

# SHASTA COUNTY

## PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

### PLAN



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Community Corrections Partnership**

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Revised October 20, 2021

## 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-Arrest 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