

SHASTA COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

PLAN



**Executive Committee of the
Community Corrections Partnership**

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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. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began October 1, 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Committee
Community Corrections Partnership

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- Average daily population (ADP) means average daily population of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria.
- Assembly Bill (AB) 109 means the legislation that implemented the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 that transfers the supervision, incarceration, the revocation hearing process and jurisdiction of certain offenders to counties.
- Assembly Bill (AB) 117 means the legislation that implemented revisions to the (CCP) Executive Committee that was originally established in AB 109. AB 117 requires the CCP to prepare a county implementation plan to meet the goals of the Public Safety Realignment. The seven-member CCP Executive Committee, as provided in AB 117, is comprised of the following: Chief Probation Officer (Chair), Presiding Judge (or designee), District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, a Chief of Police, and the head of either the County Department of Social Services, Mental Health, or Alcohol and Drug Services (as designated by the Board of Supervisors). Under AB 117, the CCP develops an Implementation Plan and the Executive Committee votes to approve the Plan and submits it to the Board of Supervisors. The Plan is deemed accepted unless the Board of Supervisors votes by a 4/5 vote to reject the Plan and send it back to the CCP.
- Collaborative Courts are problem solving courts that combine judicial supervision with rehabilitation services that are rigorously monitored and focused on recovery to reduce recidivism and improve offender outcomes.
- Community Corrections Center (CCC) means a location for offenders to report in order to be assessed for risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, to attend treatment/rehabilitation programs and to be monitored while on supervision. (*See Day Reporting Center below*)

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

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

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

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

offenders are assigned to the appropriate Probation caseload.

- A straight sentence means a sentence served entirely in jail with no mandatory supervision.
- Step-Up means the Shasta Technical Education Program- Unified Partnership. The Step-Up Program is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office in conjunction with Shasta College. This program involves choosing offenders in custody at the jail who fit the high to moderate risk to re-offend criteria, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. These offenders are then given the opportunity to participate in the Step-Up Program by enrolling at Shasta College in one-year certification programs involving heavy equipment operation, automotive repair and office administration with the emphasis on reducing the recidivism rate in Shasta County through the educational process.
- Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) means the supervision by Probation Department of offenders released from custody on their own recognizance by order of the court prior to sentencing.

OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

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

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

Key Elements of AB 109

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

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

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

Parole Violations and Revocations: Effective October 1, 2011, individuals violating the conditions of their parole serve up to six months in jail instead of being returned to state prison. Effective July 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.

SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

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

Community Corrections Partnership

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

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

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

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

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

County of Shasta (designated by the Presiding Judge)

- Chief of Police, City of Redding

Guiding Principles

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

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

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

Guiding principles include:

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

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

Data Collection

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

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

Community Supervision:

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

Compliance Team:

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

Court:

- All data collected pursuant to Section 13155PC

Shasta County Jail:

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

Work Release:

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

Home Electronic Confinement (HEC):

- The number of offenders participating in HEC
- The number of offenders who violate HEC
- The number of offenders successfully completing HEC

Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):

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

Community Corrections Center:

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

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

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

Collaborative Courts:

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

The Phase Program:

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

The Step-Up Program:

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

Shasta's Most Wanted:

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

SYSTEM IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

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

I. Supervision

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Increased office visits
 - b. Increased drug testing
 - c. Further assessment of individual needs
 - d. Treatment/programming options aimed at anti-social, pro-criminal activities
 - e. Drug and alcohol treatment
 - f. Job search/training
 - g. Adult Work Program (community service)
 - h. Outpatient counseling programs
 - i. Educational training/programming
 - j. Parenting classes
 - k. Cognitive behavioral therapeutic interventions
 - l. Increased field/home visits
 - m. Intensive office and field supervision
 - n. Flash incarceration (not to exceed ten days)
 - o. Long-term treatment/counseling
 - p. Sober living arrangement
 - q. Residential treatment
 - r. Drug Court
 - s. House arrest
 - t. Work Release Program
 - u. Home Electronic Confinement
 - v. Revocation/custody (not to exceed 180 days)
3. Incentives are used by Probation Staff and/or the Compliance Team for offenders on community supervision. These incentives can be as simple as earning a "fast pass," which allows the offender to be the first person drug tested or to check in with Probation staff. Those offenders who continue to be compliant with their terms of community supervision will be released from community supervision according to established regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Custody & Custody Alternatives

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

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

- A. Jail/Contract Beds:** Opening the vacant floor of the jail provided up to 128 additional jail beds for offenders who do not qualify for early release to community supervision or alternatives to custody, or need a “flash incarceration” sanction. The number of additional beds may never meet the anticipated impact of this new inmate population. Currently the county jail has 381 inmate beds. Shasta County has existing contracts with other counties for additional jail bed space. Fire camp beds may be another option pending a contract with the State.
- B. Work Release:** The Sheriff’s Office currently has an active Work Release Program that is effective at placing eligible offenders into the community for various work functions. This program accommodates up to 500 offenders.
- C. Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/GPS:** This program is designed to provide an alternative to jail incarceration, post sentence, and to allow offenders to maintain employment and obtain services. The HEC Program adds accountability and enhances the efforts of probation supervision and the Compliance Team.
- D. Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):** This program was added in 2013 and is designed to provide additional accountability and supervision to offenders prior to sentencing. The SOR Program provides supervision authority to the Probation Department when ordered by the court.
- E. Phase Program:** The program started in May 2013 and was created in an effort to maximize bed space at the jail. The Phase Program was created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody who are assessed as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment utilized by the Probation Department and whose Offender Needs Guide reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Implementation of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders to seek treatment earlier.
- F. Step-Up Program:** The program started in May 2013. Three of the major factors associated with criminal conduct are: lack of employment, financial stability and inadequate education. In order to attain financial stability and employment, offenders must obtain adequate education. In order to assist offenders with obtaining adequate education, the Probation Department and the Sheriff’s Office, in conjunction with Shasta College, developed and implemented the Shasta Technical Education Program – Unified Partnership (STEP-UP) Program. This program involves choosing offenders in custody at

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

III. Assessments, Programs and Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

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

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

Behavioral Health Court (BHC)-The Shasta County Behavioral Health Court (BHC), one of the Shasta County Collaborative Court Programs, is part of the problem-solving court movement. It is seen as a promising approach in bringing stability, sobriety, and safety to offenders with behavioral illnesses while helping to ensure the security and well-being of the entire community. BHC is an intensive program designed to evaluate, monitor and provide offenders access to comprehensive and coordinated behavioral health services, integrated treatment for behavioral health and substance use disorders, and ancillary services. The goal of the Court is to increase public safety, while reducing recidivism, the abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs, and the burden on law enforcement and other county resources. This Court is a collaborative effort with representatives from the Shasta County Superior Court, the Shasta County Offices of the District Attorney and Public Defender, the Shasta County Probation Department, the Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency/Adult Services Mental Health (HHS/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 HHS/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