

FY 2022-23 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Shasta County

CCP Membership

Tracie Neal Chief Probation Officer	Miguel Rodriguez Department of Social Services
Melissa Fowler-Bradley Presiding Judge or designee	Laura Burch Department of Mental Health
Joe Chimenti County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Stephanie Bridgett District Attorney	Vacant Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
William Bateman Public Defender	Judy Flores Head of the County Office of Education
Michael Johnson Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Bill Schueller Chief of Police	Angela Mellis Victims' Interests

How often does the CCP meet?

Semi-annually

How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?

Other – Four times a year

Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups

No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2021-22

Goal	Review Day Reporting Center (DRC) discharge data from April 8, 2020-April 7, 2021 (annual report timeframe).
Objective	Identify participants that were discharged during the timeframe.
Objective	Identify the reasons why participants were discharged.
Objective	If a participant was discharged due to needing a different type of treatment service or higher level of care, identify the types of referrals and services needed.
Outcome Measure	Review information learned to identify gaps in treatment services for offenders.
Outcome Measure	Review data to ensure proper referrals to treatment programs.
Outcome Measure	Review the Probation Department's treatment referral process and update accordingly.
Progress toward stated goal	During Fiscal Year 2021/2022, data regarding the reasons participants discharged without completion was reviewed and adjustments in processes were made to ensure appropriate referrals and additional pathways were created within the DRC program to allow more participants with cognitive or mental health needs, those living in remote areas, and those with shorter supervision terms could participate in the program. These pathways address identified gaps in services or components needed to support participants who were not successful in the program.

Goal	Implement a new case management system with the Superior Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and the Probation Department.
Objective	Ensure integration between systems.
Objective	Improve sharing of information.
Objective	Improve data collection and sharing.
Outcome Measure	Prepare and share statistical data and reports on CCP programs at CCP meetings.
Outcome Measure	Use data to make data driven decisions
Progress Toward Stated Goal	The District Attorney's Office and Probation went live with their new case management systems in November 2021. The Superior Court and the Public Defender's Office went live with a different case management system in April 2022. Each department has developed their own day to day working procedures. Personnel changes and technological difficulties during implementation have created some difficulties and barriers to completing the identified goals. Department interfaces remain in development and have not yet been implemented. Data reporting measures are still in development. Regular meetings still occur to continue to move towards enhanced interfaces to ensure improved communication between the systems. An MOU has been developed, yet not implemented, between these agencies to allow better access to Court information while the interfaces remain in development.

Goal	The Shasta County validation study on the Virginia Risk Pretrial Assessment Tool (VPRAI) was completed on June 30, 2021. The study identified limitations and areas of improvement. The VPRAI tool has been used in Shasta County since 2013.
Objective	Identify training needs for the staff administering the VPRAI and update the training procedures.
Objective	Ensure staff are trained and following the fidelity of the tool.
Objective	Update program policies, procedures, and protocols, to include: an interview guide, "how to's".
Outcome Measure	Identify and implement data collection measures.
Outcome Measure	Define override rules and create an override tracking tool.
Progress Toward Stated Goal	Quarterly meetings were held to develop and review policies and procedures for using the VPRAI. These include 'How to's', data collection, and override definitions and procedures. These procedures allow for consistency in the use of the VPRAI. As staffing changes occur, focus continues on ensuring fidelity, and this will remain an on-going process. With the new CMS, internal program procedures regarding the use and tracking of the VPRAI have been created and are updated as needed. Additional work on data tracking and collection is currently underway.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2022-23

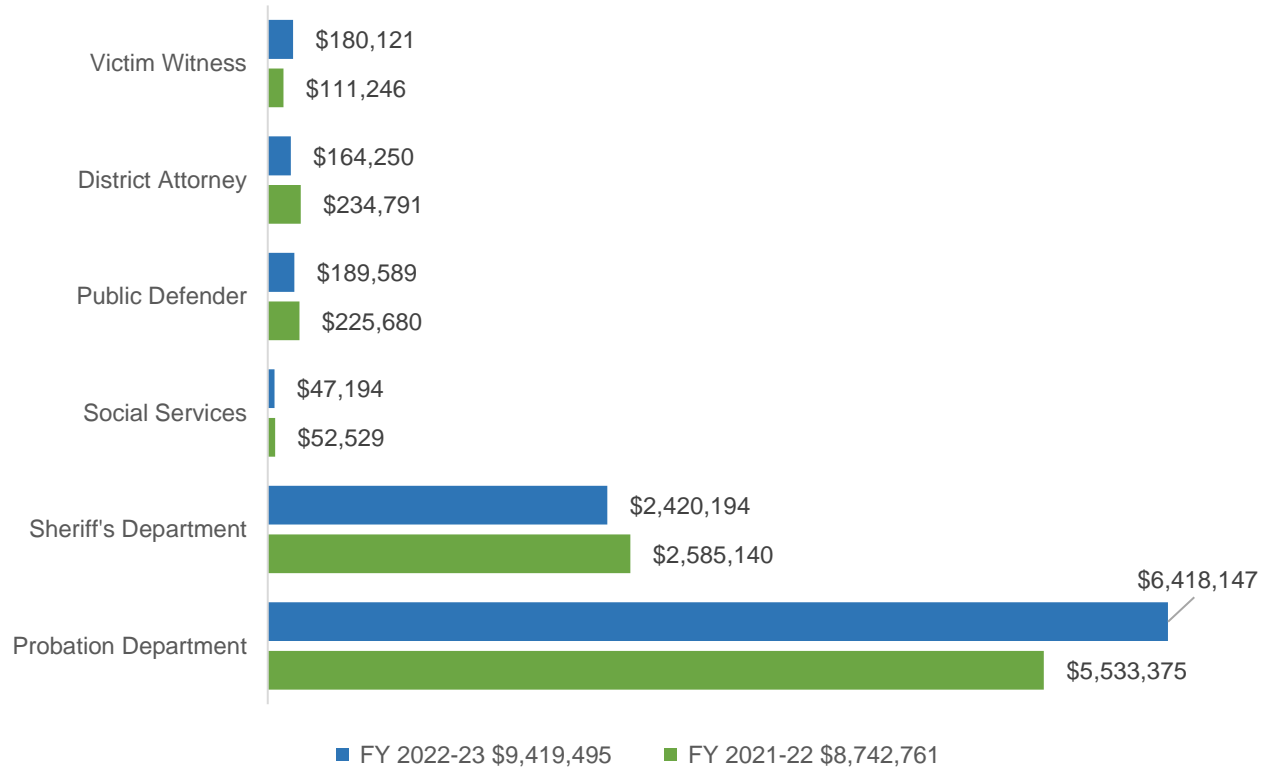
Goal	Implement interface between new case management systems with the Superior Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and the Probation Department
Objective	Ensure integration between systems.
Objective	Improve data collection and timely sharing of case information.
Objective	Improve recidivism data collection.
Outcome Measure	Streamlined and increased data communication between justice partners.
Outcome Measure	Prepare and share statistical data and reports on CCP programs at CCP meetings to make data driven decisions.
Progress toward stated goal	The Court and Public Defender's Office implemented a separate case management system from Probation and the DA's Office which just went live in April 2022. Therefore, this project is on-going.

Goal	Determine impacts of CalAIM Justice Involved initiative in establish Medi-Cal enrollment prior to release and connecting re-entry individuals to services.
Objective	Ensure all eligible individuals are enrolled in Medi-Cal prior to release from the county jail.
Objective	Identify gaps in services, duplication of services, and funding sources for those services if needed.
Objective	Identify areas justice agencies are impacted by CalAIM activities.
Outcome Measure	Coordination of services; reducing duplication and ensuring gaps are reduced.
Outcome Measure	Ensure Medi-Cal services are used to address challenges facing justice involved populations.
Progress Toward Stated Goal	CalAIM launched Enhanced Care Management to address the needs of populations of focus including justice involved participants and make Medi-Cal more flexible. In the Jail, processes for enrollment in Medi-Cal prior to release from the jail began in November 2022. Local health care agencies are focusing on whole person care.

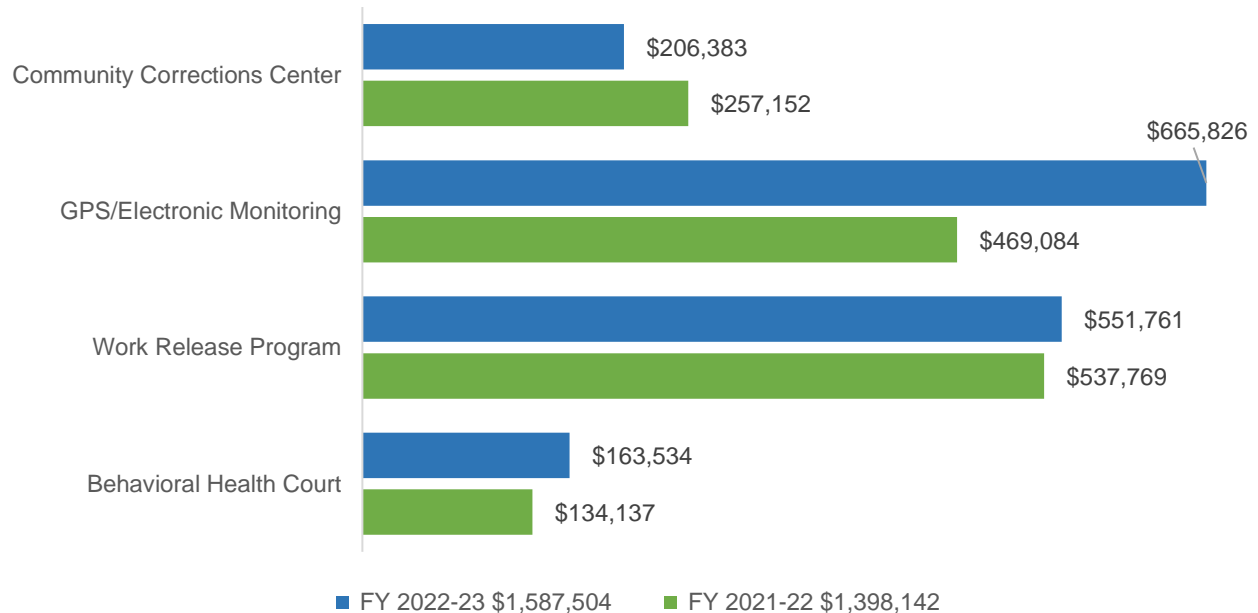
Goal	Increase the utilization of the Shasta County DA's Office Misdemeanor Pre-File Drug Diversion Program.
Objective	Evaluate the criteria for eligibility including not limiting the eligible age of 18- to 30-year-olds to determine if an increase in the number of participants can be obtained.
Objective	Decrease the impact of low-level drug cases on the criminal justice system.
Objective	Increase referrals to services at Hill Country's Community Engagement Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of individuals participating in the DA Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the successful completion of the Diversion Program.
Progress Toward Stated Goal	The DA's Office is continuing to work toward increasing the number of participants on the program. The shift to the new case management system and staffing difficulties have been a challenge. The misdemeanor DDAs continue to work with other justice partners to refer appropriate defendants to the Prop 47 grant program. Even among defendants referred for pre-filing diversion, engagement continues to be a recurring problem.

FY 2021-2022 and FY 2022-23 Allocation Comparison

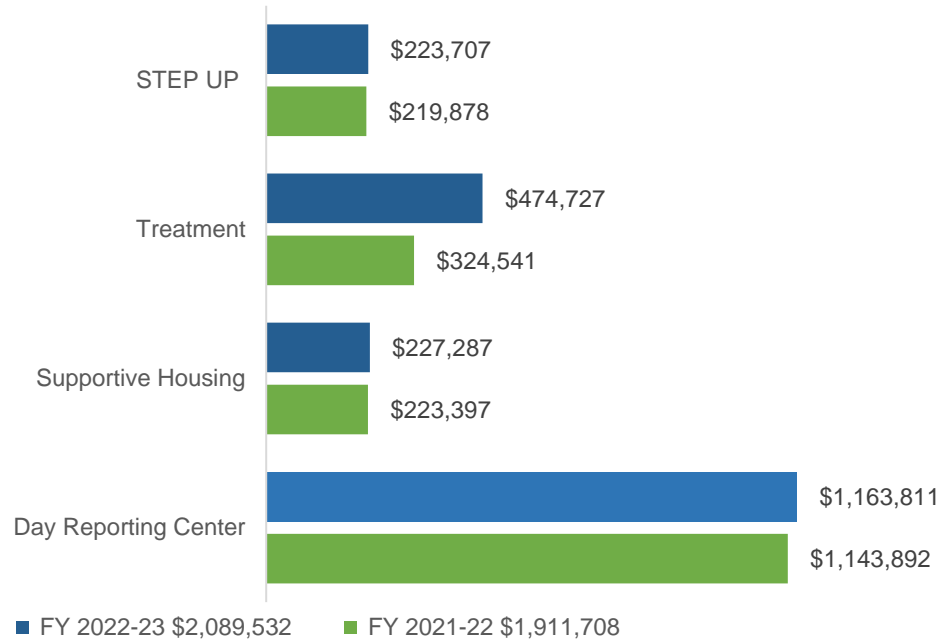
FY 21-22 and 22-23 Allocations



FY 21-22 and 22-23 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 21-22 and 22-23 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

Describe the process the CCP uses to determine potential programs and/or services for local implementation using Realignment funds?

As needs become apparent through offender contact and completed assessments, services to address the needs are researched and a request for funding is brought before the CCP Executive Committee during budget preparation for the next fiscal year. The proposal and the availability of funds are discussed and the CCP Executive Committee has an opportunity to approve or deny the program.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Evaluation efforts remain in place to determine the effectiveness of many of the programs/services funded within the Public Safety Realignment allocation. Contracted providers prepare monthly data reports to include referrals, attendance, progress, and completion of the program. CCP funded programs and services continue to provide updates and/or annual presentations at CCP meetings. Probation staff review a number of data measures about program participants to include: new arrests, technical violations, successful completion of supervision, new convictions, and warrant status. These data measures are reviewed, at minimum, on an annual basis.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC), in conjunction with the CCP and the Probation Department, establishes goals and outcomes and reports on the progress bi-annually at CCP meetings. The DRC creates and presents an annual report at the CCP. In addition, the Probation Department reviews recidivism and program costs annually.

Focus continues on evaluating programs utilizing the Correctional Program Checklist tools (CPC and CPC-GA) and 2 programs are evaluated on an annual basis. The CPC tools help determine the extent to which different types of programs/groups are aligned with the principles of effective correctional intervention. A site visit is conducted to ensure interventions are being provided with fidelity to the models that have proven to be effective with the offender population. In addition to assuring fidelity, this process provides information about a program/group's strengths, areas where improvements may be needed, and targeted recommendations are provided in a written report. The CPC team, or other probation staff, also collaborate with providers to develop an improvement plan when needed or requested by the provider. No programs were evaluated during fiscal year 2021/2022 due to the pandemic. Two programs, HOPE City's Nurturing Fathers and Wright Education's Moral Reconation Therapy, have been identified to be evaluated during fiscal year 2022/2023.

During this fiscal year, two presentations were made at separate CCP meetings. One presentation focused on the Mandatory Supervision (1170(h) PC) population and the other focused on the Post Release Community Supervision population, which also included

information regarding those offenders who received an accelerated release from State Prison during the pandemic.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The contractor performance and, when available, the outcomes for the offenders and cost benefit are considered when funding programs and renewing contracts. Program evaluation continues to be a focus of the CCP with a goal of evaluating two programs per year. The written program evaluations are provided to the programs and follow up regarding areas of improvement is made as needed. Evaluation results may be considered during ongoing funding conversations.

CCP funded programs provide presentations and provide data at CCP meetings. This allows CCP members to understand services provided, the target population, and outcomes. It also provides members an opportunity to ask questions and provide input.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

Yes	No	
X		Average daily population
X		Conviction
X		Length of stay
	X	Recidivism
X		Treatment program completion rates

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

We would like to better understand your county's capacity to offer mental health, substance use disorder, behavioral health treatment programs, and/or other services. What type and level of services are now available?

At the Community Corrections Center, Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Assessments are conducted. For offenders with a low to moderate mental health need, services are available through Partnership Community Health. County Mental Health services are available to offenders with a severe mental health need. In addition, for those with mental health issues we provide a Behavioral Health Collaborative Court as well as the Addicted Offender Program, a Collaborative Court which supports participants who are addicted to illicit substances (not CCP funded).

Shasta County currently offers a Day Reporting Center, inpatient and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment, sober living, Moral Reconnection Therapy (MRT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), parenting programs, Domestic Violence Treatment, anger management programs, child abuse programs, sex offender treatment, Nurturing Fathers, the STEP-UP program (a secondary education program), cognitive-based journaling programs, and a housing program.

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) continues to be a priority for our county. Shasta Community Health Center, Hill Country Community Clinic, Care Center Groups Recover Together and Aegis Treatment Centers are organizations in the county that provide services for those who need MAT, which include medication, weekly meetings, and individualized treatment plans. The jail continues to work with their medical provider to provide MAT services as needed.

The County contracts with two service providers for residential treatment. Visions of the Cross provides residential and outpatient treatment as well as transitional housing. Empire Recovery Center provides detoxification services and out-patient treatment.

The County has partnered with Hill Country Community Clinic who is currently providing a mobile crisis outreach team (not funded with CCP Dollars) to provide on-the-spot urgent mental health services to people suffering severe mental illness. This team includes a clinician and case manager who work closely with law enforcement, emergency rooms, business, and agencies to provide direct face-to-face support for those in crisis. The team works to improve the experience of the individual who is going through a crisis, provide an evaluation of client needs, create a safety plan, and arrange for follow up care. Hill Country additionally provides a number of mental health services, case management, and re-entry services.

The Redding Police Department and Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency launched a Crisis Intervention Response Team (CIRT) with the goal of deescalating situations involving someone experiencing a mental health crisis and work to divert them from the criminal Justice System.

What challenges does your county face in meeting these program and service needs?

Offender engagement and attendance in programming and services remains a significant challenge. This challenge is difficult to address as some offenders are simply not ready to change. Efforts have been made to regularly communicate with the providers to determine attendance or engagement issues early. Recently, the Probation Department implemented a new computer-based reporting system for program providers which enhances timely communication. When attendance issues or lack of engagement is identified, Probation Officers work more closely with the offenders to assist in their success. Offenders reporting to probation to allow for proper assessment and referrals to treatment, also remains an on-going concern. All Probation Officers have been trained in Effective Practices for Community Supervision (EPICS) and receive motivational interviewing with the goal of improving engagement and rapport. Evidence-Based Programming that specifically addresses the top criminogenic needs is of prime importance. For some of these criminogenic needs, there are not currently agencies in Shasta County that are certified to provide services. In particular, there are currently a minimal number of services for those offenders with co-occurring disorders and the offender population with these disorders continues to grow. In

addition, many of the programs currently available in the county are not evidence based and lack cognitive restructuring with skill-based training.

Substance addiction continues to be a challenge in Shasta County and a large number of offenders are using substances on a regular basis. Significant work has been done to increase Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) within the criminal justice system and develop a collaborative approach. The community has a number of MAT providers and the county is working on developing protocols for those detained in the jail and ensuring standard medical practice are implemented as well as warm handoffs to outside providers.

Homelessness is an ongoing challenge for our county. Our county lacks affordable rentals and has very low inventory when it comes to small rental units. Individuals struggle with finding housing as well as having the fiscal means to have what is needed to secure a rental, pay monthly bills, or even open an account due to lack of credit or poor credit.

Another challenge is our court's failure to appear rate, and this has been an ongoing topic at the CCP since inception. While many efforts have been implemented over the years, the failure to appear rate remains high.

Shasta County is over 3,800 square miles in size and has a rural population that is often underserved due to their geographic location. The vast size of the County makes access to treatment and services difficult in areas outside the main three cities. There are multiple small communities located an hour or more outside of the county seat, where many services are not available.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Probation Department conducted the first Successful Transitions on Probation and Parole (STOPP) meeting in January 2016. This monthly event occurs in conjunction with parole to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on probation, post release community supervision (PRCS), mandatory supervision (MS) and parole. Offenders being released from custody and under the supervision of either agency are required to attend this mandatory monthly meeting within 30 days of release. This exposes offenders to necessary treatment and services in one-location as quickly as possible. During the STOPP meeting, offenders are required to meet with a minimum of five service providers and sign up for a minimum of one treatment program or service. Between referrals from both Probation and Parole, approximately 80 offenders are referred each month. Those offenders who attend the program report the resources and information provided is extremely helpful. The Probation Department has also continued to develop relationships with additional vendors and community-based organizations to participate in the STOPP event. Over 25 state and local agencies currently participate. While the STOPP events temporarily halted due to COVID, this event returned in September 2021 using a different format to ensure participants are directed to the programs which specifically address their individual basic and criminogenic needs. Smaller co-horts of offenders have been created on a rotating schedule during the event which also allows for a larger number of overall offenders to safely meet with the programs at this event. Historically, STOPP has been successful in engaging our offenders early in their grants of supervision and we will return to the intended structure of the event in the future once larger gatherings are allowed.

The Probation Department participates in PRCS Video Conferencing. A Probation Officer connects with PRCS offenders prior to their release from state prison with the goal of increasing successful re-entry into the community by improving case management, reviewing conditions of release, connection to services, and increasing PRCS compliance. It also allows offenders to ask questions which can be answered and researched if necessary.

The Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) are evidence-based evaluation tools to determine the extent to which correctional programs adhere to evidence-based practices, including the principles of effective intervention. In addition to evaluating the overall program/group, the evaluation processes allow a forum for meaningful conversations between Probation and the treatment providers. The tool assists with identifying areas of strength, determining areas for improvement, and allows the evaluator(s) to provide specific recommendations that will bring a program closer in adherence to evidence-based practices. It also allows probation to improve processes related to information sharing and assists in identifying appropriate referrals.

In 2017, the CCP worked with Policy Research Associates to conduct a 2-day Sequential Intercept Mapping. Many stakeholders in the community participated and mapped how people with behavioral health needs come in contact with and flow through the criminal justice system. The goal of the mapping was: to develop a comprehensive picture of how people with mental health illness and co-occurring disorders flow thorough the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points; identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept; and development of priorities for activities to improve the system and service level for individuals in the target population. The Brief Jail Mental Health Screening tool was implemented by the Probation Department in October 2017 as part of the assessment process for supervised release from the jail. In April 2020, the tool was expanded to include questions on housing, substance use, and military service. As indicated by the tool, individuals are referred to a mental health or substance abuse clinician and/or treatment. For Fiscal Year 2021/2022, 409 individuals were surveyed which indicated 36 needed mental health assistance, 142 were using substances, 73 reported needing assistance with housing, and 4 were veterans. On-going efforts have been made to refer these individuals to services when possible.

The Striker Caseload was created to work with those offenders who have two strikes in an effort to reduce the number who return to state prison. These efforts have been on-going to support offenders who are identified as meeting the identified criteria. During fiscal year 2021/2022, 5 people successfully completed supervision and 6 Offender Needs Guide Assessments were conducted.

Describe a local best practice or promising program that has produced positive results. If data exists to support the results, please share.

The Probation Department contracts with a community-based organization, Northern Valley Catholic Social Service to provide a housing program for offenders under probation supervision. The goal of the program is for each offender to obtain, safe, stable, and suitable permanent housing, learn to budget their income, develop communication skills with landlords/property management, and gain the tools to properly interact with other tenants and/or address issues involved with living in a community complex. The housing program is located at our Community Corrections Center and started in October 2013. Like all

programs, this program was affected by the pandemic. However, efforts continued and during Fiscal Year 2021/2022, a total of 29 offenders were housed for 30 days or more.

The Probation Department contracts with GEO Reentry Services to provide a Day Reporting Center. The Shasta Day Reporting Center (DRC) is located next door to the Community Correction Center and opened in April 2013. The DRC serves up to 75 offenders with 10 participants being served in-custody. From April 2013 to April 2022, the DRC served a total of 1214 unique participants. Two hundred eleven offenders have completed the program during this time. The DRC utilizes the criminal thinking scale as one tool to measure success. A pre and post-test is completed, and results indicate a significant change in thinking during the post test. They also administer an offender's need assessment and measure the change in criminogenic needs.

The Shasta-Technical Education Program (STEP-UP) was initially started in September 2014 supporting one cohort of 25 students. This program had 131 students in STEP-UP during the 2021/2022 fiscal year. According to Shasta College, in 2021/2022, STEP-UP students had a GPA of 2.99 compared to a GPA of 2.90 for students in the general student population. In the Fall of 2021, there were 20 STEP-UP students on the Dean's List, and in Spring 2022, there were 30 students on the Dean's List. Also, in 2021-22 a total of 31 STEP-UP students graduated with an associate degree or certificate.

The Behavioral Health Collaborative (BHC) Court started in January 2014. The BHC is a voluntary collaborative court serving individuals whose criminal activity is linked to a severe and persistent mental health diagnosis. The BHC expanded to serve up to 20 participants in Fiscal Year 2021/2022. There has been a total of 28 graduates from inception to June 30, 2022.