

Annual Report for 2018/19 Fiscal Year

Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan



(July 1st, 2018 – June 30th, 2019)

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Introduction

On June 28, 2011, the California Legislature passed a budget that implemented the Public Safety Realignment Act. Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and 117 which transferred responsibility for supervising certain offenders released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties and identified a population no longer eligible to be sentenced to state prison requiring the population to serve a local prison term and a term of supervision. This resulted in two new populations: Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS). Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began October 2011.

An oversight entity (established under AB 109 & 117) is tasked with the development and constant evolution of a *Public Safety Realignment Plan*. The current plan (validated by evidence and experience) focuses on three distinct strategies: (1) Supervision, (2) Custody and Custody Alternatives, (3) Assessments and Program Services.

In Fiscal Year 2017/18, the Community Correction Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) authored its first Annual Report. It is the goal of the CCPEC to produce a report annually outlining data, outcomes, accomplishments, challenges, and budget information.

This is the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2018/19. The following report is focused on an overview of the services outlined in the *Public Safety Realignment Plan* in the 2018/19 Fiscal Year and highlights basic Program information (e.g., Referrals, Caseloads, Program Attendance, Program Completions and Terminations, etc.).

Part I.

Program Summary: Referrals, Caseloads, and Attendance Statistics

The Program Summary section highlights the referrals, caseloads, and attendance statistics of the programs under the umbrella of the Community Corrections Partnership. Those programs include, but are not limited to, Community Supervision overview, Community Corrections Center (CCC) check-ins, Probation Compliance Officer supervision, various assistance and housing programs, work release/employment services, and the Day Reporting Center (DRC). For a more detailed examination (i.e., monthly totals) of the various programs see individual program analysis on subsequent sections.

Community Supervision

Supervision (Monthly Average) FY18/19	
Felony Formal	1721
Mandatory Supervision	129
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)	341

Adult Supervision Termination

Termination Status FY18/19	
Unsuccessful	56.79%
Other	13.80%
Terminated	2.02%
Successful	27.39%

Community Corrections Center (CCC)

Community Corrections Center (CCC) Check-Ins	287 (Monthly Average)
Fewest CCC Check-Ins	193 (December 2018)
Most CCC Check-Ins	386 (October 2018)

Community Corrections Center Check-In (Total FY 18/19)	
Supervised Own Recognizance	826
Orientation	698
Participants' Actions to Housing	896
Aggression Replacement Therapy	267
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	60
Drug and Alcohol Counseling	213
Mental Health Clinicians	195
Shasta Tech. Edu. Program Unified Partnership	284
PO Appointments	3,452

Community Corrections Center	Probation Department Community Service Program
Total Sign-Ups	1,307 (FY 18/19)
Fewest Sign-Ups	76 (July 2018)
Most Sign-Ups	149 (October 2018)

Probation Compliance Officer

Probation Compliance Checks (Total FY 18/19)	
Felony Formal	361
Post Release Community Supervision	86
Mandatory Supervision	27
Supervised Own Recognizance	25

High Risk Transition Caseload

HRT Caseload (Total FY 18/19)	
Treatment Referrals	256
Transitioned on	323
Transitioned off	301
End of Fiscal Year (June 2019)	94

Striker Caseload

Striker Caseload (Total FY 18/19)	
Treatment Referrals	64
Recidivism (determined by new conviction)	27
Successful Completions	12
Returned to Prison	12
End of Fiscal Year (June 2019)	43

General Assistance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

General Assistance & SSI (Total FY 18/19)	
Referrals	373
Caseload (Average/Month)	18
Interim Assistance (Average/Month)	17 (94%)
Temporary Incapacitated Assistance (Average/Month)	1 (3%)
Employment Assistance (Average/Month)	1 (3%)

Public Assistance

Public Assistance (Total FY 18/19)	
Applications Received	95
Total Approvals	77 (81%)
Medi-Cal	53 (69%)
CalFresh	24 (31%)
Denials	3 (2 in Oct. & 1 in Nov.)
Pending	14 (12 in Jul. – Oct., 1 in Mar. & May)

Mental Health (MH) and Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD) Services

Mental Health (MH) and Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD)- (Total FY 18/19)	
Total Referrals	209
Appointment No-Shows	127 (61%)
Completed Appointments	82 (39%)
Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Referrals	51 (61%)
Mental Health Referrals	29 (35%)
Referrals to Other Services	3 (4%)

Supervised Own Recognizance

Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) - (Total FY 18/19)	
Caseload Average (Average/Month)	77
SOR Program Completions	163
Successful Completions	102 (63%)
Unsuccessful Completions	61 (37%)
Failed to Appear to Court	22 (36%)
Committed a New Violation	17 (28%)
Committed a Technical Violation	12 (20%)
Unspecified Reason	10 (16%)

Sheriff's Work Release Program

Sherriff's Work Release Program	
Average Participation (Average/Month)	76
Persons on AB 109	7
Non-AB 109 Persons	69
Average Successful (Average/Month)	52
Average Unsuccessful (Average/Month)	12

Participants' Action to Housing (PATH)

Participants' Action to Housing (PATH) - (Total FY 18/19)	
Total Referrals to PATH	165
End of fiscal year (June 2019) caseload total	108
Participants successfully housed 30 days or more	52 (98%)
Participants unsuccessfully housed	1 (2%)
Workshops Held (Average/Month)	12
Attendees (Average/Month)	74

Shasta Technical Education Program – United Partnership (STEP-UP)

Shasta Technical Education Program – United Partnership (STEP-UP) - (Total FY 18/19)	
Available STEP-UP Spots for entire program	160 (includes 50 CCP spots)
Allocated spots in STEP-UP 2018/19	143
Participants on Fall (2018) Semester Dean's List	31
Participants on Spring (2019) Semester Dean's List	40
Average GPA	2.89
Total Graduates 2018/19	36
Recidivism of STEP-UP Graduates	12%

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Day Reporting Center (DRC): April 2018 – April 2019	
Individuals Served	336
Participants Discharged	207
Participants Completing Program	36
End of fiscal year (April 2019) Enrollment	112
Average Group Attendance by Phase	Phase I – 30% Phase II – 67% Phase III – 91%
Male/Female Ratio	82%/18%

Jail/Contract Beds

Jail/Contract Beds - (Total FY 18/19)	
Average Number (per month) of Contract Bed in Use	27
Average Number (per month) of Days in Contract Beds	25 Days

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) - (Total FY 18/19)	
Referrals to Remi Vista	252
Enrollments (attended at least one session)	80
No-Shows (never attended a session)	172
MRT Completions	9

Aggression Placement Treatment (ART)

Aggression Replacement Treatment (ART) - (Total FY 18/19)	
Referrals to Victor Community Supp. Services	58
Enrollments (attended at least one session)	25
No Shows (never attended a session)	33
Total Dosage Provided	421.5 (Hours)
Average Dosage Provided	17 (Hours)
ART Completions	11

Successful Transition to Probation and Parole (STOPP)

Probation STOPP Data - (Total FY 18/19)	
Referrals to STOPP	626
Attendance to STOPP	373 (60%)

Social Workers – Public Defender’s Office

Social Workers – Public Defender’s Office - (Total FY 18/19)	
Graduates from Treatments	30
Social Worker Contacts	159
Persons in Residential Programs	67
Persons in Intensive Outpatient Programs	40

Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion/Crime Victim Advocate – District Attorney’s Office

Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion – District Attorney’s Office	
Cases that ultimately filed after initial diversion referral	42
Cases not filed (interest of justice, insufficient evidence, etc.)	0
In diversion pending completion	18
Pending entry into diversion (outreach letter sent, pending appointment, etc.)	48
Candidates successfully completed diversion	5

Part II:

Program Specific Evaluation

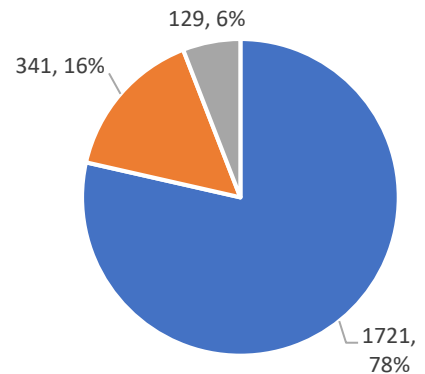
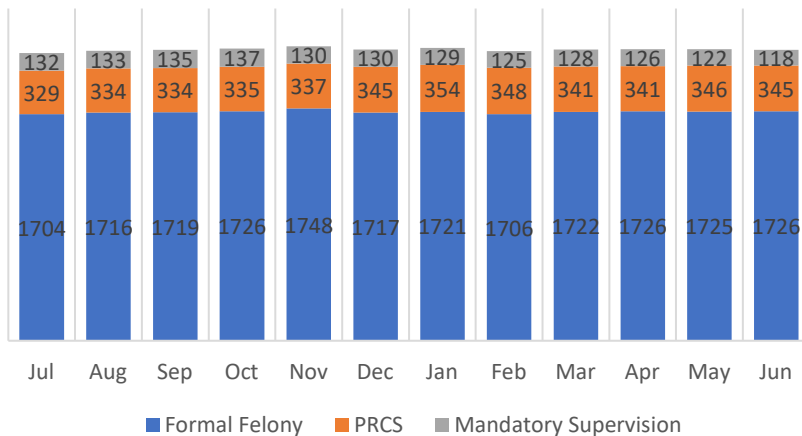
Community Supervision

The Probation Department adult supervision caseload consists of three categories of offenders:

- Felony Formal Probation: Offenders who have been granted probation by the court and are supervised in the community.
- Mandatory Supervision (MS) – Offenders who were sentenced to a local prison sentence and a term of supervision.
- Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) – Offenders who have been sentenced to state prison and are released onto supervision with the Probation Department. The period of supervision can range from six months to three years.

The overall population supervised by Probation during the 2018/19 Fiscal Year was 48% high risk to reoffend, 29% moderate risk to reoffend, and 23% low risk to reoffend. When broken down by the categories of offenders, there was a monthly average of 1721 on Felony Probation, 129 on Mandatory Supervision, and 341 on Post Release Community Supervision. The percentage of the PRCS and MS populations that were categorized as high risk to reoffend was 83% and 86% respectively. The Felony Population had a much lower percentage of high risk offenders during the same time period at 40%. The percentages of high risk offenders among these populations during the previous three fiscal years (FY 15/16 – 17/18) was relatively consistent with the current time period. The average annual cost per offender for supervision without treatment in FY 18/19 was \$1,528.18, whereas the average annual cost per offender for supervision with treatment in FY 18/19 was \$2,187.01.

Community Supervision - 2018/19



The Realignment population consists of 21% of the supervision total (PRCS + MS).

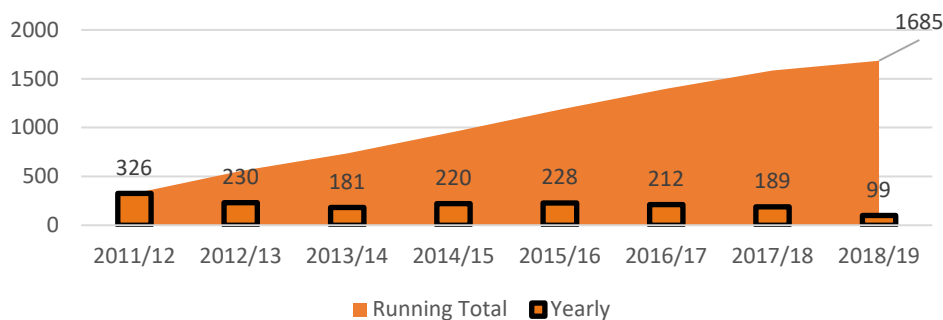
There are eight major risk/need factors that are thought to be the leading causes of criminal activity: (1) History of Antisocial Behavior, (2) Antisocial Personality Pattern, (3) Antisocial Cognation, (4) Antisocial Associates, (5) Family and/or Marital life, (6) School and/or Work, (7) Leisure and/or Recreation, (8) Substance Abuse. For Fiscal Year 2018/19, the top three risk/need factors of the Shasta County Probation population were:

Risk/Need Factor	Percentage
Antisocial Behavior	35.39%
Antisocial Personality	22.29%
Substance Abuse	15.15%

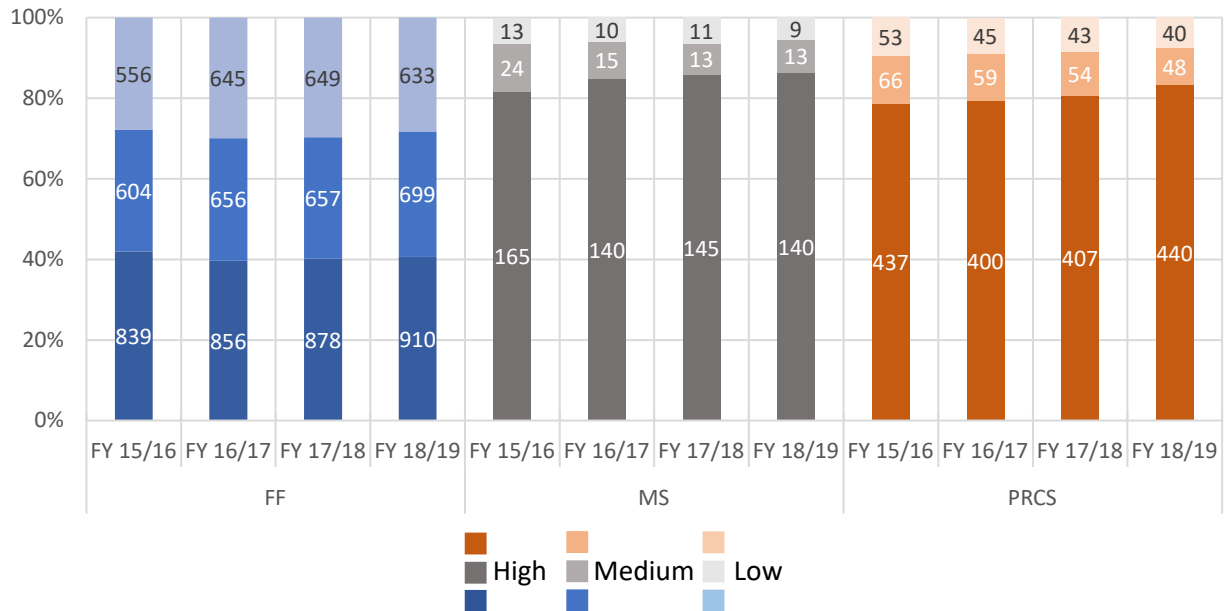
Month	Offenders Under Supervision Booked	Total Jail Bookings	Percentage
July 2018	294	913	32%
August 2018	254	892	28%
September 2018	237	850	28%
October 2018	248	756	33%
November 2018	223	716	31%
December 2018	230	747	31%
January 2019	197	746	26%
February 2019	179	601	30%
March 2019	206	802	26%
April 2019	189	756	25%
May 2019	206	698	30%
June 2019	165	695	24%

In FY 18/19 there was 9,172 bookings into the Shasta County Jail (764 average/month). 2,628 (29%) of those booked were under supervision by the Shasta County Probation Department.

Unique PRCS by Fiscal Year

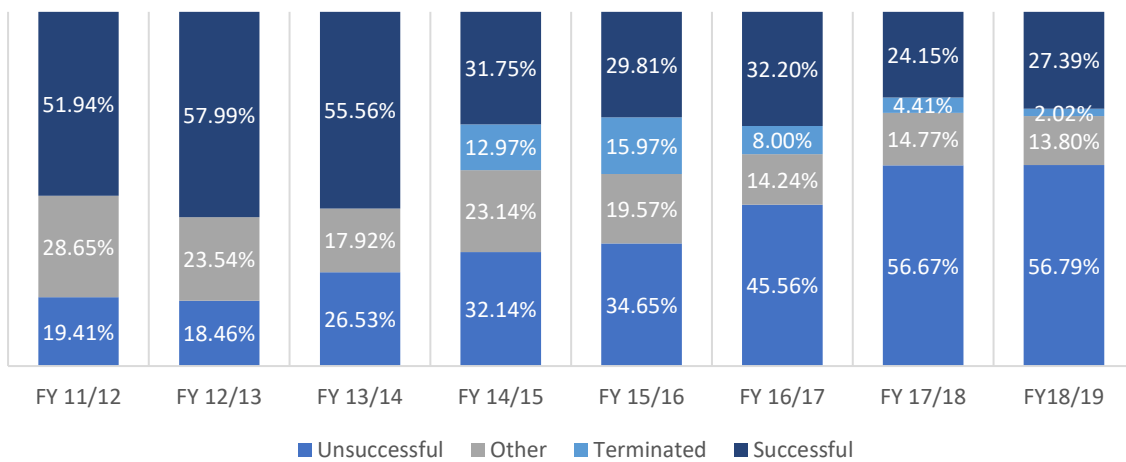


Supervision Type & Risk Level



In the previous four years, within the Felony Formal Probation population, approximately 40% of persons were high risk. This is significantly lower, when compared to the MS and PRCS population, which are approximately 80% or higher.

Adult Probation Termination

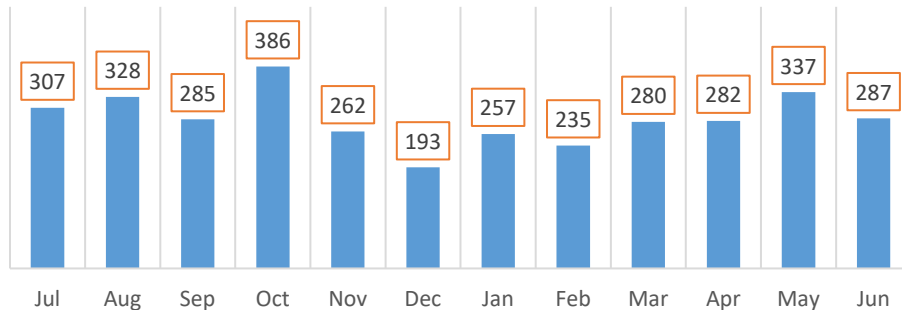


To successfully complete supervision, an offender must complete their treatment plan, terms of their supervision, and pay their fines and restitution in full.

Community Correction Center (CCC)

The CCC opened in April 2013. The goal of the CCC is to lead a coordinated effort to provide offenders with re-entry services and an orientation process related to their supervision requirements, assessment of their criminogenic needs, and other needs, as well as provide referrals for various treatment and services. There was an average of 287 check-ins per month to CCC programs in the 2018/19 Fiscal Year (3,439 total).

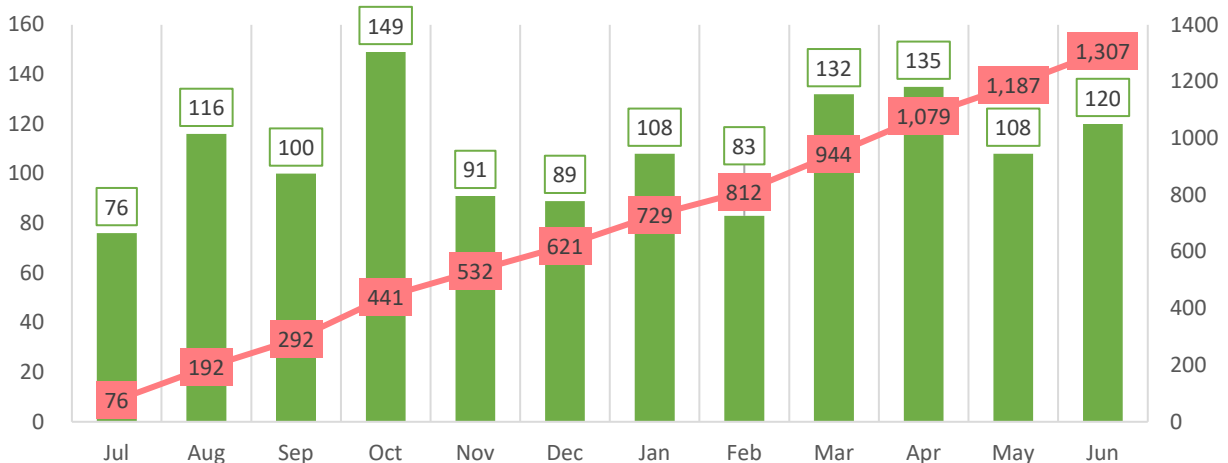
Monthly CCC Program Check-Ins



In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year check-ins were relatively stable, with the most check-ins in Oct. (386) and the least amount in Dec. (193).

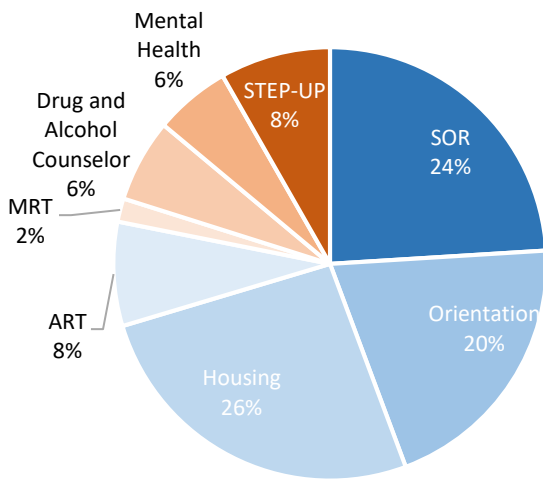
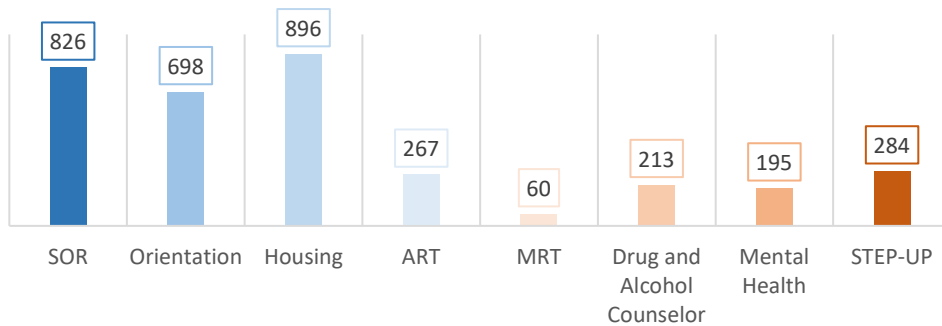
Programs provided at the CCC are Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR), Orientation, Participants' Actions to Housing (PATH), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Drug and Alcohol Counseling (DAC), Mental Health Clinicians (Mental Health), and the Shasta Technical Educational Program – Unified Partnership (Step-Up). There was a total of 1,307 (average 109 per month) sign-ups for the Probation Community Service Program at the CCC.

Probation Community Work Service Program - Sign-Ups



There were a total 1,307 sign-ups for the Probation Community Service Program at the CCC in FY 2018/19. There was an average of 109 sign-ups per month. Nov. through Feb. saw below average sign-ups, whereas, Mar. through Jun. saw above average sign-ups.

Total 2018/19 Program Check-Ins



Most of the CCC check-ins fall within four programs (monthly avg.): SOR (69), Orientation (58), Housing (75), ART (22), MRT (5), Drug and Alcohol Counselor (18), Mental Health (16), Step-Up (24).

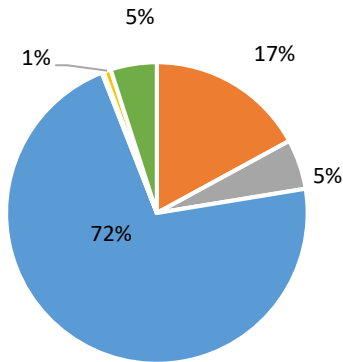
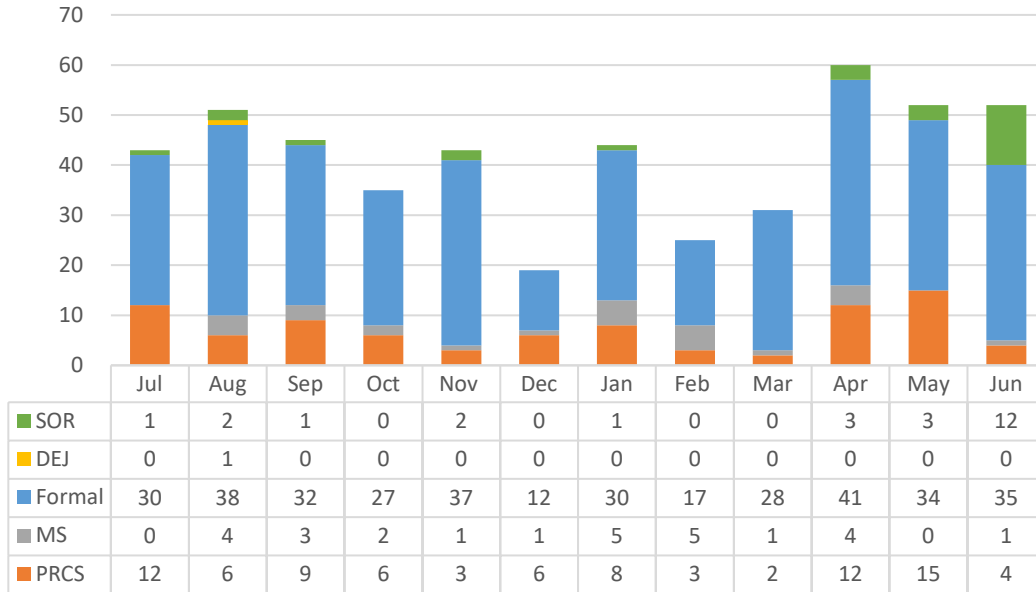
Probation Compliance Officer

The Probation Compliance Officer maintains regular contact with persons on Felony Probation, Mandatory Supervision (MS), and Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) with the goal of reinforcing accountability, participation in treatment and positive behavior of those under supervision. The Probation Compliance Officer is in the field on a consistent basis and does not supervise or have a caseload, they contact offenders under probation supervision assigned to various supervision Probation Officers (PO).

The Compliance Officer contacts persons on Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR), Mandatory Supervision (MS), Felony Probation (FP), Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and Deferred Entry Judgement (DEJ). Most of the individuals contacted by the compliance officer in Fiscal Year 2018/19, who were under supervision fell in the following categories: FP (361), followed by PRCS (86), MS (27), and SOR (25) categories.

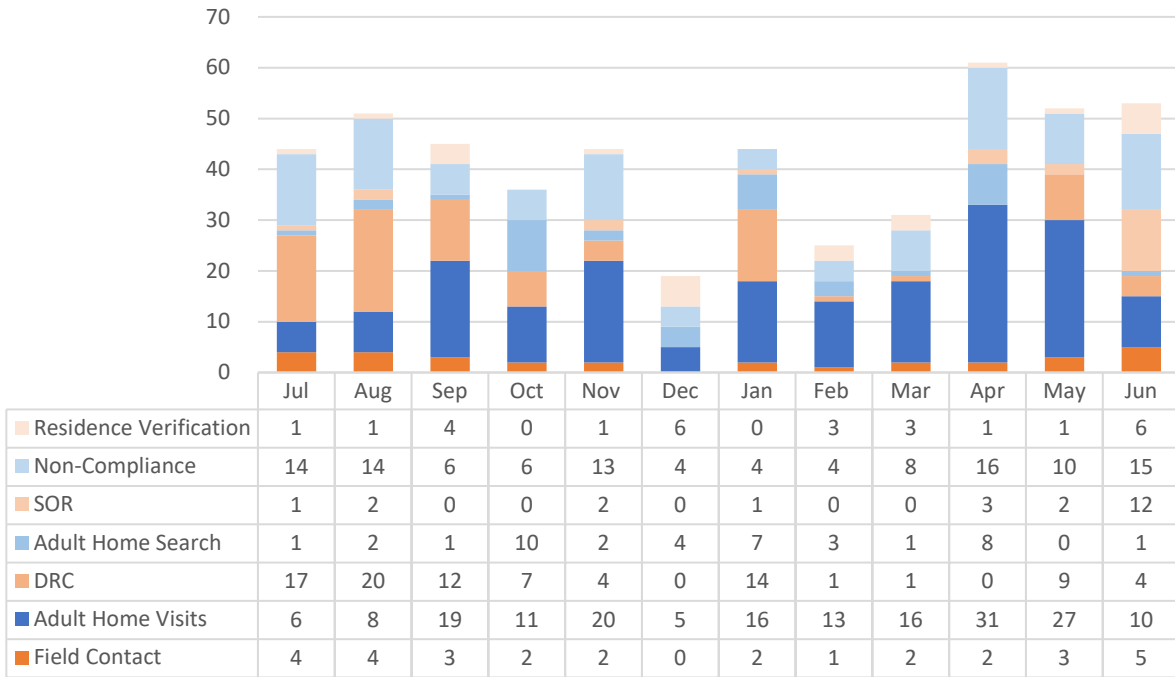
Most of the visits performed by Probation Compliance Officer consisted of home visits (182) and DRC check-ups (reestablish attendance to prevent an abscond - 89), with 114 persons being in Non-Compliance. The rest of the visits, totaling 120, were home searches, field contacts, residential verifications, and SOR compliance.

Probation Compliance Officer Contacts

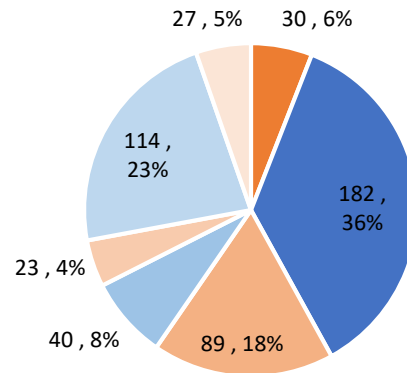


By percentage Felony Probation make up 72% of the persons contacted by the Compliance Officer.

Compliance Visits by Program



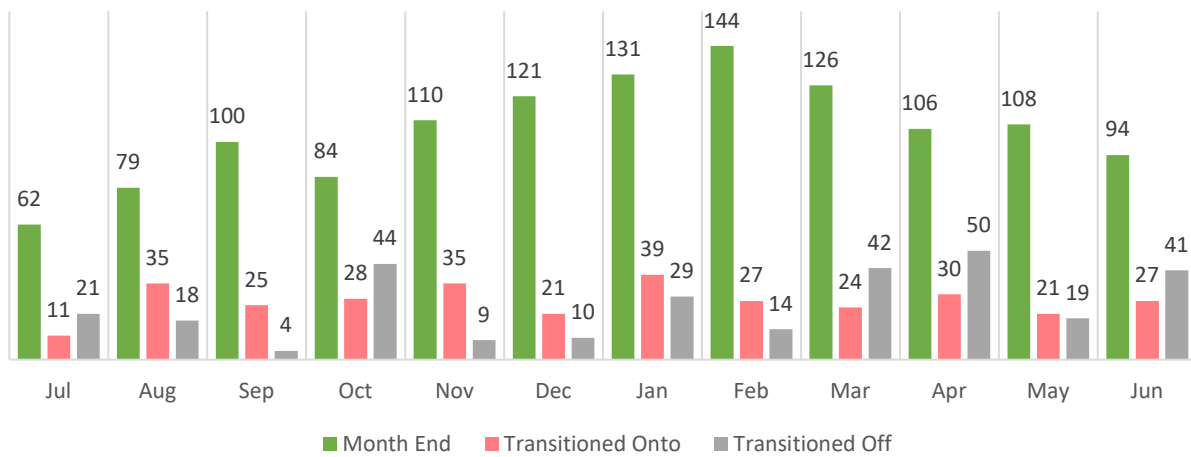
Most compliance checks (percent of total) are Home Visits (36%) and DRC (18%), 23% due to Non-Compliance. Making up the other 25% of checks were: Home Searches (8%), Field Contacts (6%), Residence Verification (5%), and SOR (4%).



High Risk Transition (HRT) Caseload

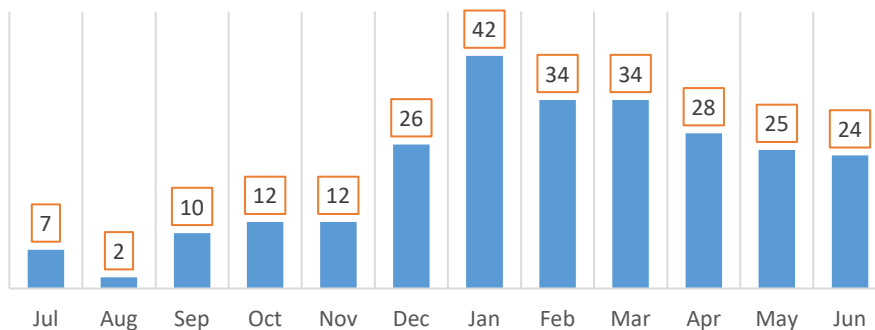
There is one High Risk Transition (HRT) Officer assigned to the CCC. High Risk offenders are those deemed high risk to reoffend based on an evidenced based risk assessment. The goal of this officer is to reduce the likelihood of recidivism by way of early engagement and referral to various programs and/or treatment services within the first 30 days of supervision. The officer then transitions them to a supervision officer. During the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, 323 offenders transitioned to this caseload, while 301 were transitioned off. Over this fiscal year, 256 offenders were referred to various programs and/or for various treatment services. In June 2019 (end of 2018/19 Fiscal Year), there were 94 offenders on the High-Risk Caseload.

High Risk Transition Caseload



There is an increase in End of Month caseload numbers from July 2018 to Feb. 2019, followed by decreasing numbers in the subsequent months.

High Risk Transition Referrals to Treatment

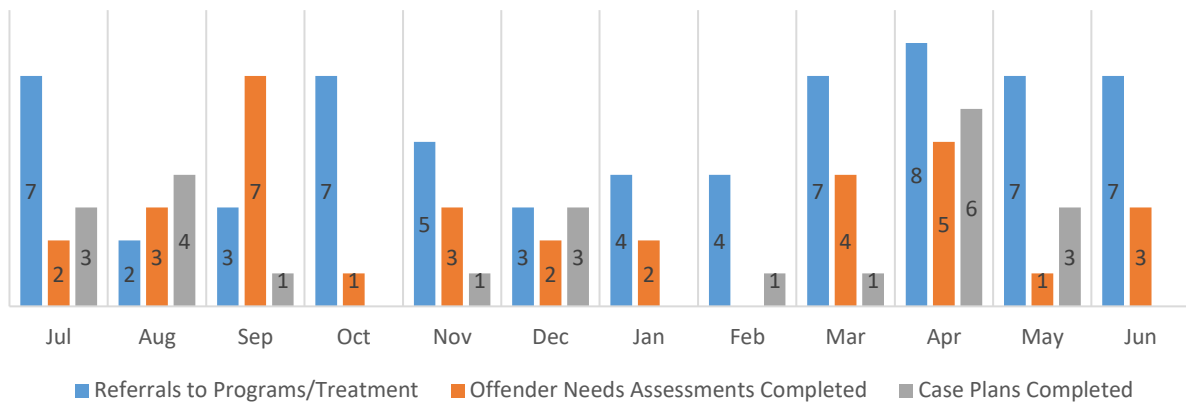


As seen in the overall HRT caseload, the referrals increase until Feb 2019 followed by a decrease, ending with 24 in June 2019.

Striker Caseload

There is one “Striker” Officer housed at the CCC. “Striker” offenders are those with designated “Strike” offenses on their record. The goal of this officer is to provide intensive supervision and engagement (case plans with referrals to programs/treatment) in hopes of reducing recidivism and potential additional state prison terms. While the department supervised 392 offenders designated as a striker during the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, the capacity for this intensive program is limited to 50 at a time. Priority is given to offenders with a second strike (except for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders who are assigned to another specialized caseload) and to those offenders who’ve returned from state prison. During the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, the average caseload size was 42, and the “Striker” Officer made 64 referrals to treatment and services, completed 33 Offender Needs Assessments, and completed 23 case plans for the offenders on this caseload. Of those on the “Striker” caseload, 27 recidivated, 12 of whom returned to prison. 14 persons on this caseload completed successfully.

Striker Caseload

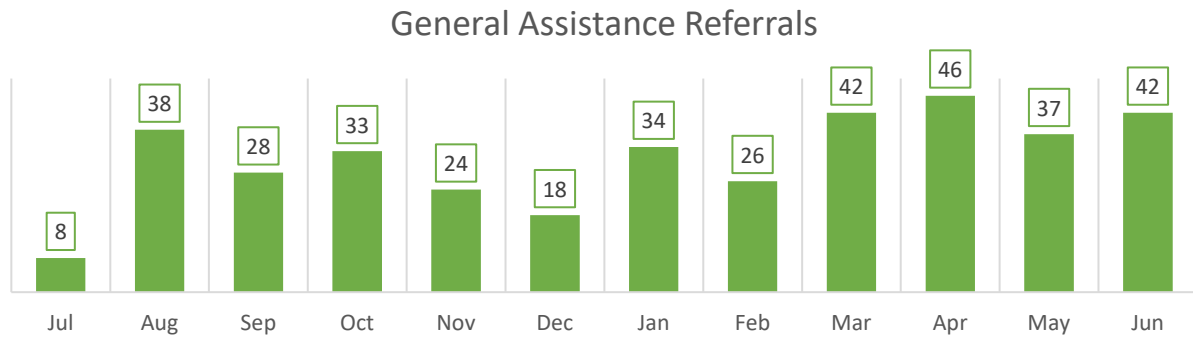


Striker Caseload	FY 2017/18	%	FY 2018/19	%
Active Caseload	60		84	
Total Terminations	30	8.5%	35	8.9%
Successful	7	23.3%	14	40.0%
Terminated	4	13.3%	2	5.7%
Other/Closed	6	20.0%	2	5.7%
Unsuccessful	13	43.3%	17	48.6%
<u>Return to State Prison</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>61.5%</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>76.5%</u>
<u>Return to Local Prison</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>30.8%</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23.5%</u>

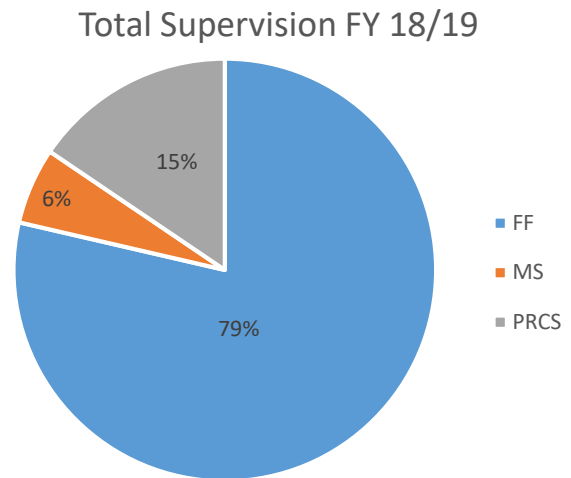
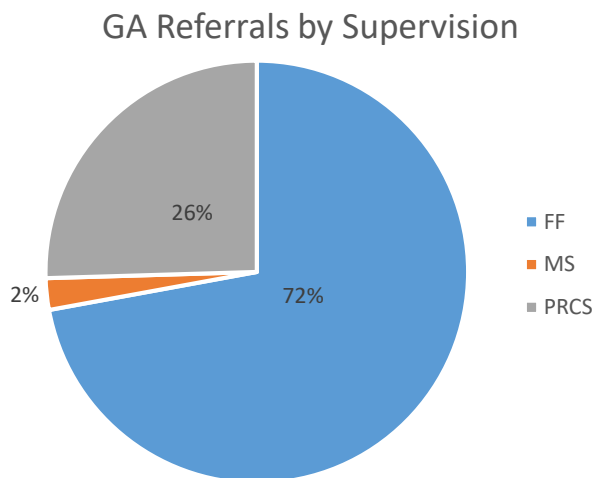
The total number of individuals on the Striker caseload, whose actions resulted in a return to state or local prison increased from 9 in FY 17/18 to 13 in FY 18/19. In terms of active caseload totals, in FY 17/18 2.5% and in FY 18/19 3.3% of the caseload returned to either state or local prison.

General Assistance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

General Assistance provides three months of cash assistance to eligible, employable adults and provides longer-term assistance to eligible adults who are temporarily disabled or who are awaiting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) approval.

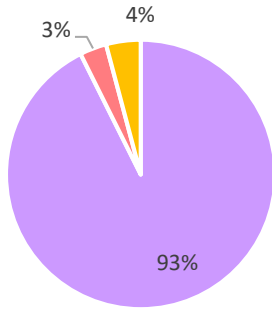
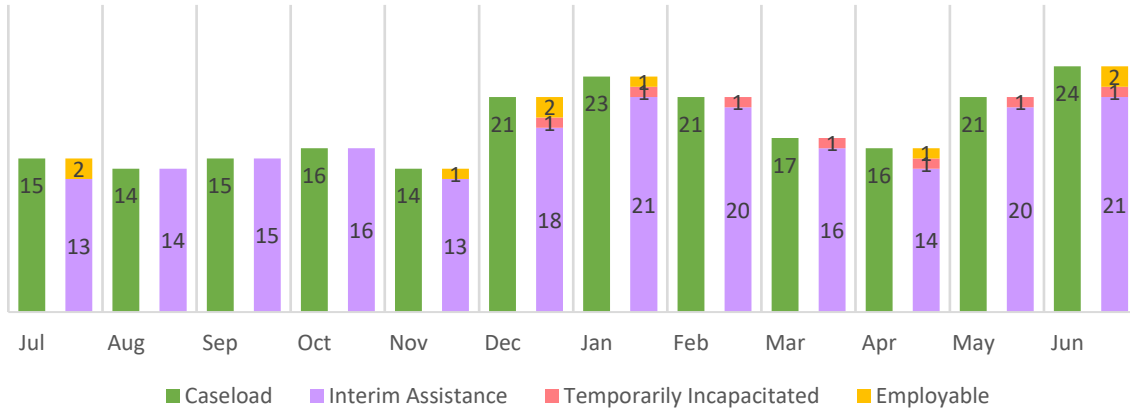


In 2018/19 there were a total 376, with a monthly average of 31, referrals from Probation for General Assistance.



Referrals to General Assistance by supervision vs overall supervision percentages.

Assistance Category

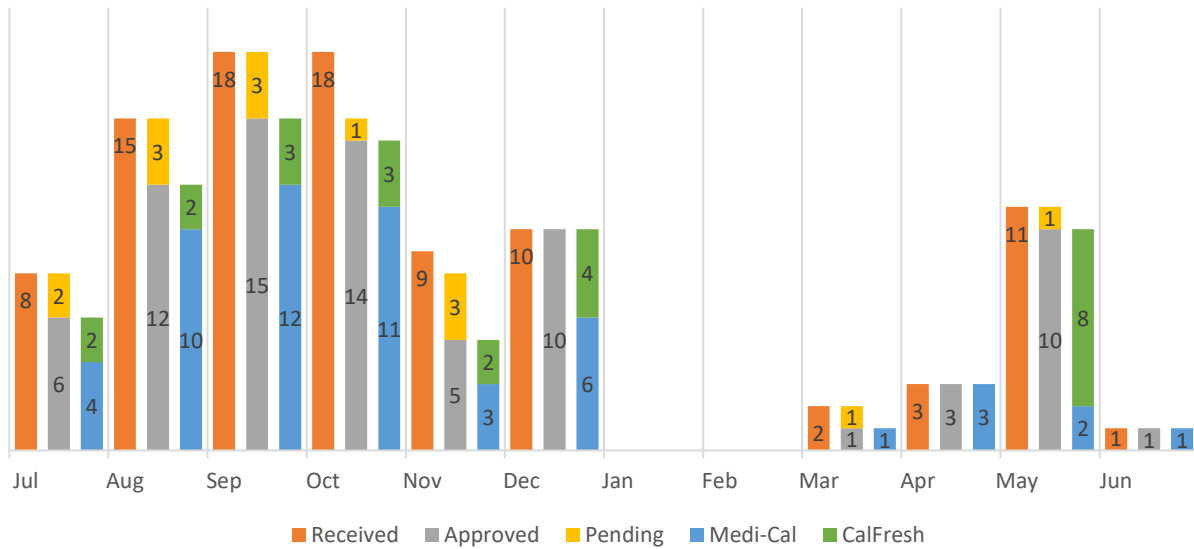


There were a total of 217 cases where assistance was received in 2018/19. Of those 217, 201 were on Interim Assistance, nine were on Temporary Incapacitated Assistance, and seven were on Employment Assistance.

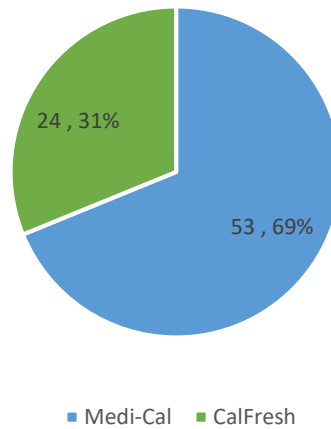
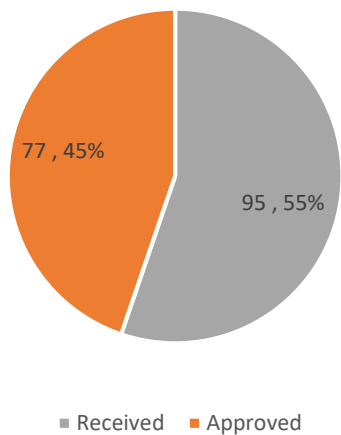
Public Assistance

The Health and Human Services Agency houses several assistance programs (e.g., Medi-Cal, CalFresh) for those who have fallen on hard times with a limited budget, aimed at providing help with basic living expenses. In 2018/19, there were 95 referrals to the Public Assistance programs. Of the 95 referrals 77 were approved at the end of the fiscal year (June 2019).

Public Assistance



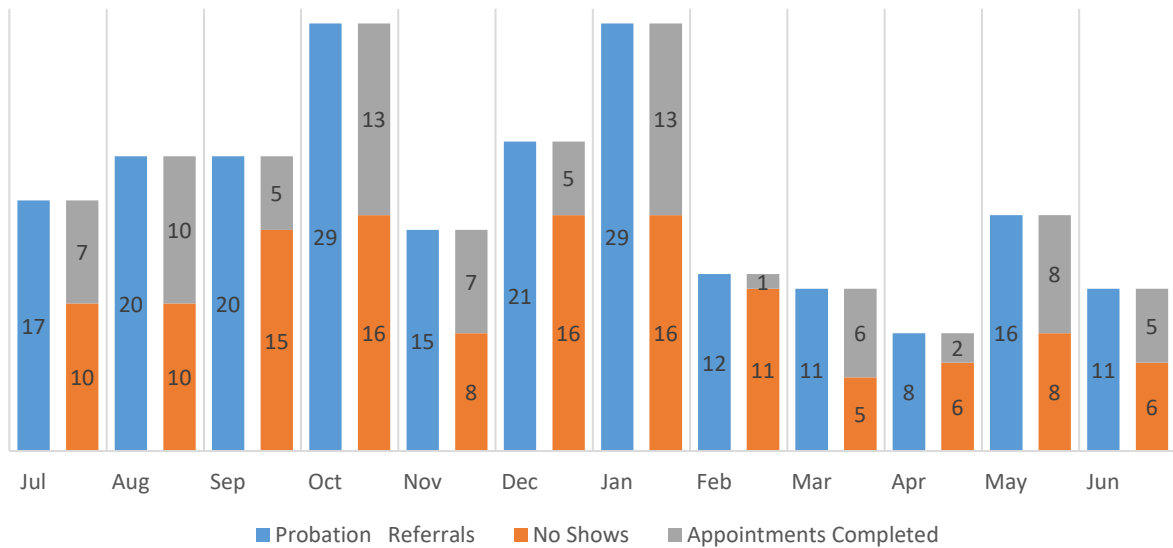
Of the 77 approvals for Public Assistance, 53 (69%) were for Medi-Cal assistance and 24 (31%) were for CalFresh. There were 3 (2 in Oct. and 1 in Nov.) denials. *Note: There were no referrals from Probation to Medi-Cal or CalFresh in January or February 2019.*



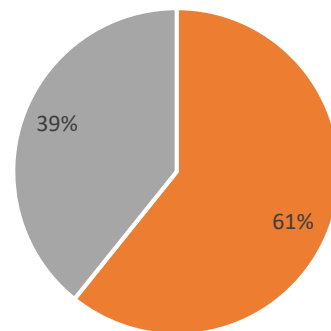
Mental Health (MH) and Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD) Services

The Mental Health Clinician and an Alcohol and Other Drugs Counselor are available five days a week to conduct assessments for offenders who have mental health and/or substance abuse addiction issues. Every new person under supervision gets an assessment by both the mental health clinician and the substance use disorder counselor (informally known as triage assessments). From those assessments, offenders are referred for further MH comprehensive evaluation and services if needed. The staff provide the results of these assessments to the supervising probation officer and referral recommendations for the offender to the appropriate treatment programs to assist them in dealing with underlying issues that lead to criminality. In 2018/19, there were 127 mental health assessments, 233 substance abuse evaluations, and 515 triage assessments completed.

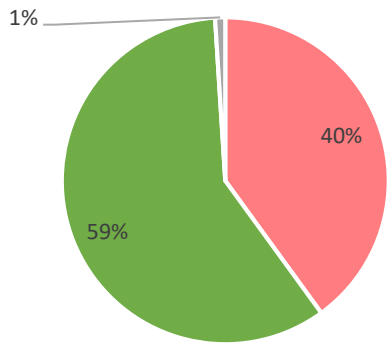
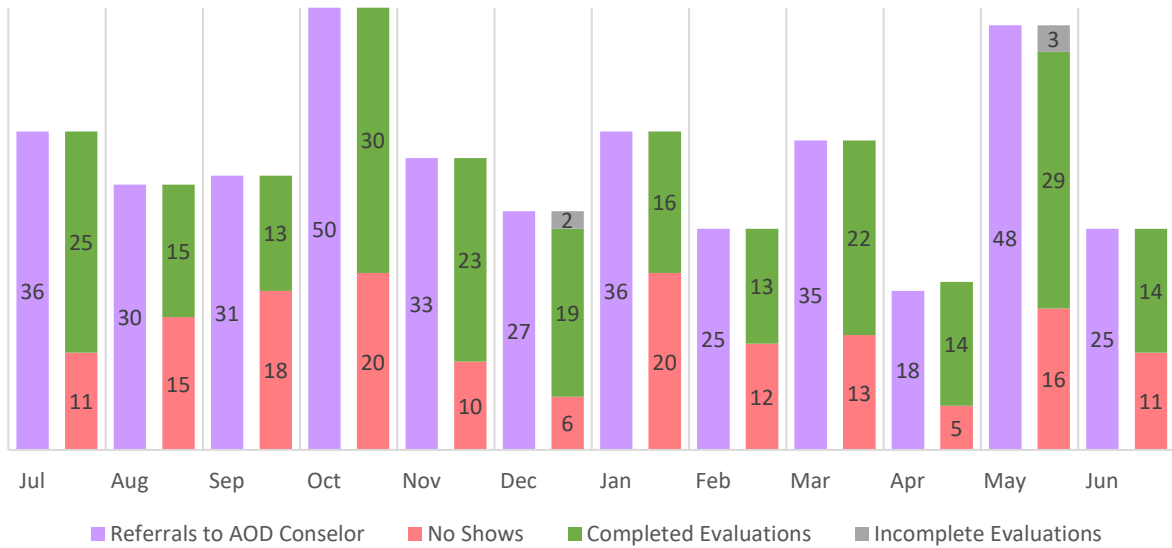
MH Evaluations



There was an average of 17 referrals per month, with an average of 11 (39%) appointments completed and 7 (61%) No-Shows per month.



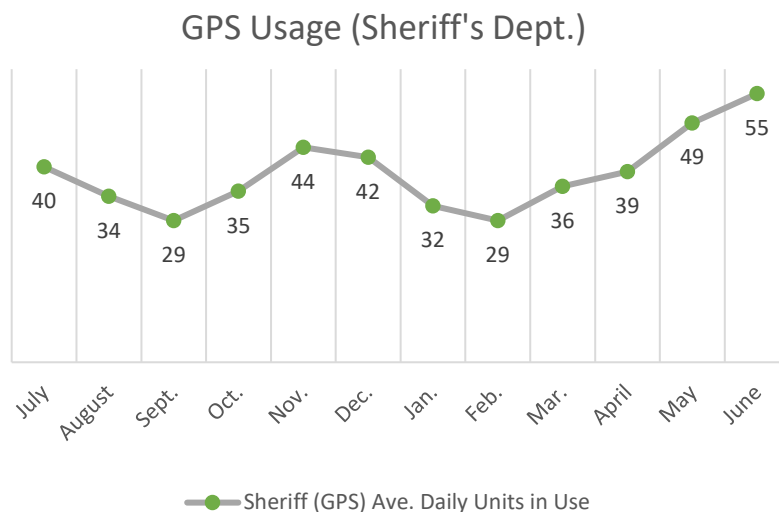
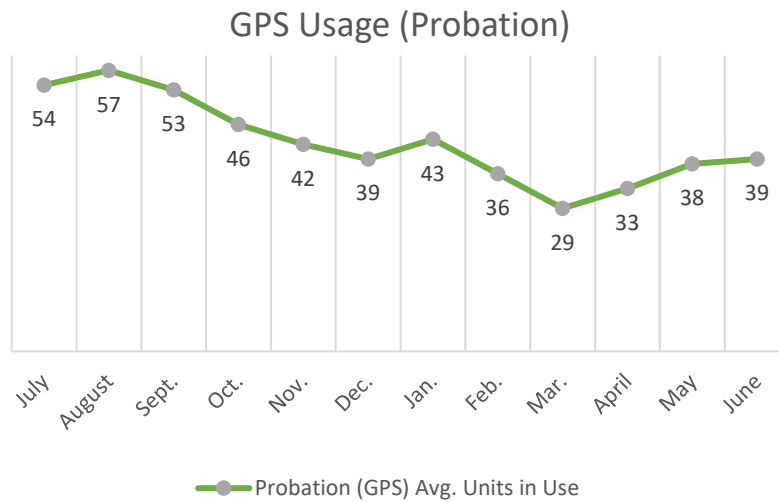
AOD Evaluations



There was an average of 33 referrals per month, with an average of 19 (59%) appointments completed and 13 (40%) No-Shows per month.

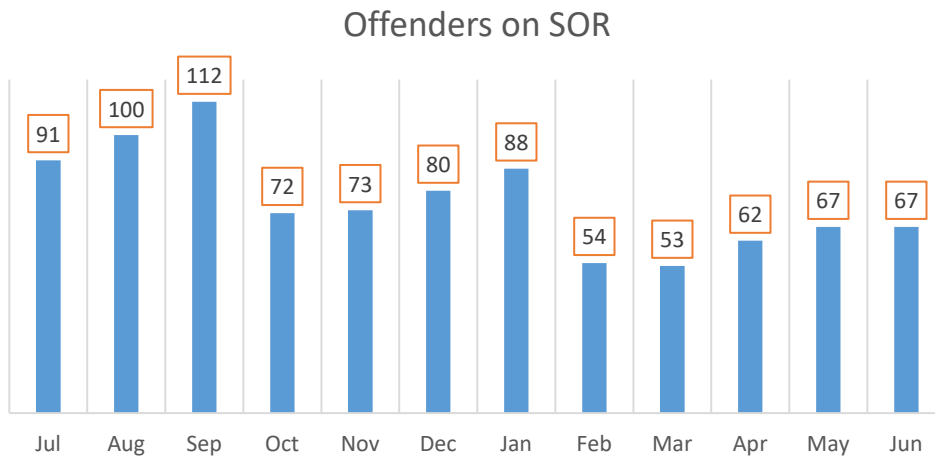
Global Positioning System (GPS) Program

The Probation Department uses GPS monitoring for the Supervised Own Recognizance Program as well as for high risk sex offenders. In addition, GPS monitoring is used as a sanction or supervision tool for those under supervision. The Sheriff's Department uses GPS for monitoring those on Work Release as an alternative to custody. Though each department has access to 100 GPS units each (provided by Bi Incorporated) the amount of GPS units used per department varies by need. Throughout the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, Probation used of an average of 42 GPS per month, while the Sheriff's Department used an average of 39 GPS units per month.



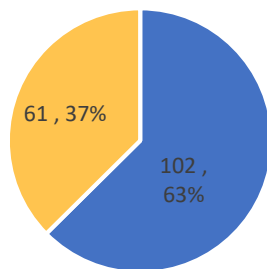
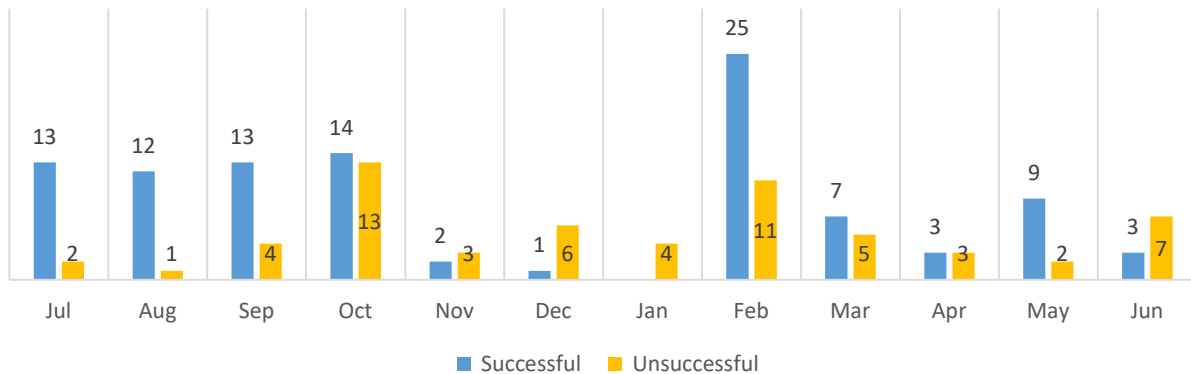
Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR)

Within the Supervised Own Recognized (SOR) program offenders are screened using an evidence-based pre-release tool to determine appropriateness for the program. Some offenders are placed on GPS monitoring (15/month average) to assist with compliance while on the program. There are two deputy probation officers assigned to the CCC and two probation assistants assigned to work collaboratively at the Shasta County Jail. In the 2018/19 fiscal year, there were 146 offenders ordered to the SOR program.



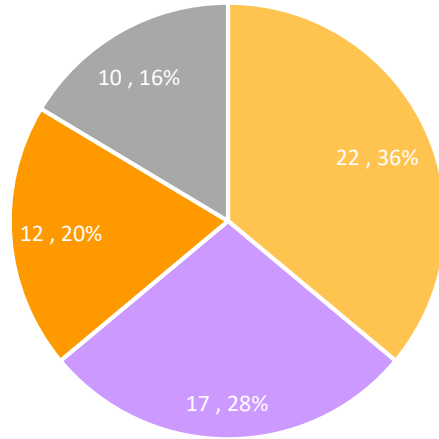
On average, there were 77 offenders on SOR per month.

SOR 2018/19 - Successful vs. Unsuccessful



Of the SOR caseloads resolved in 2018/19, 63% were successful and 37% were unsuccessful.

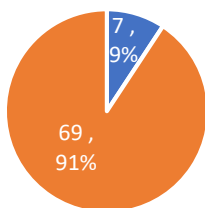
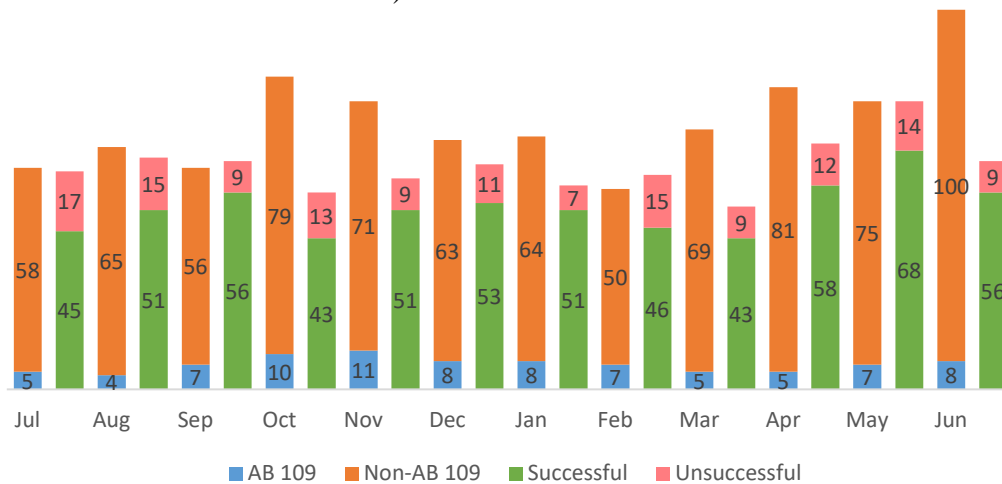
Over the course of the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, there were 102 successful compared to 61 unsuccessful cases in SOR.



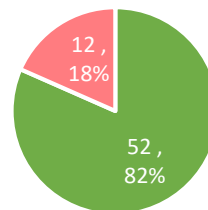
There are four categories of Unsuccessful Terminations within the SOR program. Of the 61 unsuccessful SOR cases 22 (36%) Failed to Appear (FTA) in Court, 17 (28%) committed a New Law Violation, 12 (20%) committed a Technical Violation, and 10 (16%) were unsuccessful for other reasons.

Shasta County Sheriff's Work Release

The Shasta County Sheriff's Work Release program allows qualified offenders to live at home and report to the work facility or other work site where they perform various public service work rather than serving time in the county jail. Work Release allows families to stay together and allows current employment to be continued. Some of the services provided are road crews, cemetery cleanup, and growing fruits and vegetables in the garden facility. In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, there was an average of 76 offenders on Work Release. Of these, an average of 69 were Non-AB109 and 7 were AB109. On average, there have been 52 offenders per month categorized as successful (completed assigned work orders), compared to 12 per month categorized as unsuccessful (work orders not finished because of incident).



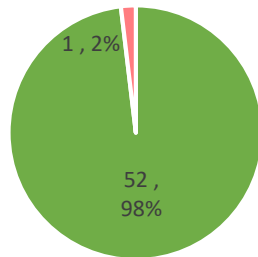
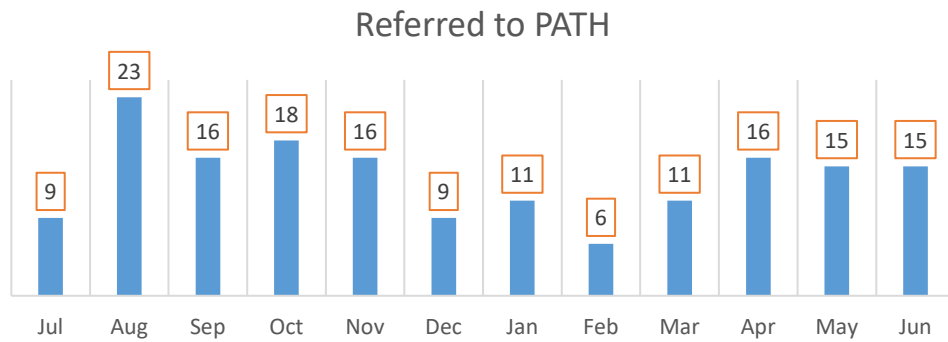
Per month the Work Release population consists of 9% AB-109 and 91% Non-AB-109. On average, 82% of those on Work Release are successful.



Participants' Action to Housing (PATH)

PATH is dedicated to assisting offenders find and keep safe affordable housing. The PATH program offers workshops aimed at teaching offenders how to find and keep safe housing, as well as information on how to be a good tenant and budget their income. In addition to the finding of housing, some offenders may qualify for rental subsidy (e.g., rent, deposits, moving costs).

In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, there were 165 offenders referred to the PATH program. Of the 165 referrals, there were 53 offenders added to the PATH program. At the end of the Fiscal Year (June 2019), the PATH caseload consisted of 108 participants. In 2018/19, there were a total of 52 successfully (housed for 30+ days with no incident) participating offenders, while only 1 was shown to be unsuccessful.



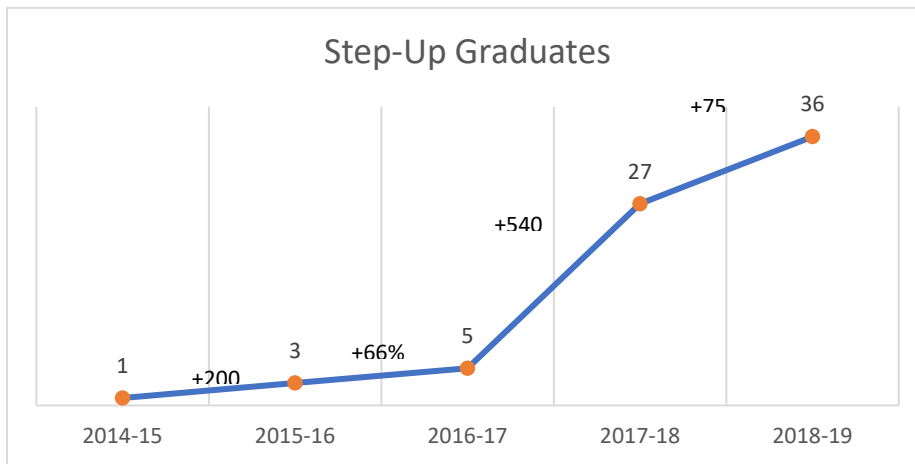
There was an average of 14 offenders referred to PATH each month. In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, 98% of the offenders in PATH were successfully housed.

Shasta Technical Education Program – United Partnership (STEP-UP)

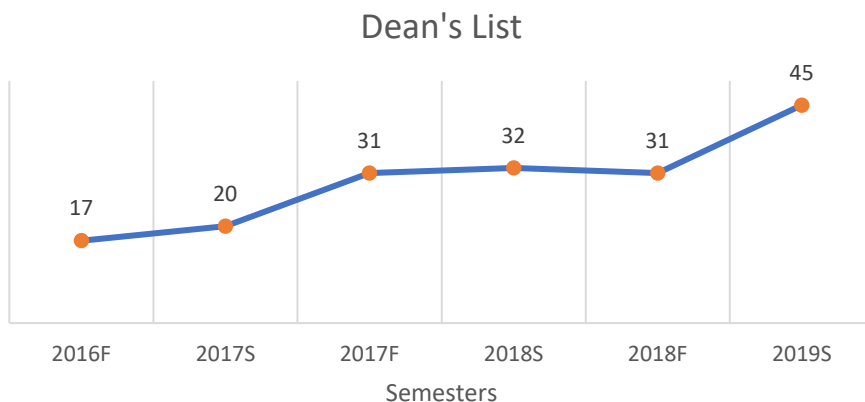
The Shasta Technical Education Program Unified Partnership (STEP-UP) is a collaborative effort between multiple agencies to provide offenders the opportunity to participate in one-year certification programs through Shasta College. Two Probation Assistants, housed at the CCC, aid and support offenders in their successful transition to, and while attending, Shasta College. There were 160 total spots available in the program in 2017/18 and 2018/19. Of the 160 spots, 123 spots were filled in 2017/18 and 143 spots were filled in 2018/19. The CCP funds 50 spots for offenders in each fiscal year. In the 2018/19 fiscal year, there was 36 graduates. The average attendees’ GPA is 2.89. The recidivism rate of graduates is 12%.

Academic Year	Graduates
2014/15	1
2015/16	3
2016/17	7
2017/18	33
2018/19	42

Semester	Students on Dean’s List
Fall 2016	17
Spring 2017	20
Fall 2017	31
Spring 2018	32
Fall 2018	31
Spring 2019	40



There have been an increasing number of offenders joining the STEP-UP program, with the largest increase between 2016/17 and 2017/18. There has been a constant increase in those participants on the Dean’s List (save for Fall of 2018, a drop of only 3%).



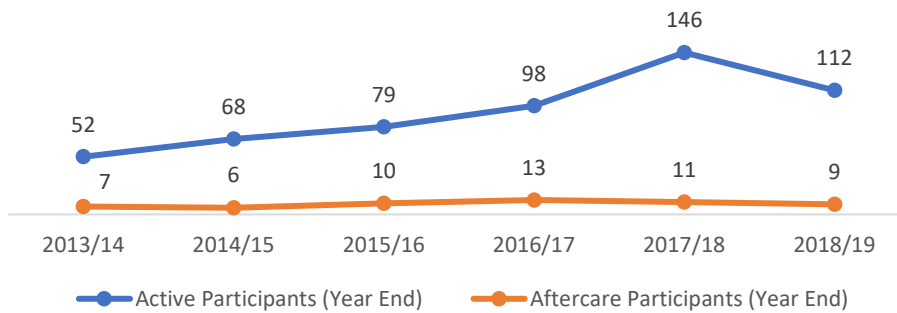
In the 2017/18 and 2018/19 fiscal year, funds were allocated for some of the AB109 probation population to participate in STEP-UP. In FY 2017/18, there were 6 graduates, while in FY 2018/19 there were 18 graduates.

Semester	Student Count	Students on Dean’s List	Average GPA
Fall 2017	36	13	2.79
Spring 2018	36	18	2.91
Fall 2018	41	17	3.03
Spring 2019	42	22	3.28

Day Reporting Center (DRC): April 2018 - April 2019

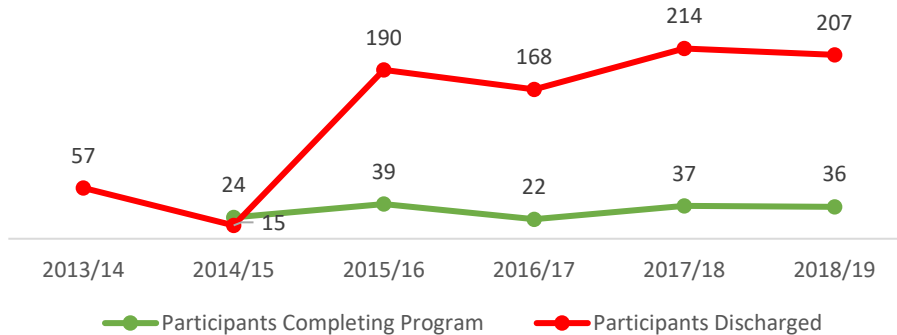
The Day Reporting Center (DRC) provides intensive services to offenders who are moderate to high-risk to re-offend to address their top criminogenic needs to create lasting change in offender behavior and to reduce recidivism. The DRC is open seven days a week and offenders progress through three phases and an aftercare program. In 2018/19, there were 336 (930 to date) individuals served at the DRC. At the end of the 2018/19 (April 2019), the DRC had 112 active participants enrolled in Phase I, II, or III, and 9 in aftercare.

DRC Participants (End of Year)



The large increase from FY 16/17 to 17/18 was due to the inclusion of in-custody participants. In FY 18/19 there were no in-custody participants.

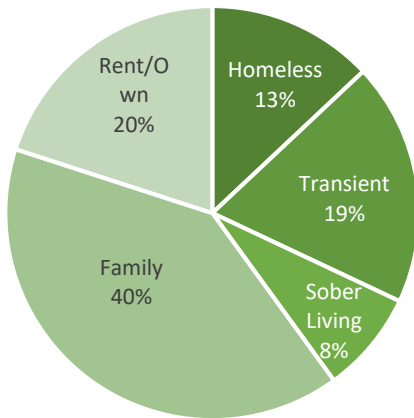
DRC Completions vs Dishcharges



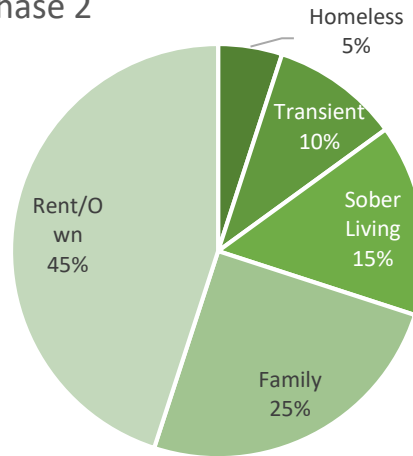
Low number of discharges from FY 13/14 – 14/15 due to inception of program and low numbers of participants.

The DRC clients reside in various forms of housing. In future reports, the DRC will be issuing measurements on Housing Stability Changes. In Phase I, only 20% of clients live independently, in Phase II, that measurement increases to 45%, and in Phase III, it further increases to 100%. It should be noted that this is a snapshot (measured only once in April 2019), The percentages may not reflect the overall yearly percentages. Future surveys should provide improved yearly estimates.

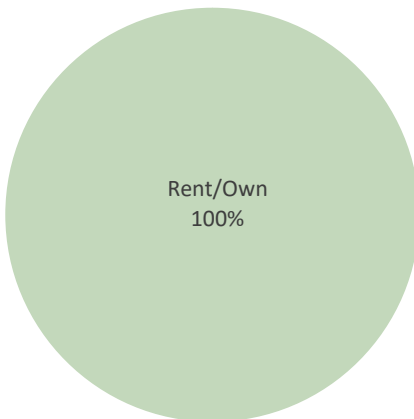
Phase 1



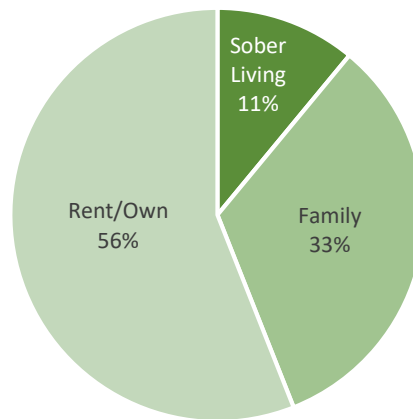
Phase 2



Phase 3



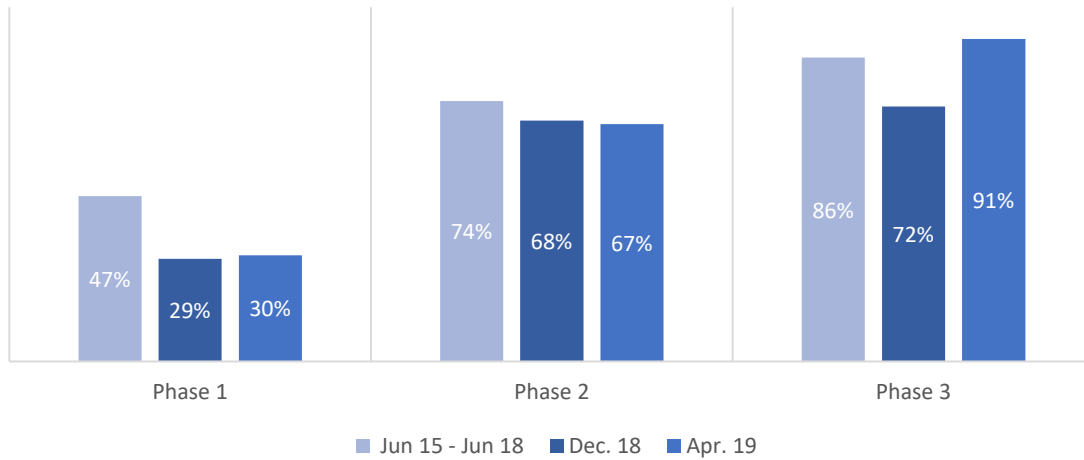
Aftercare



April 2019 snapshot of the housing environments of the clients in the various Phases within the DRC. Further surveying is needed, but preliminarily, there appears to be increased housing stabilization for those participants in the later Phases.

Within the DRC, there are numerous programs aimed at reducing recidivism. The programs are as follows: Program Orientation, Change Orientation, Employment Readiness, Drug Education, Outpatient Substance Abuse Therapy, Thinking for a Change, Parenting, Community Connections, Anger Management, Women’s Group, and Employment Orientation. Overall, an average of 66% of people attended the programs to which they were referred, most recently between December 2018 and April 2019, that average was 63%.

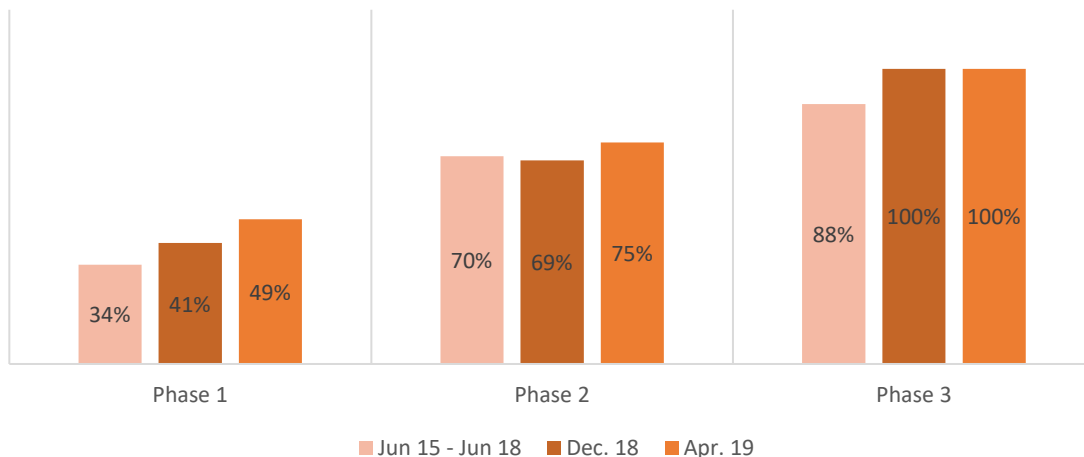
Group Attendance



Historically (June 2015 – June 2018), there was a higher average group attendance by Phase I participants then there has been in recently (December 2018 – April 2018). Similarly, but not to the same extent, there has also been a drop of group attendance by those in Phase II. Phase III participants have shown an increase in group attendance, when compared to the historical numbers.

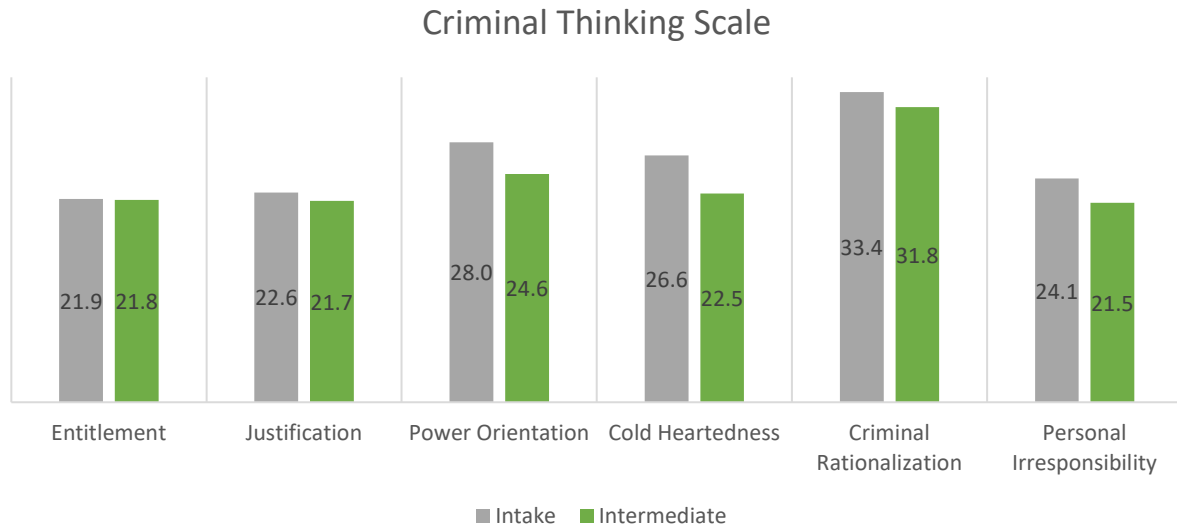
The DRC provides clients with education and employment programs. There is a clear indication of an increase in educational and employment attainment since inception of the DRC regardless of Phase.

Education and Employment



There is clear indication that regardless of the participants Phase, educational and employment attainment is increasing with time. The only exception is the historical verses December 2018 Phase II.

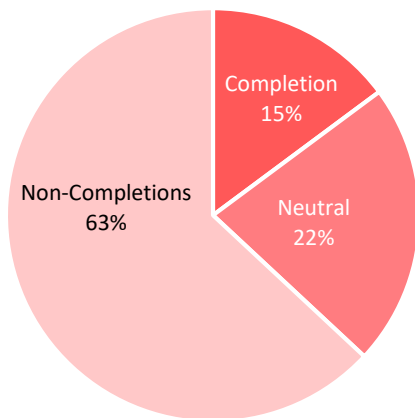
To measure program effectiveness, the DRC has begun using the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS). It has been shown that antisocial cognition and attitudes are among the top risk factors for recidivism. The TCU-CTS measures Entitlement, Justification, Power Orientation, Cold Heartedness, Criminal Rationalization, and Personal Irresponsibility. The DRC has shown, using the TCU-CTS, that their programs reduce criminal thinking patterns.



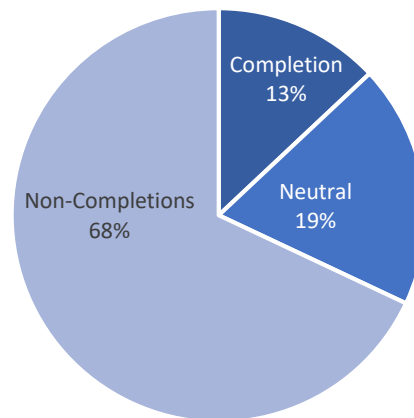
There is a reduction in all categories comprising criminal thinking, when comparing scores at intake and in the midway through DRC programming. The largest reduction was seen in Cold Heartedness (-15%), whereas the lowest reduction was seen in Entitlement (-1%).

The number of individual clients served at the DRC increases each year. In 2013/14 the DRC served 116 individuals, while most recently in 2018/19 the DRC served 336. In the past four fiscal years' the discharge/individuals served ratio has seemingly stabilized, varying between 58-68%. Reasons for discharging a client included non-completions, program completions, and neutral reasons (i.e., probation term ended). The percentages of discharges due to non-completions, completions, and neutral reasons has remained steady since June 2015.

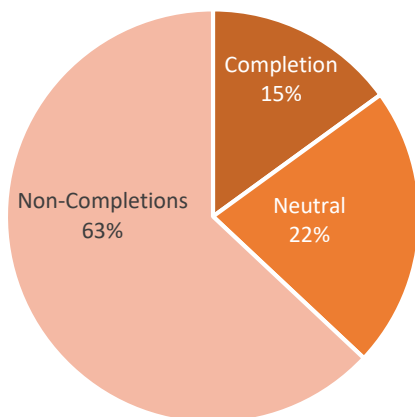
Discharges: Jun 15 - Jun 18



Discharges: Dec 18



Discharges: Apr 19



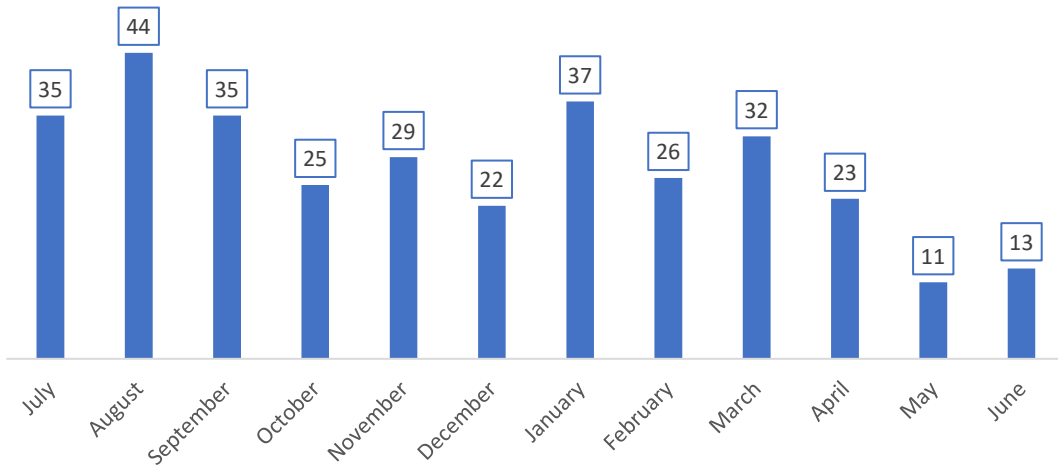
The data from April 2019, matches the average based on the historical (June 15 – June 18) discharge data. There was a slight increase in Non-Completions in December 2018, which resulted from a decrease in both Neutral Reasons and Completion discharges.

The number of completions from the DRC correlates with the number of individuals served. It should be noted that the number of individuals served is increasing faster than the number of completions. The increase in individuals served is due to the introduction of In-Custody clients to the DRC in 2015/16, 2016/17, and 2017/18 (there were no In-Custody clients in 2018/19). To ascertain if there is a correlation a longer period of data collection on a stable population is necessary.

Jail/Contract Beds

The Shasta County Sheriff’s Office contracts with Lassen and Nevada Counties as well as CDCR (for their Fire Camps) to allow inmates who meet specific requirements to be housed in these out of county facilities, which frees up bed space and allows more Shasta County individuals to be held in custody. During the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, there were a total of 88 individuals housed in out-of-county beds, at an average of 28 per month. During the same time-period, the average length of stay (in FY 18/19) was 96 days.

Number of Offenders in Contract Beds (FY 18/19)

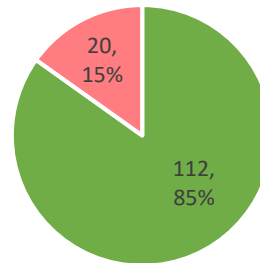


Out-Of-County Bed Statistics (FY 18/19)	
Individuals Served in Out-Of-County Beds	88
Average Length of Stay	96 Days
Median Length of Stay	69 Days
Maximum Length of Stay	365 Days
Minimum Length of Stay	12 Days

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy that aims to reduce recidivism by increasing moral reasoning. MRT combines elements from a variety of psychological traditional to progressively address ego, social, moral, and positive behavioral growth. From April 2013 to June 2018 Shasta County contracted with Wright Education to provide MRT. Of the 132 graduates, 112 were successful and 20 recidivated.

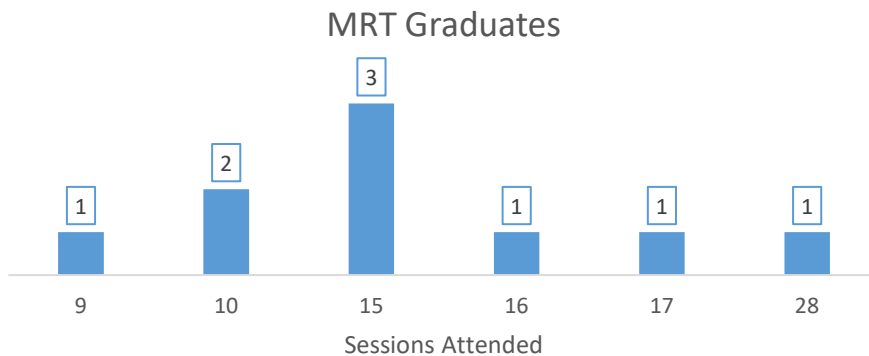
Wright Education	
Date	April 2013 – June 2018
Total Enrollments	977
Graduates	132



Starting July 2018, Shasta County began contracting with Remi Vista for MRT. At Remi Vista, the MRT program consists of 12 steps (13 – 16 Continuation Goal): (1) *Honesty*, (2) *Trust*, (3) *Acceptance*, (4) *Raising Awareness*, (5) *Healing Relationships*, (6) *Helping Others*, (7) *Long-term Goals*, (8) *Short-term Goals*, (9) *Commitment to Change*, (10) *Maintain Positive Change*, (11) *Keeping Moral Commitments*, (12) *Choosing Moral Goals*, and (13 – 16) *Evaluate Relationships between Inner Self and Personality*.

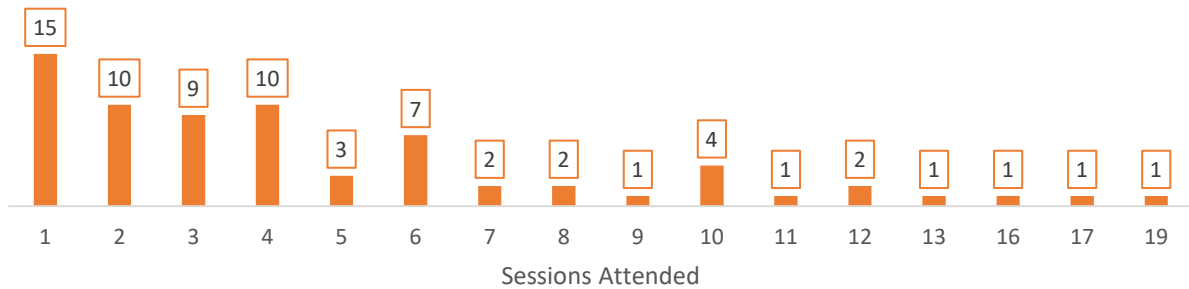
In theory, a participant in this program could graduate in 13 weeks (Orientation: 1 Week; 12 Steps: 12 Weeks). Participants are considered to have graduated when they complete all 12 steps of the program.

In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, Remi Vista was referred 252 clients. Of those 252 referred, 32% (80) attended Remi Vista at least once during the Fiscal Year. Of the 80 people who attended MRT, 9 participants successfully graduated. Graduates on average, received 31 hours of dosage, whereas, non-graduates had an average of 5 hours of dosage.



On average, graduates (9) from Remi Vista MRT attended 15 sessions. The fewest sessions were attended by those who had previously attended MRT elsewhere (e.g., DRC or Wright Education).

MRT Non-Graduates



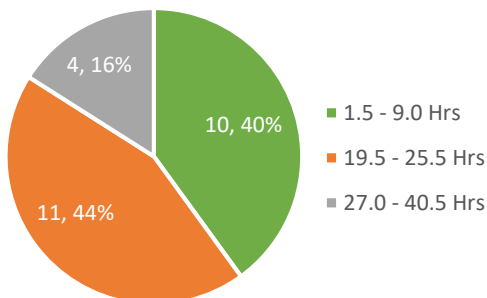
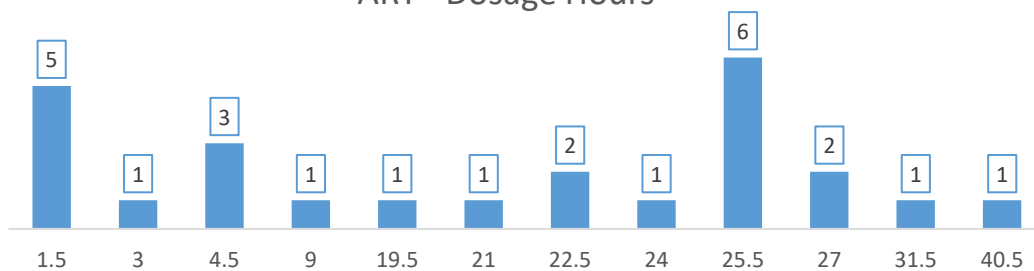
Of the 70 participants who attended, but have yet to graduate MRT, 77% (54) have taken part in 6 or fewer sessions. 7% (6) have taken part in at least 12 sessions (the minimum to graduate).

Aggression Replacement Training (ART)

Starting in July of the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, Shasta County Probation began a contract with Victor Community Support Services (VCSS), to provide Aggression Replacement Training (ART) for offenders under supervision.

In FY 2018/19, there were 58 offenders referred to VCSS by the Shasta County Probation Department. Of the 58 referrals, there were 25 active (partaking in at least one session) participants. In total, there was 421.5 dosage hours received by those 25 participants (each session is 1.5 hours). In FY 18/19, 17 individuals successfully completed ART (attended at least 17 of 20 group meetings).

ART - Dosage Hours

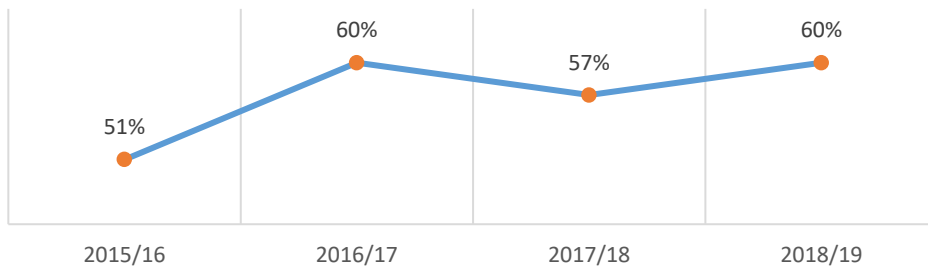


Given the few number of participants in ART and the fact referrals occur through the fiscal year, the spread of dosage hours completed is significant.

Successful Transition to Probation and Parole (STOPP)

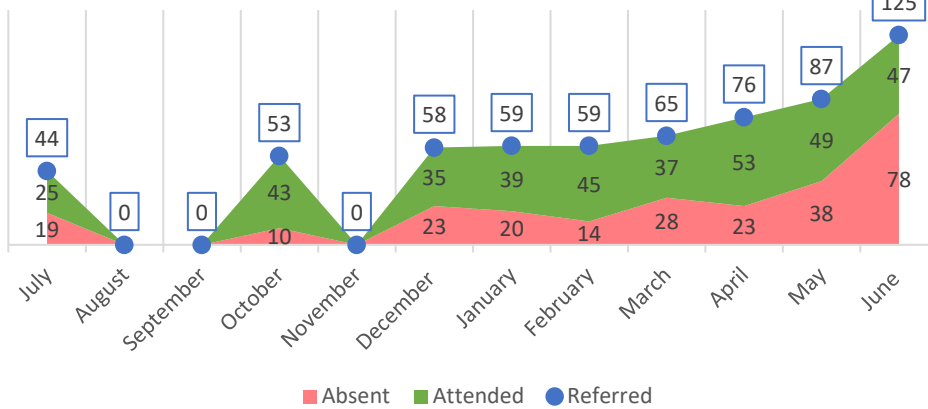
STOPP is a monthly event conducted by the Probation Department, in conjunction with CDCR (Parole Division), to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on Felony Formal Probation, PRCS, MS, and Parole. Those released from custody, and under supervision, are required to attend this monthly event within 30 days of release. STOPP started in January 2016, since then (for those referred by probation), there has been a monthly average of 71 referrals with an average of 41 attendees (58% attendance ratio). In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, there was a total of 626 referrals; out of the 626 referrals, there was a total of 373 attendees (253 absent).

STOPP Attendance: 2015/16 - 2018/19



STOPP started in January 2016. After beginning with an attendance ratio of 51%, the following three Fiscal Years' have fluctuated between 60% and 57%.

STOPP - 2018/19



Beginning in July 2018, there has been a steady ramp-up of referrals (44 – 127), whereas attendance has varied between 25 – 53; an attendance ratio of 60%. Note Aug. and Sep. STOPP was not held because of the Carr Fire and Nov. fell on a holiday.

Social Workers – Public Defender

The social workers in the Public Defender’s Office participate in a variety of duties which begin with processing requests from attorneys for their services to effectuate substance abuse treatment and/or mental health treatment to resolve cases and reduce recidivism. Using evidence-based practices, the social workers develop and implement alternatives to incarceration, thereby reducing the jail and prison populations while reducing victimization of the community.

Between July 2018 and June 2019 there was 190 requests for Social Workers by attorneys. Of the 190 requests, there were 159 (84%) persons contacted by Social Workers. There were 11 separate social workers’ requests (post pre-screening) for possible acceptance to Behavioral Health Court.

In FY 2018/19 there were 67 persons placed in inpatient treatment, 40 placed in outpatient drug and alcohol treatment, and 39 persons who received other forms of assistance from Social Workers. During this time-period, 30 persons graduated from inpatient drug and alcohol treatment.

Collaborative Court

In January 2014 two collaborative courts were established: Behavioral Health Court (BHC) and the Re-Entry Court (REC). The REC was discontinued in February 2018 due to staffing shortages. The BHC is a voluntary court which focuses on assisting persons in addressing mental health issues that result in their involvement in the criminal justice system. In the 2018/2019 fiscal year, there were a total of 22 referrals, 9 were accepted (the program is capped at 20 participants). Of the 9 accepted into the BHC, there were no graduates. Since the inception of BHC, there have been a total of 14 graduates (2 after the beginning of the 2019/20 fiscal year).

Core Correctional Checklist – Program Evaluation

In September 2017, staff were trained on the University of Cincinnati’s Corrections Institute Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist and Evaluation Protocol. The Correctional Program Checklist allows for the development of internal capacity to sustain long-term program evaluation and improvement processes.

In Fiscal Year 2018/19, seven Probation Department staff and one Sheriff’s Office staff were trained in the Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment. This group of people are tasked with assessing groups (programs) offered to youth and offenders supervised by Probation to assure principles of effective interventions are being met.

In October of 2018 three local programs were evaluated: (1) Remi Vista – Juvenile/Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility (JRF) MRT, (2) Victor Community Support Services – Juvenile/JRF ART, and (3) Juvenile/JRF Forward Thinking. In October and November of 2019 two additional programs were evaluated: (1) Victor Community Support Services – Adult ART and (2) Remi Vista – Adult MRT, respectively. Currently, no additional trainings have been scheduled; internal evaluators are scheduled to meet in the first quarter of 2020 to determine the next steps for program evaluation.

Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion/Crime Victim Advocate Program – District Attorney’s Office

During the Fiscal Year 2017/18, the Shasta County District Attorney’s Office initiated a misdemeanor pre-filing diversion program for drug offenses. The program is designed to divert low-level drug offenders from the criminal justice process (at the earliest stage possible) and to assist those suffering with drug addiction with rehabilitative serves while minimizing the impact of these low-level cases on the criminal justice system.

A Deputy District Attorney screens all misdemeanor drugs cases for those cases that involve a person who was cited/arrested for violation section 11377 (possession of methamphetamines and other narcotics for personal use), 11350 (possession of a controlled substance, without a valid prescription) and/or 11364 (possession of a device, instrument, or paraphernalia, for injecting or smoking illegal substances) of Health and Safety Code; is between 18 – 30 years old; has minimal criminal history; has stable contact information; and shows a willingness to comply with program requirements.

In the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, a total 864 cases were reviewed for potential diversionary treatment. 62 individuals were identified as meeting the diversion criteria and their cases were forwarded to the program representative for follow up and referral. The breakdown for these individuals is as follows (more individuals in breakdown than identified for treatment, because of carry-over from the previous FY):

Cases that ultimately filed after initial diversion referral	42
Cases not filed (interest of justice, insufficient evidence, etc.)	0
In diversion pending completion	18
Pending entry into diversion (outreach letter sent, pending appointment, etc.)	48
Candidates successfully completed diversion	5

The breakdown of those 48 individuals who were pending entry into diversion (outreach letter sent, pending appointment, etc.) is as follows:

Program representative unable to make contact	26
Candidates contacted and declined to participate in diversion program	8
Candidate began participation but failed due to lack of completion of diversion assignments	10
Candidate charged with new criminal offense	4

Part III

Challenges

Jail capacity: The lack of jail space to hold individuals who are arrested for new offenses, those with warrants, as well as those under supervision who are not complying with the terms and conditions placed on them by the court has remained an issue for the community. The lack of accountability, as well as the inability to interact with offenders while in custody to engage and create a plan for future success, has been an on-going concern due to the high number of capacity releases. The CCP continued to fund \$500,000 to support the costs to house inmates in out of county facilities.

The Sheriff continues to work on options to increase jail capacity. It is anticipated that additional jail beds will be added in October 2019, if approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections. The Sheriff is working towards increasing jail capacity to 484 beds, an increase of 103 beds.

Offender Engagement: Offender attendance and engagement in programing and services continues to be a significant challenge. This challenge is difficult to address as some offenders are simply not ready to change. Efforts continue to be made to regularly communicate with the providers to verify attendance and determine ways to develop early engagement with offenders after referral.

The implementation of the High-Risk Transition Officer and increased engagement within the first 30 days of supervision has improved offender engagement, but there is still work to be done in this area.

In May 2019, adult probation officers were trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI). The EPICS model aims to teach probation officers how to translate principles of effective interventions into practice, and how to use core correctional practices in face-to-face interactions with offenders. Probation officers are taught to follow a structured approach to their interactions with offenders, by adhering to the risk, needs, and responsively principles. EPICS provides structure to the officer's interactions with an offender to increase the treatment "dosage" and to assist the officer in developing a collaborative working relationship with the offender. This approach aids in building rapport and increasing engagement.

Increasing Evidenced Based Treatment Programs and Services: There is an ongoing need to increase evidenced based treatment capacity focusing on targeting invention to criminogenic needs, social skill training, anger management training, moral reasoning therapy, and cognitive behavioral therapy. Increasing the capacity and referrals to MRT is a priority and will be reviewed by the Probation Department for next steps.

In February 2019, the Sheriff's Office implemented tablets within the jail to increase accessibility to virtual treatment options. Efforts will continue to increase treatment capacity within the jail to enhancement continuity from custody to the community.

Substance Abuse and Addiction: Substance abuse and addiction continues to be a challenge with the offender population. A fulltime Drug and Alcohol Counselor was added to the CCC in April 2018 to support assessments and treatment referrals.

In 2018, Shasta County received a grant through the California Department of Health Care Services and Health Management Associates to participate in Medicated Assisted Treatment (MAT) learning collaborative meetings. A team of county staff were identified to participate in several MAT learning collaborative meetings throughout the state of California as part of a joint effort of the California Department of Health Care Services MAT Expansion Project. The focus of the learning collaborative meetings was to address the opioid crisis by improving access to treatment, reducing unmet treatment needs, and reducing opioid overdose related deaths for those individuals in the criminal justice system. The meetings were also focused on addressing custody issues related to the opioid crisis, implementation of an in-custody MAT programs, increasing substance use disorder treatment programs, and increasing education about MAT in the community and among criminal justice partners.

Failure to Appear at Court Hearings: Failure to appear (FTA) rates continue to be a challenge for our court system. Defendants are not appearing for their scheduled court hearings, which causes a significant drain on court and justice partners resources. In addition, it prevents criminal cases from moving forward and defendants from being sentenced to appropriate levels of accountability and referrals to treatment services. In addition, some defendants are continuing to engage in criminal behavior resulting in additional arrests and filings of multiple criminal cases. While the CCP has implemented programs to support efforts to reduce the FTA rate, it continues to be a challenge.

Part IV:

Budget: AB 109 2019/20

		FY 11/12 - 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	Total	%
Sheriff's Dept.	Jail	\$10,429,959	\$2,734,704	\$3,158,387	\$16,323,050	24.05%
	Compliance	\$3,118,097	\$705,969	\$674,673	\$4,498,739	6.63%
	Work Release	\$3,056,149	\$696,888	\$494,593	\$4,247,630	6.26%
	Total	\$16,604,205	\$4,137,561	\$4,327,653	\$25,069,419	36.94%
District Attorney	District Attorney	\$1,281,826	\$397,721	\$238,348	\$1,917,895	2.83%
	Victim Witness	\$86,797	\$192,234	\$199,485	\$478,516	0.71%
	Total	\$1,368,623	\$589,955	\$437,833	\$2,396,411	3.53%
HHSA	Mental Health	\$776,550	\$237,737	\$175,297	\$1,189,584	1.75%
	Social Services	\$434,917	\$51,830	\$35,429	\$522,176	0.77%
	General Assistance	\$572,566	\$70,727	\$40,006	\$683,299	1.01%
	Analyst			\$75,002	\$75,002	
	Total	\$1,784,033	\$360,294	\$325,734	\$2,470,061	3.64%
Public Defender	Total	\$950,232	\$334,763	\$215,647	\$1,500,642	2.21%
Courts	Total	\$55,287			\$55,287	0.08%
Probation	Salary & Benefits	\$9,804,298	\$2,677,625		\$12,481,923	18.39%
	General Operations	\$3,564,282	\$495,000		\$4,059,282	5.98%
	GPS - Monitors	\$975,773	\$200,000		\$1,175,773	1.73%
	GPS - Salary Benefits	\$1,577,838	\$305,767		\$1,883,605	2.78%
	Day Reporting Center	\$4,559,081	\$1,300,596		\$5,859,677	8.63%
	Com. Corr. Center	\$367,977	\$164,380		\$532,357	0.78%
	Housing	\$877,149	\$254,000		\$1,131,149	1.67%
	Treatment	\$1,775,880	\$769,000		\$2,544,880	3.75%
	*Out of County Beds	\$300,000			\$300,000	0.44%
	Total	\$23,802,278	\$6,166,368	\$6,401,836	\$36,370,482	53.59%
County Total Expenditures		\$44,564,658	\$11,588,941	\$11,708,703	\$67,862,302	100.00%
County Total Revenues		\$51,130,247	\$8,617,003		\$59,747,250	