestic Violence Treatment
3. Housing
 - a. Transitional
 - b. Supportive
4. Anger Management/Aggression Therapy
5. Vocational or Other Educational and GED Preparation
6. Therapeutic/Behavioral Interventions – Including but not limited to:
 - a. Trauma Focused Therapy
 - b. Family/Group/Individual Therapy
 - c. Thinking-4-A-Change
 - d. Moral Reconation Therapy
 - e. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
 - f. Parenting Services
 - g. Women's Reintegration Services
 - h. Mentoring

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

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

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

Behavioral Health Court (BHC)-

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

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

through the multiple phases of the program, attending court and treatment programs on a regular basis as determined by the offender's case/treatment plan and the REC Team.

CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

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

CONCLUSION

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

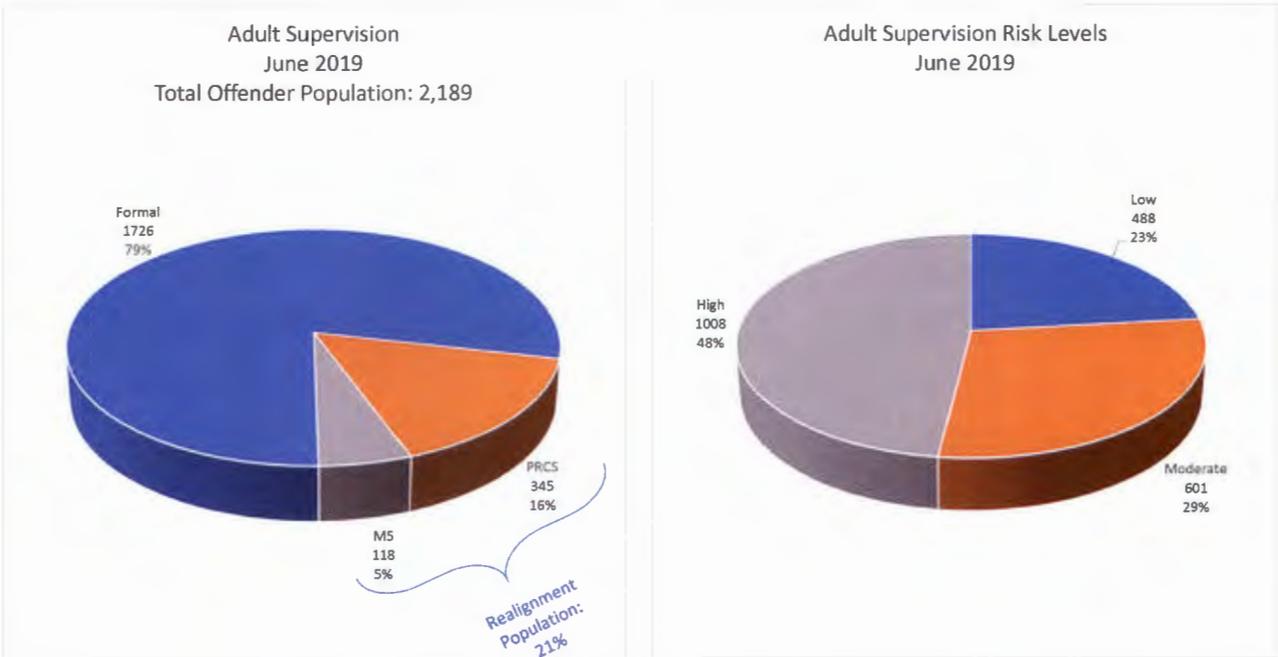
It will always be difficult to anticipate the number of individuals who will be released by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and, even more so, those who will be subject to mandatory supervision. AB 109 is a State-Mandated Program and its full impact is not expected until the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

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

Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee

Probation Data Sheet - June 2019

Probation Population



Community Corrections Center Services

