

PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta  
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee Meeting  
Wednesday, October 20, 2021, 2:30 pm  
City Hall – Civic Center Community Room  
777 Cypress Avenue, Redding CA

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

1. PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Speakers will be limited to three minutes.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Committee members will review and approve [minutes](#) from the August 18, 2021 Executive Committee Meeting

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial Report on the State allocation to Shasta County.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

5. ACTION ITEMS

- A. Committee members will review the proposed [CCP meeting dates](#) for 2022 and provide further direction to staff.
- B. Committee members will review and discuss the [CCP Plan](#) and provide direction to staff.
- C. Committee members will review and discuss the [Board of State and Community Corrections \(BSCC\) Community Correction Partnership Survey](#) for submission to the BSCC and provide further direction to staff.
- D. Committee members will discuss and consider canceling the CPP meeting set for November 17, 2021.

6. OPERATIONAL UPDATES

7. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

8. MEETING SCHEDULES

2022 Meetings                      TBD

9. ADJOURN

*Executive Committee  
Members*

**Tracie Neal**, Probation, Chair

**Bill Schueller**, City of Redding  
Police Department

**Michael Johnson**, Sheriff's  
Office

**Stephanie Bridgett**, District  
Attorney's Office

**William Bateman**, Public  
Defender's Office

**Melissa Fowler-Bradley**,  
Superior Court

**Donnell Ewert**, Health and  
Human Services Agency

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

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

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)  
 Executive Committee Meeting  
 August 18, 2021  
 Teleconference and GoToMeeting Participation Only

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

Attendees:

Erin Bertain, Eric Jones, Carol Ulloa, Chelsey Chappelle – Shasta County Probation Department  
 Jenn Duval – Shasta County Administrative Office  
 Ben Hanna, Shasta County District Attorney’s Office  
 Angie Mellis, Shasta County Crime Victims Assistance Center  
 Melissa Field, Tanya Clark, Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency  
 Danielle Gehrung, Amanda Lightfoote, Tara Levin – GEO Reentry  
 Caedy Minoletti, One Safe Place  
 Steve Kohn– Member of the Public  
 Robert Bowman – Shasta College STEP UP  
 Susan Wilson, Youth Options Shasta

Meeting Overview

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

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Stephanie Bridgett moved to approve the May 19, 2021 minutes. William Bateman seconded the motion. Motion passed: 6 Ayes, 0 Noes

Financial Report

*State Allocations to Shasta County*

Erin Bertain discussed the State Allocations to Shasta County financial report, stating the revenue is being received higher than anticipated based on the Governor's FY 20/21 May Revise Budget. She stated this was expected and is in-line with what was estimated during the planning process for the FY 21/22 CCP Budget.

### Discussion Items

#### *Shasta County Day Reporting Center Annual Report*

Amanda Lightfoot presented the Shasta County Day Reporting Center (DRC) annual report. She noted that during the entire pandemic, and this reporting period, the DRC did not close their doors. She stated they were the only GEO Day Reporting Center in California to stay open through the entire pandemic. She explained they consulted with researchers in the field to determine how they could facilitate services while maintaining fidelity. As a result, some services remained in person and some transitioned to a virtual platform. She said they served over 300 unique individuals in the DRC or in custody with 87% having a substance use need. She said, of those who completed the ACE questionnaire, 47% reported having four or more Aces and 85% experienced at least one. She reported on the outcomes of the program which included 119 individuals gaining employment and 78% of those completing the program since inception remain felony free. She also shared dosage data and demographic data. Danielle Gehrung discussed enhancements that were implemented to increase the success rate of the participants in the program. She stated enhancements included targeting essential needs like housing during Phase 1. Danielle also discussed the risk assessments used and the results of those assessments. Amanda Lightfoote discussed enhancements planned to be implemented in the next reporting period which included changes to the education employment model, a new curriculum called Getting Motivated to Change, and purposeful intervention tools to increase interventions in the first phase of the program.

Tracie Neal asked for additional information on the current activities for the in-custody portion of the program. Danielle Gehrung stated small group sessions are being held to ensure social distancing. She said these group sessions include MRT, emotional regulation, social skills, and other groups based on the needs of the participants. She explained participants also have at least one ICBT session per week via phone with their change manager. She stated additional sessions will be scheduled based on the needs of the participant.

Donnell Ewert stated he has concerns about the increased substance abuse issues as a result of the pandemic and pointed out the positivity rate increased dramatically in 2020 and 2021. He asked about how the DRC is dealing with that issue. Danielle explained participants are tested at least one time per week but can be tested more if needed. Amanda Lightfoote explained part of the increase in the positivity rate in phase 2 is a result of participants being able to promote to phase 2 after completing steps one and two in MRT. She said sobriety is not required until step 3 of MRT, which means participants can promote to phase 2 in the DRC without achieving sobriety. She explained this change was intended to allow the focus in phase 1 to be on meeting essential needs, increasing intrinsic motivation, and building rapport with the participants to motivate change. Amanda stated the majority of the staff are now trained to do substance abuse assessments, even those that are not substance abuse counselors, to assist in ensuring all interventions are purposeful

and target the substance abuse needs of the participants at every opportunity. Donnell asked if groups were held in person or virtually during the pandemic. Amanda stated groups were virtual with the option for participants to participate in person when they didn't have the ability to attend virtually. Danielle explained they were transitioning back to in person groups in a way that would allow social distancing. She said that because the groups have to be smaller, they are facilitating more groups.

### *Alcohol and Drug Inpatient Treatment and Medi-Cal Coverage*

Donnell gave a brief overview about the recent changes to Drug Medi-Cal which included an added benefit of residential treatment, which used to only be available to pregnant and post-partum women. He explained that if individuals meet specific criteria, Medi-Cal will pay for residential treatment. Carol Ulloa discussed the implementation of this change within the Community Corrections Center (CCC) and Adult Probation. She stated all offenders are assessed by the Alcohol and Drug Counselor, Tonya Clark, located at the CCC. She explained this assessment helps determine the needs of the offender as well as their readiness to change. She said if the counselor determines the offender needs, and is eligible for, residential treatment, Tonya works to get them connected with Medi-Cal to pay for the residential treatment. She shared the change to the Medi-Cal coverage has resulted in a reduction of more than \$250,000 in costs for residential treatment from Fiscal Year 2019/2020 to Fiscal Year 2020/2021. She added that overall costs for sober living have also decreased as a result of assessing the offenders. Tonya Clark discussed her process of assessing offenders. She shared the challenges of placing individuals who need residential treatment as a result of a limited number of beds and lengthy waiting lists. Carol discussed decreases in overall referrals to residential treatment and sober living. She indicated these decreases are likely a result of referrals being submitted as a result of assessment results rather than the preference of the offender or the officer.

### Action Items

#### *Appointment of a new member to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)*

Tracie Neal reminded the Committee of the requirement in the By-Laws for the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee to review applications for specific vacancies in the CCP and appoint the new member. She presented the three applications that were received as a result of a recent recruitment which included Robert Bowman, Caedy Minoletti, and Angie Mellis. She announced that Caedy Minoletti withdrew from the application process. The remaining candidates gave a brief overview of their experience as it applies to the position. Michael Johnson moved to appoint Angie Mellis to the CCP. Stephanie Bridgett seconded the motion. Motion passed: 6 Ayes, 0 Noes

### Operational Updates

None

### Future Agenda Items

Tracie referred to the agenda for a list of upcoming topics to be discussed and asked for any additional items members of the committee would like to see added. There were no additions from other members.

### Next Meeting

Tracie Neal stated the next meeting would be for the full committee on September 15, 2021. She said the meeting would be in-person.

### Adjourn

Michael Johnson motioned to adjourn. Bill Schueller seconded the motion.  
Motion passed: 6 Ayes, 0 Noes.

Meeting adjourned at 3:58 p.m.

# SHASTA COUNTY PROBATION

2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001

# 2022

## CCP and CCP Executive Committee Meetings

### January (Executive)

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SAFER COMMUNITIES  
BETTER LIVES

All meetings will occur between 2:30 pm and 5:00 pm. The CCP Executive Committee will meet in January, February, May, August, and November. The full CCP Committee will meet March and September. There are no meetings scheduled in April, June, July, October, or December.

# SHASTA COUNTY

## PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

### PLAN



#### **Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership**

Tracie Neal, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

~~Eric Magrini~~ Michael Johnson, Sheriff-Coroner

Stephanie Bridgett, District Attorney

William Bateman, Public Defender

Donnell Ewert, Director of Health & Human Services Agency

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

Bill Schueller, Chief of Police, City of Redding

Revised ~~January 15~~ October 20, 2021~~0~~



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The goal of the Shasta County Community Correction Partnership Public Safety Realignment Plan is to ensure public safety by holding offenders accountable while also supporting offender rehabilitation and re-entry into the community and providing opportunities that support victims and community members. This public safety goal is realized through effective supervision, programs, and approaches designed to prevent recidivism. To achieve this goal, the CCP Public Safety Realignment Plan utilizes four strategies. These strategies are: promotion of public safety through crime prevention and reduction; holding offenders accountable through evidenced based approaches, custody and custody alternatives; supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; and the use of assessments, programs, and services to promote rehabilitation. . This Public Safety Realignment Plan continues with the same three strategies and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention. The current Plan supports the need to continue with a balanced approach, validated by research and experience.

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

Custody and Custody Alternatives will continue to be addressed in the Plan with the goal to expand custody capacity. Opening the third floor of the jail was accomplished in July 2012, and

additional funds were provided for jail operations in Fiscal Year 2017/18, due to concerns of having to close a level of the jail due to budget shortfalls. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2012/13 funds have been utilized to fund out of county jail beds allowing for an increased custody capacity. In the Fall of 2018, the jail added an additional 103 beds increasing their capacity to 484. The Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/Global Positioning Surveillance (GPS) and Work Release Programs were expanded in Fiscal Year 2012/2013. A Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) Program was added in March 2013 for greater accountability prior to sentencing. The Step-Up Program and the Phase Program were added in 2013 as a custody alternative for those offenders eligible for a community-based sentence. Shasta's Most Wanted was added in 2013 to address the increasing court failure to appear issue.

Assessment, Programs and Services will continue its focus on the Community Corrections Center that provides assessment, treatment and rehabilitative services and day reporting functions. The Community Corrections Center provides a safe and secure environment where a thorough assessment of offender needs, enhanced supervision and some identified services are provided for offenders. The Day Reporting Center located next door to the Community Corrections Center allows the offender population to access a variety of resources at one location. Contracting with service providers in the community has continued and in 2014 the emphasis was placed on program fidelity. Two collaborative courts, the Behavioral Health Court and the Re-Entry Court, were implemented in January 2014, allowing specialized treatment and intensive supervision of identified offenders. The Re-Entry Court ended in 2017. Housing of offenders continues to be a priority of the CCP. When an offender can be successfully housed, it increases their ability to be a productive citizen in the community and decreases their likelihood of reengaging in criminal behavior.

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

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

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

Executive Committee  
Community Corrections Partnership

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## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

available several times a week during new offender orientation or at the monthly Successful Transition on Probation and Parole (STOPP) event.

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

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

- Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRA) means the static risk portion of the Static Risk and Offender Needs Assessment (SRNA). The SRNA is an evidence-based assessment tool that was developed by Noble Software Group, as a needs and risk assessment/supervision planning system for offenders. It is used by Probation Staff to assess the level of risk to reoffend. Based on the risk scores, offenders are assigned to the appropriate Probation caseload.
- A straight sentence means a sentence served entirely in jail with no mandatory supervision.
- STEP-UP means the Shasta Technical Education Program- Unified Partnership. The STEP-UP Program is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office in conjunction with Shasta College. This program involves choosing offenders who are high to moderate risk to re-offend, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. These offenders are then given the opportunity to participate in the STEP-UP Program by enrolling at Shasta College in certification programs involving heavy equipment operation, automotive technology, welding, firefighting, business, and office administration with the emphasis on reducing the recidivism rate in Shasta County through the educational process.
- Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) means the supervision by the Probation Department of offenders released from custody on their own recognizance by order of the court prior to sentencing.



## OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT (AB 109)

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

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

### Key Elements of AB 109

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SHASTA COUNTY FUNDING

### Public Safety Realignment Funding

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

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

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

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

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

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

The new growth formula is weighted on the following factors:

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Additional Public Safety Realignment Funding- Direct Allocation**

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

## LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

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

### Community Corrections Partnership

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

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

Voting members of the Executive Committee are:

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

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

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

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

### **Guiding Principles**

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

Current practice in the criminal justice field suggests that serving time in custody or community supervision alone is insufficient to reduce criminal activity for most offenders. 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 (thoughts and beliefs);
- Criminal associates (friends);

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

Guiding principles include:

- Enhancing community safety by promoting accountability while reducing offender recidivism and supporting victims and community members.
- 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. Penal Code Sections 1231 and 1232 list specific outcome-based measures required by each county. The CCP Executive Committee will regularly review data collected by each responsible department for its specific activities and report the results periodically to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

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

### Community Supervision:

- Recidivism as defined by a subsequent criminal conviction while under supervision
- Recidivism as defined by subsequent arrests and bookings into the Shasta County Jail

- The number of PRCS, MS, and felony offenders under supervision and according to risk to reoffend level (low, moderate, high risk)
- The number of offenders under probation supervision that are sentenced to prison by risk level
- The number of offenders released on PRCS.
- The number of PRCS offenders on warrant status for not reporting to the probation officer after being released from state prison
- The number of local prison commitments receiving straight sentence time, split sentence time and straight supervision only time
- The number of revocation hearings initiated for technical violations and/or new crime violations
- The number of technical violations not resulting in revocations
- The number of offenders considered homeless
- The number of probation terminations after 6 months, 12 month or 18 months of supervision.
- The number of offenders completing supervision by termination type
- The number of sanctions imposed on offenders under probation supervision

Compliance Team:

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

Court:

- All data collected pursuant to Penal Code Section 13155

Shasta County Jail:

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



#### Work Release:

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

#### Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/ Global Positioning System (GPS):

- The number of offenders placed on HEC/GPS per department

#### Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):

- Number of offenders participating in SOR
- Number of offenders who violate SOR (FTA)
- Number of offenders successfully completing SOR as defined by being a sentenced offender
- Number of offenders on GPS

#### Community Corrections Center:

- The number and type of visits to the CCC
- The number of assessments completed by the Mental Health Clinician and/or Substance Abuse Counselor and the number of offenders referred to mental health and/or drug and alcohol treatment
- The number of offenders referred to the PATH Housing Program and the number of successfully housed longer than 6 months
- The number of offenders under probation supervision who attended the STOPP event each month
- The number of offenders under probation supervision who attended new offender orientation each month.

#### Day Reporting Center:

- Annual pre/post data on the Criminal Thinking Scales
- Percentages of participants enrolled in an educational program or employed by phase
- Felony recidivism on all participants
- Felony and misdemeanor recidivism on participants who have completed/graduated from the program
- Program costs
- Average cost and cost per day for offender

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

- The number of referrals to programs
- The number of program completions
- The number of program failures
- Number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation

#### Residential/Outpatient Treatment:

- The number of referrals made to residential treatment
- The number of offenders who complete/graduate the program
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation
- Average stay per offender

#### Sober Living:

- The number of offenders who successfully complete supervision
- The number of offenders who transition into their own residence or stable residence
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction upon departure of sober living

#### Collaborative Courts:

- The number of offenders who successfully complete/graduate the program
- The number of offenders terminated from the program
- The number of offenders who receive a new conviction post-completion/graduation

#### The Phase Program:

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

#### The Step-Up Program:

- The number of referrals enrolled in the to program
- The number of offenders who receive a vocational certificate and/or Associates Degree
- The completion rate per school year
- The average and cumulative GPA for the participants
- The program recidivate rate

#### Shasta's Most Wanted:

- The number of offenders placed on the program
- The number of offenders arrested
- The number of offenders who surrender

## SYSTEM IMPACTS

The release of offenders under AB 109 has had significant impacts on the community, public safety, and the criminal justice system as the system was already strained and overwhelmed prior to passage of AB 109. It is difficult to completely measure the impact of AB 109. Since realignment there have been a number of changes to include legislative and voter approved initiatives that have further impacted the criminal justice system. Ongoing analysis is necessary and will change over time.

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

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

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

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

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

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

The CCP Executive Committee plans to continue using the strategies outlined in previous plans and adds a fourth strategy to include crime prevention.

### 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 and Needs Assessment (SRNA) 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 75 offenders per Probation Officer. Offenders placed on high-risk supervision caseloads are assessed using the Offender Needs Assessment (ONA), an evidence-based assessment tool, and referred to services targeting their top criminogenic needs.

Together SRNA and the ONA utilized by the Probation staff are referred to as the probation assessments. The probation assessments accomplish 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. Collaborative Courts
  - s. House arrest
  - t. Work Release Program
  - u. Home Electronic Confinement
  - v. Revocation/custody (not to exceed 180 days)
  
3. Incentives are used by Probation staff and/or the Compliance Team for offenders on community supervision. These incentives can be as simple as earning a "fast pass," which allows the offender to be the first-person drug tested or to check in with Probation staff. Those offenders who continue to be compliant with their terms of community supervision will be released from community supervision according to established regulations.

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

Those PRCS offenders who are not in revocation status after one year of compliant behavior must be released from supervision. Non-compliant offenders receive sanctions designed to promote compliance, with revocation of community supervision reserved for the most non-compliant offenders. The level of sanction imposed is a direct result of the violation that occurred. Probation staff is responsible for initiating the revocation process and writing revocation reports. Cases are reviewed on an individual basis to determine the best course of action for each offender.

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

4. **Successful Transition of Probation Parole (STOPP):** STOPP is a monthly event, conducted by the probation department in conjunction with the California Department of Corrections, Parole Division, to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on formal 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 to expose 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 services providers and sign up for a minimum of one treatment program or service. The community support for STOPP has been significant and this event allows offenders quick access to local treatment and services.
5. **Specialized Caseloads:** The Probation Department has a number of specialized caseloads to include domestic violence and sex offenders. In Fiscal Year 2016/17, the department added a high-risk transition officer (HRT) and a “striker” caseload. The purpose of the HRT is to work closely with high risk offenders within the first 30 days of supervision to assist with the successful re-entry into the community. This officer creates treatment plans with offenders and assist in the successful transition to a supervision caseload. The “striker” caseload is comprised of offenders with two designated “strike” offenses on their record. The intent of this caseload is to provide close supervision within the community coupled with the appropriate treatment and services to reduce recidivism and further lengthy prison commitments.
6. **Evidence-Based Training:** Providing effective and evidence-based supervision is a priority. On an annual basis probation staff are trained in motivational interviewing. In Fiscal Year 2018/19, probation staff were trained in the Effective Practices in Community Supervisions (EPICS) model. The purpose of the EPICS model is to teach probation officers how to apply principles of effective intervention and core correctional

practices specifically to community supervision practices. Probation officers increase dosage to higher risk offenders, stay focused on criminogenic needs, use social learning, and cognitive behavioral approach to their interactions.

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

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

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

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

## **II. Custody & Custody Alternatives**

The CCP Executive Committee continues to discuss the many approaches to maximizing jail space including increasing the number of available beds at the jail, providing and expanding work release, increased use of home electronic confinement/GPS and the implementation of a SOR Program to provide more accountability and supervision prior to sentencing.

- A. Jail/Contract Beds:** Opening the vacant floor of the jail in July 2012 provided up to 128 additional jail beds for offenders who do not qualify for early release to community supervision or alternatives to custody, or need a "flash incarceration" sanction. The

number of additional beds may never meet the anticipated impact of this new inmate population. Currently the county jail has 484 inmate beds. Shasta County has existing contracts with other counties for additional jail bed space. Fire camp beds are another option currently being utilized.

- B. Work Release:** The Sheriff's Office currently has an active Work Release Program that is effective at placing eligible offenders into the community for various work functions. This program accommodates up to 500 offenders.
- C. Home Electronic Confinement (HEC)/GPS:** This program is designed to provide an alternative to jail incarceration, post sentence, and to allow offenders to maintain employment and obtain services. The HEC Program adds accountability and enhances the efforts of probation supervision and the Compliance Team.
- D. Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR):** This program was added in 2013 and is designed to provide additional accountability and supervision to offenders prior to sentencing. The SOR Program provides supervision authority to the Probation Department when ordered by the court.
- E. Phase Program:** The program started in May 2013 and was created in an effort to maximize bed space at the jail. The Phase Program was created for inmates with twelve months or more remaining in custody who are assessed as moderate or high risk to re-offend using the Static Risk Assessment utilized by the Probation Department and whose Offender Needs Assessment reveals criminogenic needs that are supported by attendance at the DRC. Offenders are assessed and, if eligible, are released from the jail, placed on GPS monitoring and directed to attend the DRC. Implementation of this program created additional bed space at the jail and allowed offenders earlier access to treatment.
- F. STEP-UP Program:** The program started in May 2013. Three of the major factors associated with criminal conduct are: lack of employment and/or financial stability; and inadequate education. In order to attain financial stability and employment, offenders must obtain adequate education. In order to assist offenders with obtaining adequate education, the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with Shasta College, developed and implemented the Shasta Technical Education Program – Unified Partnership (STEP-UP) Program. This program involves choosing offenders in custody at the jail or in the community who fit the high to moderate risk to reoffend criteria, as well as having education, financial stability and employment as top criminogenic needs. Those offenders will be given the opportunity to participate in the STEP-UP Program by enrolling at Shasta College in the one-year certificate programs or an Associate's Degree.



### III. Assessments, Programs and Services

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

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

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

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

**B. Day Reporting Center (DRC):** The DRC provides cognitive-behavioral interventions using an evidence-based approach to address each offender's top criminogenic needs in order to create lasting change in offender behavior, thereby reducing recidivism. The DRC is open seven days a week. Offenders progress through three phases and aftercare in order to complete the program.

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

population's needs and optimally protect the citizens of Shasta County. Services so far identified as needed include:

1. Alcohol & Drug Treatment – Including but not limited to:
  - a. Residential
  - b. Outpatient
  - c. Medication Assisted Treatment (does not include methadone)
  - d. Sober Living
  - e. Addicted Offender Program
2. Domestic Violence Treatment
3. Housing
  - a. Transitional
  - b. Supportive
4. Anger Management/Aggression Therapy
5. Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment
6. Vocational or Other Educational and GED Preparation
7. Therapeutic/Behavioral Interventions – Including but not limited to:
  - a. Trauma Focused Therapy
  - b. Family/Group/Individual Therapy
  - c. Thinking-4-A-Change
  - d. Moral Reconciliation Therapy
  - e. Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
  - f. Parenting Services
  - g. Women's Reintegration Services
  - h. Mentoring
  - i. Aggression Replacement Therapy
  - j. The Change Company Journaling Program
8. Other potential service needs are expected and may include:
  - a. Transportation
  - b. Payee Services (Receiver/Conservatorship)
  - c. Psychiatric Care
  - d. Immediate Medical Care
  - e. Health Professional to assess and prescribe medications
  - f. Employment Services

- g. GED Prep and Testing
- h. MRT and AOD Treatment within the jail
- i. Educational books and vocational supplies

**D. Collaborative Courts:** Two Shasta County Collaborative Courts were implemented in January 2014. In 2017 the REC ended. The BHC continues and has expanded the program capacity from 15 to 20 in 2019. Behavioral Health Court (BHC)-

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

Re-Entry Court (REC)-The Shasta County Re-Entry Court (REC), is an intensive program designed to evaluate, monitor and provide offenders with comprehensive and coordinated services and integrated treatment. The goal of this Court is to increase public safety, while reducing recidivism, the abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs, and the burden on law enforcement and other county resources. The REC Program draws on the expertise and cooperation of the Shasta County Superior Court, the Shasta County Offices of the District Attorney and Public Defender, the Shasta County Probation Department, the Shasta County Sheriff's Office and other local law enforcement agencies, local advocacy and support agencies, and private providers of behavioral health, substance abuse and ancillary services. The core REC Team consists of representatives from the Shasta County Superior Court, the District Attorney, the Public

Defender, and the Probation Department. REC is a mandatory program, which lasts a minimum of one year and is designed for high-risk offenders who have a history of noncompliance with conditions of supervision and/or the law. Offenders will progress through the multiple phases of the program, attending court and treatment programs on a regular basis as determined by the offender's case/treatment plan and the REC Team.

**E. Social Workers:** Social Workers work within the Public Defender's Office to assist offenders in addressing some of their underlying criminogenic needs, obtain mental health services, develop substance abuse treatment plans, administering assessments, support failure to appear efforts, and develop alternatives to custody. They also work within the collaborative courts and participate in regular treatment team meetings.

**F. Crime Victim Advocate:** One Crime Victim Advocate is assigned to the Crime Victims Assistance Center. The goal is to increase communications between the District Attorney's Office, Probation and the court system. The advocate shall provide on-going, annual and orientation training for Probation to increase knowledge of restitution practices and victim services available. The advocate will work towards reducing the number of cases returned to court because of restitutions orders and work to reduce workload of multiple agencies through a single-point-of-contact.

A 'victim' is defined under the California Constitution as "a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act. Over the year's victims have gained a number of rights to help ensure their due process in the criminal justice process. Victim participation is critical to an effective law enforcement/criminal justice system. The law enforcement system often depends on the voluntary participation of crime victims in order to investigate and prosecute criminals successfully. Part of this process involves informing victims of their rights at the time a crime is reported. This helps ensure victims seek supportive services early in the criminal justice process. Victims who feel supported soon after a crime is reported are more likely to willingly participate in criminal justice related activities. They are also more likely to get the services they need to help heal emotional and physical trauma they have suffered as well as seek restitution for any financial losses that occurred. Providing these services to victims is an integral part of the overall system and rehabilitative process for all involved.

**G. Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Group Assessments (CPC-GA):** In September 2017, staff were trained by UC Correctional Institution on Dr. Edward Latessa's 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. The Correctional Program Checklist allows for program evaluation to assure interventions are being provided with fidelity to the models that have been proven to be effective with the offender

population. In addition to assuring fidelity, this process will provide information about what improvements can be made and assist with development of an improvement plan when needed. Seven Probation Department staff and one Sheriff's Office staff were certified in the Correctional Program Checklist. In September 2018, the same staff were trained in Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment. The Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment is a tool for assessing groups offered to offenders to assure principles of effective interventions are being met. Trained staff will conduct a minimum of two program/group Correctional Program Checklists annually.

- F. District Attorney's Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program:** A Deputy District Attorney will screen cases to determine eligibility per the target population. The target population will include: Individuals cited/arrested for violation of Health and Safety Code Sections 11377/11350/11364; age 18-30; minimal criminal history; stable phone, address, contact information; and willingness to comply. Once a case is determined eligible, the case will be referred to a Crime Victim Advocate for assessment, referrals, and program requirements. Successful completion results in no criminal case filing allowing the individual to continue on a path of recovery.

#### **IV. Crime Prevention**

Crime prevention is an important component to public safety. Crime prevention practices focus on both youths and adults in the community by providing a foundation to reduce crime and criminal activities through a variety of practices and programs, including diversion, criminal prosecution, custody and custody alternatives, restorative justice programs and evidence based practices. Crime prevention additionally focuses on reducing victim impact and preventing future victimization.

On March 15, 2017, the CCP Executive Committee, with input from the CCP and Juvenile Justice Council voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that funds from the Local Innovation Subaccount be spent on crime prevention specifically for one evidence-based program or best practice crime prevention project per fiscal year for youth 18 years and under. In Fiscal Year 2017/18 a Crime Victim Advocate and a Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program was added to the Plan.

## **CONFLICT INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES**

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

## CONCLUSION

The Shasta County Public Safety Realignment Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing public safety by maximizing strategies to effectively address criminal recidivism. To do so, the plan focuses on four strategies: promotion of public safety through crime prevention and reduction; holding offenders accountable through evidence-based approaches, custody, and custody alternatives; supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; and the use of assessments, programs, and services to promote rehabilitation.

To support these strategies the Community Corrections Partnership is committed to a transparent and public process whereby new and innovative strategies and programs are reviewed, implemented, and tested to insure the most effect for the dollars spent. The CCP is committed to being financially responsible through effective stewardship of available funds.

We invite the public to attend the meetings of the Community Corrections Partnership to offer input and see how the process works. All meeting materials, including financial statements and annual reports, are available on our website.

Community Corrections Partnership  
Executive Committee

## FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

### PLEASE READ THIS SECTION THOROUGHLY AS THERE IS UPDATED INFORMATION REGARDING SURVEY COMPENSATION

This survey is designed to help Californians understand your efforts, goals, and successes in implementing Public Safety Realignment. The information you share will be used as the basis of the Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plans as required by paragraph (11) of subdivision (b) of Section 6027 of the Penal Code.

Your responses help to illustrate how counties are allocating and using funds to reduce recidivism while keeping communities safe. We hope you will also consider answering a few optional questions to show how your county is responding to the unique needs of local offenders and what, if any, challenges have arisen and changes have resulted from those responses.

In addition, to produce a more comprehensive report on the implementation of realignment, we are asking for photos of programs in action along with quotes from program participants and/or stakeholders, if available. You do not need to provide identifying information. These may be published in the *2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Ninth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans*. **Note:** Ensure any individual(s) in the photos have given their consent for use/publication and do not submit any photos that include faces of minors (youth under the age 18).

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:** The Budget Act language contains a new requirement for counties. Counties are required to **submit an updated Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plan and** a report (i.e., the CCP Survey) to the Board of State and Community Corrections by Tuesday, **December 15, 2021**.

The Budget Act of 2020 (AB 74, Chapter 6) appropriates \$7,950,000 to counties as follows:

*Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit an updated Community Corrections Partnership plan and a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2020, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2019-20 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. The report shall include, but not be limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, the report shall include plans for the 2020-21 allocation of funds, including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors.*



## Updated Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan

There is no statutorily required format for the CCP Plan. However, counties may wish to consider the following format when submitting the CCP plan to the BSCC:

- Cover Page
- CCP Membership
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Goals, Objectives, & Outcomes
- Conclusion

### Survey Distribution

This survey was designed by the BSCC in consultation with the Department of Finance to assist counties with reporting requirements. This survey and the annual letter to the field has been distributed electronically to each Chief Probation Officer as CCP Chair. Each CCP Chair is encouraged to share the survey and accompanying letter with CCP members prior to completion and submission of all required documents. Responses to the Survey should represent the collective views of the CCP and not a single agency or individual.

### Survey Submission Instructions

To make the survey more user friendly, the BSCC is using both Microsoft Word and Excel for a complete submittal package. **The survey consists of two (2) parts and five (5) sections:**

- Part A- to be completed in Microsoft Word  
Section 1: CCP Membership;  
Section 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures; and  
Section 3: Optional Questions.
- Part B- to be completed in Microsoft Excel  
Section 4: FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Funding; and  
Section 5: FY 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment Funding.

Respondents may use spell and grammar checks for their narrative responses (Part A, Sections 1, 2, and 3) and Excel's auto-sum features when completing the budgetary questions (Part B, Sections 4 and 5). If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond "Decline to Respond."

**To submit the CCP Survey package**, which includes 1) Parts A & B of the Survey, optional photos and/or quotes, AND 2) the updated CCP plan, email all attachments to:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative at: [Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov](mailto:Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov)  
For questions, also contact at: 916-838-7777.

### Due Date

A fully completed survey package must be submitted electronically to the BSCC by **Tuesday, December 15, 2021**. The CCP is encouraged to collaborate on responses and

the CCP Chair should submit the survey. Only one submission by a county will be accepted.

## **Funding**

Funds will be distributed by January 31, 2022 to counties that comply with all Budget Act requirements as stated above.

Counties that submit both documents (the updated CCP plan and the Survey) are eligible for funding as follows:

- \$100,000 to counties with a population of 200,000 or less;
- \$150,000 to counties with a population of 200,001 to 749,999; and
- \$200,000 to counties with a population of 750,000 and above.

If you have questions or need technical assistance, please contact:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative  
916-838-7777 or [Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov](mailto:Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov)

Thank you.

# Community Corrections Partnership Survey

## PART A

### SECTION 1: CCP Membership

**Section 1 asks questions related to the CCP composition and meeting frequency. There are five (5) questions in this section.**

1. County Name:
2. Penal Code Section 1230 identifies the membership of the CCP. Provide the name of each individual fulfilling a membership role as of October 1, 2021 in the spaces to the right of each membership role. If a membership role is not filled, respond by indicating "vacant."

Chief Probation Officer	Tracie Neal
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or designee	Melissa Fowler-Bradley
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or a designee of the Board of Supervisors	Joe Chimenti
District Attorney	Stephanie Bridgett
Public Defender	William Bateman
Sheriff	Michael Johnson
Chief of Police	Bill Schueller
Head of the County Department of Social Services	Miguel Rodriguez
Head of the County Department of Mental Health	Donnell Ewert
Head of the County Department of Employment	Melissa Janulewicz
Head of the County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	Paige Green
Head of the County Office of Education	Judy Flores
A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense	Eva Jimenez
An individual who represents the interests of victims	Angela Mellis

3. How often does the CCP meet? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bi-weekly (every other week)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monthly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bi-monthly (every other month)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quarterly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-Annually
<input type="checkbox"/>	Annually
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)



4. How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

	Bi-weekly(every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly(every other month)
	Quarterly
	Semi-Annually
	Annually
X	Other (please specify) - Monthly except the months that CCP Advisory meets. No meetings during the months of April, July, and December.

5. Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

If "Yes," list the subcommittees and/or working groups and the purpose.

On February 17, 2016, an SB678 work group was formed. The work group includes 3 Probation staff, a District Attorney staff, a Public Defender Staff, and one staff representative from the Superior Court. The work group is tasked with a number of assignments to include: gain a better understanding of the population being sentenced to State Prison from Shasta County, specifically looking deeper into the county's return to prison rate and determine if there is a population that can be managed on supervision and in the community with coordinated treatment services. The subcommittee last met in February 2020 and determined as the work group's next step they would collect then review the 2019 data.

## SECTION 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

**Section 2 asks questions related to your goals, objectives, and outcome measures. To view your responses provided in the 2020-21 survey, [click here](#).**

**For the purpose of this survey:**

- **Goals are defined as broad statements the CCP intends to accomplish.**
- **Objectives support identified goals and are defined by statements of specific, measurable aims of the goal.**
- **Outcome measures consist of the actual measurement of stated goals and objectives.**

**Example:**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Increase substance use disorder treatment to offenders in ABC County</b>
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Objective	40% of participants will complete substance use disorder treatment
Objective	100% of participants will receive screening for substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants completing substance use disorder treatment
Progress toward stated goal	Between January 2019 and June 2019, 70% of participants in substance use disorder treatment reported a decrease in the urge to use drugs. This is a 10% increase from the same period last year.

6. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2020-21. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Increase the utilization of the Wellness and Recovery benefit for residential treatment, sober living and out-patient treatment.</b>
Objective	Identify and ensure all eligible individuals have access to benefits through Medi-Cal.
Objective	Increase the number of individuals initially screened for eligibility for the new substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services.
Objective	
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of SUD Evaluation Level of Care Screenings and the Assessment Tool-Adults for Residential Services that are conducted by the Alcohol and Drug Counselor housed at the CCC.
Outcome Measure	Reduced expenditures for inpatient and sober living costs.
Progress toward stated goal	During Fiscal Year 2020/2021, the Alcohol and Drug Counselor at the Community Corrections Center (CCC) completed 100 SUD Evaluations for Level of Care for the purposes of utilizing the Wellness and Recovery benefit. Of those evaluated, 28 qualified for residential treatment, 30 for a sober living environment, and 42 needed out-patient SUD treatment. All of these services were covered through the Wellness and Recovery benefit (Medi-Cal).

7. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2020-21. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Increase collaboration between the District Attorneys Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program and the Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program grant</b>
Objective	Regular meetings will be established between DA, Probation and Hill Country staff.

Objective	Increase the number of Pre-filing Diversion individuals referred to rehabilitative services through the Misdemeanor Community Engagement program.
Objective	Decrease the number of petitions filed on Diversion individuals as a result of engagement with the Misdemeanor Engagement Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of District Attorney Pre-Filing Diversion Program individuals participating in the Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of individuals participating in the DA Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program.
Outcome Measure	Increased successful completions of the DA Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program and Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program.
Progress toward stated goal	Regular meetings have been established to review resources and available diversion courses. The DA's office utilizes an online program offering CBT courses as part of the Pre-Filing Diversion Program. Probation contacts DA Diversion participants when they are unresponsive to the DA and/or the diversion requirements. Once enrolled in the Diversion Program, Hill Country provides services through the Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program, and at times, based on progress in the program, misdemeanor charges are dismissed by the DA's office.

8. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2020-21. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Complete a Shasta County validation study on the Virginia Risk Pretrial Assessment Tool (VPRAI). The VPRAI tool has been used in Shasta County since 2013.</b>
Objective	Contract with an evaluator to conduct a validation study on the assessment tool.
Objective	Ensure staff are trained and following the fidelity of the tool.
Objective	Collaborate with justice partners to understand the tool and work together to best meet local needs
Outcome Measure	Analyze results of validation study to strengthen policies and procedures.
Outcome Measure	Ensure necessary data, outcomes, and demographics are established and collected to understand the population served.
Progress toward stated goal	The validation study was completed by a contracted evaluator in June 2021. The report provided an extensive overview of the assessment tool and process as well as insight into future improvements. Specific data collection measures were identified as well as recommendations regarding updating policy and procedures and implementing specific training guidelines. Recommendations from the study will be implemented In Fiscal Year 2021/2022.

9. Will the CCP use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes. <i>(Continue to Section 3)</i>
X	No. The CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures <i>(Continue with section below)</i>

10. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2021-22.

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Review Day Reporting Center (DRC) discharge data from April 8, 2020-April 7, 2021 (annual report timeframe).</b>
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	

11. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2021-22.

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Implement a new case management system with the Superior Court, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and the Probation Department.</b>
Objective	Ensure integration between systems.
Objective	Improve sharing of information.
Objective	Improve data collection and reporting.
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	

12. Describe a goal, one or more objectives and outcome measures for FY 2021-22.

<b>Goal</b>	<b>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.</b>
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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, and “how to” documents.
Outcome Measure	Identify and implement data collection measures.
Outcome Measure	Define override rules and create an override tracking tool.
Progress toward stated goal	

### SECTION 3: Optional Questions

**Section 3 asks optional questions about evaluation, data collection, programs and services, training and technical assistance needs, and local best practices. There are 10 questions in this section. Responses will be used by the BSCC and its justice-system partners to better understand the needs of counties. If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond “Decline to Respond.”**

13. 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 vote to approve or deny the program.

14. Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

If yes, how?

The county evaluates the effectiveness of many of the programs/services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation. Contracted providers prepare monthly data reports to include referrals, attendance, progress, and completion of the program. Many of the CCP funded programs and services provide annual presentations at CCP meetings. At a minimum of annually, 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.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC), in conjunction with the CCP and the Probation Department, establishes annual goals and outcomes and reports on the progress bi-



annually at CCP meetings. The DRC completes an annual report and presents at the CCP. In addition, the Probation Department reviews recidivism and program costs annually.

Eight county staff have been certified to complete 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 2020/2021 due to the pandemic. Two programs, Nurturing Fathers and Triple P, have been identified to be evaluated during fiscal year 2021/2022.

Recently, a large recidivism project was completed to evaluate all offenders sentenced under 1170(h)PC and on those released on PRCS since the beginning of realignment. Data was presented at the October 2020 Executive CCP meeting and conversation will continue regarding the data and systematic changes that can be made to improve outcomes. We are in the process of developing our ability to analyze data on all the services an offender has received including dosage for each program. By compiling this type of data, we will be better able to understand the effect of various levels of dosage and combinations of services have on recidivism for the population and will use this information to better predict which combination of services will be most effective.

15. Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

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. It was the goal to move forward toward an improved evaluation process for all contractors as well as internally funded programs. This goal was included in FY 2016-2017. During FY 2016-2017 we made progress towards this goal by completing the training on the Correctional Programs Checklist and beginning the certification process. During FY 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 we continued to make progress by completing the Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) certification process and evaluating two programs. Efforts will continue as staff are trained to evaluate groups and move forward with planning evaluations on additional programs. Evaluation results will be considered during ongoing funding conversations.

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

16. Does the county use [BSCC definitions](#) (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data? Use an "X" to check the yes or no box to the left of the list, as applicable.

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

The CCP has worked hard to collect data according to the BSCC definitions. Since the beginning of realignment, Shasta County was part of the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), 12 county study on realignment impacts and recidivism. Being part of this study allowed Shasta County to receive a more in-depth understanding of our data and areas of improvement. The Superior Court, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office and Probation Department are all in the process of implementing a new case management system (CMS). The Probation Department and the District Attorney's Office are scheduled to go live with the new CMS in November 2021 and the Superior Court is scheduled to go live in December 2021. A new CMS will improve data collection and the ability to collect recidivism on a number of measurements.

17. What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Less than 20%
	21% 40%
	41% 60%
	61% 80%
	81% or higher

During Fiscal Year, 2020/2021, 15.59% of the actual expenditures were for evidence-based programming.

18. 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?

We currently offer a Day Reporting Center, inpatient and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment, sober living, Moral Reconciliation 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. We also conduct Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Assessments at the Community Corrections Center. 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 with a capacity of 20 participants.

Implementing Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) is a priority for our county and several of our county partners have been participating in a statewide MAT collaborative and meeting regularly to discuss implementation. In the summer of 2018, the Statewide Opioid Response funded several opportunities to advance collaboration among systems to better address substance use disorders, enhance understanding of addiction and mobilize systems to include Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). The MAT in County Criminal Justice Learning Collaborative was one of these activities. This began as a nine-month commitment with three in-person learning collaborative meetings, coaching phone calls and additional podcast/webinar/conference call learning opportunities. The most central premise of this effort was to refine understandings and practices of Opioid Use Disorders and fund opioid treatment in the jail setting. The project required participation from four mandatory entities (County jail personnel responsible for health services, jail system personnel, CAO office staff at the admin level with knowledge of criminal justice programs and Drug Court Administration Staff) and four additional team members (County Drug Treatment staff with program oversight, Probation staff, District Attorney and Public Defender). Team members met for the three learning collaborative meetings as well as for phone check-ins with the Coaching staff. Goals were set to address the challenges and barriers associated with using MAT to support treatment in jail and drug court settings. Additional funding was made available in 2019 for continued work on these goals and expansion of efforts for additional progress and community involvement. The county Jail has additionally been working with their medical provider to increase MAT services.

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 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, residential and out-patient treatment.

The County has partnered with Hill Country Clinic and Hill Country 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 Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program was developed from a grant received from the BSCC and does not use CCP funds. The goals of the 3-year grant are to increase engagement and services for those who have misdemeanor drug and property offenses while reducing the failure to appear rate and recidivism of the participants. The focus is to engage those with substance use disorders, mental health

issues, and/or housing needs. This program works with the District Attorney's Office Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program to increase the number of those participating in the program.

The Redding Police Department is currently working with Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency to Launch 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.

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

Offender engagement and attendance in programming and services is 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. When these issues are identified, Probation Officers work more closely with the offenders to assist in their success. In addition, there are significant struggles with offenders reporting to probation to allow for proper assessment and referrals to treatment. Options around ways to engage our population more quickly or while they are going through the court process have been discussed. 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. Efforts have been made to increase services for this population and the Mental Health Clinician located at the Community Corrections Center is planning to administer a group to work with this population in the future. 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. There is a need to increase Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) within the criminal justice system and significant work has been done in this area to increase knowledge and develop a collaborative approach. Unfortunately, these efforts were placed on hold due to COVID. The County Jail worked to implement a small pilot MAT program in Fiscal Year 2019/20, but this was placed on hold due to COVID. In addition, our County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) worked to get a contract with Empire Recovery Center to provide substance use disorder treatment in combination with the MAT treatment in the jail. This has also been on hold due to COVID.

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.

20. 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. While attendance for STOPP has been an issue, 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. While video conferencing has been temporarily suspended by CDCR, the Probation Department is prepared to restart these efforts once allowed.

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 through 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 2020/2021, 494 individuals were surveyed which indicated 102 needed mental health assistance, 196 were using substances, 83 reported needing assistance with housing, and 18 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 2019/2020, this caseload was only staff for 6 months. During fiscal year 2019/2020, 12 people successfully completed supervision and 18 Offender Needs Guide Assessments were conducted.

21. 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 2020/2021, a total of 24 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 150 offenders with 10 slots being identified as in-custody. From April 2013 to April 2021, the DRC served a total of 1,155 unique participants. Two hundred and five offenders have completed/graduated from 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 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 has since been expanded to accommodate a cohort of 72 students. According to Shasta College, in Fiscal Year 2019/2020, STEP-UP students had a GPA of 3.03, which was 0.17 higher than the general student population, and they celebrated 15 graduates. In the Fall of 2019, there



were 17 STEP-UP students on the Dean’s List, and in Spring 2020, there were 13 students on the Dean’s List.

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 serves up to 20 participants in Fiscal Year 2019/20. There has been a total of 23 graduates from inception to June 30, 2021.

22. Describe how the BSCC can assist your county in meeting its Public Safety Realignment goals through training and/or technical assistance?

No assistance is requested at this time.

**NOTE:** The information contained in this report will be made public by the BSCC in the annual report to the Governor’s Office and the Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership plans in print and on the BSCC website.

23. Provide the contact information for the individual completing this survey in the spaces provided to the right of the list.

Name	Tracie Neal
Organization	Shasta County Probation
Address	2684 Radio Lane
Address 2	
City/Town	Redding
ZIP Code	96001
Email Address	tneal@co.shasta.ca.us
Phone Number	530-245-6200

24. Identify the individual who may be contacted for follow up questions. Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same as above
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (If "Other" provide contact information below)

Name	
Organization	
Address	
Address 2	
City/Town	
ZIP Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

**ATTENTION: This is only Part A of the Survey. Please complete Part B in Microsoft Excel which consists of two (2) budgetary sections**

**SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

In a single email, please attach both the completed Part A (Word) and completed Part B (Excel) documents, including any optional photos and/or quotes, and email to:

Helene Zentner, Field Representative  
Board of State and Community Corrections  
916-838-7777 or [Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov](mailto:Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov)

**Please be aware that in addition to the CCP Survey, an updated CCP plan MUST also be submitted to the BSCC in order to receive compensation.**



**FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey  
PART B**

**SECTION 4: FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation**

Section 4 contains questions related to the allocation of FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment dollars. There are three (3) questions in this section.

When answering these questions, consider the funds allocated in FY 2019-20 and include any monies from 2018-19 growth funds and 2019-20 programmatic funding.

To view your response provided in the 2019-2020 Survey, [click here](#).

Responses are captured in the Individual County Profile section of the "2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Eighth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans."

County Name: **Shasta**

25. Of the total funds received in FY 2019-20, how did the CCP budget the allocation? Input the total allocation in the cell above the table. Within the table, identify where funds were **allocated to**, and include if you are using any **carry-over funds** (monies from previous annual CCP allocations) and/or if you are putting any funds into a **reserve fund** (i.e., funds specifically set aside to be used when budget is disrupted or decreased so operations can continue). Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in **red**. Please correct any cells displaying **red** prior to submitting.

Example:

Total Allocation: **\$ 40,000,000**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Probation Department	\$ 8,000,000
Mental Health Agency	\$ 8,000,000
Sheriff Department	\$ 4,000,000
ABC Police Department	\$ 4,000,000
Other (Social Services, Health Services, etc.)	
Please specify by agency	\$ 12,000,000
Carry-over Funds	\$ 2,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$ 2,000,000

Total sums to: **\$ 40,000,000**

*Please spell out all names,  
no acronyms.*

Difference from Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

Total Allocation: **\$ 8,857,590**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Probation Department	\$ 5,430,783
Sheriff's Department	\$ 2,743,043
Social Services	\$ 96,164
Public Defender	\$ 215,454
District Attorney	\$ 201,464
Victim Witness	\$ 170,682

(Total sums to) **\$ 8,857,590**

*Please spell out all names,  
no acronyms.*

Difference from Stated Allocation: **\$ -**









## SECTION 4: Types of Programming and Services

**DRAFT ONLY – SUBJECT TO CHANGE – NOT FOR FULL DISTRIBUTION**

Section 4 asks questions about the types of programs and services provided during FY 2021-22. For each type of program or service provided, identify the agency(ies) that provide the program or service and at what period(s) the program or service is provided (in-custody, supervision, other). Please refer to the CCP Survey Data Reporting Guide for the BSCC's definition of each type of program and service listed and the periods of program or service.

Program/Service	Provide	Providing Agency (check all that apply)	Periods Provided (check all that apply)
<b>Mental Health/Behavioral Health</b> – Services designed to improve mental health, such as cognitive behavioral therapy.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Substance Use</b> – services designed to assist with substance use disorder (e.g., interventions, monitoring, etc).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Housing</b> – services designed to assist with housing after release.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Employment</b> – services designed to provide clients with a job and/or to provide job training to improve chances of finding employment after release; ex: job training, work experience, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Education</b> – focuses on academic achievement (e.g., GED, high school graduation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe) <i>Step-Up Program</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Family</b> – family-oriented education, service, and training (e.g., parenting classes, life skills)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:

Program/Service	Provide	Providing Agency (check all that apply)	Periods Provided (check all that apply)
<b>Domestic Violence Prevention</b> – support and intervention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:
<b>Physical Health</b> – services designed to improve clients' physical well-being, ex: helping get insurance coverage, providing healthcare, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: (describe)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-Custody <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:

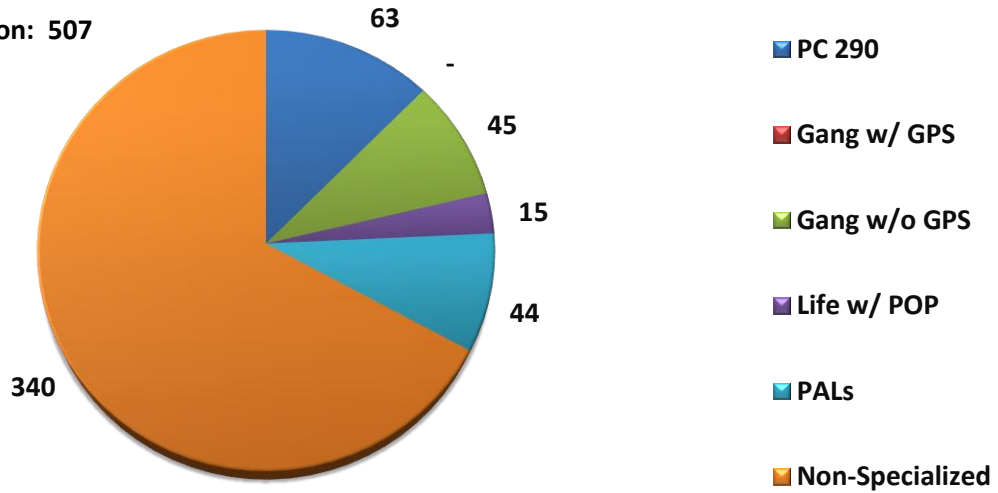
County mobility Admin office

DRAFT

## Shasta County

(As of 9/30/2021)

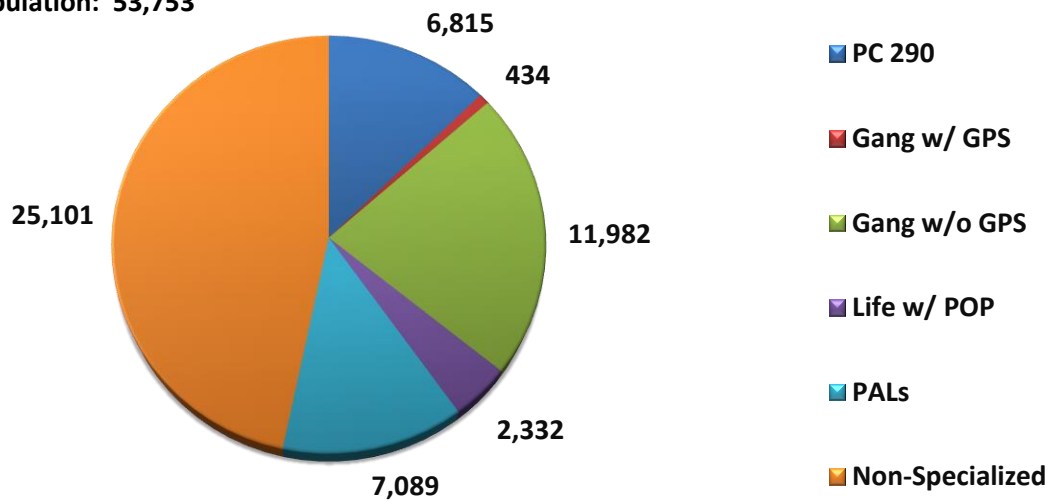
Total Population: 507



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## Statewide

Total Population: 53,753



Please contact the Division of Adult Parole Operations at (916) 324-1015, with any questions.

GUILLERMO VIERA ROSA  
Director  
Division of Adult Parole Operations