

# Meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and its Executive Committee (CCPEC)

## AGENDA

Thursday, February 12, 2015  
1pm-3pm  
San Francisco Public Library, Latino Room A/B  
100 Larkin Street  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Note: *Each member of the public may be allotted no more than 3 minutes to speak on each item.*

1. Call to Order and Introductions.
2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.”
3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of November 11, 2014 (discussion and possible action).
4. Staff Report (discussion only).
5. Discussion of *Three Years of Realignment in San Francisco: January 2015* (discussion and possible action).
6. Update on \$250,000 Community Recidivism Reduction Grant Award (discussion and possible action).
7. Update on Risk Needs Responsivity Study by Amy Murphy, from George Mason University’s Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence! And Leah Rothstein, Research Director, Adult Probation Department (discussion only).
8. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).
9. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.
10. Adjournment.

SUBMITTING WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT TO THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Persons who are unable to attend the public meeting may submit to the Community Corrections Partnership, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the subject of the meeting. These comments will be made a part of the official public record, and brought to the attention of the Community Corrections Partnership. Written comments should be submitted to: Karen Shain, Adult Probation Department, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, or via email: karen.shain@sfgov.org

MEETING MATERIALS

Copies of agendas, minutes, and explanatory documents are available through the Community Corrections Partnership's website at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation> or by calling Karen Shain at (415) 553-1047 during normal business hours. The material can be FAXed or mailed to you upon request.

ACCOMMODATIONS

To obtain a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in the meeting, please contact Karen Shain at karen.shain@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

TRANSLATION

Interpreters for languages other than English are available on request. Sign language interpreters are also available on request. For either accommodation, please contact Karen Shain at karen.shain@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

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# Meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and its Executive Committee (CCPEC)

## DRAFT MINUTES

Thursday, November 6, 2014  
10:00 am-12 noon  
San Francisco City Hall, Room 305  
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Note: *Each member of the public may be allotted no more than 3 minutes to speak on each item.*

Present: Chief Wendy Still (Chair), Cristine DeBerry (for District Attorney George Gascón), Paul Henderson (for Mayor Ed Lee), Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, Simin Shamji (for Public Defender Jeff Adachi), Joyce Crum, Greg Asay, Craig Murdock, Beverly Upton, Michael Redmond (for Chief Gregory Suhr), and Frank Williams.

Absent:

1. Call to Order and Introductions.  
Paul Henderson called the meeting to order at 10:07am. Paul welcomed CCP members and interested members of the public and asked CCP members to introduce themselves.
2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.”  
Paul reviewed the agenda and asked for public comment on any of the Agenda items listed for “Discussion Only”. There was none.
3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of September 11, 2014 (discussion & possible action).  
Paul asked members to review the minutes from the Sept 11, 2014 meeting of the CCP. Paul asked for comments and called for a motion to adopt the minutes. Frank Williams moved to adopt the minutes. Simin Shamji seconded. Paul asked for public comment. There was none. The motion passed unanimously at 10:13am.
4. Overview of State Budget and Policy Developments (discussion only).  
Paul asked Karen Shain, the new Reentry Policy Planner at APD, to provide a legislative update.

Karen introduced herself. She directed members to their packets where there is a list of 7 bills that have impacts on jails and public safety, not to mention Proposition 47. AB2060 (Perez) would provide grants through workforce development for job training for people on supervised release. There are also a couple of bills that continue the process of ending discrimination against people with

criminal convictions. All of the bills listed here are in the agenda packets and if anyone has questions, please let her know. The bills will go into effect January 1<sup>st</sup>.

She went on to explain Proposition 47, which goes into effect immediately – takes 6 felony and wobbler charges and automatically turns them into misdemeanors – including all drug possessions and property crime under \$950. It is retroactive. Those already convicted and not incarcerated can petition the court to have their convictions reduced and then they are eligible for dismissals that come with misdemeanors. Those currently incarcerated have a slightly different process. If in state prison and released under prop 47, they have one year on mandatory parole. Those pre-trial and arrested for these convictions, if they fit within criteria, will be charged as misdemeanors.

Sheriff Mirkarimi commented that criminal justice partners in San Francisco may want some guidance from the city attorney for developing a procedure to adjust their processes. Line officers don't know an individual's criminal history, so won't know whether to arrest as misdemeanor or felony. This is a complication that we may want to sort out.

Michael Redmond stated that SFPD has started to talk with the District Attorney's office and have processes in place. SFPD pushed information out to their line officers yesterday.

Christine DeBerry stated that the District Attorney's office has already shifted how they are charging these crimes as they come in. They have been in communication with SFPD that there is change in the process. The District Attorney has a 24 hour line that officers can call with any questions. The DA is set with how they are charging new crimes.

Simin Shamji stated that for those currently incarcerated or on probation, the Public Defender, District Attorney, and court are creating working group to figure out how to implement Proposition 47. The court has made a list of who is currently eligible based on charges.

Paul Henderson stated that the leadership from all of the criminal justice offices makes a huge difference. What makes Proposition 47 unique is the retroactivity of it. The implications of this on people's lives is huge. Thank you in advance for all of the work you've done and will do on this.

Karen offered her phone number for anyone who has more questions (415/553-1047).

Paul introduced Marty Krizay, Deputy Chief Adult Probation Officer, who arrived at 10:20 to take over chairing the meeting until the arrival of Chief Still.

5. Discussion of Attorney General's Proposed and Board of State and Community Corrections' Adopted Definitions of Recidivism (discussion only).

Marty directed members to materials in packet of the various definitions of recidivism. Marty introduced Karen Shain to explain.

Karen stated that recidivism definitions impact all of our work. There is a move across the state to come up with a common definition. In the packet are three different definitions. One from the Attorney General that was recently released: *"An arrest resulting in a charge within three years of an individual's release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."*

The BSCC has their own draft which they are voting on November 7<sup>th</sup>. Karen explained the BSCC definition: “...*conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.*” It requires a conviction, not charge.

Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) has its own definition that SFAPD has been using : “*A subsequent criminal adjudication/conviction while on probation supervision.*”

This is all for your information only. There are different opinions about whether every department needs the same definition of recidivism; this is up to all of you.

Paul asked if there is going to be a singular definition developed from these three. He acknowledged that the definition often affects our funding applications for state and federal grants. Karen stated that for San Francisco, it is the CCP’s decision if we want a unified definition.

Sheriff Mirkarimi stated that the state’s Sheriff’s Association has its own definition, similar to the Attorney General’s. The California Police Chief’s Association also has its own so there are more that we may want to add to the list. There are similarities. But nothing can be synthesized statewide unless approved by the legislature. In San Francisco, if we want to unite on a definition we can do so but it can be changed at any time by the legislature.

Christine DeBerry stated that defining recidivism is a task of the Sentencing Commission and if the state had one it would be an appropriate task for that body. There may be more support for a statewide Sentencing Commission after passage of Proposition 47. She thinks we should try to get to a common definition in SF County, knowing that it might not be possible, but it would be beneficial. Maybe this should be a future agenda item. If no one is opposed, she proposes agendizing this for the Sentencing Commission meeting in the spring.

Simin Shamji stated that the area that the discussion will center around is probably whether to use arrest or conviction. There are obvious concerns about counting arrest as recidivism. We will have a robust discussion around that issue.

Marty asked for additional comments. There were none.

6. Discussion of the Development of the Three Year Realignment Report and 2015 Realignment Plan (discussion and possible action).

Marty introduced Jennifer Scaife.

Jennifer explained that the Realignment Working Group has collaborated on data collection and planning around Realignment. Leah sent out an email to that group that the next meeting will be next Friday where we will begin pulling together content for a 3 year Realignment report and plan for 2015. Our report last year discussed accomplishments for the previous year and plans for the coming year. We will stay with that model for the next report. There is a timeline in the packets for the writing and production of the report. Jennifer explained the major due dates on the timeline.

It is anticipated the report will be done and printed by the end of January.

Also in the packet is an outline from last year showing the structure being proposed. The department initiatives on this outline are from last year and we anticipate these being updated. The collaborative initiatives are just a start of what we will include. There will also be a section on outcomes. We will move some of the background information to an appendix. This is a draft and we hope to be working with partners in the coming weeks on any adjustments to the outline.

The meeting of the Realignment Working Group is Friday the 14<sup>th</sup> at 1pm in City Hall room 288.

7. Update on Community Recidivism Reduction Grant Application (discussion only)

See annotated agenda.

Marty introduced the topic of the Recidivism Reduction Grant Application, stating that we have received word from the Board of State and Community Corrections that our Recidivism Reduction Grant application has been approved. The BSCC will be sending a check directly to the county.

Jennifer reminded members that this Application was discussed at the last CCP meeting, Adult Probation will distribute these funds via a competitive grant-making process for non-profit organizations. The money will address service gaps identified in the Risk Needs Responsivity Pilot which we launched in October.

Chief Still arrived and stated that the grant is \$250,000 for San Francisco with a maximum of \$50,000 grant to any particular service provider. This is a one-time grant so far. There is no indication of whether or not it will be reoccurring. The Risk-Needs Responsivity Pilot will be used to identify gaps to define the needs to be addressed.

8. Update on Launch of Risk Needs Responsivity Pilot by Leah Rothstein, Research Director, Adult Probation Department (discussion only).

Marty introduce Leah Rothstein to give an update to the Risk Needs Reponsivity Pilot. Leah stated that the pilot will be looking at risks and needs of probation clients as well as services that they're receiving. George Mason University will analyze the results to find out what gaps there are. GMU met with service providers to explain the study, as well as providing information via a Webinar. Providers are currently completing an on-line survey. GMU will compile results. GMU will then come back and meet with providers to explain their analysis of the gaps.

Marty asked if the provider receives a scorecard. Leah explained that providers get immediate results online when they complete the survey . GMU will be able to see gaps and give immediate feedback to providers. Providers will be able to meet with GMU in order to get more recommendations. Some providers have finished, others are due by tomorrow. The attempt is to make this study as broad as possible.

Chief Still stated that she had been concerned that providers would overrate themselves. She was reassured by GMU who stated that generally providers tend to underrate themselves and they are able to identify true gaps.

9. Discussion of Unmet Needs Among Older Adults in the Criminal Justice System (discussion only).

Marty stated that currently 10% of APD clients are over 55. We know this population represents specialized needs. He introduced Frank Williams of Senior Ex-Offender Project.

Frank Williams thanked the CCP and introduced himself and the SEOP. It is under the umbrella of Bayview Hunter Point Senior Services Center. He gave background and history of the program. They offer direct services and housing. SEOP began in 2001 to offer services to seniors released from prison system. Their goal is to provide successful transition so seniors can support themselves financially. They received a small grant in 2001 which they used to start a criminogenic needs study in county jail to find out what seniors needed. They didn't want to repeat other services out there, so they focused on referrals and intensive case management. Case managers go into the county jail and meet with people 55 and older. Explained why they chose 55 years old as cut off age. People in the criminal justice system age faster. Many look at seniors at 65 and over but this is a special population. This means that when people over 55 go to services like Walden House they are treated like everyone else but things are harder for this population, many of whom have disabilities and/or chronic illnesses. Many articles have come out about this population saying that older adults are least likely to recidivate but in SF they do because many are hustlers, never had a job and many are chronic drug users. There is a stigma against this population and SEOP works to break the stigma. They worked with a peer group at the beginning of SEOP and one has since graduated from City Build, one who went to City College. They turned their lives around. They believe that helping this population helps the younger generations as well.

Frank is really excited about the climate and leadership in San Francisco, which is very different than other areas. They get calls from other counties and states about how to address the needs of this population. Frank provided handouts that explained the NOVA program and the low recidivism rate of their graduates who were seniors.

SEOP is successful. Their staff are formerly incarcerated individuals who know this population. When they work with people, they look for a purpose within the individual that will allow them to change. There are challenges about people with medical problems that come out of custody without access to the medications they need. They have started conversations about starting a special pod for this population. 40% of inmates are older and we need to look at the special needs they have. Many of these people can help in the community – younger people look up to them. These people are the key to making changes in our community. They can touch people that law enforcement can't reach.

He directed members to a study he handed out about senior offenders' health disparities done in 2006. He would like to do more thorough presentations to each agency. In the controller's report they have the older age group as 60 and older and this is something we have to change.

He asked for questions.

Christine asked about the housing options they offer. Frank explained the three houses they have in Bayview. One is for veterans, one is a work house for those who have been working for a little while and has less supervision. The others are more structured, with curfews and programs. All of the houses offer meal program. They also get services through the BVHP Senior Services Center. They also help them get permanent housing. Another component is Bayview Connection where they help people get permanent housing. They have several clients in the new housing recently built in Bayview.

Joyce Crum asked a series of questions: Is the housing all transitional? Yes. Is there an exit date? No. Are they mandated to participate? Some are and some are not. Some have stayed after finding employment, and they pay rent. Are the veterans connected to other services? Are they eligible for VASH vouchers (like Section 8 for veterans)? Yes. The veteran house is a 30 – 90 day emergency house. They are sent to the VA where they are found housing.

Beverly Upton asked about their work with female senior ex-offenders. Frank stated that they have had a harder time with females: they have more outlets. Some have families to go back to or they go back to the same lifestyle or perpetrators. They also seem to have more mental health problems. For women they look at 45 and older. Their needs are being met in ways that aren't being recorded. They may come to their agency for food or hygiene items. They seem to have somewhere else to go. Their pride seems to stop them from asking for help more than the men. They usually know where the resources are and where they can go where there are more women, they feel more comfortable there.

Paul Henderson asked where their funding comes from? Frank stated Veterans Administration, Adult Probation, Sheriff's Department. SEOP budget is \$500,000. BVHPSSC gets money from Department of Aging.

Michael Redmond asked if they work with Bayview station? Frank stated that yes, they have a great relationship with Bayview station.

Chief Still stated that SEOP does a great job with senior men, but she wants to go on the record that there are not enough services for women. If there were enough, the women wouldn't be going back to their perpetrators. It's good that SEOP focuses on men, but the women definitely have unmet needs as well. The Sheriff and Chief Still are working on rolling out the Women's Blueprint to address this.

Frank stated that the women seem to have more pride and seem to find other resources. They work with them on what they do for their safety in addition to their survival. They often go back to situations for survival and SEOP works with them on what would make them safer.

Sheriff Mirkarimi stated that you'd think there would be more older inmates in the jail, but he was surprised by a look at the demography that it isn't as high as anticipated. He would like to use space, as they have it, in the A Pod to pilot a program for older inmates that are coming out to APD supervision. Where there is an aging population is in the mental health programs. This illustrates the special needs of this population. COVER pod for veterans does have older individuals as well. Frank stated that his my hope is to start looking at this population as a specialized population.

Craig Murdoch asked for clarity on organizational structure: The program is part of what larger agency? Bay View Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Center. How have they worked with Transitions Clinic and Southeast clinic? It is a good collaboration, they have a very good relationship with SE clinic.

Marty thanked Frank for his presentation and his hard work and contributions he's making in the community.

10. Update on Implementation of Secure Reentry Program Facility Contract with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (discussion only).



Chief Still stated that CDCR has indicated that they are not interested in providing money for jail related costs for an in-jail program facility, but they are willing to discuss increasing the contract for release to the jail from 60 to 365 days.

The second proposal to CDCR is to provide funding to Delancey Street and SF Strong House for community work. CDCR is interested in funding this. APD has provided them information on the facility and are in the process of answering their questions. CDCR will then come back with more questions. The Chief stated that she doesn't know if this grant process will go anywhere or not. She has seen no resistance for people on parole coming to the CASC in addition to their own wraparound service center. There is talk about doing a joint project, to work on joint programming for parolees who have gone through the pod where PRCSs and parolees coming out together. CDCR is interested in having further discussions.

11. Regular Update on the Implementation of the *San Francisco Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint* (discussion only).

Marty introduced Leslie Levitas from the Sheriff's Department to discuss their portion of the collaboration between sheriff and APD. Sheriff's projects:

October is breast cancer and domestic violence awareness month. The department held a nutrition and health fair at the Women's Resource Center. There were presentations from many organizations. They also had a mammography van and HIV testing, enrollment in ACA a healthy breakfast and lunch.

In October they conducted a parenting survey throughout jail system to determine number of people who have children and what happens to the children at time of arrest and incarceration. Were children present at time of arrest? What happened to them? Are parents staying in touch with the children? This survey is in collaboration with San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership, Bridging Group and Community Works. Results will be used to help create best services possible.

Café at Women's Resource Center.. This is a supportive employment model. Five Keys has developed a culinary arts training curriculum that will start in custody and will continue at the WRC.. Implementation is planned for next semester starting in January.

Jennifer referred people to the Cameo House invitation to opening reception. It will be held November 14<sup>th</sup> with remarks at noon. CJCJ did renovations and upgrades including creating a safe play area and garden. Families and staff will be there to talk with everyone.

Marty commented on the importance of establishing a good working relationship with CJCJ staff. Issues have come up and APD is working to respond rapidly. This is just the beginning of the relationship and APD is excited about it.

Chief Still stated that Cameo House is modeled after Family Foundations Program of CDCR. Recidivism rate is much lower. She is very excited about it and urged people come to the open house. It's also part of the alternative sentencing project.

Chief Still stated that the COMPAS assessment for women is loaded and ready to go. She also stated that some of the MFT students working in the Reentry Pod will be going to Cameo House for clinical

hours. She is hoping to identify people for alternative sentencing. She is working out details with DA, PD and sheriff.

12. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).

Chief Still was looking at people impacted by Proposition 47 from San Francisco in state prison. One person qualifies. It will impact San Francisco moving forward but there is almost no impact on people currently incarcerated. Other counties that have sent more people to state prison will be impacted much more.

Sheriff Mirkarimi said that the state sheriffs met with Gov. Brown, asked him what's next on AB109 in his agenda? Education. The governor wants to concentrate on reentry/rehabilitation with ongoing education. Five Keys is now established in LA jail system. Now have two municipalities—one of the most under crowded (San Francisco) and the most crowded (LA). Having a high school in both facilities is a significant step.

Chief Still stated that Scott Budnick on Board of State and Community Corrections is interested in juveniles, creating alternatives for them. Strategy is to divert them out instead of going into juvenile hall. When they complete what they were supposed to do, they will have no record at the end.

13. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.

Chief Still thanked members and the interested public who attended the meeting and invited any members of the public to come forward to public comment.

Joe Ramirez from Positive Resource Center stated that they serve people with criminal histories in employment services and adult literacy programs. They are starting a 30 day open enrollment for those who need help getting enrolled on disability benefits and other services. Department of Public Health might want to look at other health benefits, not only HIV.

14. Adjournment.

Chief Still thanked members and staff and asked for a motion to adjourn. Beverly Upton so moved and Simin Shamji seconded. Beverly also asked that the adjourning be made in honor of Chief Wendy Still who is attending her last meeting as Chief of Adult Probation. The occasion was marked with applause and the meeting was adjourned at 11:35.

http://sfgov.org/adultprobation/community-corrections-partnership

Community Corrections Pa...

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## Community Corrections Partnership

### The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

Established through Senate Bill 678, California Community Corrections Incentive Act (2009), the CCP advises each county on the use of evidence based practices in sentencing and probation. SB 678 created an incentive fund for counties to reduce the number of felony probationers sent to state prison, in favor of implementing evidence based alternatives. More information on CCP [here](#).

2015 San Francisco Community Corrections Partners Roster

Past and Upcoming Meeting Information

### The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC)

Established by AB 109, California Public Safety Realignment Act, CCPEC is charged with the development of an annual plan to implement realignment. The plan should be submitted for consideration and approval by the Board of Supervisors. More information on CCPEC [here](#).

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109 transfers responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act started October 1, 2011. In September 2011, the Board of Supervisors approved San Francisco's 2011 Implementation Plan. A copy of the City & County of San Francisco Public Safety Realignment & Post-Release Community Supervision 2012 Realignment Plan as approved by the CCPEC on June 1, 2012 is available [here](#).

The CCPEC has released the following reports on San Francisco's implementation of Public Safety Realignment:

**Realignment in San Francisco: Two Years in Review** (January 23, 2014)  
Serving as a report on the first two years of Realignment implementation and the County's Realignment Implementation Plan for 2014. Download the full report.

**Public Safety Realignment in San Francisco: The First 12 Months** (December 19, 2012). Download the full report and the sources and methodology.

For more information about San Francisco Community Corrections Partnership or the San Francisco Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, please see <http://sfreenly.com>.

Voter Registration Information and Online Registration can be found at The California Secretary of State Website: [http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections\\_vr.htm](http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_vr.htm)

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Realignment in San Francisco: Two Years in Review

Serving as a report on the first two years of Realignment implementation and the County's Realignment Implementation Plan for 2014. Download the full report.

Public Safety Realignment in San Francisco: The First 12 Months (December 19, 2012). Download the full report and the sources and methodology.

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3:09 PM 2/9/2015

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## Community Corrections Partnership

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### UPCOMING MEETINGS

Community Corrections Partnership - February 12, 2015  
 Thursday, February 12, 2015 - 1:00pm to 3:00pm  
 100 Larkin Street  
 San Francisco, CA 94102  
 United States

Community Corrections Partnership - May 7, 2015  
 Thursday, May 7, 2015 - 10:00am to 12:00pm  
 101 Grove Street, Room 300  
 San Francisco, CA 94702  
 United States

Community Corrections Partnership - August 6, 2015  
 Thursday, August 6, 2015 - 10:00am to 12:00pm  
 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 305  
 San Francisco, CA 94702  
 United States

Community Corrections Partnership - November 5, 2015  
 Thursday, November 5, 2015 - 10:00am to 12:00pm  
 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 305  
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3:10 PM 2/9/2015

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### Community Corrections Partnership

Date:	Agendas:	Minutes:	Supporting:
November 5, 2015	N/A	N/A	N/A
August 6, 2015	N/A	N/A	N/A
May 7, 2015	N/A	N/A	N/A
February 12, 2015	Agenda	N/A	N/A
November 6, 2014	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting
September 11, 2014	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting
July 24, 2014	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting
May 23, 2014	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting
January 23, 2014	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting
October 23, 2013	Agenda	Minutes	Supporting

1 2 3 next » last »

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- 2012 (4)
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- 2010 (1)

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*9774 Senior Community Development Specialist I***Gender Responsive Services Coordinator****Recruitment #PEX-9774-064136****Specialty** Reentry Division**Department** Adult Probation**Analyst** Kristin Kogure**Date Opened** 1/26/2015 3:00:00 PM**Filing Deadline** Continuous**Salary** \$37.73 - \$45.85/hour; \$6,539.00 - \$7,947.00/month;  
\$78,468.00 - \$95,368.00/year**Job Type** Permanent Exempt**Employment Type** Full-Time**INTRODUCTION**

**Appointment Type:** Permanent Exempt. This position is excluded by the Charter from the competitive civil service examination process and shall serve at the discretion of the appointing officer. The maximum duration of this permanent exempt appointment is three years.

**Department:** The San Francisco Adult Probation Department is committed to Public Safety and Public Service. It is our goal to utilize the principles of community corrections to provide supervision and assistance to individuals on probation to achieve positive outcomes for the probationer, victims of crime and the communities of the City and County of San Francisco.

**Overview of the Reentry Division:** The Reentry Division of the San Francisco Adult Probation Department directs collaborative efforts to promote policy, operational practices, and supportive services to effectively implement Public Safety Realignment, coordinate reentry services for returning adults, and engage diverse stakeholders in Citywide planning. The Reentry Division is responsible for ensuring that Public Safety Realignment services are implemented effectively in partnership with all affected departments, organizations, and communities. The Reentry Division provides lead staff for the City & County's Reentry Council, as well as the Community Corrections Partnership and its Executive Committee. The Reentry Division is responsible for coordinating the Department and Citywide efforts to reduce recidivism through the utilization of evidence-based practices and implementation of partnerships across departments, organizations, and communities.

**Position Description:** Under general supervision of the Reentry Division Director, the Gender Responsive Services Coordinator coordinates efforts to infuse gender responsive, trauma informed, and family focused principles into services, policies, and operational practices of the Adult Probation Department and to contracted service providers; implements the recommendations contained in the Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint, which proposes citywide improvements to services provided to women in the criminal justice system, in partnership with other City departments and community based service providers; represents the Reentry Division at appropriate stakeholder meetings, community events, and working groups, and conducts other regular outreach to communities throughout the year about the intersection of trauma, victimization, and criminal justice involvement; develops, implements, and monitors reentry services contracts with community based providers, ensuring that services are implemented in accordance with evidence based practices and restorative justice principles.

**Examples of Duties:**

1. Conduct outreach to gender responsive caseloads to facilitate referrals of probation clients into gender responsive services; provide recommendations to management about training needs among Deputy Probation Officers serving women clients.
2. Oversee contracts for programs that provide women and families with gender responsive, trauma informed and family focused services, such as the residential alternative sentencing program for pregnant and parenting women and clinical family counseling in the Reentry Pod and in the community.
3. Serve as representative to other criminal justice agencies and community partners on issues related to the Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint, an initiative jointly led by the Adult Probation Department and Sheriff's Department; and lead a process informed by stakeholder input for improved service delivery for women impacted by the criminal justice system in San Francisco.
4. Using the National Institute of Corrections' Gender Responsive Policy and Practices Assessment and related tools, make recommendations to management about improving services, policies and environment to address the needs of clients, particularly those with trauma histories.
5. Collaborate with Training Officer to implement trainings on self-care and secondary trauma for Deputy Probation Officers.
6. Provide regular reports to the Reentry Council of San Francisco and its three Subcommittees and the Community Corrections Partnership and its Executive Committee on the implementation of Women's Community Justice Reform at the Adult Probation Department.
7. In collaboration with Deputy Probation Officers, enhance probationer accountability and increase successful satisfaction of community service obligations and conditions of probation through implementation of community service internship opportunities and restorative justice programming.
8. Prepare and present reports with recommendations and appropriate justification based on studies and surveys of reentry services and review of evidence based practices.
9. May coordinate the implementation of new systems and/or procedures to improve service delivery to diverse populations impacted by the criminal justice system by working with community based providers, Deputy Probation Officers, or Reentry Division staff.
10. May represent the Division to the Mayor's Office, Board of Supervisors, Controller's Office, other City officials, outside agencies or the general public.
11. Perform related duties as assigned, including Division-wide planning, project management, and administrative activities.

**MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS**

1. Possession of a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university AND three (3) years of administrative/professional experience in community development, housing development, workforce development, finance, education, social work, children/youth work, strategic planning, or criminal justice; OR
2. Possession of a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university with a major in one of the following fields: public administration or policy, urban planning, government, social work, education, or criminal justice AND two (2) years of administrative/professional experience in community development, housing and/or housing development, workforce development, finance, education, social work, children/youth work, strategic planning, or criminal justice; OR

3. Possession of a Master's degree from an accredited college or university in public policy, planning, social work, public administration, education, criminal justice, or business administration; AND one (1) year of administrative/professional experience in community development, housing and /or housing development, workforce development, education, social work, children/youth work, strategic planning, or criminal justice; OR
4. Possession of a Juris Doctor degree from an accredited college or university AND one (1) year of administrative/professional experience in community development, housing and/or housing development, workforce development, education, social work, children/youth work, strategic planning, or criminal justice.

**SUBSTITUTION:**

Verifiable administrative/professional experience involving community development, housing and/or housing development, workforce development, education, social work, children/youth work, strategic planning, or criminal justice may substitute for the educational requirement in Minimum Qualification #1 on a year-for-year basis.

**Desirable Qualifications:**

The following stated desirable qualifications may be used to identify job finalists at the end of the selection process when candidates are referred for hiring.

1. Demonstrated interest in the well-being of justice-involved individuals, their families, and communities;
2. Demonstrated interest in local government, criminal justice, and corrections systems, and reforms related to reduction of recidivism, racial disparities, and victimization;
3. Ability to work with people of vastly different backgrounds, positions, and life experiences;
4. Self-awareness, willingness to ask questions, and excellent judgment;
5. Strong work ethic, and ability to manage multiple projects, as assigned;
6. Initiative and interest in honing skills, ability to integrate constructive criticism of work products, and engage in ongoing professional development activities;
7. Excellent interpersonal as well as effective oral and written communication skills.

**HOW TO APPLY**

Applications for City and County of San Francisco jobs are being accepted through an online process. Visit [www.jobaps.com/sf](http://www.jobaps.com/sf) to register an account (if you have not already done so) and begin the application process.

- Select the desired job announcement (**PEX-9774-064136**)
- Select "Apply" and read and acknowledge the information
- Select either "I am a New User" if you have not previously registered, or "I have Registered Previously"
- Follow instructions on the screen

***Applications for this recruitment process will be accepted on a continuous basis and filing may close at any time. The recruitment will close when a sufficient number of qualified applications are received. Interested candidates are encouraged to immediately apply.***

Resumes may be attached to the application; however, resumes will not be accepted in lieu of a completed City and County of San Francisco application.

Computers are available for the public (from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) to file online applications in the lobby of the Dept. of Human Resources at 1 South Van Ness Avenue, 4th Floor, San Francisco.

Applicants may be contacted by email about this announcement and, therefore, it is their responsibility to ensure that their registered email address is accurate and kept up-to-date. Also, applicants must ensure that email from CCSF is not blocked on their computer by a spam filter.

Applicants will receive a confirmation email that their online application has been received in response to every announcement for which they file. Applicants should retain this confirmation email for their records. Failure to receive this email means that the online application was not submitted or received.

If you have any questions regarding this recruitment or application process, please contact the exam analyst, Kristin Kogure, by telephone at 415-553-1689, or by email at [kristin.kogure@sfgov.org](mailto:kristin.kogure@sfgov.org)

**Verification:**

Applicants may be required to submit verification of qualifying education and experience at any point during the recruitment and selection process. If education verification is required, information on how to verify education requirements, including verifying foreign education credits or degree equivalency, can be found at <http://sfdhr.org/index.aspx?page=456>

Note: Falsifying one's education, training, or work experience or attempted deception on the application may result in disqualification for this and future job opportunities with the City and County of San Francisco.

**SELECTION PROCEDURES**

Applications will be screened for relevant qualifying experience/education. Additional screening mechanisms may be implemented in order to determine candidates' qualifications. Applicants who meet the minimum qualifications are not guaranteed to advance through all of the steps in the selection process.

**CONVICTION HISTORY**

As part of the selection process an image of your fingerprints will be captured and sent to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The resulting report of your conviction history (if any) will be used to determine whether the nature of your conviction (or arrest, in limited circumstances) history will disqualify you as a candidate based on the specific requirements of the position to which you are applying. If selected for fingerprinting, the hiring department will contact you to schedule an appointment.

**DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS**

All City and County of San Francisco employees are designated Disaster Service Workers through state and local law (California Government Code Section 3100-3109). Employment with the City requires the affirmation of a loyalty oath to this effect. Employees are required to complete all Disaster Service Worker-related training as assigned, and to return to work as ordered in the event of an emergency.

**CONCLUSION****Requests:**

Applicants with disabilities requiring reasonable accommodation must contact Kristin Kogure by phone (415)553-1689(voice), by email [kristin.kogure@sfgov.org](mailto:kristin.kogure@sfgov.org)

**Terms of Announcement:**

Applicants must be guided solely by the provisions of this announcement including, requirements, time periods and other particulars, except when superseded by federal, state or local laws, rules or regulations. Clerical errors may be corrected by posting the correction on the Department of Human Resources website at: [www.jobaps.com/sf](http://www.jobaps.com/sf).



**General Information concerning City and County of San Francisco Employment Policies and Procedures:**

Important Employment Information for the City and County of San Francisco can be obtained at <http://www.sfdhr.org/index.aspx?page=20> or hard copy at 1 South Van Ness Avenue, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor.

**Copies of Application Documents:**

Applicants should keep copies of all documents submitted, as these will not be returned.

**Right to Work:**

All persons entering the City and County of San Francisco workforce are required to provide verification of authorization to work in the United States.

**Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities are encouraged to Apply. We are an Equal Opportunity Employer**

**Issued: January 26, 2015**

**Micki Callahan**

**Human Resources Director**

**Department of Human Resources**

**Recruitment ID Number: PEX-9774-064136**

**ADP/ KK / (415) 553-1689**

**BENEFITS**

All employees hired on or after January 10, 2009 will be required (pursuant to San Francisco Charter Section A8.432) to contribute 2% of pre-tax compensation to fund retiree healthcare. In addition, most employees are required to make a member contribution towards retirement, ranging from 7.5%-13.25% of compensation. For more information on these provisions, please contact the personnel office of the hiring agency.

For more information about benefits, please [click here](#).

**Click on a link below to apply for this position:**

<b>Fill out the Application NOW using the Internet.</b>	
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# Three Years of Realignment in San Francisco

FEBRUARY 2015

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*Presented by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee:*

Wendy Still, Chief Adult Probation Officer (Chair)

Jeff Adachi, Public Defender

Barbara Garcia, Director of Health

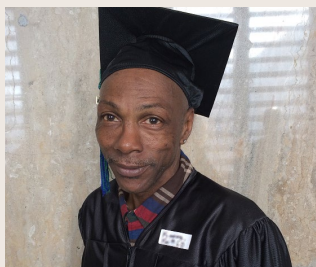
George Gascón, District Attorney

Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff

Gregory Suhr, Chief of Police

San Francisco Superior Court





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*Graduation Day at Five Keys Charter School*



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*Checking in at Five Keys Charter School Learning Center,  
Adult Probation Department*



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*Student earns his GED at Five Keys Charter School*



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*Five Keys Charter School Student of the Month*

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*Thank you to Community Corrections Partnership member Steve Good,  
Executive Director of Five Keys Charter School, for providing these pictures.*

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## CCPEC Members

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**Wendy Still**

Chief Adult Probation Officer  
(Chair)

**Jeff Adachi**

Public Defender

**Barbara Garcia**

Director of Health

**George Gascón**

District Attorney

**Ross Mirkarimi**

Sheriff

**Gregory Suhr**

Chief of Police

### **San Francisco Superior Court**

*The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee would like to thank its members and the Human Services Agency, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Edwin Lee for their commitment to the successful implementation of Realignment and for their contributions to this report. This report was a collaboration of CCPEC partners and was authored by the the Adult Probation Department's Reentry Division.*

For more information, please visit:  
<http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>

# Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	7
Impacts Across San Francisco and Associated Strategies	9
Interagency Collaborations	21
Individual Department Responses	33
Outcomes from the First Three Years	43
Appendix A	53
Appendix B	55
Appendix C	59
Chart & Table Index	67



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# Executive Summary

The City and County of San Francisco faces unique opportunities and challenges in responding to the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (Assembly Bill 109, or Realignment). A politically progressive community located in a national center for innovation provides the ideal climate for testing new approaches to criminal justice problems. The County's justice, public safety, human services, health, and workforce leaders collaborate regularly and effectively to bring about the operational and policy changes that strengthen communities for all San Franciscans. This robust collaboration has led to high rates of successful probation completion, a substantially reduced jail population, and crime rates that remain among the lowest in decades. However, as the income gap continues to widen and housing costs soar ever higher, individuals leaving jail and prison – and particularly those affected by Realignment, who have longer criminal histories and more criminogenic needs than others involved in the criminal justice system – face extreme and mounting barriers to reintegration. In many cases, the individuals served under Realignment are those who have chronic medical conditions and complex behavioral health problems, who have long been disconnected from the labor market, who have experienced homelessness or at the very least housing instability, and who do not possess strong networks of social or familial support.

How does a city so rich in ideas and resources best serve these members of our community?

This report, which presents San Francisco's response to Realignment over the last three years, offers answers to this question. Each agency included here has embraced groundbreaking approaches to implementation of the mandates and the spirit of Realignment. In addition to these efforts, in 2014 the County saw the passage and implementation of the Fair Chance Ordinance, which prohibits employers and housing providers from considering conviction histories that are not substantially related to the job or housing for which an individual applies. Criminal justice partners continued to pursue the strategies approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative: expanding alternatives to pretrial detention, shortening probation terms from a standard three years to a graduated scheme based on criminogenic risk, and reducing the disproportionate involvement of people of color and African Americans in particular in the criminal justice system. As part of the City's response to the Affordable Care Act, the Human Services Agency partnered with the Sheriff's Department to conduct a pilot enrollment of jail inmates into Medi-Cal, and partnered with the Adult Probation Department to outstation an eligibility worker at the Community Assessment and Services Center to enroll individuals on community supervision in Medi-Cal and CalFresh benefits. In these extraordinary examples of once-in-a-lifetime reforms, the City and County of San Francisco is working to change the tide of overreliance on the criminal justice system in favor of a freer, fairer, and healthier society.



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# Introduction

During the first year of Public Safety Realignment, San Francisco's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) focused on building collaborative partnerships between agencies and designing programs and initiatives to respond to the changes mandated by AB109. During the second year, CCP partner agencies were busy implementing these collaborative initiatives and launching new programs. During the past year, the third year of Realignment implementation, San Francisco saw the institutionalization of the City and County's Realignment programs and initiatives. No longer a new responsibility, the mandate that San Francisco County supervise people with non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses has become the new normal, and these clients have been integrated into the existing populations served by the County's criminal justice, health and human services partners. While the County has historically sent fewer people to state prison than most other California counties, the impact of Realignment on San Francisco has nonetheless been significant. In response, the close collaboration among all of the County agencies that make up the CCP has continued to strengthen over the last three years. This report shows the progress that the County has made.

This last year has been devoted to strengthening and institutionalizing initiatives that were implemented the year before. The Community Assessment and Service Center (CASC) and the Reentry Pod both completed a full year of operation and Cameo House, the alternative sentencing program for pregnant and parenting women, opened its doors. While there have been expected challenges, each represents innovation by the City and County and each has brought new opportunities to individuals impacted by Realignment in San Francisco.

This year's report shows that the number of people being held in San Francisco County Jail as well as those being supervised by the Adult Probation Department have continued to decline. After the initial influx of realigned individuals and the challenges of Realignment implementation, the populations are plateauing and the trends are becoming consistent.

In 2015, there will be a continuing focus on evaluation and quality assurance. Performance measurements and outcome analyses of reentry service providers, an evaluation of the County's service delivery system for reentry populations, as well as the validation of the COMPAS risk and needs assessment tool will allow the County to identify gaps in services, respond to reentering clients' needs, and ensure the tools used and programs offered are effective.

The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee is pleased to present information on these trends and programs as well as the innovations and continuing services created by the partners that make up the CCP.



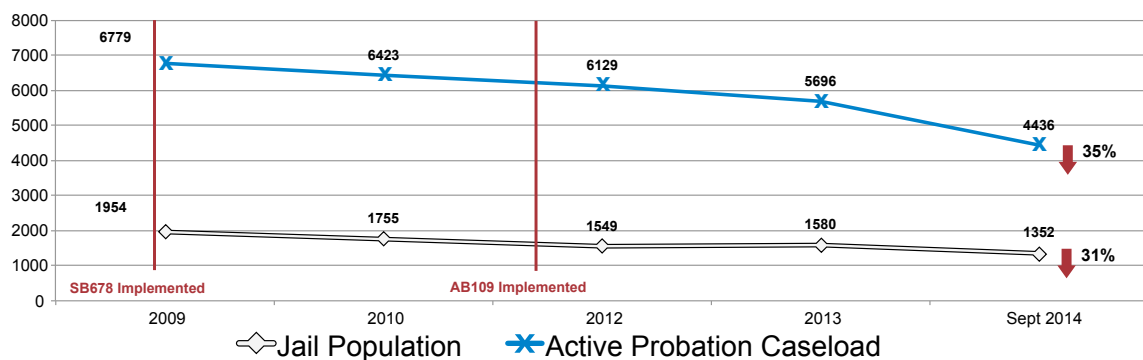


# Impacts across San Francisco and Associated Strategies

## Criminal Justice Trends <sup>1</sup>

At the end of September 2014, San Francisco's County Jail population was 1,352, or 57 percent of the jails' total capacity of 2,360 and 87 percent of the jails' capacity with the currently open facilities.<sup>2</sup> This represents a **31 percent decrease** in the jail population since 2009. The population supervised by the Adult Probation Department has also **reduced dramatically**, dropping by 35 percent since 2009. As of the writing of this report and following the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, the jail population decreased by another 15 percent to 1,152.<sup>3</sup> With new Proposition 47-eligible cases no longer receiving jail sentences, the jail population will likely remain low. The probation population will also decrease even further in the coming year as those eligible for Proposition 47 relief are released from probation supervision.

Chart 1. San Francisco Criminal Justice Trends, 2009 - September 2014



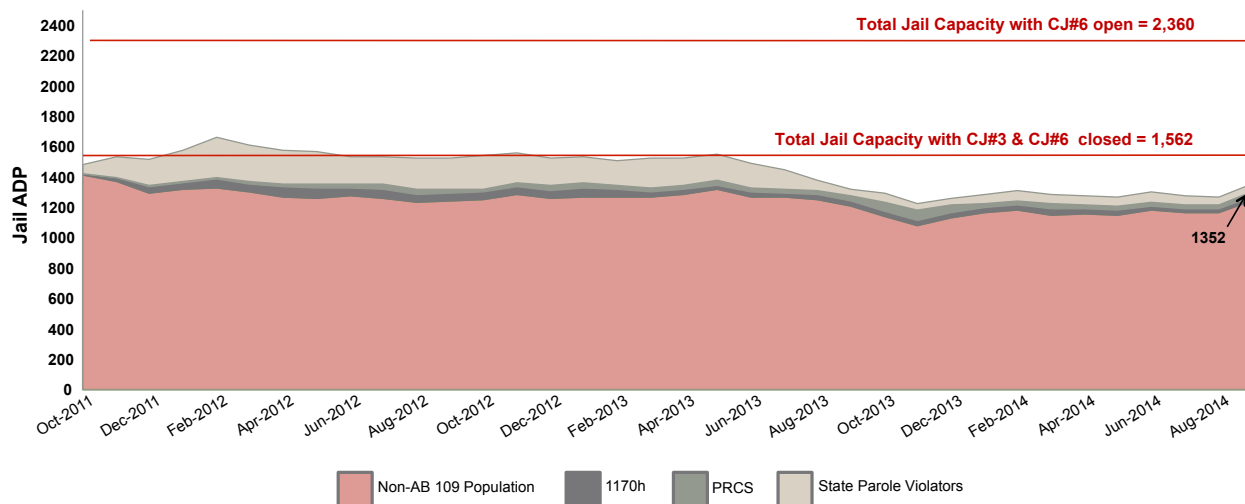
Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department and Sheriff's Department

1 Many thanks to James Austin, JFA Institute for his contributions to this section of the report. A more detailed analysis of crime trends in San Francisco in the post-Realignment era is forthcoming.

2 Jail capacity excluding County Jails #3 and #6, which are closed, is 1,562.

3 Jail population as of December 30, 2014. Proposition 47 was passed by California's voters and went into effect in November 2014. The proposition reduces charges for six low-level felonies from felonies to misdemeanors. This had an immediate impact on jail and prison populations across the state.

**Chart 2. Average Daily Jail Population, by Type of Commitment, October 2011 - September 2014**



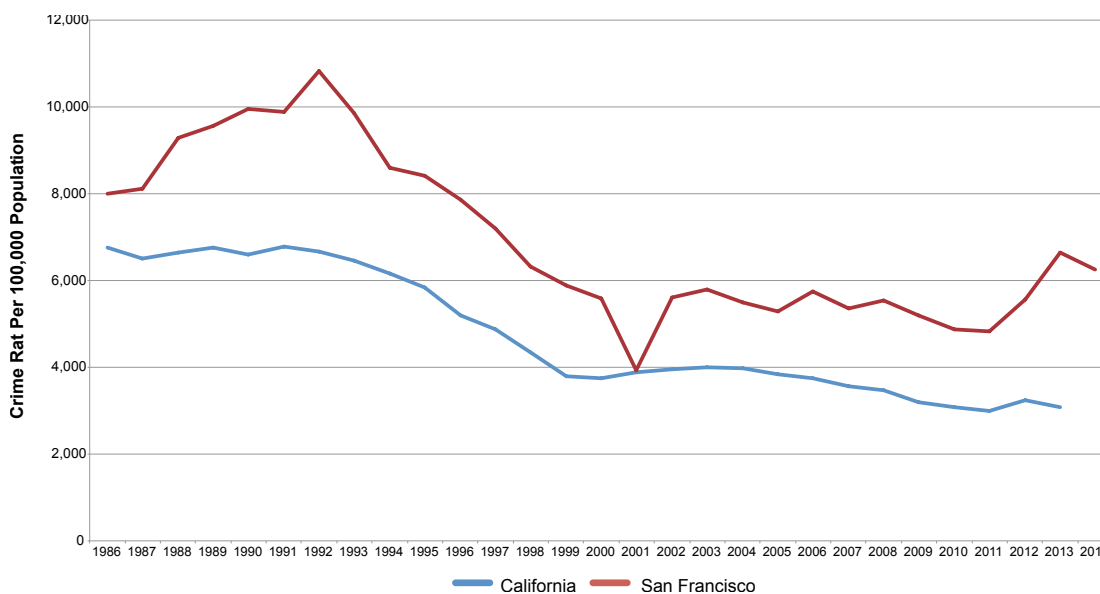
Notes: Average Daily Population (ADP) by month represents the total amount of custody days served by inmates that month divided by the number of days in that month. Custody days for the AB109 population are calculated from the date that local charges were adjudicated to the individual's release date, such that only custody days served for AB109-related sentences are counted for the AB109 population's ADP.

Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

It is clear, then, that Realignment has not had the effect some expected of causing a dramatic increase in San Francisco's criminal justice-involved population. However, the question of whether and to what extent Realignment has impacted crime rates in the County remains.

In general, crime rates, as measured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report (UCR), have been declining for some time in virtually all jurisdictions in the United States and California, including San Francisco. As illustrated in Chart 3 below, the County's crime rate began to decrease in the early 1990s and has since dropped by approximately half, consistent with national and statewide trends.

**Chart 3. Crime Rates, California and San Francisco, 1986 - 2014\***



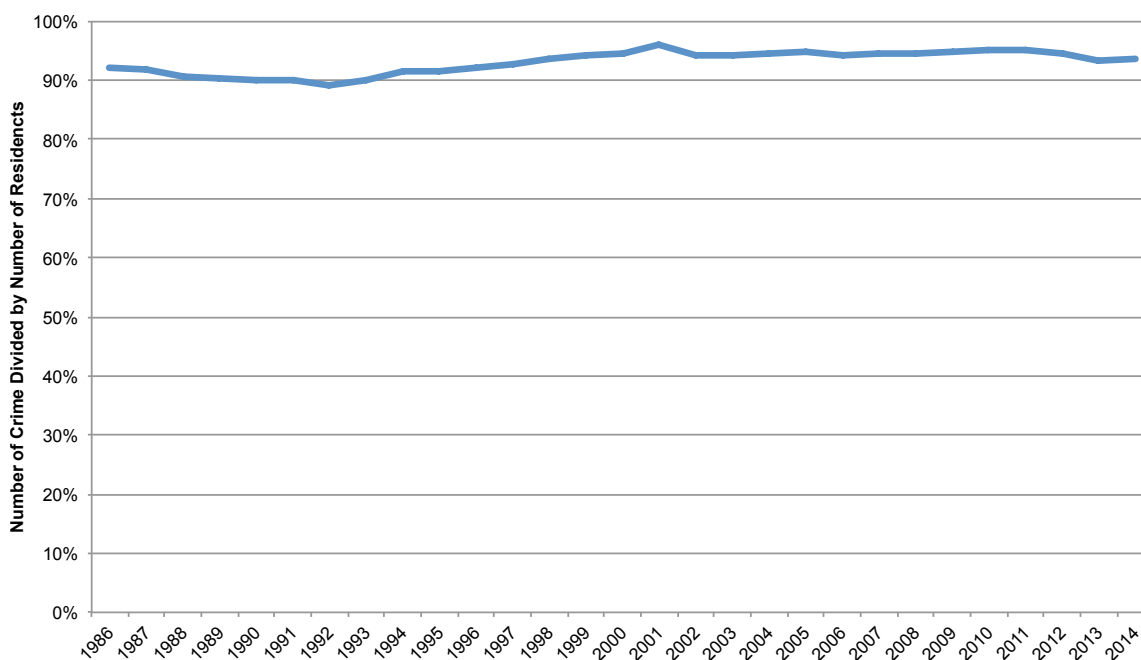
\* Statewide crime rates for 2014 were not available at the time of this report

Source: California Attorney General, Department of Justice

Both the state and San Francisco saw an uptick in crime rates in 2011, when Realignment was implemented. This trend lasted two years and, as shown above, in 2014 San Francisco's crime rate decreased again (statewide crime rate data for 2014 was not yet available at the time of this report). While some have attributed the 2011 to 2013 crime rate increase to Realignment, the uptick was well within the normal fluctuations for year-to-year crime rate changes.

Crime rates are defined as crimes reported per 100,000 people in a metropolitan area. Given this metric, it becomes clear that the percentage of the population involved in serious crimes each year is quite low. For example, San Francisco's crime rate in 2011 was 4,835 crimes per 100,000 population, or only 4.8 percent of the population. The uptick in crime seen in 2012 increased the rate to 5,574 per 100,000, or 5.5 percent of the population – an increase of less than one percent. Another metric to consider for putting crime rates into context is the percentage of the population not reporting a crime. In San Francisco, this has remained above 90 percent since the 1980s and has been above 95 percent since 2011. Therefore, the vast majority of San Francisco residents are not experiencing crime.

**Chart 4. Percentage of San Francisco Residents Not Reporting a Crime  
1986 -2014**



Source: James Austin, JFA Institute

Of the crimes reported in San Francisco in 2014, a vast majority (87 percent) were property crimes, with larceny/theft comprising 66 percent of all reported crimes. By definition, these types of crimes are not assaultive or violent and are often misdemeanors. In 2014, 91 percent of the larceny/theft crimes reported involved a value loss of under \$50.

Therefore, crime impacts a relatively small proportion of the population in San Francisco, even given recent slight upticks in the crime rate, and most of the crimes reported in these rates are non-violent thefts with the majority being relatively minor crimes. However, the question of Realignment's effect on crime rates remains.

To answer this question requires an understanding of who is impacted by Realignment. The primary way Realignment could have an impact on crime rates is through those sentenced to split sentences under PC

§ 1170(h), as those given a split sentence could have their length of incarceration reduced and be given a Mandatory Supervision portion of the sentence to be served in the community. The other populations impacted by Realignment are not spending less time incarcerated than they would have prior to Realignment, but are just spending this time in county jail rather than state prison and are supervised locally rather than by state parole when they are released.

In San Francisco, the number of individuals sentenced to a split sentence under PC § 1170h has been quite small: 349 individuals have received a split sentence between October 2011 and September 2014 or an average of 10 per month or 120 a year. Given the County's population and the number of crimes reported per year, it is not possible for the impact of this population on crime rates to be significant.

If Realignment is not the cause of the increase in the crime rate then we must consider the other more viable factors that could explain the crime rate increase since 2011. San Francisco is one of the fastest growing cities in California. Given that it is geographically constrained to seven square miles, this means that its already high level of density is only increasing. In addition, employment has increased in San Francisco over the last several years, leading to a large number of daytime commuters that serve to further swell the daytime population by an estimated 162,455 people during the work week.<sup>4</sup> This large influx of people increases the crime rate as a simple function of population size. If San Francisco's crime rate were based on the estimated daytime population of 951,627 people (rather than its resident population of 843,003), the 2014 crime rate would fall by another 11%.

In addition, the San Francisco Bay Area, and especially the City and County of San Francisco, is one of the urban areas with the nation's highest levels of income inequality.<sup>5</sup> Income inequality over a sustained period of time has been linked to crime rates by several studies although the strength of such a relationship has varied.<sup>6</sup>

There is also the possibility of simple random fluctuations in crime rates that have existed since crime rates have been computed. Just as crime rates went up for two years, they have once again declined this past year, even while any effect Realignment has on crime has remained unchanged over those three years.

Crime rates are much lower in San Francisco than they have been for some time, the vast majority (95 percent) of residents is not victimized by serious crimes, and it seems the recent implementation of Realignment has not had a significant impact on these low crime rates.

## ***Impacted Populations***

### **POPULATIONS IMPACTED BY REALIGNMENT**

Along with the overall number of individuals involved in the criminal justice system in San Francisco, the number of individuals sentenced, supervised, or jailed in San Francisco due to Realignment has been steadily declining since its implementation in October 2011. Because the population in state prison that is eligible for release to Post Release Community Supervision was largely fixed at the start of Realignment implementation and most individuals sentenced to non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense charges are now sentenced to County Jail under PC § 1170(h), it was expected that there would be a large number of releases to PRCS

4 U.S Census, American Community <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>.

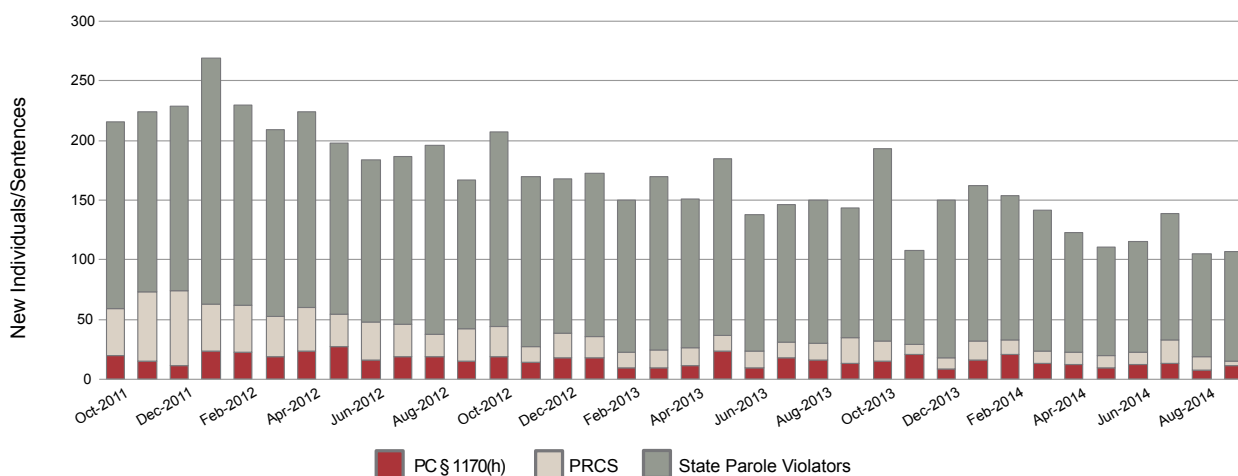
5 Florida, Richard, Zara Matheson, Patrick Adler & Taylor Brydges. September 2014. [The Divided City: And the Shape of the New Metropolis. Toronto, Canada: The University of Toronto, Martin Prosperity Institute.](#)

6 For a summary of these studies see [financesonline.com/how-income-inequality-affects-crime-rates](http://financesonline.com/how-income-inequality-affects-crime-rates).

at the beginning of Realignment implementation and that the number would then decline over time. This trend is clear in the average number of PRCS releases per month over the three years of Realignment: 37 in the first year, 16 in the second, and 12 in the third. However, while it was expected that the number of individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) would increase as the PRCS numbers declined, San Francisco has also experienced a steady decline in PC § 1170(h) sentences from an average of 19 per month in the first year of Realignment to 15 in the second and 13 in the third. This reflects an overall drop in felony sentencing in the County since 2008: the average felony arraignments per month has decreased 50 percent since 2008, including an 11 percent decrease since the onset of Realignment.<sup>7</sup>

From the beginning of Realignment implementation, the overwhelming majority of individuals impacted by AB109 changes were state parole violators, although these numbers have also been declining steadily over the last three years. An average of 156 individuals began a state parole violation sentence per month during the first year of Realignment, 131 per month in the second, and 109 per month in the third. In July 2013, state parole violation hearings were transferred from the State’s Board of Parole Hearings to Superior Courts in the counties in which the parolee was released, increasing the burden of proof for conviction, as well as the defense resources available to defendants. This development, along with Parole’s implementation of graduated sanctions, rewards, and responses and greater latitude by the supervising Parole Unit to make sanctioning decisions, contributed to the overall downward trend in the number of individuals awaiting parole violation proceedings in County Jail.

**Chart 5. Individuals Newly Processed Under AB109 Countywide, October 2011 - September 2014**



Notes: PC § 1170(h) individuals are counted in the month in which they receive an 1170h sentence; PRCS individuals are counted in the month of their release to PRCS from CDCR custody; State Parole Violators are counted in the month in which their local charges are adjudicated, such that they are only in custody for state parole violations.  
Sources: San Francisco Superior Court, Adult Probation Department, and Sheriff’s Department

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

While the discussion above summarizes the number of individuals impacted by Realignment, a discussion of the impacts of Realignment on CCSF’s criminal justice agencies requires accounting for the length of sentences these individuals serve. A calculation of each agency’s Average Daily Population (ADP) takes into

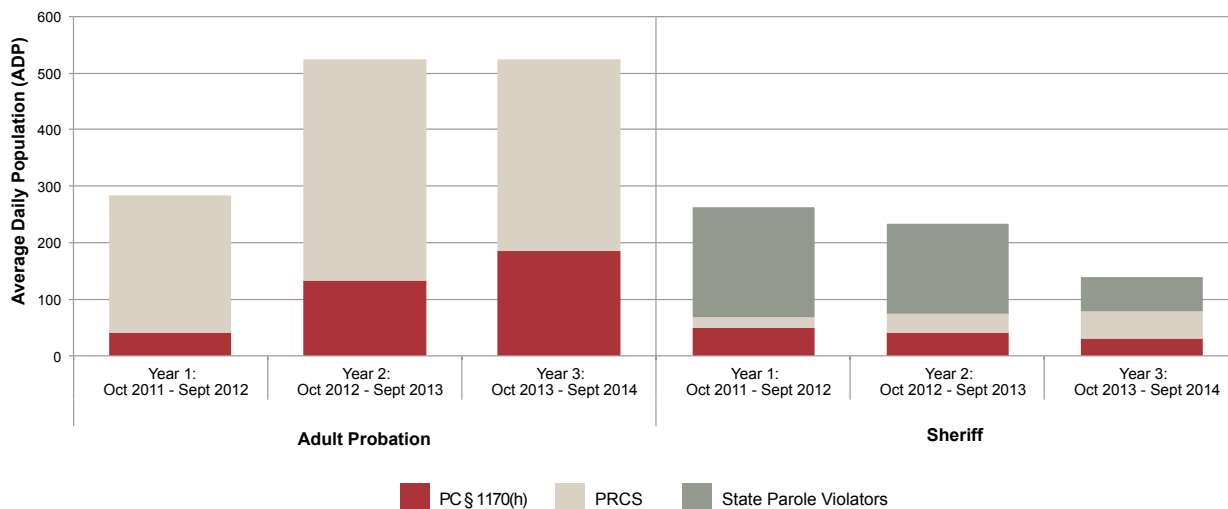
7 San Francisco Superior Court

account the average number of individuals served over a period of time, given the number of individuals starting a sentence during that time period and the lengths of their sentences.

Not surprisingly, the Adult Probation Department’s ADP of AB109 individuals increased in the first two years of Realignment, as new PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients started sentences that range from several months to several years. In the third year of Realignment, the AB109 ADP in the Adult Probation Department leveled off, as many completed their supervision terms and fewer individuals began new PRCS or Mandatory Supervision sentences, as discussed above. The total AB109 ADP in the Adult Probation Department grew from 284 in the first year of Realignment to 523 in the second and remained constant at 524 in the third.

The Sheriff’s Department’s ADP of AB109 individuals remained relatively stable for the first two years of Realignment and then declined in year three, due to the overall decrease in the number of individuals serving state parole violation sentences. The Sheriff’s Department’s AB109 ADP dropped slightly from 262 in year one to 234 in year two and then dropped more dramatically in year three to 140. As is clear in the chart below, the composition of the Sheriff’s Department ADP of AB109 individuals has changed as the proportion of state parole violators has decreased and the proportion of those sentenced under PC § 1170(h) has increased.

**Chart 6. Average Daily AB109 Population, Adult Probation and Sheriff’s Departments, October 2011 - September 2014**

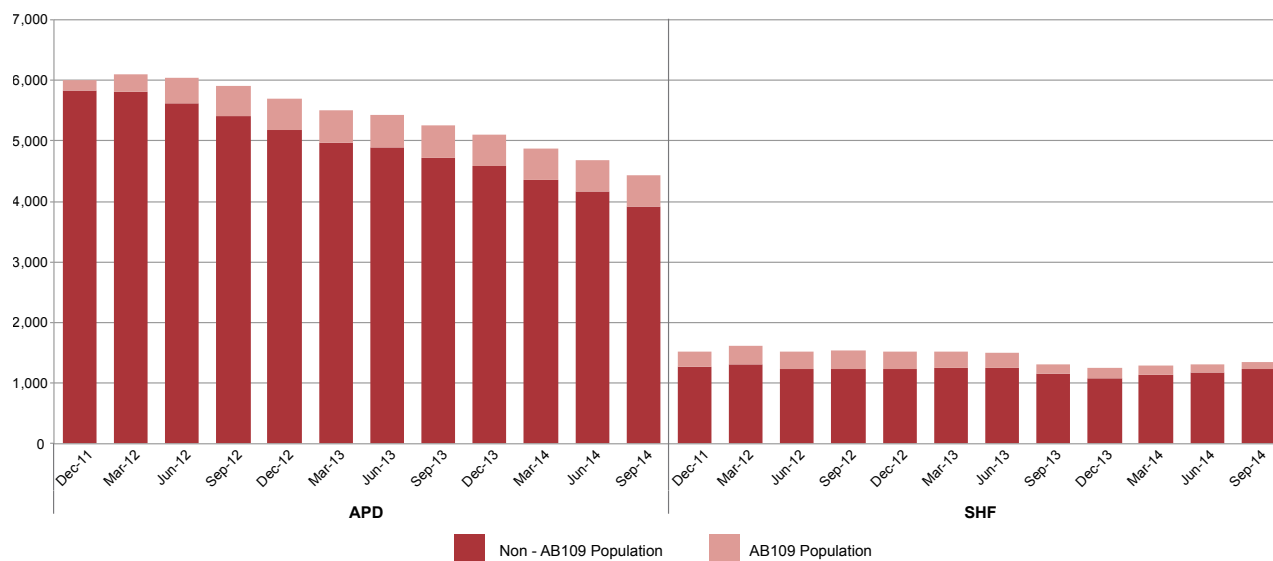


Notes: Each department has a unique role in managing individuals newly processed under AB109; measuring the Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB109 clients by department does not account for differing service needs. Custody days for PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, and parole violators are calculated from the date that local charges were adjudicated to the individual's release date, such that only custody days served for AB109-related sentences are counted for the AB109 population's ADP.

Sources: San Francisco Adult Probation Department and Sheriff’s Department

While the impact of AB109 on CCSF’s criminal justice system has been significant, AB109 clients represent a fraction of the total population served by this system, as illustrated below. However, as indicated by the COMPAS risk and needs assessments conducted, and discussed below, the AB109 population is, on average, a higher risk and higher need population than the non-AB109 clients served in San Francisco.

**Chart 7. AB109 Population Caseload by Adult Probation and Sheriff's Departments, October 2011 - September 2014**



Notes: For each department, the AB109 Population by month is the cumulative total for each of the AB109 population types under that department's supervision (i.e., PC § 1170(h), PRCS, and State Parole Violators). The Non-AB109 Population is the average monthly client population for the department, less the AB109 population. Counts do not account for varying service needs, service duration or associated department workload.

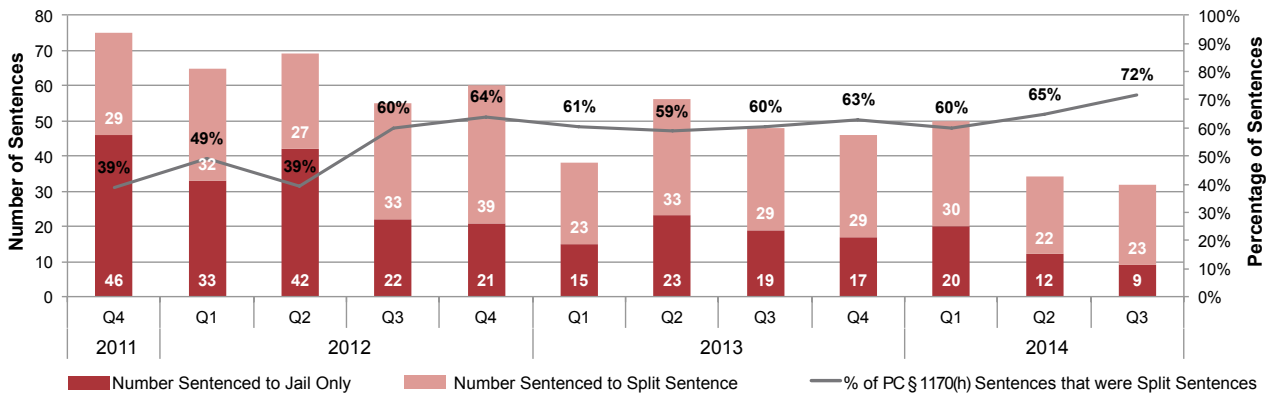
Sources: San Francisco Adult Probation Department and Sheriff's Department

**PC § 1170(H) SENTENCES IMPOSED**

Consistent with the downward trend in felony arraignments in the County over the last several years, the number of PC § 1170(h) sentences imposed has been declining since the beginning of AB109 implementation, from 264 sentences in the first year of Realignment to 162 in the third. While the total number of PC § 1170(h) sentences has decreased, the proportion that are split sentences has steadily increased, from 39 percent of all PC § 1170(h) sentences in the first quarter of AB109 implementation to 72 percent in the third quarter of 2014. Of all PC § 1170(h) sentences imposed in San Francisco since October 2011, 55 percent have been split sentences, which is almost twice the statewide average of 28 percent. The District Attorney, Public Defender, and Chief Adult Probation Officer have been working with the Court to increase the proportion of split sentences in San Francisco and expand criteria in the collaborative courts to include the PC § 1170(h) population.



**Chart 8. PC § 1170(h) Straight and Split Sentences Imposed by Quarter, Q4 2011 - Q3 2014**



Source: San Francisco Superior Court

**Table 1. PC § 1170(h) Sentence Lengths**

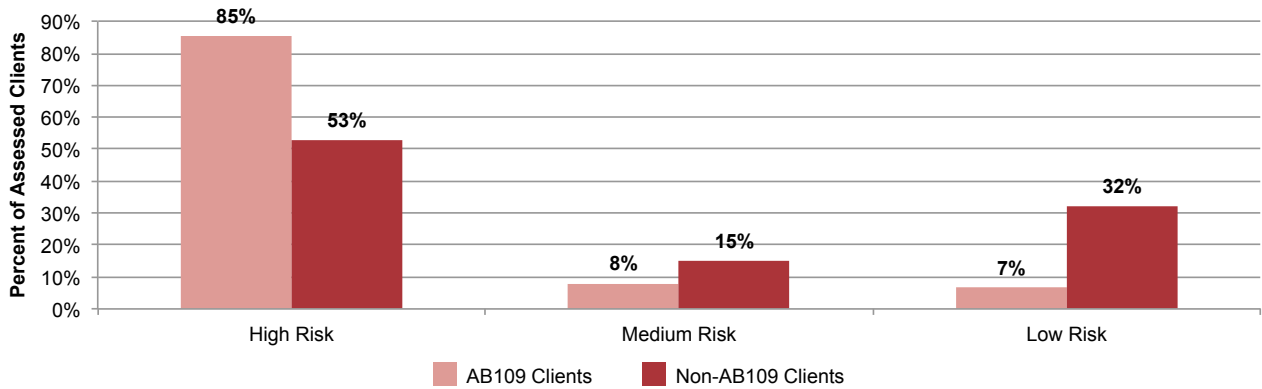
	Straight Jail Sentences (279 sentences)	Split Sentences (349 sentences)	
		Jail Time	Mandatory Supervision
Average Sentence Length	28 months	12 months	26 months
Average Jail Time Served with Credits (if not released at sentencing)	7 months	5 months	N/A
Low Sentence Length	3 months	0 months	1 month
High Sentence Length	144 months	55 months	78 months

**AB109 CLIENTS' RISKS AND NEEDS**

San Francisco has a long-standing commitment to collaborative court models which provide alternatives to eligible individuals involved in the criminal justice system. Individuals sentenced to state prison in San Francisco tend to be those who have exhausted or are not eligible for these programs because they have been convicted of more serious crimes or have a longer criminal history than individuals who have historically been on probation or in County Jail. Thus, the AB109 population is a significantly higher-risk and higher-need population than the non-AB109 populations served.

San Francisco's PRCS clients have had an average of eight prior felony convictions and a quarter of PRCS clients have had 11 or more prior felony convictions. Furthermore, while PRCS eligibility requires individuals' current offense to be a non-serious, non-violent, or non-sex offense, over two-thirds of PRCS clients have a serious, violent, or sex offense in their past. These characteristics of the San Francisco PRCS population have been unchanged since the onset of Realignment.

**Chart 9. Risk Level of Adult Probation Department AB109 and non-AB109 Clients**



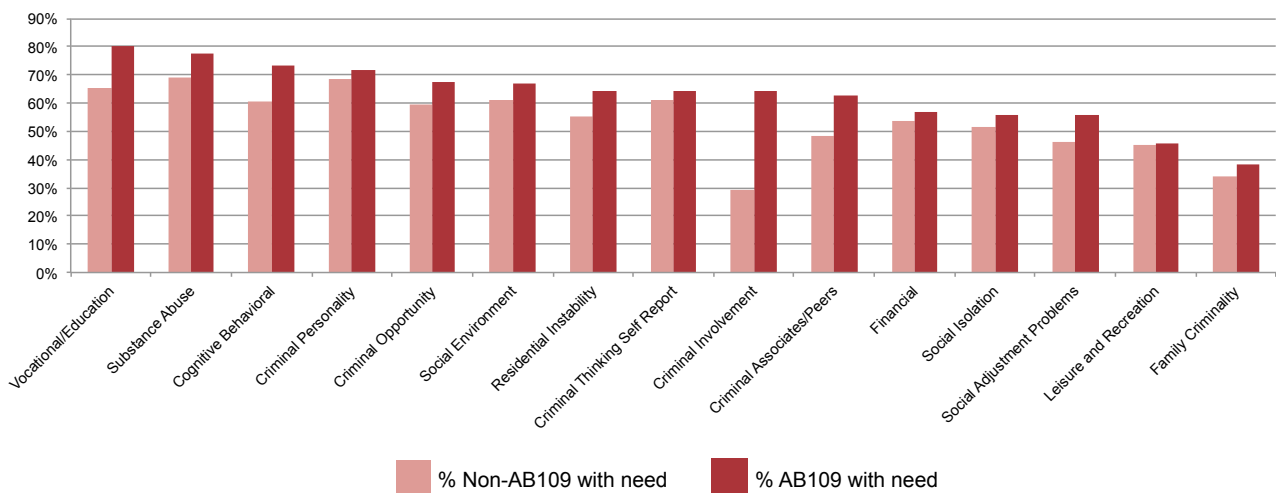
Notes: Risk Level is calculated by the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment instrument and refers to a client's risk of recidivating. Includes all clients who were active on PRCS or Mandatory Supervision (AB109 Clients) or probation (non-AB109 clients) on October 2, 2014.

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

APD Deputy Probation Officers conduct a COMPAS assessment with clients to determine their risk of recidivating and to identify their criminogenic needs. A vast majority (80 percent) of APD's clients have significant needs, with most assessed as having one or more of the following: vocational/education, substance abuse, cognitive behavioral, criminal personality, criminal opportunity, social environment, residential instability, and criminal thinking self-report. A large proportion of AB109 clients have needs in every category.

APD has used this information to target AB109 funding to those services that meet the most prevalent needs, including vocational/education programs, substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral programming, mental health treatment, and housing, as discussed in more detail below.

**Chart 10. Assessed Needs of APD's AB109 and Non-AB109 Clients**



Notes: Needs shown here are those identified through the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment as "Highly Probable" or "Probable." Data includes all needs assessments completed for active APD clients as of June 13, 2014.

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

In 2014 APD partnered with George Mason University's Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence! (ACE!) to conduct an analysis of the County's reentry service delivery system. ACE! examined the criminogenic needs of APD's clients as well as the services provided by APD-funded and community-based reentry service providers. Service providers completed online assessments and met with ACE! researchers to discuss strategies for adjusting services and programs to better align with evidence based practices. It is expected that APD will receive the results of this study in early 2015.

ACE! is also using its Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) tool to conduct an analysis that will identify any gaps between APD's clients' needs and the reentry services provided in the County. APD will then adjust its reentry services funding strategies accordingly. This project is one of the County's continuous quality improvement efforts, to ensure that resources are targeted to the most critical needs of clients and that the services offered are high quality and adhere to best practices.

## **RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**

A key component of San Francisco's Realignment implementation strategy has been collaboration across departments to collect and share data. Prior to October 1, 2011, San Francisco's criminal justice partner agencies began weekly working group meetings to share information, report on data and trends, and develop collaborative strategies for Realignment implementation. A data working group later formed that met regularly to identify data elements to collect regarding Realignment populations, identify the data systems and points of contact to track these elements, and troubleshoot challenges regarding information sharing and tracking AB109-related events and individuals.

The Controller's Office of the City and County of San Francisco convened the data sharing working group and collected data from the Adult Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, and Department of Public Health to develop the data elements in the report *Public Safety Realignment in San Francisco: The First 12 Months*, released in December 2012. The Adult Probation Department then assumed responsibility for collecting data and updating these charts for subsequent reports, including *Realignment in San Francisco: Two Years in Review*, released in January 2014. Throughout the three years of Realignment implementation, San Francisco's criminal justice partners have maintained open and consistent communication and information sharing regarding Realignment clients, programs, trends, and strategies.

Over the past year, several research projects were implemented or advanced that will assist in ensuring that the programs and policies San Francisco has implemented over the last several years are being implemented with fidelity and will enable CCSF criminal justice partners to measure the impacts of these programs and policies.

First, in 2014 the Adult Probation Department began a validation study of the COMPAS risk and needs assessment instrument, to ensure that its risk level calculations are predictive for San Francisco's probation population. The analysis will measure and compare the predictive ability of the COMPAS tool for probationers and AB109 clients as well as subgroups of these populations based on gender, race, age, and other factors. The results of this analysis will be presented in early 2015 with recommended adjustments to the COMPAS risk level cut points to ensure that when APD measures a client's risk of recidivating, and bases supervision and sentencing recommendations on this risk level, that the measurement itself is valid and reliable.

Second, as a part of San Francisco's participation in the California Risk Assessment Pilot Project (CalRAPP), APD began an inter-rater reliability study of the COMPAS assessment tool in 2014. This study will measure the extent to which COMPAS assessments are conducted consistently across the department and will present recommendations, as needed, for strategies to address any inconsistencies identified. This study will also

conclude in early 2015. Together, these two studies will ensure that the COMPAS risk assessment is being implemented with fidelity and that its risk level outputs are reliable.

Also in the last year, San Francisco began working with the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) as one of twelve counties participating in PPIC's collaborative project with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to measure the performance and outcomes of California's Public Safety Realignment. As stated by PPIC, "[t]he ultimate goals of the project are to identify the sanctions, interventions, and services that are most effective for reducing recidivism and to provide the necessary information for counties to plan further steps to reduce criminal justice costs while maintaining public safety." San Francisco began by providing data to PPIC on demographic and criminogenic characteristics of its AB109 clients, and in the coming year will provide incarceration, sanctions, and recidivism information. PPIC will then analyze the relationship between San Francisco's reentry strategies and public safety outcomes, and compare these relationships and outcomes with other counties throughout the State. This analysis will provide valuable information for San Francisco to assess the Realignment services and strategies put into place thus far, as well as to ensure that future funding is directed to those services and strategies that have delivered positive outcomes.

In the coming year, San Francisco will continue to set up performance measurement systems for its reentry service providers. This, along with the Risk Need Responsivity project begun in 2014 with George Mason University's Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence!, will allow the County to assess the efficacy and outcomes of its programs and strategies, as well as use data and information to adjust programs, target them to those clients most likely to benefit, and identify CCSF's gaps between available services and clients' needs.

A continuing focus on research and evaluation in 2015 will allow San Francisco criminal justice partners to further refine and tailor their Realignment strategies to be more effective, cost-efficient, and evidence-based.



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# Interagency Collaborations

## ***Shared Values***

Evidence-based practice is grounded in specific service approaches that are strength-based, trauma-informed, and gender-responsive. The CCPEC signaled its commitment to these approaches in prior Realignment plans, and recommits to them through this report. Deputy Probation Officers and service providers that receive Realignment funding to serve AB109 clients employ the following approaches to working with this population:

### Strength-based Practices

- > Build upon the strengths of individuals in order to raise their motivation for treatment,
- > Empower individuals to recognize personal responsibility and accountability,
- > Provide positive reinforcements, and
- > Provide positive behavior support through peers or mentors.

### Trauma-informed Practices

- > Take the trauma into account,
- > Avoid activities or behaviors that trigger trauma reactions,
- > Adjust the behavior of counselors, staff, and the organization to support the individual, and
- > Allow survivors to manage their trauma symptoms.

### Family-focused Practices

- > Provide services to strengthen family systems,
- > Promote healthy family functioning,
- > Encourage families to become self-reliant,
- > Provide a course specific to developing effective parenting skills, and
- > Develop strategies to support children of incarcerated and supervised parents to break the intergenerational cycle of crime and incarceration.

### Gender-responsive Practices

- > Acknowledge that gender makes a difference,
- > Understand that there are different pathways into the criminal justice system based on gender, and
- > Design gender-responsive programming with consideration of site, staff selection, curricula, and training that reflects an understanding of the realities of women's lives and addresses their pathways.

## ***Interagency Collaboration: San Francisco Reentry Pod***

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department, in partnership with the Adult Probation Department, opened the Reentry Pod in County Jail 2 in February 2013. The Reentry Pod houses up to 56 men who will be released to Mandatory Supervision, PRCS, or felony probation who have 30 to 120 days left of a sentence to serve and have been assessed as medium, medium-high, or high risk for recidivism. In April 2014, as part of a three-year pilot project authorized by the Budget Act of 2013 (Assembly Bill 110), the City of San Francisco entered into a contract with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The contract allows individuals who will be released to PRCS in San Francisco to enter the Reentry Pod for the last 60 days of their prison sentence to allow APD and other partner agencies to begin providing necessary services and interventions prior to their release. As of September 4, 2014, four individuals had been transferred from CDCR custody to the Reentry Pod.

The Reentry Pod represents a unique and unprecedented collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and the Adult Probation Department to develop a continuum of services from county jail to the community for individuals who will be released to community supervision. A working group of Sheriff's Department and APD staff meets weekly to identify clients for the Reentry Pod through a collaborative review of individuals currently in jail custody and those who are serving time in state prison and will be released to PRCS in San Francisco. Eligibility criteria include length of sentence, criminal justice status upon release (individuals must be under the supervision of APD), and classification as medium to high risk (according to a COMPAS assessment). Furthermore, clients must also be found eligible for housing in the Reentry Pod, per the San Francisco Sheriff's Department classification and housing criteria. Clients meeting the eligibility criteria are transferred to the Reentry Pod where they meet with a Pre-Release Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) and develop an Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP). If the client is already on probation, the Pre-Release DPO works with the client's supervising DPO to adjust the ITRP according to the client's current needs and the programs offered in the Reentry Pod.

Reentry Pod clients engage in both individualized and group interventions and are able to continue these interventions throughout their supervision in the community and at the Community Assessment and Services Center. These interventions are designed to address clients' criminogenic risks. Classes in the Reentry Pod include: Relapse Prevention Groups, Thinking for a Change, Seeking Safety, Five Keys Charter School, Job Readiness Training, Anger Management, Computer Training, Parenting, Restorative Justice, Manalive (a certified Batterer's Intervention Program), and Fitness. In addition to these services, clients are educated and trained by HIV and Integrated Services (formerly Forensic AIDS Project) staff on how to identify an overdose and how to administer Naloxone (Narcan), which can counter the effects of an opiate overdose. This year, the Reentry Pod became one of just a few custodial housing units in the country to use tablets to access educational and cognitive behavioral content and bridge the digital divide. This initiative was spearheaded by Five Keys Charter School, which now staffs the Reentry Pod with a Program Monitor who supports educational and reentry activities in custody.

Two DPOs are assigned to the Reentry Pod to facilitate programming, refer clients to services, and coordinate supervision goals. DPOs who will supervise these individuals in the community meet with their clients in custody to develop individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans and build rapport. Clients work with a case manager who serves as the liaison between in and out of custody goals and objectives and meets clients at release and accompanies them to the CASC. At that point, case plans are reviewed in coordination with the case-carrying DPO and implemented.

As of the end of September 2014, 247 individuals had served sentences in the Reentry Pod, with a majority (63 percent) serving sentences for a probation violation. Two percent of Reentry Pod participants were PRCS clients serving the end of their state prison sentence in the Reentry Pod, 18 percent were PRCS violators, 13

percent were serving the jail portion of their PC § 1170(h) split sentence, and four percent were Mandatory Supervision violators. As of the end of September 2014, 29 individuals were housed in the Reentry Pod. Overall, individuals have had an average length of stay in the Reentry Pod of 41 days.

**Table 2. Reentry Pod Summary**  
**As of September 30, 2014**

<b>Cumulative no. of individuals in the Reentry Pod:</b>	247
<b>No. of individuals who have exited the Reentry Pod:</b>	218
<b>Average no. of days in the Reentry Pod:</b>	41
<b>Type of sentence served in the Reentry Pod:</b>	
Probation violation	154 (63%)
PC § 1170(h) split sentence	33 (13%)
PC § 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision violation	9 (4%)
Final 60 days of a state prison sentence (from CDCR)	4 (2%)
PRCS violation	44 (18%)





# *Client Profile: Dwayne Grayson*

Dwayne Grayson first became involved in the criminal justice system at a young age. Both of his parents were addicted to drugs and at the age of 13, he began selling drugs in order to feed his family and to support his mother's addiction. At 15, the housing projects where Dwayne lived were demolished and he and his family moved to the Alice Griffith Housing Projects, where his parents' addiction grew deeper. His parents split up, his family was evicted, Child Protective Services became involved, and his mother lost guardianship of him and his brother. In the 11th grade, Dwayne was caught with a gun and was expelled from all San Francisco Schools. This would begin his involvement in the criminal justice system that would continue for the next twenty years.

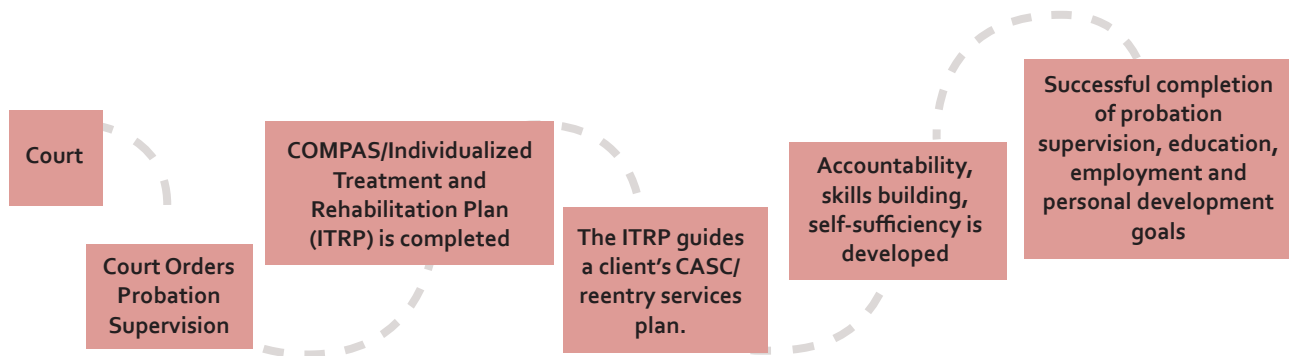
Dwayne is currently a client of APD on Post Release Community Supervision and has recently completed his second term in state prison. In prison, he was given the option of returning to San Francisco in order to serve the last 60 days of his prison sentence in the Reentry Pod. "I know that the Reentry Pod could help me with resources that I need to be legit. I want a job, a real job that isn't selling drugs. I did that from the age of 13 to 30. Once I am caught for something, I leave it alone. Plus, I missed my daughter's graduation when I was in prison. I told her I am done."

Dwayne took various classes when he was in the Reentry Pod, including working to complete his high school education, and has since transitioned to the CASC to continue receiving these services. He is currently receiving housing assistance and has signed up to attend the Job Training Program at the CASC.

Dwayne acknowledges that if he can change, anyone can. He expresses that these experiences have taught him a lot about life and wants others to know the importance of staying humble and doing whatever it takes. "Before I went to prison, I had seven cars; now I take the bus. But that's ok. I am committed to doing whatever it takes." He still admits that he worries about things, such as finding a job, caring for his family, and securing stable housing. But at this point, he knows that he is on the right track.

## Interagency Collaboration: Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC)

### The CASC's Pathway to Success



### Overview

The Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC) is a one-stop community corrections and reentry services center that provides probation supervision and self-sufficiency skills-building services for clients of the San Francisco Adult Probation Department. Leaders In Community Alternatives Inc. (LCA) oversees all CASC services operations and coordinates the efforts of other community-based providers including America Works, the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, Community Works West, Five Keys Charter School, Senior Ex Offender Program, Occupational Therapy Training Program, the Public Defender's Office Clean Slate Program, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights, Second Chance Clinic. Through these collective efforts, the CASC offers an array of transformational service opportunities including intensive case management, barrier removal, substance abuse and relapse prevention, cognitive restructuring services, education, employment, vocational, personal development, parenting services, and a monthly legal clinic. The CASC integrates evidence-based criminal justice practices, restorative justice principles, and individualized service delivery.

In addition to private partnerships, the CASC is proud to have strong partnerships with key public agencies including the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Human Services Agency, and Department of Child Support Services.

**San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH)** – This partnership brings licensed psychiatric social workers, and care coordinator staff to the CASC. The social workers conduct mental health assessments and provide traditional 50-minute therapy for high needs clients who may not be ready to fully engage in other CASC self-sufficiency services. The care coordinators assess substance dependency needs of CASC clients, and triage clients into outpatient or residential treatment services. The care coordinators and social workers collaborate closely with APD and partner agencies, and participate in a bi-weekly multi-disciplinary case review.

**Human Services Agency (HSA)** – An HSA generalist eligibility worker who is stationed on site at the CASC conducts CalFresh (food stamps), Medi-Cal, and CAAP/GA enrollment on a weekly basis.

**Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)** – To fully and responsibly integrate back into their communities and their families' lives, non-custodial parents with outstanding child support payments must become current.

Together DCSS and CASC clients review living expenses and back payments, and create a plan for addressing all of the top priorities.

Through closely pairing probation supervision with services that build self-sufficiency, the APD expects to make a long-term positive impact on recidivism, public safety, the inter-generational cycle of crime and violence, and community vitality.

**Table 3. APD Referrals to CASC,  
July 2013 through September 2014**

***Breakdown of APD Referrals:***

<b>AB109 clients</b>	354
<b>Non-AB109 clients</b>	622
<b>Total</b>	976

***Breakdown of APD Referrals by service type:***

<b>Standalone Services</b>	379
<b>Full Case Management</b>	597
<b>Total</b>	976

# *Client Profile: Antonio Johnson*

Antonio Johnson was born in Alabama, and moved to San Francisco when he was ten years old. He was always athletic and musically inclined. His demeanor is upbeat. He sometimes rides a skateboard around the City. He shares a constant smile and speaks about the details of his life, including his history of incarceration and addiction, with honesty and forthrightness.

Antonio's musical abilities and gregarious character helped to open doors. With a family member, he started a successful DJ, events, and music production company when he was in his early teens. He was a promoter in the community, talking to people, making connections, and building interest in the company. At a young age, he learned about the relationship between drugs and the music and event business. He started off selling marijuana, and moved on to cocaine and then meth. He started using drugs.

Over the years, he got caught and convicted of possession for sales or sales charges, and spent some time in jail and prison. He remained on the music, DJ, and production scene, and fell into the role of care taker when his partner and mother-in-law both suffered serious illnesses. It was important for him to be there for them, and he dedicated his time to caring for them.

Antonio went to jail for a short time in 2014. While in custody, he landed in the Reentry Pod. While inside, and in a clear and sober state of mind, he was able to think holistically about where he was in life and what he wanted for his future. He participated in cognitive restructuring, process and mentoring groups, and started to lay his own personal foundation towards a lifetime of transformation. Once released, he immediately connected with the CASC where he engages with case management staff and attends Five Keys Charter School. He is focused on not just getting his GED, but on completing his high school diploma. He has his eyes set on attending the University of San Francisco and obtaining a bachelor's degree. He works part-time with a clean and sober friend who DJs parties in San Francisco. He also gives back to the community by being a peer mentor to others.

When asked what he wanted others to know about him he responded, "I'm not perfect, but inside myself I know I can be a better human being." Antonio's successes and commitment are a testament to a person's ability to change.

# Client Profile: Corey Lafayette

Corey Lafayette has spent over two decades in and out of the criminal justice system and addressing addiction issues. Despite the barriers of criminal history and addiction, he presents proof that rehabilitation and recovery are possible. In Corey's early 20's he started using drugs; crystal meth was his drug of choice. Along the way, he was convicted of felony conspiracy and intent to sell narcotics, and served time in jail as a result.

While in custody, Corey participated in substance abuse prevention and transgender process groups. In the presence of professional facilitators and others who have faced similar struggles, his mind became clear about the impact of drugs and crime on his life. During this time, he thought about how much he loved his family, his mom and dad, siblings, and extended family whom he describes as rock solid and accomplished, and he wondered how, with so much love and support, he made the decisions that he made. He talks about the intersection between companionship and drug use –seeking a way to connect with people, to ease loneliness.

While in jail, Corey made a clear commitment to change. He wanted permanent freedom, the opportunity to make his own choices, and a chance to demonstrate that he could become his greatest self. Upon exit from jail, he connected with his DPO, and was clear about his intentions and goals. His DPO connected him with the CASC where, through engagement with service providers like Leaders In Community Alternatives, Five Keys Charter School, and America Works, he has started to chip away at his goals. He continues to engage in cognitive restructuring classes so he can control impulses and make better decisions. While he already had his high school diploma, he stayed connected with Five Keys Charter School to brush up on math and literacy skills. This service connection helped him get into the Drug and Alcohol Certificate Program at San Francisco City College, and he worked tenaciously with America Works which opened a door to a job at CVS, a company starting to look at applicants with criminal histories on a case-by-case basis. Corey has been the #1 District Customer Services Person several times, and CVS leadership knows him by name. He is also in CVS's management training program.

When asked to provide some words of wisdom and final thoughts, Corey said, "You have to become tired [of the street lifestyle], you have to want more, you have to want to know something different. When you are out, you have to analyze every situation – if I do 'A' what are the range of repercussions?" He adds, "I'm not who I used to be. I'm growing. I'm being a better person, and making better choices. I want to be a better person than I was yesterday. I'm comfortable with me, and focusing on [bettering] my life."

## ***Interagency Collaboration: Cameo House***

San Francisco's first alternative sentencing program for pregnant and parenting women was implemented at Cameo House in 2014. Cameo House is operated by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice and supported by APD and by the Human Services Agency. Serving up to 11 women and 22 children at a time, Cameo House offers women the opportunity to serve their time out of jail or prison, retain custody of their child[ren], and access needed services by staff trained in gender-responsive, trauma-informed interventions. Modeled after the Family Foundation Programs implemented by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Cameo House program provides 24-hour staffing, comprehensive treatment and recovery services, vocational and educational programming, parenting groups, referrals to pediatric care, and case management coordination that involves Cameo House staff, DPO, treatment providers, Child Welfare Services (as appropriate), and other key stakeholders. The one-year follow-up recidivism rates of Family Foundation Program participants ranged from a high of 16 percent to a low of 9 percent, as compared to general recidivism rates among comparable populations of 50-60 percent.<sup>8</sup>

According to the Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint: A Gender-Responsive, Family-Focused Approach to Integrating Criminal and Community Justice, prepared by Barbara Bloom, PhD, and Barbara Owen, PhD, for the Adult Probation Department and Sheriff's Department in 2012,

The emerging body of research on gender-responsive programs and services suggests the following essential elements are included as part of multi-agency collaboration with integrated programming across multiple service and treatment needs: gender-responsive theoretical foundation; assessment and intensive case management; services that address women's pathways; transitional planning and community reintegration; coordinated case management systems that are client (women) centered, including justice-involved women and peer mentors in the planning process; staff trained in gender-responsive practice, significance of relationships, trauma-informed treatment; and material needs, such as housing, transportation and childcare.

Cameo House addresses each of these components and serves a dual function as an alternative sentencing site, which diverts women from serving time in custody and diverts children from entering the child welfare system, thereby breaking intergenerational cycles of criminal offending, substance use, and poverty.

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<sup>8</sup> See [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult\\_research\\_branch/research\\_documents/mother\\_program\\_and\\_family\\_foundation\\_may\\_2008.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/adult_research_branch/research_documents/mother_program_and_family_foundation_may_2008.pdf)

# Client Profile: Ebony Salazar

Walking through the campus of City College, where she is currently a full-time student, Ebony Salazar seems no different than anyone else. She is a smart, bright, and articulate 28-year-old woman. Many people would be surprised to learn how Ebony got where she is today.

Ebony became involved in the criminal justice system at the age of twelve. She explained that growing up was very difficult for her, having only negative role models to shape her. Both of her parents were addicted to drugs and transferred their behaviors to her. She started using at an early age and began to clash with the law, leading to a state prison term. Ebony attributes her recent transformation to her sobriety, a clear mind, spirituality, and the support of a variety of programs. Furthermore, she has the desire to be a good mother to her three-year-old son. "It's never too late to keep trying to change your life. It takes a lot of effort but you don't have to do it alone," she says

Ebony was sentenced to Cameo House and five years of probation supervision in lieu of state prison in January 2015. She explains, "I feel extremely grateful for this opportunity to continue at Cameo with my son and complete my education. I feel confident that I got this. Now that I am sober, I have a clear vision and new perspective. I am grateful for my struggles because it has given me a different outlook on life; it has shown me where I want to be and the type of mother I can be for my son."

In addition to being a full-time student, Ebony is active in her church and a member of the parent teacher association at her son's school. She receives support around her sobriety, parenting classes, and individualized therapy through Cameo House. She has been out of custody for almost two years and indicates that she is not going back. A lot is riding on Ebony's success and she knows this.

"There is no turning back. I have come too far to quit."

Ebony's future goals include giving back to her community. She hopes to find a job that will allow her to give back to people involved in the criminal justice system and continue to share her story, inspire others, and offer hope.





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# Individual Department Responses

## ***Adult Probation Department Initiatives***

In its third year of implementation of Realignment, the Adult Probation Department (APD) continued to invest heavily in client reentry services in order to meet the complex needs of AB109 clients, in addition to moderate-to-high risk probation clients across the Department. These investments have led to improved outcomes and significant reductions in the overall Adult Probation population: as of September 30, 2014, the overall Adult Probation successful completion rate was 83 percent and the total probation population size was 4,436. Please see Outcomes from the First Three Years (pp. 43-51) for caseload size and completion rates specific to the AB109 population. Due to continued reductions in probation revocations to state prison in 2014, APD achieved high performing status under the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act (SB678): only 44 individuals were revoked to state prison in fiscal year 2014, down from 256 just five years ago.

### **EVIDENCE-BASED SUPERVISION**

APD continues to supervise its population according to COMPAS-assessed risk and needs, and maintains specialized caseloads in its Realignment Division for the highest risk clients. A Pre-Release Unit of two Deputy Probation Officers works in the Reentry Pod to assist clients in their reentry planning and conducts pre-release planning for clients who will be released to PRCS directly from state prison. The PRCS Unit has a women-specific caseload, a gang caseload, a sex offender caseload, and two 20:1 intensive supervision caseloads; the 1170 Unit has also established a women-specific caseload. All Realignment caseloads maintain client-to-officer ratios of no more than 50:1, which is in keeping with the American Probation and Parole Association's recommendations.

Information about clients' criminogenic risk and needs, as identified by COMPAS, drives the formulation of clients' individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans (ITRP). Deputy Probation Officers work collaboratively with clients to implement the ITRP and refer clients to services and programs to fulfill the goals it contains. APD offers a broad array of services and resources for clients; detailed descriptions of the programs and services available to APD's AB109 clients are provided in Appendix A.

### **COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT AND SERVICES CENTER (CASC)**

In 2014 the Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC) celebrated its first year of operation. The CASC serves as a one-stop reentry services center for clients of APD where clients meet with probation officers, receive case management, attend cognitive behavioral groups, continue their education at a Five Keys Charter School site, get connected to employment and transitional housing, are assessed for behavioral health needs by Department of Public Health staff located onsite, and sign up for CalFresh and Medi-Cal with

an onsite eligibility worker from the Human Services Agency. The CASC also serves breakfast and lunch daily for clients in need of a meal. The CASC is designed to provide a safe, respectful space for clients to meet their needs and become connected to positive social support. Enrichment activities such as creative writing, ping pong tournaments, movie nights, holiday gatherings, and leadership development opportunities make the CASC a place where clients may thrive.

#### **REENTRY POD**

APD, along with the Sheriff's Department, also celebrated the first year of operation of the Reentry Pod in County Jail #2. A major development in 2014 was the implementation of a contract with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to bring individuals who will be released to PRCS to the Reentry Pod from state prison 60 days prior to their release date. The purpose of this unique initiative is to connect clients who have served time in state prison with local resources and reentry planning. The Reentry Pod also serves other individuals in custody who will be released to probation supervision.

#### **CAMEO HOUSE**

One of APD's proudest accomplishments has been the launch of Cameo House as an alternative sentencing site for pregnant and parenting justice-involved women. This program serves up to 11 women and 22 children at a time, while preserving families and offering mothers the opportunity to address their educational, vocational, and treatment needs in a community setting. As we collect data and are able to report on outcomes, we hope that Cameo House will serve as a model for additional alternative sentencing sites in San Francisco.

#### **REENTRY DIVISION**

Shortly before Realignment began, APD created the Reentry Division to direct collaborative efforts to promote policy, operational practices, and supportive services to effectively implement Realignment and coordinate reentry services within APD and with partner agencies. The Division provides support to the CCP, the CCPEC, and the Reentry Council and provides research and analysis related to Realignment to CCSF agencies, the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the State of California, and other stakeholders. The Reentry Division also coordinates contracts for Realignment-related services and programs and provides information and support to APD sworn staff in making appropriate service referrals for APD clients. The Reentry Division also publishes *Getting Out and Staying Out: A Guide to San Francisco Resources for People Leaving Jail and Prison* (<http://sfgov.org/reentry>).

## ***Office of the District Attorney Initiatives***

#### **ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PLANNER (ASP)**

The District Attorney created the Alternative Sentencing Planner (ASP) position in 2012 to examine and recommend cost effective sentencing alternatives that lead to better long-term outcomes for defendants and the community. The ASP contributes toward thoughtful sentences that address the seriousness of the crime, the criminogenic needs of the offender, and victim restoration. From February 2012 through September 2014, the ASP has conducted 363 in-depth reviews for prosecutors. The primary crime types for these cases are: Robbery (28 percent), Drugs (21 percent) and Burglary (16 percent). Additionally, over half of ASP cases involve defendants aged 18-24—the highest risk age group.

In 2014 the Office pursued a comprehensive outcome evaluation through UC Berkeley to assess ASP impact on case and defendant outcomes. The evaluation concluded in May 2014 and found compelling evidence that ASP reduces the rate of re-offense. Researchers estimated a 6 to 19 percent decrease in ASP participants' rate of reoffending over two years, as compared to statistically matched control groups. This was further associated with an estimated 88 percent decrease in the costs associated with avoided crimes. While these results are most certainly promising, the researchers recommended conducting a randomized control trial (RCT), which began in October 2014. Informed by the UC Berkeley findings the District Attorney is exploring program expansion and is currently pursuing several potential funding opportunities to increase the number of cases that can benefit from ASP expertise.

In fiscal year 2013-2014 the San Francisco District Attorney's office conducted an internal survey to identify the most valuable point at which prosecutors can utilize ASP recommendations and the elements of the ASP recommendations that are most useful to achieving the appropriate disposition. A majority of prosecutors found ASP reviews provide more information than they typically have on a defendant. ASP services are accessible and increase prosecutor confidence in their decisions about a case. Prosecutors were asked to make recommendations about improvements to the ASP process and work product, and the emerging theme was the need for ASP services in the Juvenile Division.

"The ASP would be most helpful in assisting attorneys with knowing all of the programs that are available to minors and which programs are effective for different problems faced by minors (mental health, substance abuse, etc). Knowing what programs are NOT good is also beneficial." –Survey Respondent.

The District Attorney remains confident that the ASP resource should be expanded to meet demand, including additional full-time staff, and continues to explore replicating the ASP model. This includes but is not limited to ASP positions with specialized expertise in young adult offenders aged 18-25, serious mental illness, and the juvenile justice population.

#### **VICTIM SERVICES**

The District Attorney continues to provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of crimes, including assistance in filing claims with the State Victim Compensation Program, providing crisis intervention and emergency assistance, identifying appropriate community resources and services, securing restitution, assisting with relocation, meeting transportation needs, and providing help navigating the criminal justice system. The Victim Services Division (VSD) provides these services in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, and utilizes the language line services for additional language assistance. In 2014 the VSD caseloads remained high with 5,558 victims receiving 33,127 different services.

The San Francisco District Attorney's Office anticipates submitting requests for additional victim services resources from Realignment funds to appropriately meet the demand for services and ensure adequate coverage of Realignment-related hearings in addition to facilitating access to victim restitution. Victim restitution is just one element of ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their crimes and victims are made whole. Restitution is mandatory in every case resulting in a conviction where there is a victim who has incurred an economic loss. In 2012, Senate Bill 1210 (Lieu), Collection of Criminal Fines and Fees, was chaptered into law. The provisions of SB 1210 provide local county jurisdictions with the authority to collect restitution from post-disposition Realignment defendants while in local custody, on Mandatory Supervision, or on Post Release Community Supervision. Several California counties have utilized Realignment funds to hire restitution specialists to support victims as they navigate the complex compensation process. Victim witness advocates provide support and direction to victims with this process; however, victims' needs often exceed the scope of the VSD due to the demand for other support services. A full-time restitution specialist would be

able to both support victims with this time-sensitive and document-intensive program and further provide necessary follow up to ensure that victims successfully access and complete the restitution collection process.

#### **PAROLE HEARINGS**

From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 the District Attorney's Office took action on over 500 parole revocations. The San Francisco District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, CDCR Parole Division and the Superior Courts continue to work closely together to ensure a fair process for parole hearings that places minimal burden on the court calendar.

#### **STAFF CAPACITY AND TRAININGS**

The Office continued to be actively engaged in staff capacity building, inter-agency collaboration, and training throughout 2014. In 2014 the District Attorney's Office continued to provide enhanced training to prosecutors, investigators, and victim witness staff. The Office experienced a smooth transition as the former Director of Training, Writs and Appeals, and Brady retired and Wade Chow took over leadership of office training. The staffing for this division now permits greater emphasis on staff professional development which ensures prosecutorial integrity and professionalism, while permitting staff exposure to the latest court guidelines, research based expertise, and educational materials. Among other Realignment-specific trainings, staff received training on the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) Program, addiction, and primary & secondary trauma.

#### **DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

In 2014, the Office increased its data analysis and collection capacity for the ASP by developing a program database that links to the officewide case management system. This linkage is anticipated to increase both the efficiency of the ASP recommendations and permit accurate case level tracking for program evaluation.

In addition, the Office established a case data tracking protocol for PC § 1170(h) eligible cases. Now that the database is equipped to track these cases, the Crime Strategies Unit will review outcomes for all PC § 1170(h) eligible cases, including comparisons between those that did result in a PC § 1170(h) sentence and those that did not. This will be a multi-year project to inform future sentencing decisions and case outcomes. None of these improvements were supported by Realignment funds, and the Office remains under resourced in developing and maintaining Realignment data tracking systems, regularly reviewing those systems, and performing complex data analysis to inform agency practice.

### ***Office of the Public Defender Initiatives***

The Office of the Public defender is working to reduce the number of people coming into the criminal justice system under Realignment in a variety of ways.

#### **PUBLIC DEFENDER REALIGNMENT TEAM**

The Realignment Team consists of an attorney and criminal justice specialist within the Office's existing Reentry Unit. The team works primarily with individuals impacted by Realignment, and provides services and due process protections to those who are on PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, and parole. Attorneys in the

Office work alongside the Realignment Team to provide additional assistance, as needed, for individuals on Mandatory Supervision and parole.

The attorney assigned to the Realignment Team has extensive training and experience and understands the wide range of service needs of the Team's clients. The attorney is an effective advocate for the use of alternative sentencing strategies and equally well-versed in the legal issues and advocacy techniques required in the revocation process. The attorney provides legal representation during administrative hearings and investigates cases, litigates motions, conducts conference hearings with the District Attorney and Parole Liaison, and conducts formal revocation hearings.

The attorney has also been responsible for designing alternative sentencing strategies and identifying clients who are eligible for collaborative courts and other evidence-based programs. This attorney trains fellow deputy public defenders on alternative sentencing strategies and implementation of evidence-based strategies to improve legal and social outcomes. The attorney also works closely with the District Attorney's alternative sentencing planner to explore and develop new sentencing schemes.

The criminal justice specialist is a highly experienced reentry specialist with a social work background who conducts comprehensive assessments to determine client needs. The criminal justice specialist collaborates with the District Attorney's alternative sentencing planner and with the Adult Probation Department's AB109 Unit to help identify new referrals and to discuss progress of clients who are receiving services. The criminal justice specialist performs clinical work, assesses client needs, refers clients to services, and advocates for these individuals both in and out of court. Together with the attorney, the criminal justice specialist explores and advocates for community-based sanctions and seeks appropriate placements and programs for qualifying individuals.

#### **COORDINATION WITH EXISTING REENTRY PROGRAMS**

The Public Defender's Realignment Team and Reentry Unit provide an innovative blend of legal, social and practice support through the Clean Slate and Social Work components. The Reentry Unit's social workers provide high quality clinical work and advocacy, effectively placing hundreds of individuals in drug treatment and other service programs each year.

The Office's Clean Slate Program assists over 5,000 individuals each year who are seeking to "clean up" their records of criminal arrests and/or convictions. Clean Slate helps remove significant barriers to employment, housing, public benefits, civic participation, immigration, and attainment of other social, legal, and personal goals. The program prepares and files over 1,500 legal motions in court annually, conducts regular community outreach, distributes over 6,000 brochures in English and Spanish, and holds weekly walk-in clinics at five community-based sites, in predominantly African American and Latino neighborhoods most heavily impacted by the criminal justice system. The Clean Slate program also holds hours at the CASC to serve APD clients.

With the passage of new laws specifically aimed at the Realignment population, the Realignment Team has assisted many clients with getting their records expunged.

#### **ADVOCATE USE OF ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES**

The Public Defender's Office continues to conduct in-house trainings about alternative sentences, reflected in CCSF's high percentage of PC § 1170(h) split sentences. The Realignment social worker successfully advocates in court for alternative sentences, including making appropriate placements of PC § 1170(h) individuals in residential programs prior to completion of their jail sentences and working with the District Attorney's office alternative sentencing planner to identify alternative sentences.

The Office has successfully advocated for the expansion of existing eligibility criteria for Collaborative Courts, including Drug Court, to now include PC § 1170(h) clients.

#### **PRE-TRIAL REFORM**

The Public Defender's Office is actively involved in the San Francisco Sentencing Commission. The Public Defender, along with other partners, continue to develop strategies to reduce San Francisco's pre-trial jail population, advocate for sentencing reform, and implement evidence-based policies that reduce recidivism.

#### **PAROLEE REPRESENTATION**

The Public Defender's Office represents San Francisco parolees facing parole revocation proceedings in Parole Court. The parole attorney has handled over 600 parole revocation petitions since July 1, 2013. San Francisco parolees have significant housing and service barriers to their reintegration into the community. The attorney assigned to Parole Court is an experienced attorney with a strong understanding of collaborative court principles. He works closely with community-based treatment providers to identify resources and services for this high-risk and high-needs population and has been very successful in connecting parolees to treatment and services. The parole attorney, District Attorney, Court, and Division of Adult Parole Operations work closely to ensure that parolees are provided with opportunities to address their underlying needs. That said, however, housing and treatment resources in San Francisco remain inadequate to serve this very high-needs population.

### ***San Francisco Sheriff's Department Initiatives***

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department continues to provide programming and services focused on reducing recidivism for individuals in custody and in the community.

#### **IN-CUSTODY PROGRAMS**

The Sheriff's in-custody programs include: Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), Roads to Recovery, Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTERS), Community of Veterans Engaged in Recovery (COVER), NextCourse culinary programming, academic and vocational education by Five Keys Charter School, and a bicycle repair and maintenance class.

In 2014, the Five Keys Charter School and the Sheriff's Department introduced a digital learning experience to the incarcerated by issuing tablet computers to students in educational programs. The tablets are loaded with educational and reentry curriculum and resources. The digital skill-building in the blended learning environment of the jail allows students to work at their own pace, and helps build skills necessary for employment in the workforce upon reentry.

The Sheriff's Department continues its successful partnership with the Adult Probation Department in managing the Reentry Pod, the housing unit designed to prepare sentenced inmates from CDCR for reentry into the community.

## **VISITING SERVICES**

Family and friends visiting inmates at County Jail 5 in San Bruno are now able to utilize an online visiting sign up system, rather than signing up through the phone hotline or in person at the jail. Additionally, construction is nearing completion of a new bus stop at County Jail 5 that will allow public transportation to stop right at the front gate. These initiatives improve inmates' connections to their families and communities, which can improve their successful transition to the community upon their release from custody.

## **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS**

The Sheriff's Department has a long-established unit providing alternatives to incarceration. This unit oversees a variety of employment and educational programs including: the Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP), a work program available to eligible individuals in lieu of incarceration; the Post Release Education Program (PREP), which provides reentry, educational, vocational, substance abuse treatment, anger management, and batterers' intervention classes; electronic monitoring; and a variety of specialized services designed to help ex-offenders successfully reenter the community following periods of incarceration.

The Five Keys Charter School, with classrooms in the County Jail, APD's office in the Hall of Justice, and the CASC, provides individual skill development to students in pursuit of their high school diploma, GED, or other academic goals, including basic literacy and services for English language learners. Assessment tools are used to establish students' academic level and Five Keys instructors work with students to establish academic goals and plans to achieve them.

The Women's Resource Center (WRC), located at 830 Bryant Street, is designed to give women the services necessary to achieve and maintain safe and healthy lifestyles. Services include assistance and referrals for housing, substance abuse programs, employment readiness training and placement, mental health services, and legal assistance. Personal development classes including empowerment groups, relapse prevention, and visual and written performing arts, are offered. Workshops focus on vocational skills, life skills, violence prevention, computer instruction, culinary arts and nutrition, parenting skills, and financial literacy.

## **VICTIMS' SERVICES**

The Sheriff's Department Survivor Restoration Program (SRP) provides services for survivors of violence and crime. SRP provides survivors with a needs assessment, safety planning, and domestic violence support groups, and connects clients to other Survivor Restoration Programs. SRP also raises awareness about the importance of restorative justice programs that hold offenders accountable, repair the harm caused by crime, and provide survivor restoration, empowerment, and community involvement for both. Survivors are supported while navigating through family, criminal, and civil appearances, as well as other criminal justice and city agencies. Through the SRP, survivors of domestic and random violence whose perpetrators are participating in Sheriff's Department in-custody offender programs are provided with advocacy and support services. Offenders are provided with the opportunity to hear about the experiences of survivors of violence and the lifelong impact of crime.

## **VICTIM NOTIFICATION**

The Sheriff's Department implemented Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) in August 2014. VINE is a free service that provides notifications to victims regarding changes to an inmate's custody status. Notifications of an inmate's transfer to another jurisdiction occur within eight hours and notifications of an inmate's release occur within 30 minutes.



## ***Department of Public Health Initiatives***

The San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) continues to partner with the Adult Probation Department in creating innovative mechanisms to improve the health outcomes of all Realignment clients. Regardless of the presenting problem—behavioral health, primary medical care, or stabilization needs—the SFHN provides primary intervention and authorization into the larger system of care in San Francisco County. Through the work of the AB109 Case Management Unit within the SFHN’s Behavioral Health Services, AB109 clients who meet medical necessity can avail themselves of a spectrum of holistic, appropriate, and culturally-competent care. This matrix of services is comprehensive and integrated, and provides an opportunity for all AB109 clients to achieve their highest levels of wellness and recovery.

The AB109 Case Management Unit is intentionally co-located with other important programs that address the needs of clients with outstanding health concerns. These services include direct access to substance abuse and mental health services, assessment and triage into primary care medical services, narcotic replacement therapies (including buprenorphine induction), treatment engagement activities, medically-assisted detoxification services, access to pharmacy services and medications, and stabilization housing.

It is with this commitment to returning residents that the program seeks to inspire those it serves, achieving wellness and recovery. Continuing efforts in quality improvement and service delivery have focused on three areas:

1. Enhancing the matrix of services to be more responsive to the needs of San Francisco’s AB109 clients.
2. Recruiting experienced staff with the clinical expertise and knowledge of the forensics population.
3. Investing in specific clinical interventions that target critical areas of concern for AB109 clients.

These guiding principles inform the SFHN Behavioral Health Services in its work with AB109 clients.

Over the course of the reporting period, 217 AB109 clients were referred to the AB109 Case Management Unit for the purposes of screening and assessment (898 have been referred since AB109’s inception). This is comprised of 35 PC § 1170(h) clients and 182 PRCS clients. A total of 140 were deemed to have met medical necessity and were authorized for ongoing care within the larger service delivery system.

## ***Superior Court Initiatives***

The Superior Court continues to review and make appropriate adjustments to current processes and procedures to respond to the requirements of Realignment legislation. The Court also provides updated education and training for all staff, judges, and hearing officers in the areas of PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, PC § 1170(h) sentencing, and parole hearings.

The Court has enhanced its information technology and data analysis capacity in order to produce data on Realignment populations within the Court. As a result, the Court has developed and refined processes and procedures regarding PC § 1170(h) sentencing and PC § 3455 PRCS violations. The Court is in the initial phases

of developing and implementing a new case management system. Current and desired AB109 processes, data collecting, and tracking tools will be a part of the new system.

The Court expanded its capacity to hear parole revocation matters in Department 22 to every afternoon as of October 2014.

Standing committees with Adult Probation, Public Defender and District Attorney representatives meet regularly to discuss current policies and procedures related to parole revocations, PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and other AB109-related issues to identify adjustments and refinements that are needed.

## ***Human Services Agency Initiatives***

Entitlement programs such as Medi-Cal, CalFresh and County Adult Assistance Programs (CAAP) play a critical role in supporting successful community reentry by providing eligible individuals with health coverage, nutrition assistance, and cash aid. During the past year, the Human Services Agency (HSA) has worked collaboratively with Adult Probation, the Sheriff's Department and the Department of Public Health to ensure that justice-involved individuals are linked to public benefits.

Beginning in August 2014, these City agencies implemented a pilot program to pre-enroll jail inmates in health coverage prior to their release date. The pilot was designed to capitalize on the Affordable Care Act's expansion of Medi-Cal eligibility to previously ineligible low-income single adults. During the three-month pilot, 75 applications were taken in the jails, 69 of which were approved (92 percent). Five of the remaining six applications were forwarded to another county of residence for processing and one was denied. More importantly, a business process for taking in-custody health care applications has now been established and tested, and the lessons learned will be used to take this effort to scale in 2015.

Other HSA activities in 2014 included the following:

- > An eligibility worker was out-stationed two days per week at the Community Assessment and Service Center (CASC) to take applications for CAAP, CalFresh and Medi-Cal. An average of six Adult Probation clients are submitting applications every day.
- > A benefits outreach video targeted to Reentry clients was produced and will be shown at exit orientation workshops, the CASC, and other venues beginning in December 2014.
- > Periodic information sessions about public benefits and services were delivered by HSA staff to inmates within the Reentry Pod.



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# Outcomes from the First Three Years

## *Completions, Sanctions, and Recidivism*

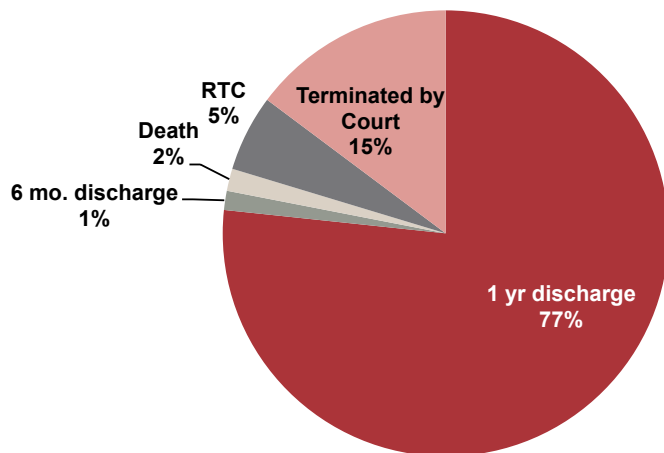
### **COMPLETIONS**

Since the outset of Realignment, 605 individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) have completed their jail sentences, including 286 individuals who were released at sentencing due to their credits for time served.

Mandatory Supervision clients complete supervision through completion of their court-ordered Mandatory Supervision term, revocation or termination of their term by the Court, or transferring their supervision to another jurisdiction. PRCS clients serve a term of up to three years, but are released after any 12 consecutive months without a custodial sanction and may be released after six successful months on PRCS, per the Chief Adult Probation Officer's discretion. Overall, 60 percent of the 631 individuals completing a PRCS or Mandatory Supervision term with APD during the first three years of Realignment completed successfully. As of September 30, 2014, 532 PRCS clients had spent at least 12 months on PRCS. Of these, 332 (62 percent) were released for having no custodial sanctions for 12 consecutive months

Of the 777 releases to PRCS during the first three years of Realignment, 433 (56 percent) completed or were terminated from PRCS, with most of these completions (332 or 77 percent) due to the clients completing 12 consecutive months without a custodial sanction. Six PRCS clients were released early after six successful months on PRCS. Sixty-four PRCS clients (15 percent of all completions) were terminated by the Court, mostly due to other pending charges. Twenty-four clients who completed PRCS during this time period (6 percent) were on PRCS to complete their parole terms after having been returned to custody and did so successfully. Seven clients died while on PRCS. Another forty clients transferred to other counties.

**Chart 11. 433 PRCS Clients have Completed  
October 2011 - September 2014**

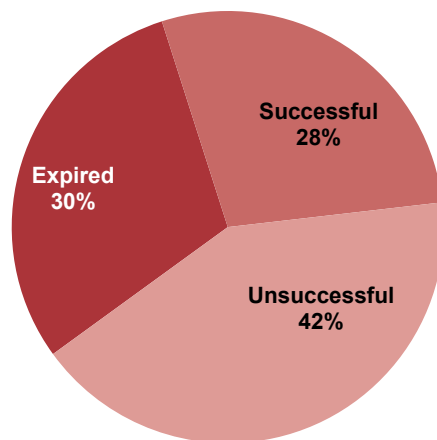


Notes: RTC refers to those parole violators who were returned to custody (RTC) to state prison prior to October 1, 2011 and released to PRCS after October 1, 2011 to complete the remainder of their parole term on PRCS.

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

From the outset of Realignment through September 2014, 153 of the 352 individuals who began a Mandatory Supervision term (43 percent) completed or were terminated from supervision. Of those, 43 (28 percent of all completions) completed their Mandatory Supervision term successfully, 64 (42 percent) were terminated unsuccessfully or had their Mandatory Supervision term revoked, and 46 individuals' (30 percent) Mandatory Supervision term expired while in custody for a violation or new charge. Another 8 individuals who began a Mandatory Supervision term were transferred to another county.

**Chart 12. 153 Mandatory Supervision Clients have Completed  
October 2011 - September 2014**

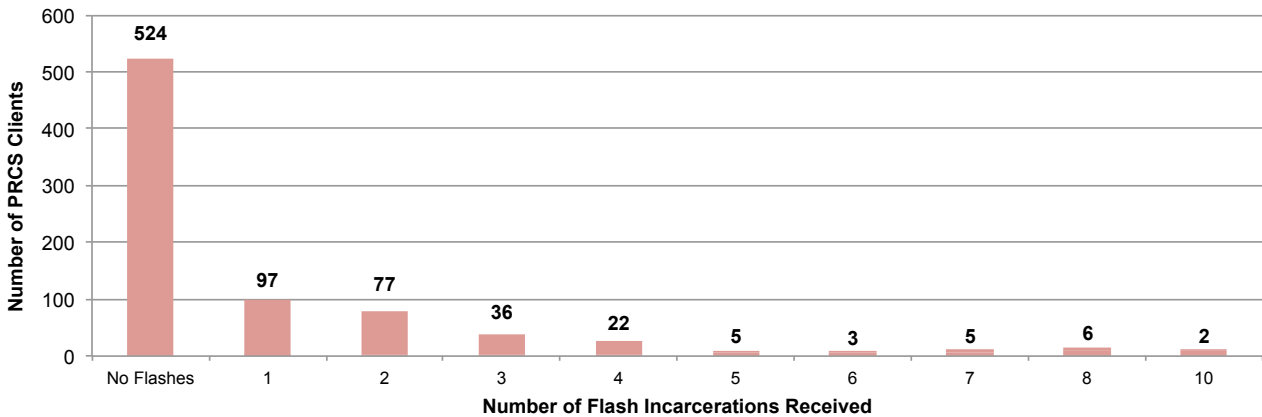


Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

## SANCTIONS

Under the authority granted by AB109 to impose flash incarcerations for PRCS clients for up to 10 days (PC § 3454b), APD imposed 593 flash incarcerations for 253 PRCS clients.<sup>9</sup> A majority of PRCS clients, 67 percent, had no flashes imposed, while 12 percent had received one flash, 10 percent had received two flashes, 5 percent had received three flashes, and 6 percent had received four or more flashes. The average length of a flash incarceration was 9 days.

**Chart 13. Number of Flash Incarcerations Imposed on PRCS Clients, October 2011 - September 2014**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

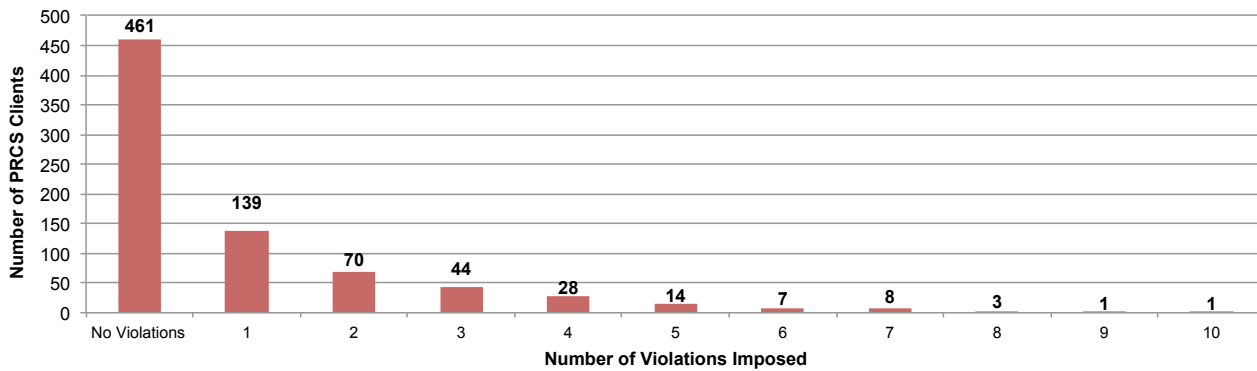
The next level of sanction imposed for PRCS clients, after a flash incarceration, is a PRCS violation (PC § 3455a), which is filed for a more serious violation of supervision terms, a pattern of non-compliance that continues after flash incarcerations have been imposed, or for a new law violation that may or may not be pursued as a new charge. A majority of PC § 3455a violations result in a sentence in County Jail. Others result in a period of time on electronic monitoring. Over the first two years of Realignment, APD imposed 747 PC § 3455a violations for 316 PRCS clients, 17 of which resulted in electronic monitoring sentences while the rest resulted in jail sentences averaging 80 days.<sup>10</sup>

A majority, 59 percent, of PRCS clients did not receive a PC § 3455a violation during the first three years of Realignment. Eighteen percent of PRCS clients received one violation, nine percent received two, six percent received three, four percent received four, and four percent received five or more violations.

<sup>9</sup> San Francisco provides for due process and legal representation prior to any flash incarceration under PC § 3454. See Community Corrections Executive Committee, *Public Safety Realignment in San Francisco: The First 12 Months*: December 19, 2012, page 27.

<sup>10</sup> Time served for a PC § 3455a violation is eligible for half time credits and therefore individuals serve half of their sentence.

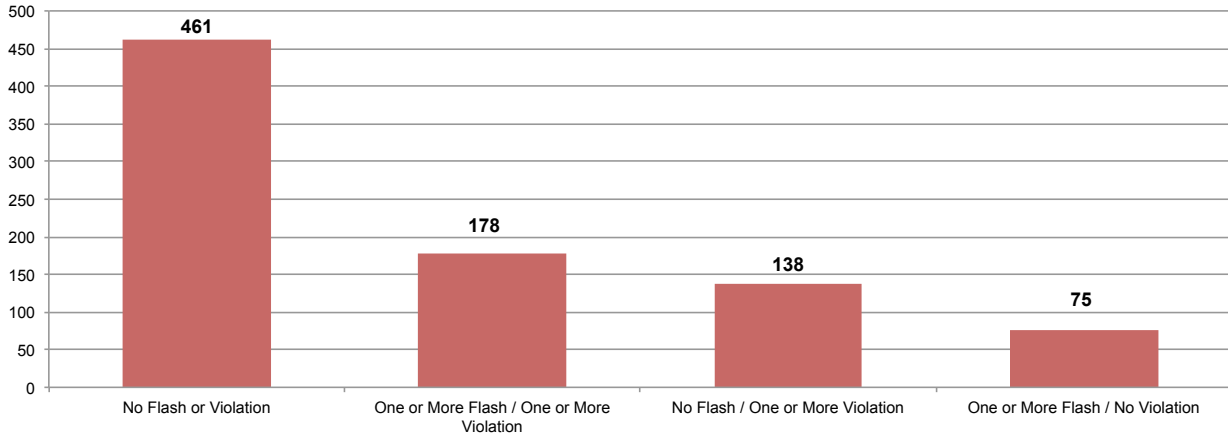
**Chart 14. PC § 3455a Violations Imposed on PRCS Clients  
October 2011 - September 2014**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department:

Over one-half of PRCS clients, 59 percent, received neither a flash incarceration nor a violation during the first three years of Realignment. Ten percent received one or more flash but did not subsequently receive a PC § 3455a violation, while 23 percent received one or more flash and one or more violation. Eighteen percent of PRCS clients received a violation but not a flash, most of which (70 percent) were for new law violations.

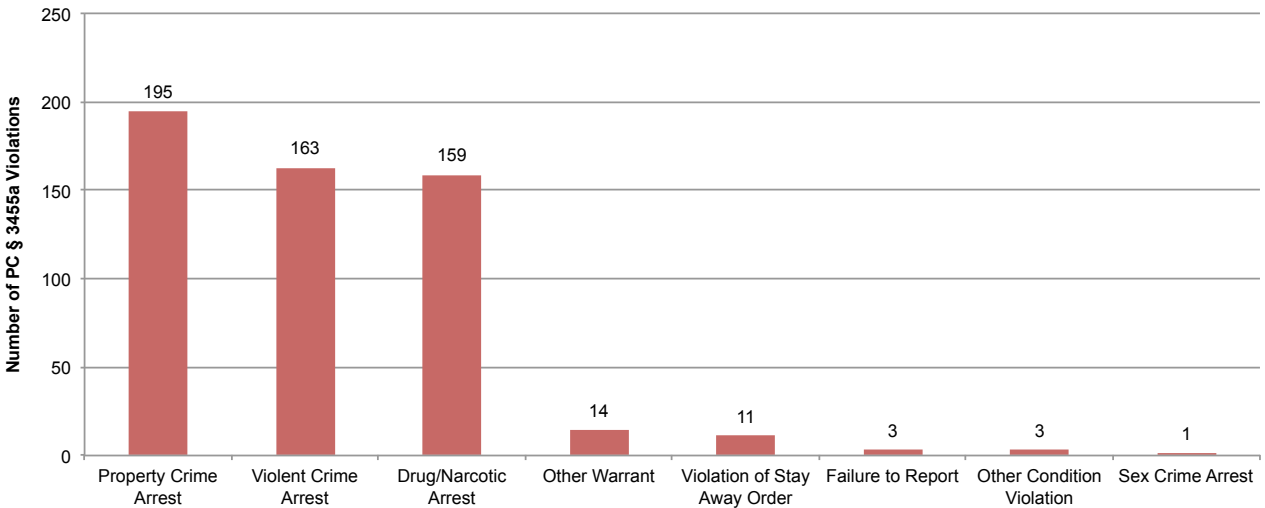
**Chart 15. PRCS Clients, by Sanction(s) Imposed  
October 2011 - September 2014**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Of the 747 PC § 3455a violations imposed, 549 (73 percent) were due to a new law violation, rather than a technical violation. Thirty-six percent of these were due to a property crime arrest, thirty percent to a violent crime arrest, and twenty-nine percent to a drug or narcotic crime arrest. The remaining five percent of PC § 3455a violations issued for new law violations were due to another warrant (three percent), a violation of a stay away order (two percent), a failure to report, another condition violation, or a sex crime arrest (each less than one percent).

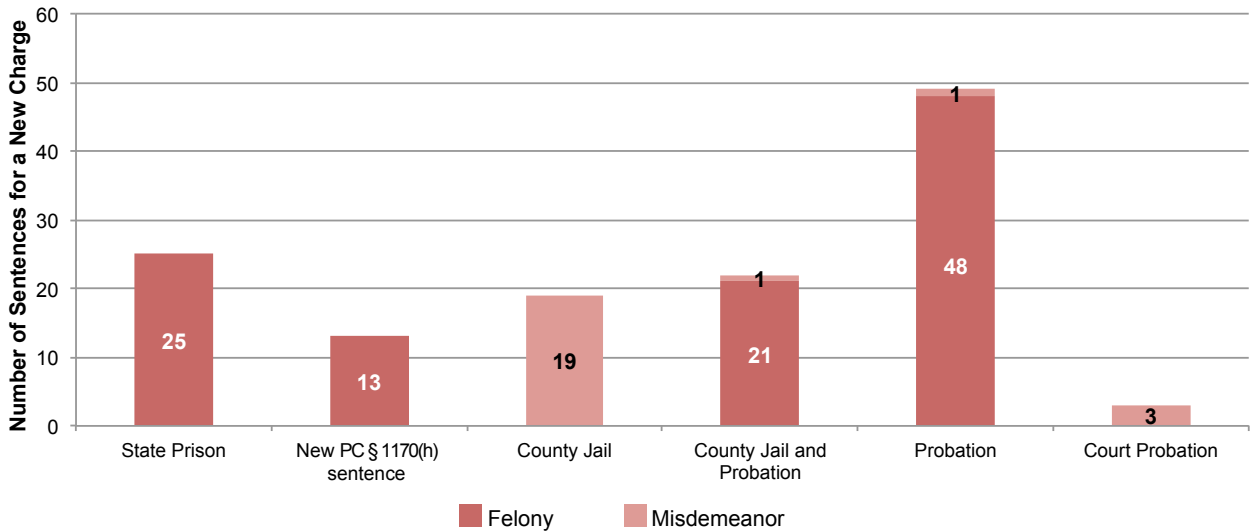
**Chart 16. PC § 3455a Violations Issued for New Law Violations,  
October 2011 - September 2014  
by Type of Crime**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Of the 549 violations issued for a new law violation, 131 resulted in a new sentence, most of which (37 percent) were a new felony probation grant. Seventeen percent were felony charges resulting in a county jail and probation sentence, another 15 percent were misdemeanor charges resulting in county jail sentences, 19 percent resulted in state prison sentences, and 10 percent resulted in PC § 1170(h) sentences.

**Chart 17. PRCS Violations for a New Charge Resulting in a New Sentence,  
October 2011 - September 2014  
by Type of Sentence**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

PRCS clients are required to report to APD within two days of their release from state prison. Of the 777 PRCS clients released to San Francisco from October 2011 through September 2014, 91 percent complied with this



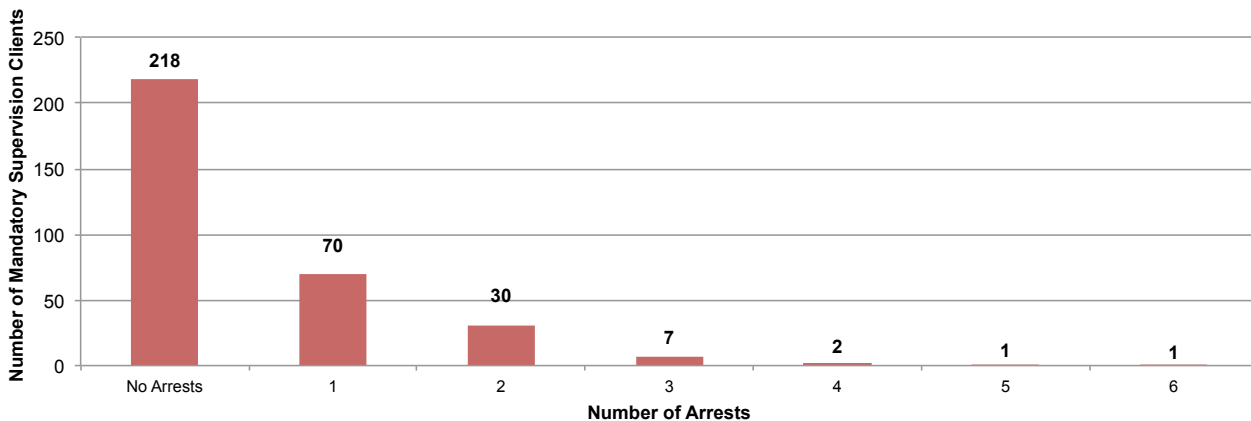
requirement. Of the 70 individuals who did not report within two days and for whom a warrant was issued, 67 subsequently reported, over half of them within two weeks of issuance of the warrant. Three individuals have yet to report.

Per AB109, probation departments are not provided the same sanctioning tools for Mandatory Supervision as for PRCS, namely the authority to impose flash incarcerations and PC § 3455a violations. Therefore, when a Mandatory Supervision client is not in compliance, the result is either a charge for a new crime or a Motion to Revoke (MTR) for a violation of his or her supervision terms.

During the first three years of Realignment, 131 Mandatory Supervision clients (40 percent) were arrested at least once for new charges for a total of 211 arrests.<sup>11</sup> Of these arrests, 41 (19 percent) resulted in charges being dismissed, 95 (45 percent) resulted in a MTR, 48 (23 percent) resulted in a sentence for a new charge, and 23 (11 percent) were pending as of September 30, 2014.

Of the 111 clients who were arrested and subsequently charged, most (70 percent) were arrested only once. Twenty-seven percent of these clients were arrested twice, six percent three times, and four clients were arrested four or more times. About half of the new law violation arrests that were not subsequently dismissed were due to a property crime charge, thirty-nine percent to a drug or narcotics charge, eleven percent to a violent crime charge, and one percent each to a sex offense charge or violation of a stay away order.

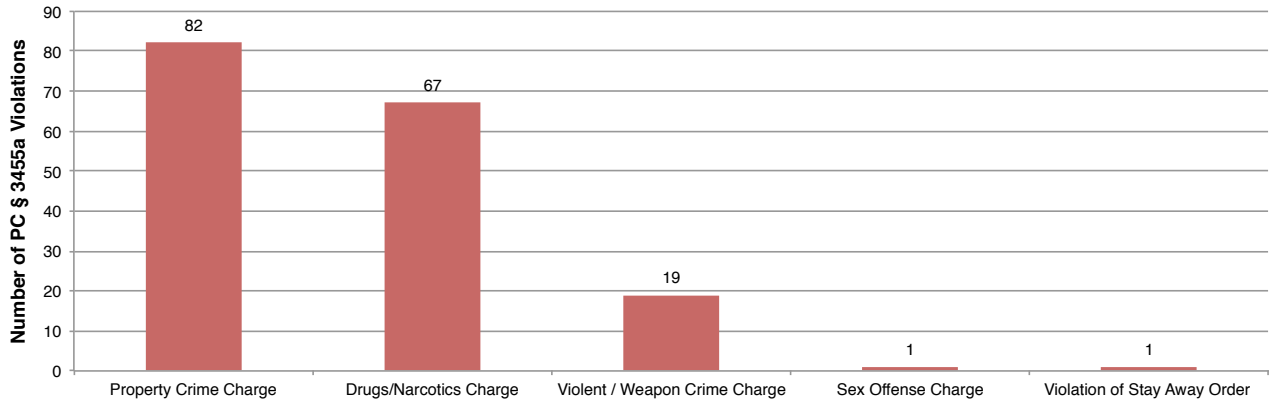
**Chart 18. Number of Arrests of Mandatory Supervision Clients, October 2011 - September 2014**



Notes: Includes arrests for reasons other than non-compliance that occurred in San Francisco County.  
 Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

<sup>11</sup> Not including arrests for technical violations or those that were connected to the same court number as the original Mandatory Supervision sentence.

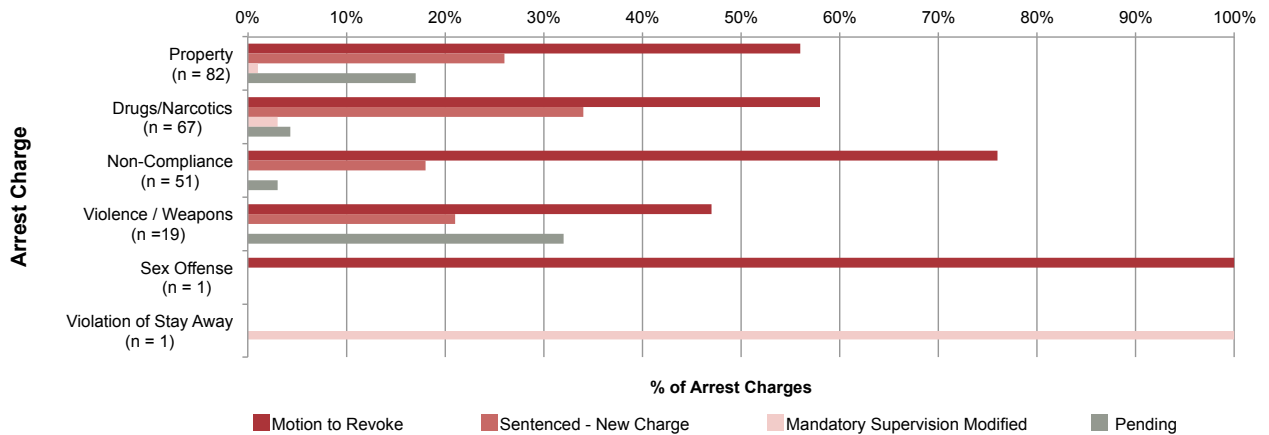
**Chart 19. Mandatory Supervision Arrests  
October 2011 - September 2014,  
by Arrest Reason**



Notes: Includes arrests in San Francisco County only. Does not include those arrests for which charges were later dismissed.  
Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Almost two-thirds of all arrests for which charges were not dismissed resulted in a Motion to Revoke Mandatory Supervision while a quarter resulted in a new sentence. Slightly more drug and narcotics arrests resulted in an MTR than in a new sentence and a majority of non-compliance arrests arrested in an MTR while few resulted in a new sentence.

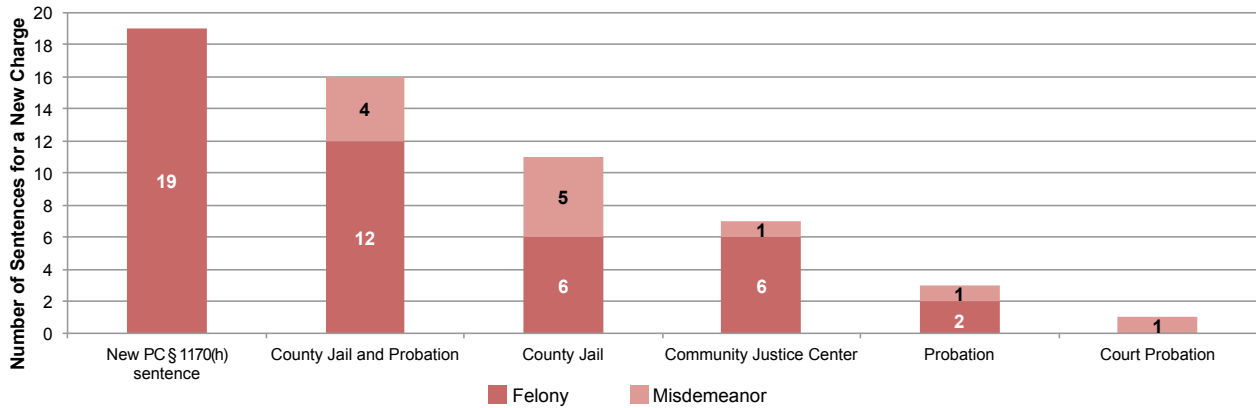
**Chart 20. Arrest Charge Results for Arrest Types, Mandatory Supervision Arrests,  
October 2011 - September 2014**



Notes: Includes arrests in San Francisco County only. Does not include those arrests for which charges were later dismissed.  
Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Of the 57 Mandatory Supervision arrests that resulted in new sentences, 80 percent were for felony charges and 20 percent were for misdemeanors. About a third were sentenced to a new PC § 1170(h) sentence, over a quarter to county jail, 19 percent to county jail and probation, and the remaining 19 percent were sentenced to the Community Justice Center (7), a new grant of probation (3), or court probation (1).

**Chart 21. Mandatory Supervision Arrests Resulting in a New Sentence, October 2011 - September 2014 by Type of Sentence**

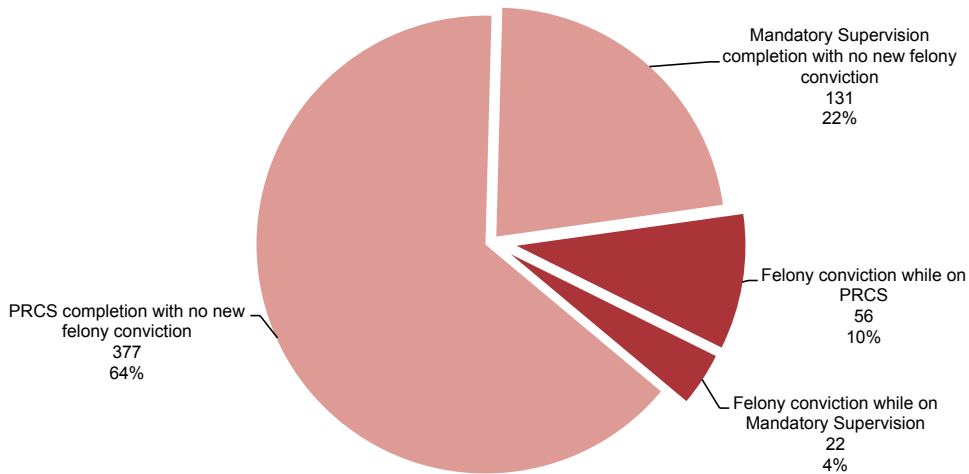


Notes: Includes arrests in San Francisco County only.  
Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

**RECIDIVISM**

The Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) defines recidivism as “a subsequent criminal adjudication/conviction while on probation supervision,” as determined at the time the individual completes supervision.<sup>12</sup> According to this definition, San Francisco’s recidivism rate for AB109 clients for the first three years is 14 percent. The recidivism rates for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients are comparable, at 13 and 14 percent, respectively. The overall recidivism rate for AB109 clients has remained at 14 percent since the previous year, as has the PRCS rate, while the recidivism rate for Mandatory Supervision clients has dropped from 21 percent in September 2013 to 14 percent in September 2014.

**Chart 22. PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Felony Recidivism, October 2011 - September 2014**



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

<sup>12</sup> This includes those whose new conviction resulted in terminating their supervision term.

Direct comparisons to recidivism rates for this population prior to AB109 are difficult, due to the fundamental differences in the recidivism definitions used. Prior to AB109 implementation, CDCR reported a parole recidivism rate in San Francisco of 78 percent, defining recidivism as any return to custody in the first three years after release from state prison. The recidivism definition used by CPOC is more specific, measuring only new convictions during one's time on supervision. The most comparable measure to CDCR's pre-AB109 recidivism measure is APD's compliance rate for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients. Those clients who did not receive any custodial sanctions (PRCS) or new arrests<sup>13</sup> resulting in an MTR or new sentence (Mandatory Supervision) are considered in compliance. Over the first three years of Realignment, the compliance rate for PRCS clients was 50 percent, up slightly from 49 percent over the first two years of Realignment. For Mandatory Supervision clients, the compliance rate was 57 percent, a slight decrease from a 60 percent compliance rate over the first two years of Realignment. Therefore from October 2011 through September 2014, 50 percent of PRCS and 43 percent of Mandatory Supervision clients were returned to custody at some point during their supervision terms, representing a drastic reduction from the parole return to custody rate of 78 percent prior to AB109.

.....  
13 Includes only those arrests for new charges rather than for technical violations, thus making the measure not fully comparable to CDCR's recidivism measure, which measures the return to custody for any reason.



# Appendix A

**Table 4. Available Rehabilitation Services  
San Francisco Adult Probation Department**

SFAPD-Funded Services	Description of Services	Capacity
<b>Outpatient and Residential Behavioral Health Treatment and Health Care Enrollment</b>	SFAPD clients are referred to the SF Department of Public Health's Behavioral Health Access Center or the Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), where Care Coordinators assess for placement in behavioral health treatment and sober living environments. Clients are also connected to health coverage.	<i>All APD clients can be referred to DPH for assessment and placement into an array of community based treatment providers.</i>
<b>Basic Needs</b>	DPOs distribute Muni tokens, hygiene kits, and clothing vouchers to clients in need. Clients are provided assistance in applying for the Federal Lifeline cell phone service program and provided verification for reduced-fee California IDs from the Department of Motor Vehicles. The CASC provides meals free of charge for clients.	<i>All APD clients are eligible to receive basic needs items.</i>
<b>Intensive Case Management</b>	All SFAPD clients may be referred to receive intensive case management and barrier removal services from Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA), which operates the CASC in partnership with SFAPD. Eligible clients may be referred to Senior Ex-Offender Program and Citywide Case Management, which provide intensive case management and resource brokerage.	<i>LCA/CASC: 150</i>  <i>SEOP (for clients ages 40+): 30</i>  <i>UCSF/Citywide (for clients with mental health disorders): 30</i>
<b>Clinical Interventions</b>	In partnership with the Department of Public Health, clients of SFAPD may be referred for clinical assessments, brief therapy, and resource brokerage by clinicians based at SFAPD and the CASC.	<i>DPH Clinicians: Up to 50 clients.</i>  <i>Intensive Supervision Court: Up to 50 clients.</i>
<b>Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC)</b>	The CASC is an innovative "one-stop" community corrections reentry center that provides on-site supervision of clients and comprehensive case management, and co-locates services including a charter school, vocational training, behavioral health services, and cognitive behavioral groups that address criminal attitudes and behaviors. The CASC also helps to reduce barriers to accessing health and public benefits by providing office space for public sector partners, including the Department of Public Health and Human Services Agency.	<i>600 unduplicated clients per year.</i>

<b>SFAPD-Funded Services</b>	<b>Description of Services</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Basic Literacy and Secondary Education</b>	Five Keys Charter High School provides educational instruction and preparation for students interested in receiving a GED or High School Diploma. Five Keys has sites at the Learning Center at the Hall of Justice inside SFAPD and at the CASC.	<i>Learning Center at HOJ: Up to 15 students at a time.</i>  <i>CASC Learning Center: Up to 15 students at a time.</i>
<b>Emergency Stabilization Units</b>	Homeless and extremely unstable clients of SFAPD are referred to short-term stabilization rooms in partnership with Department of Public Health Housing and Urban Health.	<i>There are 46 stabilization units.</i>
<b>Job Training and Employment</b>	Clients of all ages and educational backgrounds are referred to America Works, which provides job training and placement services. 18-25-year-old clients may also be referred to the Interrupt Predict and Organize (IPO) Employment Initiative, a project of the Mayor's Office of Violence Prevention Services; 18-21-year-old clients may be referred to the Occupational Therapy Training Program.	<i>America Works: 108 APD clients to be placed in unsubsidized employment.</i>  <i>IPO: Potential for 100 clients as Mayor's office adds new cohorts</i>
<b>Reentry Pod</b>	In collaboration with the Sheriff's Department, SFAPD and its partner agencies provide pre-release case management, engagement, and interventions to up to 56 individuals who will be released to probation supervision. The Reentry Pod serves individuals who have 30-120 days remaining in custody. Eligible clients include those who will be released to PRCS, Mandatory Supervision under PC § 1170(h), or felony probation.	<i>The Reentry Pod houses up to 56 men.</i>
<b>Restorative Justice/Victim-Offender Education</b>	SFAPD clients may be referred to attend Restorative Justice process groups provided by Insight Prison Project. These groups meet for six hours per week on an ongoing basis.	<i>Up to 12 clients at a time.</i>
<b>Sex Offender Treatment</b>	SFAPD clients mandated to treatment under the Containment Model receive treatment from San Francisco Forensics Institute. Clients receive treatment for at least one full year, typically during one group and one individual session per week.	<i>All mandated clients to be referred for services under the containment model.</i>
<b>Thinking for a Change</b>	SFAPD clients may be referred to cognitive behavioral groups facilitated by staff trained by the National Institute of Corrections. Thinking for a Change groups meet twice per week for 13 weeks, for a total of 26 two-hour sessions.	<i>Up to 15 clients per cohort.</i>
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	Partnerships with community-based providers provide clients access to transitional housing, which combine short-term housing with assistance in identifying permanent housing options in San Francisco. Forthcoming partnerships will expand transitional housing capacity.	<i>There are up to 24 transitional housing units.</i>
<b>Transitional Rental Subsidies</b>	Work-ready or employed clients may be referred to the New Roads Rental Subsidy Program, operated by Tenderloin Housing Clinic, for partial rental subsidies for up to one year.	<i>Up to 15 rental subsidies at any point in time.</i>

# Appendix B

**Table 5. Characteristics of AB109 Individuals,  
October 2011 through September 2014**

	PRCS Individuals		PC § 1170(h)-Sentenced Individuals		Parole Violators		Total		San Francisco Pop. (2010 Census)
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
Total	777		628		4,759		6,164		805,235
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	716	92%	549	87%	4,513	95%	5,778	94%	51%
Female	61	8%	79	13%	246	5%	386	6%	49%
<b>AGE</b>									
Average Age, Men	40		38		41		41		39
Average Age, Women	39		38		37		38		39
18–24 Years	64	8%	69	11%	249	5%	382	6%	10%
25–39 Years	320	41%	296	47%	1,904	40%	2,520	41%	30%
40–54 Years	316	41%	209	33%	2,136	45%	2,661	43%	22%
55–69 Years	77	10%	52	8%	455	10%	584	9%	16%
70+ Years	0	0%	2	0%	15	0%	17	0%	10%
<b>RACE / ETHNICITY</b>									
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	0%	NA	NA	29	1%	31	1%	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	5%	44	7%	143	3%	225	4%	36%
African American / Black	451	58%	351	56%	2,962	62%	3,764	61%	7%
Hispanic	100	13%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%
Other	26	3%	NA	NA	133	3%	159	3%	NA
White	158	20%	216	34%	1,449	30%	1,823	30%	54%
Unknown	2	0%	17	3%	43	1%	62	1%	3%



**Table 6. Characteristics of Post Release Community Supervision Clients**

	#	% of Total		#	% of Total
Total PRCS Population	777		<b>ACTIVE PRCS CLIENTS BY CDCR FACILITY OF RELEASE</b>		
<b>PRCS COMPLETIONS</b>			California State Prison, San Quentin	254	33%
Return to Custody PRCS Clients	24	3%	California Correctional Center	41	5%
Successful Early Completions (6 month)	6	1%	Valley State Prison for Women	31	4%
Successful Completions (12 months)	332	43%	Deuel Vocational Institution	26	3%
Terminated by the Court	64	8%	Folsom State Prison	26	3%
Completions due to Client's Death	7	1%	California Medical Facility	21	3%
<b>HOLDS</b>			Avenal State Prison	19	2%
PRCS Clients with ICE Hold	19	2%	Sierra Conservation Center	19	2%
PRCS Clients with Federal Hold	4	1%	CA Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	18	2%
PRCS Clients with State Hold	4	1%	Correctional Training Facility	17	2%
PRCS Clients with Other County Hold	12	2%	California State Prison, Solano	15	2%
<b>PRCS CLIENTS' PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b>			High Desert State Prison	14	2%
Average Number of Prior Convictions	7		California State Prison, Sacramento	12	2%
0 Prior Convictions	51	7%	California Men's Colony	11	1%
1 – 2 Prior Convictions	78	10%	Pelican Bay State Prison	9	1%
3 – 5 Prior Convictions	221	28%	Salinas Valley State Prison	9	1%
6 – 10 Prior Convictions	257	33%	North Kern State Prison	8	1%
11 or More Prior Convictions	170	22%	California Institute for Men	8	1%
<b>PRCS CLIENTS' MOST SERIOUS PRIOR CONVICTION</b>			California Correctional Institution	8	1%
Violent Crime	358	46%	California State Prison, Corcoran	7	1%
Property Crime	161	21%	California Institution for Women	6	1%
Weapons Crime	106	14%	Central California Women's Facility	6	1%
Drug Crime	68	9%	Mule Creek State Prison, Ione	5	1%
Vehicle Crime	22	3%	Contract Bed Unit	5	1%
Sex Offense	17	2%	California Rehabilitation Center	4	1%
Fraud	8	1%	Calipatria State Prison	3	<1%
Arson	5	1%	Kern Valley State Prison	2	<1%
Gang Crime	1	0%	Pleasant Valley State Prison	2	<1%
Total with violent, weapons, or sex crime	481	62%	Wasco State Prison	2	<1%
			Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	1	<1%
			Centinela State Prison	1	<1%
			Court Walkover / Transfer from another County	142	18%

**Table 7. Characteristics of PC § 1170(h)-Sentenced Individuals**

	#	% of Total		#	% of Total
<b>ALL PC § 1170(H) SENTENCES</b>			<b>PC § 1170(H)(5)(B) - SPLIT SENTENCES</b>		
Total Sentenced under PC § 1170(h)	628		<i>Jail Portion</i>		
Total Sentenced to Jail Only - PC § 1170(h)(5)(a)	279	44%	Low Sentence Length (months)	0	
Total Sentenced to Split Sentence - PC § 1170(h)(5)(b)	349	56%	High Sentence Length (months)	55	
			Average Sentence Length (months)	12	
<b>PC § 1170(H)(5)(A) - STRAIGHT JAIL SENTENCES</b>			Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with Credit for Time Served	142	41%
Low Sentence Length (months)	3		Average Sentence if Not Released at Sentencing	5	
High Sentence Length (months)	144		<i>Mandatory Supervision Portion</i>		
Average Sentence Length (months)	28		Low Sentence Length (months)	1	
Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with Credit for Time Served	111	40%	High Sentence Length (months)	78	
Average Sentence if Not Released at Sentencing	7		Average Sentence Length (months)	26	

**Table 8. Characteristics of State Parole Violators**

	#	% of Total		#	% of Total
<b>PC § 1170(H) SENTENCES</b>			<b>NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS PER INDIVIDUAL</b>		
Total Individuals Sentenced to Parole Violation	1,618		1	729	45%
Total Number of Parole Violations	4,855		2	271	17%
Average Number of Violations per Individual	3		3	166	10%
			4	131	8%
			5	92	6%
			6	52	3%
			7	50	3%
			8	34	2%
			9	25	2%
			10	13	1%
			11	21	1%
			12	5	0%
			13	13	1%
			14 or more	16	1%



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# Appendix C

## ***Legislative Background and Context***

Over the last two years, the City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) has embraced the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (“Realignment,” also known as Assembly Bill 109 [AB109]), and related legislation. It has been widely observed that Realignment is the most significant change in California’s criminal justice policy in over 50 years. Realignment amended a broad array of statutes concerning where a defendant will serve his or her sentence and how a defendant is to be supervised upon release from custody. In enacting Realignment, the Legislature declared, “Criminal Justice policies that rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not sustainable and will not result in improved public safety. California must reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community based corrections programs and evidence-based practices that will achieve improved public safety returns on this state’s substantial investment in its criminal justice system. Realigning low-level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent or sex offenses to locally run community based corrections programs, which are strengthened through community based punishment, evidence-based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity, will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society.” [Cal. Pen. Code § 17.5(a)(3)-(5)]

A summary of the four major changes enacted by Realignment follows:

**Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS):** Individuals released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, who were serving sentences for non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses, are released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Prior to October 1, 2011, these individuals would have been released to parole. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department administers PRCS. PRCS revocations are heard in San Francisco Superior Court, and revocation sentences are served in San Francisco County Jail.

**Cal. Pen. Code § 1170(h):** Individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1, 2011, may be sentenced to San Francisco County Jail for more than 12 months. Individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) may be sentenced to the low, mid, or upper term of a triad. The individual may be sentenced to serve that entire time in county jail, or may be sentenced to serve that time split between county jail and Mandatory Supervision. Mandatory Supervision is administered by the San Francisco Adult Probation Department.

**Flash Incarceration:** Flash Incarceration is defined under Cal. Pen. Code § 3454(c) as a period of detention in county jail for up to ten consecutive days. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department is authorized to impose flash incarcerations for individuals on PRCS, giving the Department the ability to impose shorter, but if necessary, more frequent sanctions for violations of PRCS conditions.

**Adjudication of Parole Violations (Cal. Pen. Code § 3000.08, effective July 1, 2013):** Beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocation proceedings (with the exception of cases involving individuals released from prison

following a life sentence) are no longer administrative proceedings under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole Hearings. Instead, revocation proceedings are heard by the Superior Court in the county where the parolee was released. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Parole Operations continues to supervise persons placed on parole. As of October 1, 2011, parole violation sentences are no longer served in state prison, but in county jail.

## ***California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009***

The California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009, or Senate Bill 678 (SB678), created the Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to encourage the implementation of evidence-based practices in probation departments across California in order to reduce probation revocations to state prison. The law also mandated the creation of a Community Corrections Partnership, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer in each county, to advise on the uses of these funds.

Section 1230.1 of the California Penal Code was amended by AB109 and AB117 to read "(a) Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the County Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 public safety realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county's Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, a Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, presiding Judge or his or her designee, and the department representative listed in either section 1230(b)(2)(G), 1230(b)(2)(H), or 1230(b)(2)(J) as designated by the county board of supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan. (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a vote of 4/5ths in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and Global Position System (GPS) monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs.

### About the Funding Formula for AB109

According to the Legislative Analyst Office's Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation, published May 12, 2014, the 2011 Realignment legislation only specified the first-year allocation (2011-12) of Realignment funding among counties. It requires the Department of Finance (DOF) to determine allocations after 2011-12. The DOF has asked the California State Association of Counties to create the subsequent allocation formulas. For the second and third year of Realignment, each county (except Los Angeles, which was separately given an allocation of \$267.8 million in 2012-13 and \$317.3 million in 2013-14) received an allocation based on whichever of the following formulas benefitted it the most.

The following formula expired at the end of 2013-2014:

- > Double the county's 2011-12 allocation.
- > The 2011-12 formula with updated population and SB678 performance data.
- > A caseload-driven formula based on the number of offenders the county would be responsible for upon full implementation of Realignment as estimated by DOF in 2011.
- > A population-driven formula based on the county's population of adults ages 18 to 64.

In 2014-2015, the funding formula changed to establish a “blended rate,” which combines each county’s share of 2013-14 programmatic funds and its share of 2012-13 growth funds. The blended rate would be applied to 2014-15 base amount of \$934.1 million.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 9. City and County of San Francisco Realignment Budget Detail**

SOURCES	FY 11-12 (9 months)	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15
<b>AB109 Revenue Allocation</b>				
Sheriff	\$350,938	\$8,539,301	\$10,500,000	\$10,090,000
Sheriff - Trial Courts				\$11,099,000
Adult Probation, Ongoing	\$4,498,899	\$8,539,301	\$10,500,000	\$10,290,000
Adult Probation, One-Time	\$556,323			
District Attorney	\$190,507	\$109,755	\$200,000	\$170,000
Public Defender	\$190,507	\$109,755	\$200,000	\$170,000
<b>Total AB109 Revenue</b>	<b>\$5,787,174</b>	<b>\$17,298,112</b>	<b>\$21,400,000</b>	<b>\$31,819,000</b>
<b>General Fund Support</b>	<b>\$6,908,912</b>	<b>\$2,339,714</b>	<b>\$2,400,000</b>	<b>\$3,094,808</b>
<b>TOTAL SOURCES</b>	<b>\$12,696,086</b>	<b>\$19,637,826</b>	<b>\$23,800,000</b>	<b>\$34,913,808</b>
USES	FY 11-12 (9 months)	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15
Sheriff	\$7,259,850	\$9,679,800	\$11,100,000	\$10,090,000
Sheriff - Trial Courts				\$11,099,000
Adult Probation Supervision, Training and Operations	\$3,238,060	\$6,471,139	\$5,546,400	\$5,888,604
Adult Probation Services, Treatment, and Housing	\$1,817,162	\$2,907,987	\$6,553,600	\$7,496,204
District Attorney	\$190,507	\$289,450	\$300,000	\$170,000
Public Defender	\$190,507	\$289,450	\$300,000	\$170,000
<b>TOTAL USES</b>	<b>\$12,696,086</b>	<b>\$19,637,826</b>	<b>\$23,800,000</b>	<b>\$34,913,808</b>

### **Local Planning and Oversight**

San Francisco agencies impacted by Realignment benefit from the activities of advisory and policy bodies tasked with examining best practices and approaches to support individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

<sup>14</sup> *Final Recommendation of Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC)*, the California State Association of Counties and the County Administrative Officers Association of California, October 2014.

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP) & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)**

California Penal Code § 1203.83 established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county, to be chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and charged with advising on the implementation of SB678-funded initiatives. AB109 and AB117 (2011) established an Executive Committee of the CCP charged with development of a plan to implement Realignment, for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors (Cal. Pen. Code § 1230.1). Chaired in San Francisco by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, the CCPEC developed the 2011 and 2012 Implementation Plans, which were approved by the Board of Supervisors on September 29, 2011, and by the CCPEC on June 1, 2012, respectively. The complete 2011 and 2012 Implementation Plans are available at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>.

The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) provides leadership on the Implementation Plan, oversees the Realignment process, and votes on annual funding allocations. The County's Realignment budget detail for Fiscal Years 2011/12 through 2014/15 is in Table 9 above.

## **REENTRY COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

San Francisco's criminal justice leadership recognized the need for coordination of services, policies, and operational practices before the State mandated the creation of the CCP and CCPEC. From 2005 until 2008, two ad hoc reentry councils focused on different aspects of the reentry process in San Francisco communities: the Safe Communities Reentry Council (SCRC), co-chaired by Supervisor Ross Mirkarimi and Public Defender Jeff Adachi, and the San Francisco Reentry Council (SFRC), co-chaired by District Attorney Kamala D. Harris and Sheriff Michael Hennessey. The two councils coordinated their efforts, and jointly developed *Getting Out & Staying Out: A Guide to San Francisco Resources for People Leaving Jails and Prison* in September 2007. In September of 2008, these ad hoc councils were unified and strengthened through the creation of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco (Reentry Council). The purpose of the Reentry Council (San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1) is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. The Council coordinates information sharing, planning, and engagement among all interested private and public stakeholders to the extent permissible under federal and State law.

The success of the Reentry Council is rooted in its shared leadership, engagement of formerly incarcerated representatives, and strong participation of safety net and health care partners. It is co-chaired by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, and Sheriff. The Public Defender's Office provided primary staffing of the Council from February 2007 until October 2011, at which time the Adult Probation Department assumed staffing for the Council. Centralizing support for the Reentry Council and Community Corrections Partnership in the Reentry Division of the Adult Probation Department has strengthened citywide collaboration, coordination of resources, and Realignment efforts. The Reentry Council has three subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Policy and Operational Practices, the Subcommittee on Support and Opportunities, and the Subcommittee on Assessments and Connections.

## **SAN FRANCISCO SENTENCING COMMISSION**

The San Francisco Sentencing Commission, established by Article XXV Chapter 5.250 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, was spearheaded and is chaired by District Attorney George Gascón. The Sentencing Commission encourages the development of criminal sentencing strategies that reduce recidivism, prioritize public safety and victim protection, emphasize fairness, employ evidence-based best practices, and efficiently utilize San Francisco's criminal justice resources. The Sentencing Commission analyzes sentencing patterns and outcomes; advises the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and other City departments on the best approaches to

reduce recidivism; and makes recommendations for sentencing reforms that advance public safety and utilize best practices in criminal justice.

The Second Report of the San Francisco Sentencing Commission was issued in December 2014 and is available at <http://sfdistrictattorney.org/index.aspx?page=311>

### **JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE**

In April 2011, the Reentry Council was awarded a technical assistance grant by the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance to participate in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). The purpose of JRI is to assist jurisdictions in identifying the major cost drivers of their criminal justice systems, exploring ways to make these systems more cost effective, and generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable. States and localities engaging in justice reinvestment collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes to increase efficiencies, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes. Cal. Pen. Code § 3450(b)(7), as added by AB109, states that “fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county.”

The Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice was the technical assistance provider for San Francisco’s JRI Phase I. During Phase I, local partners met with consultants to discuss challenges and identify inefficiencies in San Francisco’s criminal justice system. The consultants then conducted an in-depth analysis of San Francisco’s criminal justice data and identified the main drivers of criminal justice costs. This analysis led to policy recommendations, developed by local partners with support of the JRI team, aimed at reducing inefficiencies and improving outcomes. The three policy strategies that grew out of this work are currently being pursued, are as follows:

- > Strategy 1: Shorten the standard probation term from 36 to 24 months.
- > Strategy 2: Maintain and expand pretrial alternatives to detention, including a consideration of the bail schedule, to further reduce the County Jail population.
- > Strategy 3: Reduce or eliminate disproportionately high involvement of people of color, African Americans in particular, in San Francisco’s criminal justice system.

### **CALIFORNIA RISK ASSESSMENT PILOT PROJECT**

The Judicial Council (formerly the Administrative Office of the Courts) and the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) have been working since 2009 with San Francisco, Napa, Santa Cruz, and Yolo Counties in order to implement evidence-based sentencing practices through the California Risk Assessment Pilot Project (CalRAPP). The project is a collaborative effort bringing together county teams from the superior courts, probation departments, public defenders, district attorneys, and other justice partners.

APD implemented COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions), a validated risk and needs assessment instrument which calculates a client’s criminogenic risks and needs and informs the development of a client’s individualized treatment and rehabilitation plan (ITRP), in 2011. As part of the CalRAPP, Deputy Probation Officers incorporate COMPAS data into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report provided to the Court, which contains critical information about an individual’s criminogenic risk and needs factors for use in sentencing decisions.

Recidivism and revocation rates will be tracked by the CalRAPP team for up to three years for both participating offenders and a control group of similar offenders not participating in the project, to identify the effects of using risk assessment information in sentencing recommendations and decisions.



#### **WOMEN'S COMMUNITY JUSTICE REFORM**

Collaborative partners continue to work together to achieve a gender-responsive approach to criminal justice in San Francisco City and County. As discussed earlier, Cameo House, an alternative sentencing program for mothers and their children, was opened in 2014. This innovative collaboration includes several public agencies, including the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Department of Children and Family Services, and Adult Probation Department. Staffed by Center on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, it is expected that Cameo House will become a statewide and national model for gender-responsive alternative sentencing.

Late 2014 saw the introduction of a gender-specific COMPAS pre-trial assessment tool for women entering the San Francisco County Jail. It is expected that this new tool will result in promotion of better services for women throughout the system.

NOTES

## Chart & Table Index

- Chart 1. San Francisco's Criminal Justice Trends, 2009-2014, 9
- Chart 2. Average Daily Jail Population, by Type of Commitment, October 2011 - September 2014, 10
- Chart 3. Crime Rates, California and San Francisco, 1986-2014\*, 10
- Chart 4. Percentage of San Francisco Residents Not Reporting a Crime, 1986-2014, 11
- Chart 5. Individuals Newly Processed Under AB109 Countywide, October 2011-September 2014, 13
- Chart 6. Average Daily AB109 Population, Adult Probation and Sheriff's Departments, October 2011 - September 2014, 14
- Chart 7. AB109 Population Caseload by Adult Probation and Sheriff's Departments, October 2011-September 2014, 15
- Chart 8. PC § 1170(h) Straight and Split Sentences Imposed by Quarter, Q4 2011-Q3 2014, 16
- Chart 9. Risk Level of Adult Probation Department, AB109 and non-AB109 Clients, 17
- Chart 10. Assessed Needs of APD's AB109 and Non-AB109 Clients, 17
- Chart 11. 433 PRCS Clients have Completed, October 2011-September 2014, 44
- Chart 12. 153 Mandatory Supervision Clients have Completed, October 2011-September 2014, 44
- Chart 13. Number of Flash Incarcerations Imposed on PRCS Clients, October 2011-September 2014, 45
- Chart 14. PC § 3455a Violations Imposed on PRCS Clients, October 2011-September 2014, 46
- Chart 15. PRCS Clients, by Sanction(s) Imposed, October 2011-September 2014, 46
- Chart 16. PC § 3455a Violations Issued for New Law Violations, by Type of Crime, October 2011-September 2014, 47
- Chart 17. PRCS Violations for a New Charge Resulting in a New Sentence, October 2011-September 2014, by Type of Sentence, 47
- Chart 18. Number of Arrests of Mandatory Supervision Clients, October 2011-September 2014, 48
- Chart 19. Mandatory Supervision Arrests, October 2011-September 2014, by Arrest Reason, 49
- Chart 20. Arrest Charge Results for Arrest Types, Mandatory Supervision Arrests, October 2011-September 2014, 49
- Chart 21. Mandatory Supervision Arrests Resulting in a New Sentence, October 2011-September 2014, by Type of Sentence, 50
- Chart 22. PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Felony Recidivism, October 2011-September 2014, 50
- 
- Table 1. PC § 1170(h) Sentence Lengths, 16
- Table 2. Reentry Pod Summary, As of September 2014, 23
- Table 3. APD Referrals to CASC, July 2013 through September 2014, 27
- Table 4. Available Rehabilitation Services San Francisco Adult Probation Department, 53
- Table 5. Characteristics of AB109 Individuals, October 2011 through September 2014, 55
- Table 6. Characteristics of Post Release Community Supervision Clients, 56
- Table 7. Characteristics of PC § 1170(h)-Sentenced Individuals, 57
- Table 8. Characteristics of State Parole Violators, 57
- Table 9. City and County of San Francisco Realignment Budget Detail, 61

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**Community Corrections Partnership  
and its Executive Committee  
City and County of San Francisco**

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**Roster of Members**

**WENDY STILL\* (CHAIR)**

Chief Adult Probation Officer  
Adult Probation Department  
<http://sfgov.org/adultprobation/>

**JEFF ADACHI\***

Public Defender  
Office of the Public Defender  
<http://sfpublicdefender.org/>

**BARBARA GARCIA\***

Director  
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District Attorney  
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**GREGORY SUHR\***

Chief  
Police Department  
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**SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE\***

Vacant (Declined to participate due to stated conflict of interest)

**STEVE ARCELONA**

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**STEVE GOOD**

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**PAUL HENDERSON**

Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety  
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**FRANK WILLIAMS**

Director  
Senior Ex-Offender Program  
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OR

**MIMI SILBERT**

President  
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**BEVERLY UPTON**

Executive Director  
San Francisco Domestic Violence Consortium  
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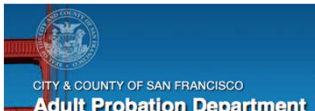


Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence!

## San Francisco APD: Building a Responsive System

Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, ACE!  
 Department of Criminology, Law & Society  
 George Mason University

Amy Murphy, MPP  
 Faye Taxman, Ph.D.


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2

## Systemic Responsivity

Refers to having an array of programming available in a given jurisdiction that matches the risk-need profile of the individual offenders (Taxman, 2014)

- Are the programs and services suitable given the probationer profiles?
- Does the programming include services to stabilize the person in the community e.g. mental health, housing, food, employment, etc.)

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Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence!

### CJ-TRAK

Criminal Justice - Targeted Research and Application of Knowledge (CJ-TRAK) Portal

Translating the evidence-based practices (EBP) to everyday operations is important. EBP at the "what" <http://www.gmuace.org/tools/>

SOARING 2 is a suite of tools to help learn about the ERP concepts.

Assess An Individual    The RNR Program Tool For Adults    Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity

SOARING2    Evidence Mapping




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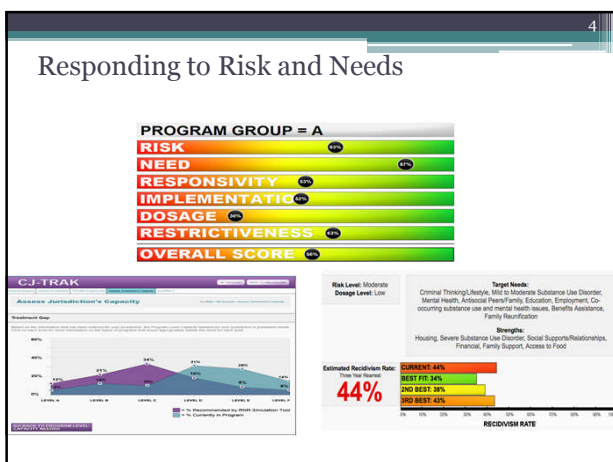
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## Clarifying the “Silver Bullet” Myth

- Substance *dependence* is equivalent to criminal lifestyle/thinking errors in terms of affecting recidivism
  - Effective programs for substance dependence exist
  - Co-morbid criminal thinking may be addressed through positive reinforcers to shape decisions
- Risk level and unmet criminogenic needs should drive who receives programming
  - Prioritize high-need (both criminogenic and noncriminogenic) people for programming to improve supervision performance
  - Risk level can drive supervision level, but type/severity of criminogenic need(s) should drive programming

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6

## Challenges to Prioritizing Needs

- Many APD clients present with multiple dynamic needs--substance abuse, criminal peers, lack of employment
- Temptation is to address the “easier” issues, such as completing GED, or place clients in places with available slots
- Programming for life skills is much less expensive than drug treatment
- Client preference may be to focus on job-seeking, etc.

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### What's Wrong with that Approach?

- It is critical to determine what is driving the individual's criminal behavior and address those drivers
- Employment and education are not directly tied to repeated criminal behavior
- Clients who have more serious needs like substance dependence and homelessness may not be ready to engage in vocational classes or hold a job, so addressing SUD and criminal thinking must come first

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### Hierarchy of Dynamic Needs

Criminogenic Needs	Destabilizers/Stabilizers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Thinking</li> <li>• Substance Dependence</li> <li>• Antisocial Peers/Family</li> <li>• Low Self-Control</li> <li>• Antisocial Values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health</li> <li>• Substance Abuse</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Family Dysfunction</li> </ul>

Together these dynamic factors influence the ideal level of care under the RNR model

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### Substance Abuse vs. Dependence

- Drug use is prevalent among criminal justice-involved individuals everywhere...but does everyone need treatment?
  - **Substance Dependence:** A pattern of harmful use of any substance for mood-altering purposes. Prevalence in APD clients: 20%
  - **Substance Abuse:** Use of mood-altering substances often tied to lifestyle/peer issues. Prevalence in APD clients: 53%
- With limited resources, dependent individuals should be the priority.

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10

### Criminal Thinking/Antisocial Cognitions

- Criminal thinking is an important dynamic risk factor that is often overlooked
  - A pattern of thinking that rationalizes and supports criminal behavior
  - Should be assessed using a validated instrument
  - Can be treated with cognitive-behavior interventions
  - Prevalence among APD clients: 56%

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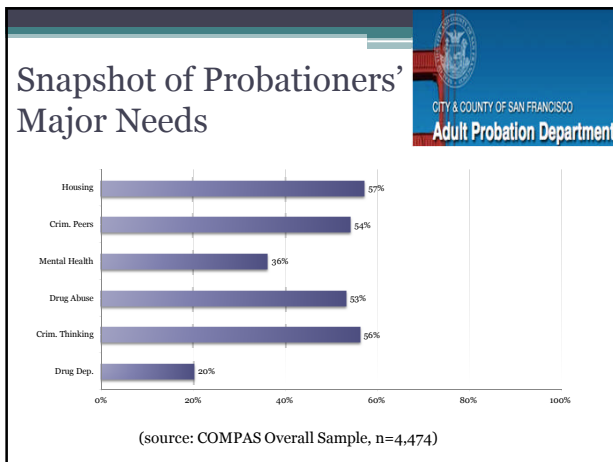
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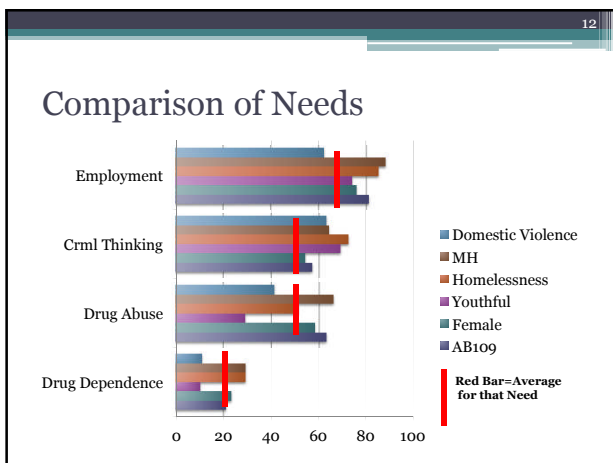
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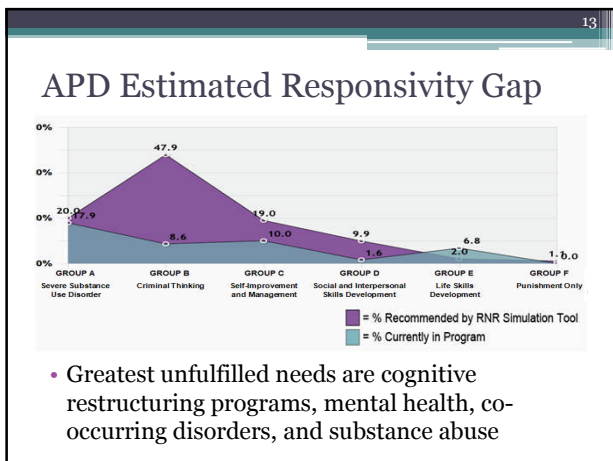
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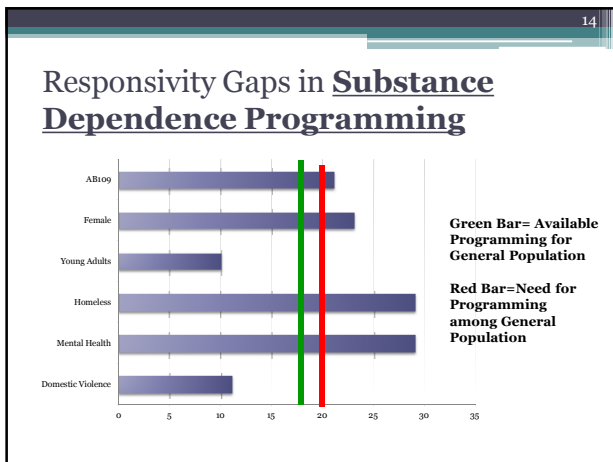
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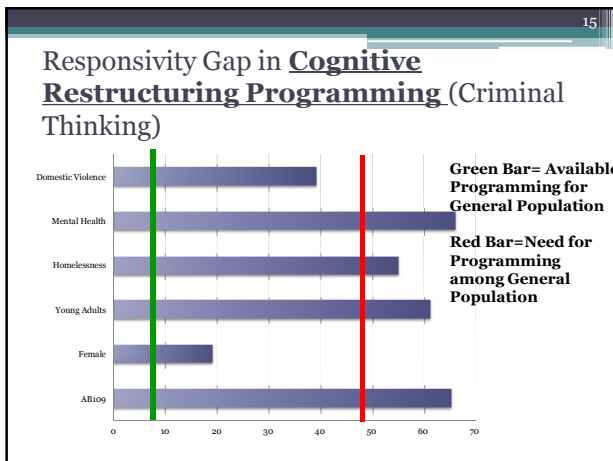
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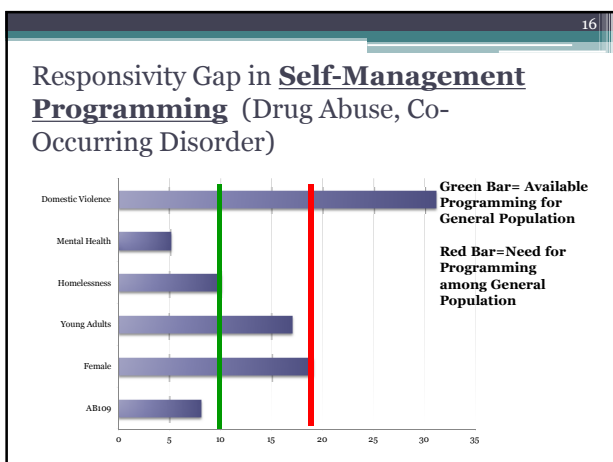
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17

### Multiple Programming Needs among those with Criminal Thinking/Restructuring Need

- 56% have criminal thinking **plus**:
  - 41% are high risk; 22% are moderate risk
  - 53% are substance abusers too
  - 36% have mental health needs
  - 37% have few (0-2) stabilizing factors
- Greatest unmet programming need
- About 50% need other programming besides criminal thinking and high dosage

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### Multiple Programming Needs among those with Substance Dependence

- 20% of General Population has Dependence **plus**:
  - 42% are high-risk; 32% are moderate-risk
  - 37% have mental health disorder
  - 38% have few (0-2) stabilizing factors
    - Stabilizing factors can include 30+ hours employment, high school diploma, supportive family, housing stability
  - About 40% of those in need of SUD programming need other services and high dosage programming

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### Multiple Programming Needs among those with Substance Abuse

- 53% abuse drugs (do not meet criteria for dependence) **plus:**
  - 42% are high risk; 22% are moderate risk
  - 37% have a mental health diagnosis
  - 56% exhibit criminal thinking
  - 38% have few (0-2) stabilizing factors
- Nearly 50% need programming for other criminogenic needs

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### Conclusions and Recommendations

- High-need clients need greater intensity of treatment. Front-load services to target clients during the first 30-60 days post-release.
- Integrate “criminal thinking” programming and ensure that TAY services are responsive to youth needs.
- Ensure that probation officer and treatment providers understand common goals and reinforce each other.
- Provide female-only substance abuse programming that incorporates trauma-informed curriculum.
- Provide additional training to CASC and DPOs on reward-sanctions grid and track whether it is being followed.

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### Questions and Next Steps

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[www.gmuace.org/tools](http://www.gmuace.org/tools)

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LINDA M. PENNER  
*Chair*

KATHLEEN T. HOWARD  
*Executive Director*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

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EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.  
*Governor*

**Attachment I**

**California Penal Code Section 1233.10(a)**

Upon agreement to accept funding from the Recidivism Reduction Fund, created in Section 1233.9, a county board of supervisors, in collaboration with the county's Community Corrections Partnership, shall develop, administer, and collect and submit data to the Board of State and Community Corrections regarding a competitive grant program intended to fund community recidivism and crime reduction services, including, but not limited to, delinquency prevention, homelessness prevention, and reentry services. The funding shall be allocated to counties by the State Controller's Office from Item 5227-101-3259 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2014-15 according to the following schedule:

Alameda	\$ 250,000
Alpine	\$ 10,000
Amador	\$ 10,000
Butte	\$ 50,000
Calaveras	\$ 10,000
Colusa	\$ 10,000
Contra Costa	\$ 250,000
Del Norte	\$ 10,000
El Dorado	\$ 50,000
Fresno	\$ 250,000
Glenn	\$ 10,000
Humboldt	\$ 50,000
Imperial	\$ 50,000
Inyo	\$ 10,000
Kern	\$ 250,000
Kings	\$ 50,000
Lake	\$ 25,000
Lassen	\$ 10,000
Los Angeles	\$1,600,000
Madera	\$ 50,000
Marin	\$ 50,000
Mariposa	\$ 10,000
Mendocino	\$ 25,000
Merced	\$ 50,000
Modoc	\$ 10,000

Mono	\$ 10,000
Monterey	\$ 100,000
Napa	\$ 50,000
Nevada	\$ 25,000
Orange	\$ 500,000
Placer	\$ 50,000
Plumas	\$ 10,000
Riverside	\$ 500,000
Sacramento	\$ 250,000
San Benito	\$ 25,000
San Bernardino	\$ 500,000
San Diego	\$ 500,000
San Francisco	\$ 250,000
San Joaquin	\$ 250,000
San Luis Obispo	\$ 50,000
San Mateo	\$ 250,000
Santa Barbara	\$ 100,000
Santa Clara	\$ 500,000
Santa Cruz	\$ 50,000
Shasta	\$ 50,000
Sierra	\$ 10,000
Siskiyou	\$ 10,000
Solano	\$ 100,000
Sonoma	\$ 100,000
Stanislaus	\$ 100,000
Sutter	\$ 25,000
Tehama	\$ 25,000
Trinity	\$ 10,000
Tulare	\$ 100,000
Tuolumne	\$ 25,000
Ventura	\$ 250,000
Yolo	\$ 50,000
Yuba	\$ 25,000

(b) For purposes of this section, "community recidivism and crime reduction service provider" means a nongovernmental entity or a consortium or coalition of nongovernmental entities, that provides community recidivism and crime reduction services, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), to persons who have been released from the state prison, a county jail, a juvenile detention facility, who are under the supervision of a parole or probation department, or any other person at risk of becoming involved in criminal activities.

(c) (1) A community recidivism and crime reduction service provider shall have a demonstrated history of providing services, as described in paragraph (2), to the target population during the five years immediately prior to the application for a grant awarded pursuant to this section.

(2) A community recidivism and crime reduction service provider shall provide services that are designed to enable persons to whom the services are provided to refrain from engaging in

crime, reconnect with their family members, and contribute to their communities. Community recidivism and crime reduction services may include all of the following:

- (A) Self-help groups.
- (B) Individual or group assistance with basic life skills.
- (C) Mentoring programs.
- (D) Academic and educational services, including, but not limited to, services to enable the recipient to earn his or her high school diploma.
- (E) Job training skills and employment.
- (F) Truancy prevention programs.
- (G) Literacy programs.
- (H) Any other service that advances community recidivism and crime reduction efforts, as identified by the county board of supervisors and the Community Corrections Partnership.
- (I) Individual or group assistance with referrals for any of the following:
  - (i) Mental and physical health assessments.
  - (ii) Counseling services.
  - (iii) Education and vocational programs.
  - (iv) Employment opportunities.
  - (v) Alcohol and drug treatment.
  - (vi) Health, wellness, fitness, and nutrition programs and services.
  - (vii) Personal finance and consumer skills programs and services.
  - (viii) Other personal growth and development programs to reduce recidivism.
  - (ix) Housing assistance.

(d) Pursuant to this section and upon agreement to accept funding from the Recidivism Reduction Fund, the board of supervisors, in collaboration with the county's Community Corrections Partnership, shall grant funds allocated to the county, as described in subdivision (a), to community recidivism and crime reduction service providers based on the needs of their community.

(e) (1) The amount awarded to each community recidivism and crime reduction service provider by a county shall be based on the population of the county, as projected by the Department of Finance, and shall not exceed the following:

- (A) One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in a county with a population of over 4,000,000 people.
- (B) Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in a county with a population of 700,000 or more people but less than 4,000,000 people.
- (C) Twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in a county with a population of 400,000 or more people but less than 700,000 people.
- (D) Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in a county with a population of less than 400,000 people.

(2) The total amount of grants awarded to a single community recidivism and crime reduction service provider by all counties pursuant to this section shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

(f) The board of supervisors, in collaboration with the county's Community Corrections Partnership, shall establish minimum requirements, funding criteria, and procedures for the counties to award grants consistent with the criteria established in this section.

(g) A community recidivism and crime reduction service provider that receives a grant under this section shall report to the county board of supervisors or the Community Corrections Partnership on the number of individuals served and the types of services provided, consistent

with paragraph (2) of subdivision (c). The board of supervisors or the Community Corrections Partnership shall report to the Board of State and Community Corrections any information received under this subdivision from grant recipients.

(h) Of the total amount granted to a county, up to 5 percent may be withheld by the board of supervisors or the Community Corrections Partnership for the payment of administrative costs.

(i) Any funds allocated to a county under this section shall be available for expenditure for a period of four years and any unexpended funds shall revert to the state General Fund at the end of the four-year period. Any funds not encumbered with a community recidivism and crime reduction service provider one year after allocation of grant funds to counties shall immediately revert to the state General Fund.