

SHASTA COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
PLAN
FY 2012-13



**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. This new plan, entitled Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13, reflects our first few months of experience, successes and lessons learned during the initial implementation phase and provides recommendations for FY 2012-13.

The CCP met regularly in FY 2011-2012 to assess and refine the targeted strategies identified in the 2011 Realignment Plan. Monthly outcome information and progress reports have been presented to the Board of Supervisors since March 2012.

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan 2011 focused on three distinct strategies including Supervision, Custody and Custody Alternatives, and Assessments, Programs, and Services. The Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13 continues with the same three strategies. Criminal justice research and experience validates the need for a balanced approach as the best plan for Shasta County.

Supervision of the offenders will continue to be provided by Probation Department staff. In addition, the Compliance Team, including 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 by opening the vacant floor of the jail and enhancing the use of both Work Release and Home Electronic Monitoring programs.

Assessment, Programs and Services will continue to focus on opening the Community Correction Center that will include both assessment and day reporting functions. The assessment center is needed to provide a safe and secure environment where a thorough assessment of offender needs, enhanced supervision and some identified services can be provided for Realignment offenders. The space at the Probation Department, where all Realignment offenders currently report, is not sufficient to handle the larger and growing

population of Realignment offenders. Locating the Day Reporting Center with the assessment activities will allow the offender population to access a variety of resources at one location.

The CCP Executive Committee continues to be committed to the strategies outlined originally in the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan 2011 and continue in FY 2012-13 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 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 and jurisdiction of certain offenders to counties.
- Assembly Bill (AB) 117 means the legislation that implemented revisions to the Community Corrections Partnership (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.
- 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 will include, at a minimum, assessments of criminogenic and other needs, and will provide cognitive-behavioral therapy (individual and group), eligibility and employment services, housing assistance, and referrals to other community resources or service providers. The CCC will combine supervision with evidence-based programming and treatment to facilitate successful reentry into the community after incarceration and reduce offender recidivism. The CCC will be 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, and an Employment and Training Worker will be assigned to the CCC for as much time as needed per week to assess and determine eligibility for the basic housing, financial, health, and other needs of this offender population. 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 quarterly 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. (See Appendix A for additional information)
- Parole means the conditional release of a person from prison.
- Parolee means a person who is released from prison on parole.

- 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 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.
- A split sentence means a sentence that includes time in a local jail and a period of mandatory supervision by Probation.
- 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. (See Appendix A for additional information.)
- A straight sentence means a sentence served entirely in jail with no mandatory supervision.

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 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).

Revocations Heard and Served Locally: Effective October 1, 2011, petitions to revoke post-release community supervision or mandatory supervision are 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.

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

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. 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.

The formula for statewide funding for Year 2 (FY 2012-13) and Year 3 (FY 2013-14) more than doubles the rate from Year 1 (10/2011-6/12) to Year 2. The Years 2 and 3 allocation formula is temporary because of the following issues:

- It is premature to establish a permanent allocation formula based on a few months of experience;
- There is a need to establish a minimum funding base;
- There is a desire to create a bridge to the final allocation methodology;
- It is disruptive and difficult to change the formula annually; and
- Performance expectations need to be developed.

It was agreed that each county would get an allocation based on the best result from three options including:

- Proportion of population of adults ages 18 to 64 years;
- Status quo Year 1 allocation (6/30/10 explained above); and
- Adjustments for average daily population.

Each county was ensured a minimum base of the estimated Year 1 allocation doubled, and Los Angeles was guaranteed a status quo share. It is estimated that Shasta County will receive \$6,253,582 for FY 2012-13.

The CCP Executive Committee plans to combine a portion of the unspent allocation from FY 2011-12 with the expected current year allocation to fund the FY 2012-13 Plan. The FY 2011-12 unspent allocation and the expected allocation for FY 2012-13 is sufficient to support the proposed budget with some remaining unallocated funding available for future CCP agreed upon services.

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 that the committee have 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. In FY 2011-12 these departments equally divided \$107,137. In FY 2012-13, it is anticipated their combined available funding will be \$121,234.

AB 109 Training and Implementation funding in the amount of \$100,000 has been approved for FY 2012-13. Up to \$5,000 has been committed to support the cost of developing a transitional housing plan for some members of this population.

Implementation Challenges

During FY 2011-12 funds allotted for some of the projects outlined in the budget for the Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2011-12 were not spent due to specific challenges faced by the departments responsible for the expenditures.

The Sheriff's Office has been unable to hire sufficient staff to completely open the vacant floor of the jail. Half the floor, approximately 64 beds, opened on July 23, 2012. Initially, hiring for new positions for the jail and for work release faced unanticipated delays. After active recruitment, many applicants failed to qualify when background checks were completed. Finally, there have been other personnel challenges including retirements and separations of current staff that had to be replaced. The Sheriff's Office continues to actively recruit for positions funded by AB 109.

The Probation Department has been unable to hire staff to fully support the Home Electronic Confinement program to meet the projected number of offender participants. Since October 1, 2011, the Department has recruited twice for the position of deputy probation officer, receiving more than 300 applications. In the first recruitment many applicants were screened out due to lack of education and experience or failure to pass the entry level exam. The first recruitment resulted in the hiring of three (3) deputy probation officers. In the second recruitment (over 200 applications) 45 individuals met the requirements and passed the entry level exam and are awaiting interviews. The lack of quality applicants has been a major issue in hiring.

The Probation Department has been unable to expend the funds to open the Community Correction Center which will house the assessment and the day reporting functions. This effort was significantly hampered by the availability of appropriate facilities in the downtown area near public transportation, the Probation Department and the courthouse, and due to community resistance regarding possible locations.

LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

For several years, 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

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 and implementation of the plan.

The 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.

The CCP Executive Committee has been meeting regularly since June 2011, 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:

- Wesley M. Forman, Shasta County Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Tom Bosenko, Shasta County Sheriff-Coroner
- Stephen S. Carlton, Shasta County District Attorney
- Jeffrey E. Gorder, Shasta County Public Defender
- Marta L. McKenzie, 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)
- Melissa Fowler-Bradley, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of California, County of Shasta (designated by the Presiding Judge)
- Robert Paoletti, Chief of Police, City of Redding

Guiding Principles

It is the intent of the plan to develop an approach to criminal offenders 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 are 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.

Our 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. In addition, the CCP Executive Committee plans to continue monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors to outline progress and challenges in achieving the Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13. Refer to APPENDIX: Data Collection on page 42.

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS

Using state developed prediction tables, Shasta County anticipated 421 Realignment offenders for supervision between 10/1/11 and 6/30/12 (see table below).

ESTIMATES FOR SHASTA COUNTY – FY 2011-12	
Category of Offender	Number of Offenders
Post-Release Community Supervision	248
Local Prison and/or Mandatory Supervision (LP/MS)*	136
Parole Violators with New Terms*	37
TOTAL	421

*Formerly sent to state prison

The following table uses the same state prediction data and adjusts the data to reflect the actual numbers received through 6/30/12. The data indicates an increase in the number of PRCs offenders received and a decrease in the LP/MS offenders.

SHASTA COUNTY REALIGNMENT OFFENDERS UNDER SUPERVISION BY PROBATION			
Category of Offender	6/30/12 State Prediction	6/30/12 Actual	6/30/13*** State Prediction
Post-Release Community Supervision	248	322	481
Local Prison and/or Mandatory Supervision	136	67*	328
Parole Violators with New Terms	37	**	131
TOTALS	421	389	940***

**Of the 67 sentenced to “local prison and/or mandatory supervision”, 39 received straight sentences and 28 received split sentences.*

***Parole violators with new terms refers to parolees who are sentenced to local prison and/or mandatory supervision based on new criminal charges filed by the District Attorney’s office. Although listed as an anticipated county impact, the actual number of individuals identified as “parole with new terms” is captured in the number that reflects offenders in “local prison and/or mandatory supervision”. Therefore that cell is left blank in the actual column.*

****The third column in the table above indicates the collective total of Realignment offenders between 10/1/11 and 6/30/13 using the state prediction charts. The total number of 940*

offenders predicted for FY 2012-13 does not take into account those that may be terminated from supervision early for compliant behavior. As predicted in the 2011 plan, the total number of Realignment offenders expected to be supervised at any one time by Probation is no more than 700. It is unclear whether this prediction will hold in FY 2012-13.

Profile of Offenders Under AB 109 Supervision on 4/30/2012

Gender: The population included both male and female offenders. More female offenders were released than anticipated.

Male 193 or 83% of the population
 Female 40 or 17% of the population

Homeless: Individuals were defined as homeless if they spent one night homeless during the previous 30 day period. The CCP Executive Committee is working to assess and address the housing needs of this population.

Rate: 36 or 15% of the population

Risk to Re-Offend: The Static Risk Assessment (SRA) completed on 248 offenders shows the following results:

SHASTA COUNTY FY 2011-12: Risk to Re-offend			
Risk to re-offend	High	Medium	Low
FY 11/12 anticipated rates	75%	16%	9%
FY 11/12 actual rates	78%	13%	9%

Criminogenic Needs: The criminogenic needs of antisocial behavior, criminal associates, antisocial personality, and criminal thinking are the most predictive of criminal behavior, and when successfully addressed have the highest impact on reducing recidivism. An Offender Needs Guide (ONG) analysis was completed on 142 individuals through April 30, 2012. The ONG shows the following results:

Criminogenic Needs	Offenders Needs' Guide	Count	Percentage
Antisocial behavior	Aggression	98 of 142	69%
Criminal associates	Friends/Associates	55 of 142	39%
Antisocial personality	Coping Skills	42 of 142	30%
Criminal thinking	Attitude/Behaviors	42 of 142	30%

The criminogenic needs of low or inadequate employment/financial stability, substance abuse, lack of family or significant relationships, and inadequate educational attainment are contributors to criminal behavior but have less intrinsic impact. The ONG shows the following results:

Criminogenic Needs	Offenders Needs' Guide	Count	Percentage
Lack of employment/financial stability	Employment	109 of 142	77%
Substance abuse	Alcohol/Drug Use	108 of 142	76%
Lack of family or significant relationships	Residential & Family	45 of 142	32%
Inadequate educational attainment	Education	40 of 142	28%

The ONG domain of Mental Health is not considered to be one of the major criminogenic indicators. However, it is considered to be a contributor to criminal behavior and is often a factor affecting criminogenic needs. Probation refers all offenders with any indication of mental illness to the Mental Health Clinician for assessment of needs and services.

Alcohol/Drug and Mental Health Assessments: Probation staff referred 154 offenders under supervision through 6/30/12 for an assessment of alcohol/drug and/or mental health needs. Assessment by a Mental Health Clinician shows the following results:

- 58 or 34% of the referred population were assessed to need mental health treatment services; and
- 63 or 41% of the referred population were assessed to need alcohol and drug treatment services.

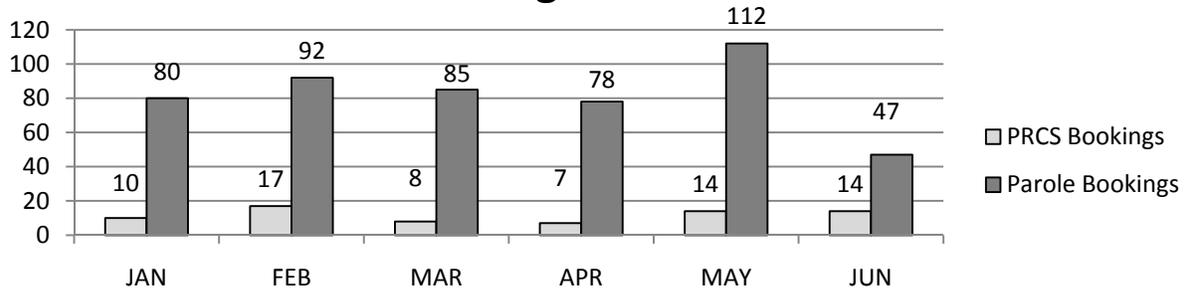
SYSTEM IMPACTS

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 is now overwhelmed. It is difficult to completely measure the impact of AB 109 as it is still early in the implementation, and many new offenders are not showing up for their court proceedings.

Currently one of the most significant concerns is offender accountability. The lack of adequate jail space to serve as a deterrent to criminal behavior is a major problem. 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, and half the floor (approximately 64 beds) was re-opened on 7/23/2012. The other half of the floor will reopen soon. The lack of jail space is significant. Additional contract jail bed space is being secured and will assist with this problem.

- 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. In addition, 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.
- The AB 109 offenders had a total of 70 bookings in the Shasta County Jail during the period 1/1/2012 through 6/30/2012. During the same time period there were 494 parole bookings. Although these bookings are not unduplicated numbers (individual persons), they do reflect a workload issue for both the law enforcement officers and the county jail.

AB 109 Jail Survey 2012 Total Bookings



- Parole violators are no longer returned to prison, but serve their time in county jail. On 5/30/2012 there were 16 parole violators serving sentences up to 6 months in county jail.
- Changes in sentencing laws means that many convicted criminals (non-violent, non-serious, non-registerable sex offender) are sentenced to multi-year sentences in county jail rather than prison; on 5/30/2012 there were approximately 50 offenders serving multi-year sentences, the longest up to eight (8) years.
- Work release programs are currently serving about 190 inmates (June 2012). Offenders assigned to work release recognize the lack of jail bed capacity and this results in failure to appear/failure to complete their sentences by about 50% of the offenders. The offenders recognize that there is no accountability as there is inadequate jail space.

The Shasta County Superior Court is struggling with the numbers of defendants who fail to appear in court. Felony warrants have been issued for 691 individuals during the period 10/1/11 to 6/15/12 and are still in active status. In addition, there are 735 individuals with outstanding felony warrants issued prior to 10/1/11. 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. When these defendants do appear for court, most will be sentenced under the provisions of AB 109.

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. During the period 10/1/2011 thru 6/14/2012, the Redding Police Department received over 64,000 calls for service and made 5,541 arrests (1,883 felonies and 3,649 misdemeanors). This included 922 repeat offenders who committed a total of 2,971 crimes; one individual was arrested 32 times. The crime rate is up almost 43% with significant increases in burglary, larceny, robbery and

vehicle theft. The Shasta County Superior Court reports that 58% of the felony arrests are failure to appear for court and are issued failure to appear warrants. Those warrants are served and the cycle is repeated. When these defendants do appear for court and are convicted, most will become AB 109 offenders. 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. The development of a Day Reporting Center 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. It has been difficult to locate the Community Correction Center due to the population it is intended to serve. The Center will primarily serve offenders identified as high risk/high need.

Additional services need to be developed for this population that particularly target the offender's primary or secondary criminogenic needs including cognitive behavioral interventions, housing, education/vocational training and employment, mental health, and/or alcohol and drug treatment needs. There are few providers available locally to meet these specific needs, and additional effort will have to be made to develop resources to support these needs.

PROPOSED 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 the 2011 Implementation Plan. That plan focused on start-up and associated implementation expenses for the period October 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012. The new FY 2012-13 Plan supports a fully implemented, annualized cost of each targeted intervention. In the FY 2012-13 Plan the CCP Executive Committee increased funding for the following:

- Supporting full-time law enforcement personnel on the Compliance Team as opposed to funding for overtime only;
- Expanding the Work Release Program to 500 offenders from 200;
- Expanding the Day Reporting Center to 100 offenders from 50; and
- Hiring a Probation Division Director or Probation Administrator to manage the AB 109 programs.

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 offenders who are not in revocation status after six months of compliant behavior. Prior to release from community supervision the 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 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.

4. Staff projections for the Probation Department:

- a. 2 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Legal Process Clerks
- b. 2 FTE Probation Assistants
- c. 10 FTE Deputy Probation Officers I/II
- d. 2 FTE Deputy Probation Officers III
- e. 1 FTE Supervising Probation Officer
- f. 1 FTE Staff Services Analyst
- g. 1 FTE Probation Division Director or Probation Administrator

B. Compliance Team: The purpose of the Compliance Team is to maintain consistent and regular personal contact with those who are on PRCS and mandatory supervision 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, the Redding Police Department and Probation. 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 will determine 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. We anticipate that the Compliance Team will address noncompliant behavior and take 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.

Staff projections for the Sheriff's Office:

- 1.34 FTE Deputy Sheriff Officers
- 0.7 FTE Sergeant
- 1 FTE Legal Process Clerk
- 1 FTE Crime Analyst
- 1 FTE Redding Police Department Investigator

The Probation personnel for the Compliance Team are budgeted in the Home Electronic Confinement program costs.

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, and increased use of home electronic confinement programs.

A. Jail/Contract Beds: Opening the vacant floor of the jail provides 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 supported by the 2012-13 plan may not meet the anticipated impact of this new inmate population. Currently the county jail has 317 inmate beds. Shasta County is in the process of contracting with other counties for additional jail bed space. Fire camp beds may be another option pending negotiations at the state level; no county in California currently has a contract for fire camp beds.

Staff projections for the Sheriff's Office:

- 2 FTE Public Safety Service Officers
- 6 FTE Correctional Officers

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 will be expanded to accommodate 500 offenders.

Staff projections for the Sheriff's Office:

- 2 FTE Public Safety Service Officers
- 4 FTE Correctional Officers
- 1 FTE Correctional Sergeant

C. Home Electronic Confinement (HEC): Recruitment and hiring delayed the full implementation of the program during the initial implementation phase. The HEC program has averaged 35 individuals each month since implementation. The Probation Department is working with the Sheriff's Office personnel to determine those offenders appropriate for the program. This program is designed to provide an alternative to jail incarceration 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.

Staff projections for the Probation Department:

- 2 FTE Probation Assistants
- 2 FTE Deputy Probation Officers I/II

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 this new offender population and then providing appropriate services are key to addressing public safety and recidivism in Shasta County. The offender population currently being supervised needs a variety of treatment options including alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, and cognitive behavioral programs to address criminal and anti-social attitudes and behaviors. 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. Probation is continuing to identify necessary services for this population and developing contracts as appropriate.

A. Community Corrections Center: The Community Corrections Center (CCC) will include both assessment activities and the Day Reporting Center. The CCC will provide assessment, community services, intensive programming, and supervision to offenders in a coordinated fashion. The CCC may be able to provide a site for some needed services such as physical and mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy (individual and group), eligibility and employment services, housing referrals, and referral to other community resources or service providers. Probation was unable to develop the Center during FY 2011/12 and continues to look at options for the location and development of the Center.

In addition to Probation employees, a Mental Health Clinician, an Eligibility Worker, and an Employment and Training Worker will be assigned to the Center 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 will be 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 will be made consistent with the eligibility standards. The cost of the General Assistance payments to the offender population will be funded through this budget.

Staff projections for the Health and Human Services Agency:

- 1 FTE Mental Health Clinician
- 1 FTE Eligibility Worker (CalWORKs, General Assistance, Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program (CMSP), Path2Health, CalFresh)
- 1 FTE Employment and Training Worker

B. Intensive Treatment Programs & Services: Many other services will be 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 will be necessary to enhance the CCP's ability to provide services and implement programs quickly. This flexibility, especially in this initial start-up period, is imperative to provide for this population's needs and optimally protect the

citizens of Shasta County. During the first nine months, the following service needs were identified:

1. Alcohol & Drug Treatment – Including but not limited to:
 - a. Residential
 - b. Outpatient
 - c. Medication Assisted Treatment (does not include methadone)
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 Therapy
 - c. Thinking 4 a Change
 - d. Moral Reconation
 - e. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
 - f. Parenting Services
 - g. Women’s Reintegration Services

Other potential service needs are expected and may include:

1. Transportation
2. Payee services
3. Adult education
4. Psychiatric care
5. Immediate medical care
6. Health professional to assess and prescribe

IV. CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

Effective October 1, 2011, post-release community supervision revocations have been filed in the Shasta County Superior Court by the Probation Department and beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocations will be 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 those private attorneys, but it is not expected to be a significant number. The CCP Executive Committee is allocating \$10,000.00 for this cost.

CONCLUSION

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13 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.

Funding for the FY 2011-12 focused on start-up costs. The funding for FY 2012-13 addresses a full year of implementation with minimal changes in implementation strategies. It continues to be difficult to anticipate the number of individuals who will be released by CDCR and even more so those who will be subject to mandatory supervision. AB 109 is a state-mandated program and full implementation is expected by the end of FY 2014-15. Funding for AB 109 is contingent on the reliability of the state economy.

The CCP Executive Committee thanks the numerous county, city and community partners for their commitment in the development of this 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

Public Safety Realignment FY 2012-13
Funding Recommendations
 Excludes District Attorney/Public Defender, Planning Grant,
 Training and Implementation Grants, and Trial Court Funding

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13
I. Supervision		
A. Community Supervision	\$ 816,758	\$1,681,278
B. Compliance Team	\$ 154,000	\$ 608,578,
II. Custody and Custody Alternatives		
A. Jail/Contract Beds	\$ 650,000	\$1,544,627
B. Work Release:	\$ 157,468	\$ 735,714
C. Home Electronic Confinement:	\$ 230,000	\$ 484,849
III. Assessments, Programs, and Services		
A. Community Corrections Center	\$ 334,308	\$1,323,947
B. Intensive Treatment Programs & Services:	\$ 396,341	\$1,264,550
IV. Conflict Indigent Defense Services:	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Unallocated Reserve Account:	\$ 240,000	\$ -0-
Total Budgeted Expenditures:	\$2,988,875	\$7,653,543
Use of unspent funds from FY 2011-12:		\$1,399,961
Estimated Total Funds for FY 2012-13:	\$2,988,875	\$6,253,582
Estimated Fund Balance End of FY 2012-13:		\$ 832,729

BUDGET DETAIL

I. SUPERVISION

A. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Supplies	Equipment	Office Furniture	IT Equipment & Supplies	Total
1	Probation Division Director	103,155	1,000	1,500	1,200	3,700	110,555
1	Supervising Probation Officer	99,898	1,000	1,500	1,200	3,700	107,298
2	Deputy Probation Officer III	183,680	2,000	3,000	2,400	7,400	198,480
10	Deputy Probation Officer II	828,391	10,000	15,000	12,000	37,000	902,391
2	Probation Assistant	128,809	2,000	3,000	2,400	7,400	143,609
1	Agency Staff Services Analyst	78,773	1,000	1,500	1,200	3,700	86,173
2	Legal Process Clerk	117,972	2,000	3,000	2,400	7,400	132,772
19		1,540,678	19,000	28,500	22,800	70,300	1,681,278

B. COMPLIANCE TEAM

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Overtime	Professional Services	Furniture, Equipment & Supplies	Vehicles	IT Equipment & Supplies	Total
1.34	Deputy Sheriff	126,502	37,000					163,502
0.7	Sergeant	80,952	2,000					82,952
1	Legal Process Clerk I/II	47,121						47,121
1	Crime Analyst	77,783	3,900					81,683
1	RPD Investigator/Officer			163,000				163,000
	Operational Costs				15,060	33,200	22,060	70,320
5.04		332,358	42,900	163,000	15,060	33,200	22,060	608,578

BUDGET DETAIL
II. CUSTODY AND CUSTODY ALTERNATIVES

A. JAIL/CONTRACT BEDS

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Facility Expense and Professional Services	Food	Medical	Supplies, Furniture and Equipment	Total
6	Correctional Officer I/II	348,379					348,379
2	Public Safety Service Officer I/II	93,942					93,942
	Operating Costs		120,000	161,031	131,062	81,281	493,374
	Overtime and Insurance	10,248					10,248
	Contracts		598,684				598,684
8		452,569	718,684	161,031	131,062	81,281	1,544,627

B. WORK RELEASE

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Insurance & Vehicles	Supplies, Equipment and Furniture	Facility Expenses	IT Equipment & Supplies	Total
1	CO Sergeant	92,681					92,681
4	Correctional Officer I/II	321,213					321,213
2	Public Safety Svc Officer I/II	116,130					116,130
	Operating Costs		55,692	100,543	24,965	24,490	205,690
7		530,024	55,692	100,543	24,965	24,490	735,714

C. HOME ELECTRONIC CONFINEMENT

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Professional Services	Supplies & Equipment	Office Furniture	IT Equipment & Supplies	Total
2	Deputy Probation Officer I/II	161,356		3,200	2,550	7,400	174,506
2	Probation Assistant	125,373		3,200	2,550	7,400	138,523
0	Contract with BI		171,820				171,820
4		286,729	171,820	6,400	5,100	14,800	484,849

BUDGET DETAIL
III. ASSESSMENTS, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER

FTE	JOB TITLE	Salary & Benefits & Adm Overhead	Facilities Expense	Professional Services	General Assistance	Total
1	Mental Health Clinician I/II	103,012				103,012
1	Eligibility Worker I/II	76,291				76,291
1	Employment & Trng Wrkr I/II	69,866				69,866
	General Assistance				100,000	100,000
	Facilities Expense		86,778			86,778
	Contract with BI for DRC			888,000		888,000
3		249,169	86,778	888,000	100,000	1,323,947

B. INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS & SERVICES

			Total
	Alcohol & Drug Treatment		485,000
	<i>Inpatient (Residential)</i>	150,000	
	<i>Outpatient</i>	300,000	
	<i>Medication Assisted Treatment</i>	35,000	
	Domestic Violence Treatment	50,000	50,000
	Housing		300,000
	<i>Transitional Housing</i>	50,000	
	<i>Supportive Housing</i>	250,000	
	Anger Management/Aggression Therapy	50,000	50,000
	Vocational/Other Educ/GED prep	150,000	150,000
	Therapeutic/Behavioral Interventions		200,000
	<i>Trauma Focused Therapy</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Family Therapy</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Thinking For a Change (T4C)</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Moral Reconciliation Therapy</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Cognitive Behavioral Treatment</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Parenting Services</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	<i>Women's Reintegration Services</i>		<i>To be determined</i>
	Other Unidentified Treatment/Services	29,550	29,550

1,264,550

Assessments.com introduces new evidence-based 4TH-Generation tool for adults:

The STRONG – Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide

Assessments.com, in collaboration with the Washington Department of Corrections, developed and implemented a new, state-of-the-art, evidence-based risk and needs assessment/supervision planning system for adult offenders. This tool, the STRONG, is now being implemented in a number of counties in California as well.

The STRONG has all of the advantages and features of existing Assessments.com systems, which are discussed in further detail below, but perhaps one of the most advanced features of the new tool is that it predicts recidivism based on a particular type of crime, i.e., high-risk for violence, property or drug offenses, which allows probation and corrections professionals to make better supervision, placement and re-entry decisions.

The new tool is a comprehensive, 4th-generation risk and needs assessment and automated case planning system. It is delivered through a web-based, user-friendly interface as either a web-hosted or client-server application. Either platform enables clients to manage intake, assessment administration, case plan management and outcome reporting – all from a single software application.

There are numerous time-saving efficiencies built in:

- The results of each individual's full assessment auto-populate individualized supervision plans focusing on criminogenic needs.
- Virtually unlimited queries on the data collected can be accessed quickly and efficiently ad hoc as needed, or through one of the built-in reports. Users, whether supervisors, managers, or officers, have at their fingertips all the information they need

to provide solid evidence to measure the effectiveness of individual assessments, policies, procedures, programs, case plans and even third-party program providers.

- Many clients also choose to auto-populate the assessment's criminal history domain from their own management information systems, saving significant time and increasing inter-rater reliability. Assessments.com can integrate seamlessly with most systems.

Here are some additional details about the STRONG adult risk/needs assessment and offender supervision guide:

Static Risk Assessment. There are two components to the assessment process. The first is a brief (26 questions) Static Risk Assessment which is comprised entirely of static factors, dealing specifically with prior criminal record. It produces three scores:

- (1) Felony Risk Score;

APPENDIX A: The STRONG: Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide

- (2) Non-Violent Felony Risk Score (High Property Risk/High Drug Risk); and
- (3) Violent Felony Risk Score. A formula is then applied to these scores to classify offenders into five risk classification levels based on criminal convictions:
 - High Risk Violent,
 - High Risk Property,
 - High Risk Drug,
 - Moderate Risk, and
 - Low Risk.

This instrument serves as a “triage” tool to ensure, in keeping with “The Risk Principle” (Dr. Andrews, Dr. Bonta, 1994 *Psychology of Criminal Conduct*), that treatment and public resources are devoted to the highest risk offenders. The tool provides an objective, consistent, and simple method of risk prediction and supervision level identification.

Offender Needs Assessment. Once the classification has been made, then the higher risk offenders receive the Offender Needs Assessment. Each of the individuals assessed have unique risk and protective factors that need to be identified and taken into account when forming a case plan for offender change. The Offender Needs Assessment includes approximately 70 questions in the following domains:

- Education (social achievement)
- Employment (social achievement)
- Friends (supports)
- Residential Stability (social achievement)
- Marriage/Family (supports/social achievement)
- Alcohol/Drugs (personality traits/substance abuse/criminal history)
- Mental Health (personality traits)
- Aggression (personality traits)
- Attitudes/Behaviors (cognitions)
- Coping Skills (cognitions)

Offender Supervision Guide. “The Need Principle” states interventions should target the dynamic risk factors related to the criminal behavior. The Offender Needs Assessment was developed to identify, for each

offender, the dynamic risk/need factors to be targeted for interventions. It was also developed to help enable staff to understand how each offender could change in order to stay out of the criminal justice system and develop a pro-social law abiding lifestyle.

- For offenders who are high risk for violent offenses, valuable information must be gathered in order to know whether the violence arises from psychopathy, lack of control, an attitude that views violence as an acceptable behavior, or whether the violence is a deliberate way to achieve goals (instrumental).
- For offenders who are high risk for property offenses, valuable information must be gathered in order to know whether the criminal behavior arises from financial reasons, alcohol/drug problems, lack of employable skills, lack of ability to maintain employment, impulsivity, or an attitude that views stealing as an acceptable way to achieve goals.
- For offenders who are high risk for drug offenses, valuable information must be gathered in order to identify risk factors influencing the criminal behavior, i.e. economic reasons, chemical dependency/addiction, anti-social lifestyle, companions, or lack of social skills.
- For moderate risk offenders, a broad spectrum of information covering all lifestyle factors is needed to identify and understand what is influencing the offender’s criminal behavior.

Integration, Auto-Population, and Reporting.

To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the offender supervision planning process, this electronic supervision guide is also able to capture offender and staff actions, intervention start and end dates, and provide intervention status progress notes. Further, it automatically generates criminal history from the client's MIS, and also allows staff to manually enter additional information for offenses, violations, etc. not available in the existing system. The tools are also designed to interface seamlessly with other external systems at the client's discretion. In addition, the application has comprehensive reporting functionality which

provides an electronic means of documenting offender and staff activities for offender change based on the auto-generated and captured data.

Benefits

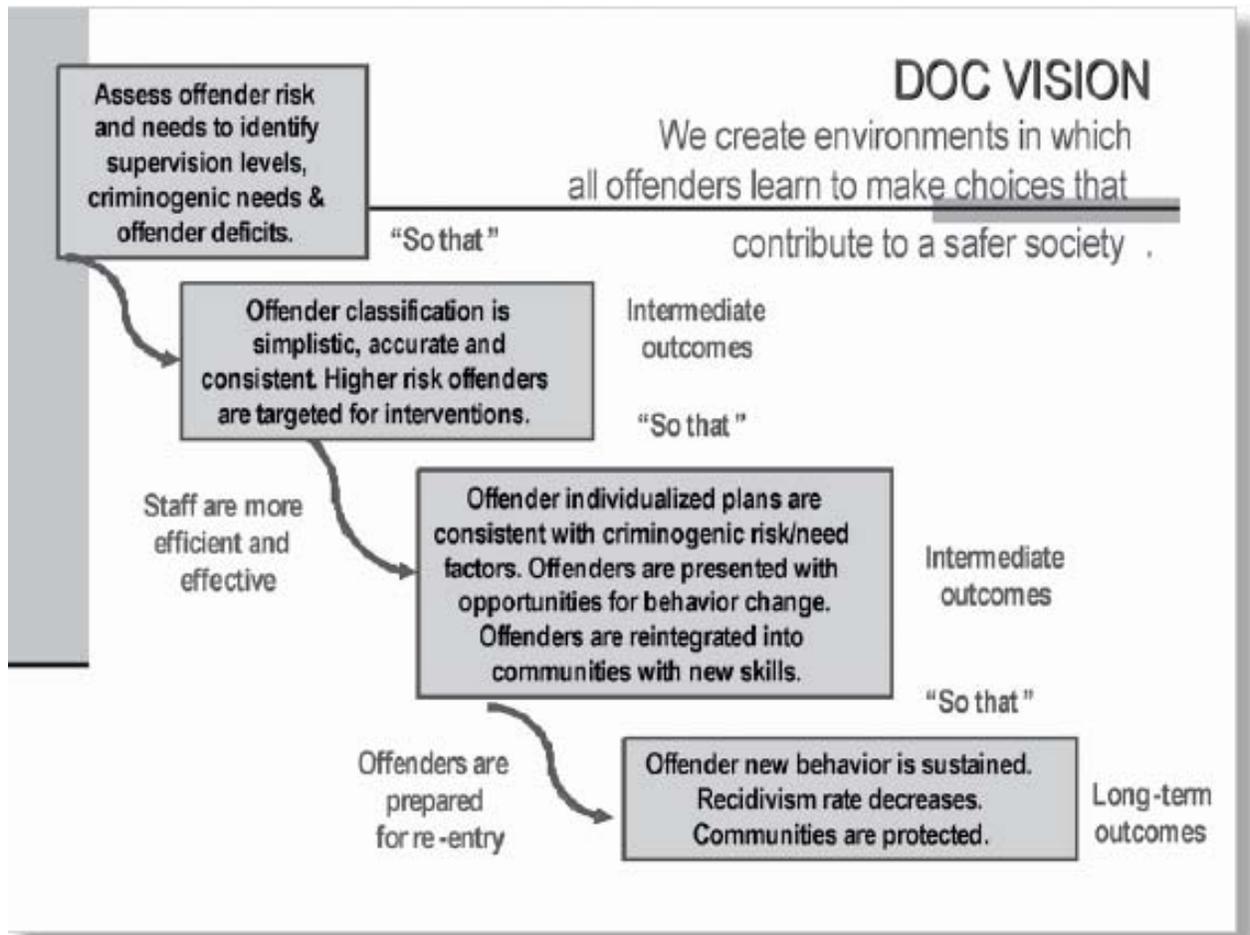
The new tools are being implemented to improve the classification of adult offenders in the community and make more accurate decisions regarding which incarcerated offenders are awarded early release. Other benefits include:

- Consistent method to document an offender’s complete criminal conviction record.
- Increased objective risks and needs assessment capability.
- Increased accuracy of Offender Early Release Determination and Misdemeanor Supervision Eligibility decisions.
- Ease of system use leading to better understanding of risk and need results.
- Ease of access to offender information after assessment.

- Ease of querying specific offender information.
- Lessened difficulty in defending legal challenges related to offender liberty.
- Gender-neutral risk assessments.

ACA Standards. The new tools are specifically designed to meet American Correctional Association (ACA) standards:

- An objective assessment of each offender’s risks and needs which specifies the type of programs needed.
- Provisions for regular review are required (at least every six months).
- Offenders are provided with interventions targeted to factors that relate to their individual criminal behavior.
- Offender progress in the program is measured through an objective assessment at discharge.
- All offenses are mapped to the specific items in the static risk assessment.



APPENDIX A: The STRONG: Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide

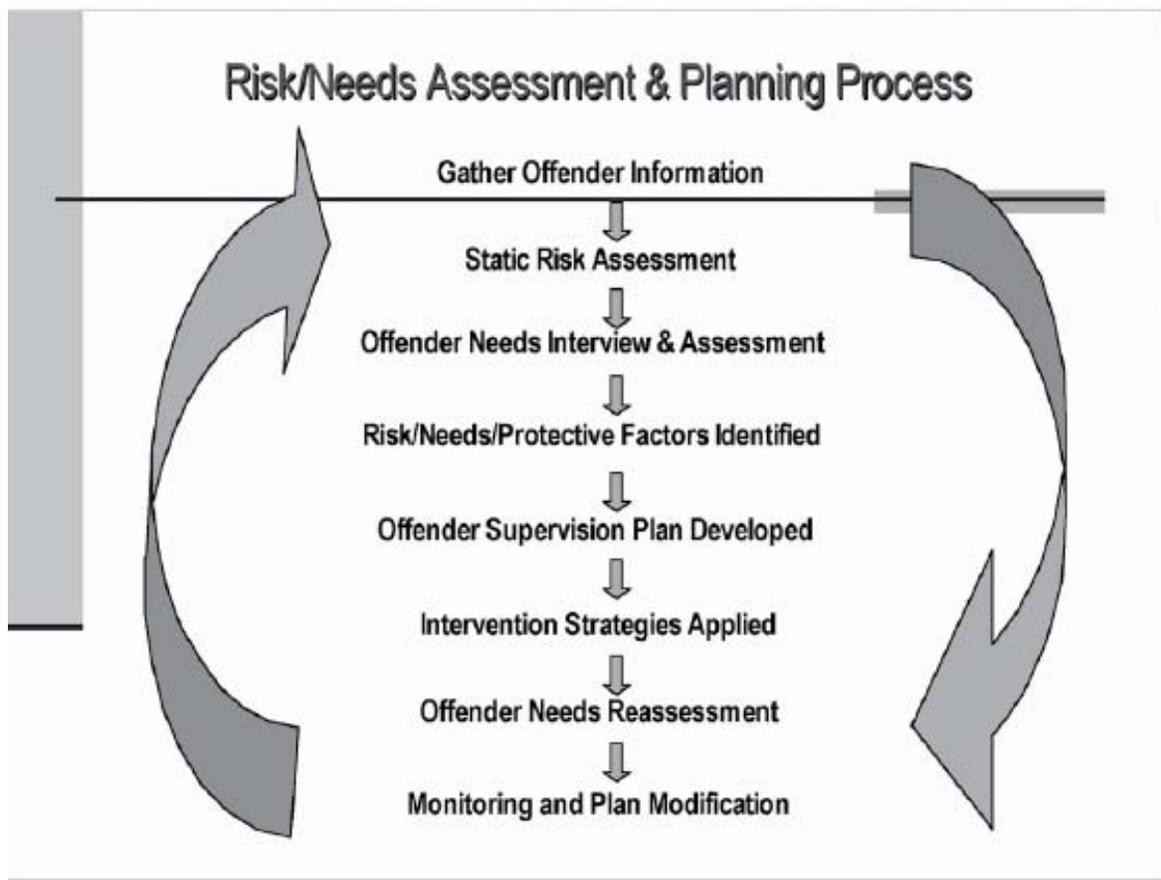
Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)

This system addresses all the Principles of Effective Interventions:

- Risk Principle – The right offender identified by the Static Risk Assessment based on the offender's criminal conviction record.
- Needs Principle – The right risk/need factor(s) identified by the Offender Needs Assessment.
- Responsivity Principle – Information gathered in the right way. Assessors adjusting interaction style based on offender characteristics.
- Program Integrity – Consistent training and quality assurance of the applications of the risks/needs tools. Provides research-based programs.
- Professional Discretion – Assessor's ability to consider circumstances that are not captured by the assessment tools, that aggravate or mitigate risks/needs.

Risk Factors with Highest Correlation to Recidivism

- Antisocial Supports: Association with antisocial others; isolation from pro-social others.
- Antisocial Attitudes/Values: Thinking style is antisocial; rejects the validity of the law in general; high tolerance for criminal behavior.
- Antisocial Personality: Restlessly energetic;
- Impulsive; pleasure seeking; resentful/angry; callousness; poor problem solving/coping skills; early evidence of misconduct-lying, stealing, aggression; early experimentation with drugs, alcohol, and sex.
- Criminal History: History of antisocial behaviors- juvenile and/or adult; uninterrupted history of misconduct beginning at an early age; variety of offenses; alcohol and drug use; disorganized lifestyle.
- Social Achievement: Poor education and employment achievement; low levels of rewards/satisfaction; instability of employment; inadequate financial means or income earned and limited personal satisfaction realized.



APPENDIX B: Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Targets and Completion Timelines

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:

- Probation will continue to hire staff as approved by the AB 109 Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13. It is anticipated that all new positions will be filled by 6/30/13.
- Probation will track the census of supervision activities and report on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.
- Probation will assess all offenders using a risk assessment tool to identify the “high risk” offenders. As part of the assessment, the Probation Department will maintain a profile of AB 109 offenders and their criminogenic needs on an on-going basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.
- Probation will perform a needs assessment on all high-risk offenders within the first two weeks of supervision
- Create an automated case plan to address criminogenic needs and protective factor.
- Train staff on case planning techniques and analysis by 3/1/13.

COMPLIANCE TEAM:

- The Sheriff’s Office and Redding Police Department will hire staff as approved in the AB 109 Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13.
- The Compliance Team, consisting of Probation, Sheriff and RPD personnel, will conduct compliance checks of those under supervision daily, with no less than two large sweeps at least twice per month.
- The Sheriff’s Office will track the census for all Compliance Team activities, report on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.

SHASTA COUNTY JAIL:

- The Sheriff’s Office will continue to hire staff as approved in the AB 109 Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13. It is anticipated that all new positions will be filled by 6/30/13.
- The Sheriff’s Office will continue to contract with other counties, as appropriate and as funded, to provide additional jail beds.
- The Sheriff’s Office will continue to explore the possibility of contracting for fire camp beds with the State of California when the opportunity is available.
- The Sheriff’s Office will fully open the floor of the Shasta County Jail by 9/3/2012.
- The Sheriff’s Office will track the census for all jail beds (Shasta County and contracted beds) on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.

WORK RELEASE:

- The Sheriff’s Office will hire staff as approved in the AB 109 Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan FY 2012-13 through 6/30/2013.
- The Sheriff’s Office will expand Work Release to a capacity of 500 individuals by incremental increases through 6/30/2013.
- The Sheriff’s Office will track the census of the Work Release Program on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.

HOME ELECTRONIC CONFINEMENT (HEC):

- Probation will complete the contract/contract amendment for GPS/cellular devices no later than 11/1/2012.
- Probation will order new GPS/cellular devices within one week of contract completion.
- Probation and the Sheriff's Office will coordinate to develop a protocol to expand the HEC program. Anticipated completion by 11/1/2012.
- Probation will add a supervised release component for pre-sentenced offenders. Anticipated completion by 11/1/2012.
- The Home Electronic Confinement program using GPS/cellular devices will operate at 90% of capacity by 6/30/2013.
- Probation will track the census of the HEC program on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER:

- Probation and County Administrative Office will work to complete a lease agreement for the property at 1405 - 1423 Court Street and seek appropriate county approval.
- Probation will complete the contract with Behavioral Interventions, Incorporated (BI) by 12/1/2012 for the initiation of services on 2/1/2013.
- Probation will identify additional appropriate community agency staff and arrange for co-location at the Community Corrections Center to insure the delivery of comprehensive services to the offender population by 2/1/2013.
- Probation will ensure enrollment of offenders at the Day Report Center (100 individuals) within three months of opening, with an 80% participation rate.
- Probation will track the census of participants at the Day Reporting Center on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.
- Probation will share assessment and case plan information with treatment providers.

INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES:

- A treatment team will categorize services needed by the offender population identified as "high risk" and identify evidence-based practices to meet those service needs on an ongoing basis.
- Probation will finalize contracts for *Moral Reconation Therapy* and *Thinking For a Change* (T4C) programs by 11/1/12.
- Probation will develop a process for contracting with additional community organizations/ individuals to provide services to the offender population by 10/1/2012 and initiate contracts as needed.
- Probation will immediately solicit community agency interest for providing transitional housing, and initiate the contracting process with an anticipated contract to be completed by 1/31/13.
- Probation will track the census of participants in contracted services on a monthly basis and provide that information to the CCP Executive Committee and the Board of Supervisors.

APPENDIX C: Data Collection

The following data elements are currently being tracked or under consideration of being tracked. This list is not intended to be all inclusive. Data elements may be added or no longer collected as a result of periodic analysis.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:

- Recidivism as defined by a subsequent criminal conviction while under supervision
- The number of PRCS and MS offenders under supervision
- The number of PRCS and MS 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
- The number of local prison commitments receiving straight sentence time, split sentence time and straight supervision time
- The number 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 probation

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

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 (Work Release and HEC)
- The number of jail bookings as a result of parole violations vs. PRCS violations
- The number of failure to appear 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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER:

- The number of offenders participating in the DRC
- Treatment outcomes for participants of the DRC

INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM SERVICES:

- 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