

Community Corrections Partnership Meeting

MINUTES

Thursday, January 23, 2014
10:00am
455 Golden Gate Ave. Auditorium
San Francisco, CA

Members in Attendance: Chief Wendy Still (Chair), Paul Henderson (for Mayor Ed Lee), Chief Gregory Suhr, Cristine DeBerry (for District Attorney George Gascón), Beverly Upton, Undersheriff Ellen Brin (for Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi), Craig Murdock (for Jo Robinson), Simin Shamji (for Public Defender Jeff Adachi), and Frank Williams.

1. Call to Order and Introductions.

Chief Still called the meeting to order at 10:08am. Chief Still welcomed CCP members and interested members of the public. Chief Still introduced Frank Williams as the newest member of the CCP, and asked CCP members to introduce themselves.

2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.”

Chief Still 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 August 29, 2013 (discussion and possible action).

Chief Still asked members to review the minutes from the October 23, 2013 meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership. Chief Still asked for comments and then called for a motion. Cristine DeBerry moved, Paul Henderson seconded. The motion passed unanimously at 10:13am.

4. Update on the County Jail Needs Assessment Report and Presentation of the Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Report on the Proposed County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 Replacement Project (discussion only).

Chief Still introduced Agenda 4 stating that a jail needs analysis was conducted by the Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Office at the request of the Office of Supervisor David Campos for the purpose of analyzing whether the proposed 640-bed replacement jail is in line with current inmate population trends, and alternatives to incarceration.

The analysis concluded that because there is a continuing downward trend in the average daily jail population, increased use of alternatives to incarceration, a greater focus on the de-incarceration of young adults ages 18-35, and significant savings that could be achieved if the

City constructs a smaller than 640-bed jail, that the City could evaluate constructing a smaller jail, a 384-bed jail replacement, without opening CJ 6.

In late 2015, the Controller's Office will release a new report that considers many factors, including those previously mentioned, and will make an updated recommendation as to the size of the replacement jail the City should consider.

Other report information shows that the City and County of San Francisco has 6 jails, two of which CJ 5 and CJ6 are located in San Bruno. The estimated current rated and unrated jail bed capacity is 2515. Existing Controller's Office information indicates that since county jail capacity needs are less than previously suggested and that if 640 replacement jail beds were built by 2019, the result would be 2250 jail beds in total. As mentioned this estimate will be updated in 2015.

The report also states that the county jail population has decreased 30% during the period of 2008 to 2013, primarily as a result of reductions in drug related crimes, misdemeanors going through community courts, and expanded use of Electronic Monitoring.

Chief Suhr raised a question about the decline of the 18 – 35 population in the criminal justice system: San Francisco's population is projected to grow to one million, with the 18-35 year old population being a segment of that population growth. Historically, there is a relationship between population growth and arrests. If San Francisco's 18-35 year old population grows with overall population growth, there could be a commensurate growth of that population's involvement in the criminal justice system.

Sheriff Mirkarimi stated that the number of actually needed beds is a fluid discussion, noting that the conditions in CJ 3 and CJ 4 are deplorable and need to be replaced.

Beverly Upton offered a need for expanded, innovative services, stating that the CASC is a best practice for working with these clients.

Chief Still underscored that AB 109 and SB678 continue the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship started through the laws.

5. Creation of a Criminal Justice Master Plan for the City and County of San Francisco (discussion only).

The CCPEC reviewed a draft outline of the Comprehensive Community Corrections Master Plan, which provides an example of the kind of structure that could be pursued to author such a plan. The framework provides for discussion of the Fundamental Elements of a Progressive Community Corrections Paradigm, the key Partners in a Progressive Community Corrections System, and the Jurisdictional Organizational Components of a Progressive Community Corrections Model.

Chief Still noted that the City and County of San Francisco is updating the 2006 – 2009 Justice Facilities Plan, which is managed by the Department of Public Works. CCSF has set a goal to complete the Plan by fall 2014, so it can be adopted in 2015. The Comprehensive Community Corrections Master Plan should consider the objectives of the Justice Facilities Plan and should consider logical intersections with the Justice Facilities Plan.

In Chief Still's Plan overview, she emphasized that the Comprehensive Corrections Master Plan considers, and will encompass all criminal justice partner needs, and also offered that given the state Office of the Governor's policy priorities, and the Plata case, that there is good momentum around taking a refreshed look at criminal justice planning, which presents an opportunity for criminal justice partners to learn from the past, think about the future and marry those two paradigms together in a good plan.

Cristine DeBerry offered that the Plan should include participation by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, as well as Human Services Agency. Chief Still concurred especially within the context of Healthcare Act opportunities. Beverly Upton suggested that community based organizations that partner with law enforcement should also be included in the planning process.

Per Paul Henderson, there is support from the Mayor's Office around the creation of the Plan, and across the board buy in from all members.

6. Presentation on Victim Services: Adult Probation Update and Presentation on the Family Justice Center Model from other Jurisdictions (discussion only).

For Agenda Item 6, Chief Still announced that there would be multiple presentations by SFAPD's Tina Gilbert and Sunny Schwartz as well as Cherri Allison of the Alameda County Family Justice Center, and Melissa Caine-Huckabay of the West Contra Costa Family Justice Center.

Highlights from the SFAPD presentation include: Of around 5,400 people on probation, 540 are on probation supervision for Domestic Violence convictions. The SFAPD has identified 1,000 victims, inclusive of intimate partner victims as well as victims of other physical violence. It is incumbent on SFAPD, Sheriff's Department, DA's Office, key Domestic Violence and Family Violence partners, and other public and community partners to further enhance services for children and adult survivors of violence. SFAPD, in partnership with the San Francisco Domestic Violence Consortium completed a rigorous review of Batters Intervention Programs, and certified or recertified ten (10) Batterers Intervention Programs. The SFAPD is also working closely with the Department of Public Health on the Child Abuse Prevention Program, and was recently awarded a VAWA grant to fund a dedicated Bayview DPO. Beverly Upton offered a special thank you to Craig Murdock, and the Department of Public Health for good work on the Child Abuse Prevention Program.

SFAPD's review of BIP programs also suggested a need for expanded batterers' intervention services for LGBTQ and monolingual Cantonese clients. SFAPD has initiated work with the Pathways Program to assist LGBTQ clients, and is researching best strategies to assist monolingual Cantonese clients. To strengthen victim services resolve, the SFAPD is also continuing to work with the San Francisco Superior Court to ensure that clients are following through on the legal obligation to complete victim restitution payments.

Sheriff Mirkarimi, Beverly Upton, Cristine DeBerry and Chief Still all commented on the need to enhance respective departments' resolve to be responsive to the needs of survivors, and collectively suggest responsive ideas such as hiring culturally competent victim advocates, and integrating principles of restorative justice and accountability into all programming.

Cristine DeBerry offered that the DA's office is interested in expanding survivor work in the community, and noted that a lack of secure space at the Hall of Justice presents challenges for working with victims/survivors. Best practices for working with victims/survivors, including work with victims identified in un-charged cases, and parallel justice for victims/survivors should be a part of the Comprehensive Community Corrections Master Plan

Highlights from the Alameda County Family Justice Center include: The Center is a Division of the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, and houses 25 community partners. This Center has seen 87,000 people and assisted with 10,999 cases/incidents from inception through 2013. Incredible work is being done there.

Highlights from the West Contra Costa County Family Justice Center include: A very well respected community based model. In January, this Family Justice Center was to move into a larger 7,000sq ft. facility, and would sought to provide space for representatives of the WCC DA's office and Probation Department, along with 22 community partners.

7. Regular Update on the Implementation of the *San Francisco Women's Community*

additional women's responsive, and trauma training to support SFAPD's staff's efforts to successfully engage with clients.

In the absence of Leslie Levitas, Women's Community Justice Reform Coordinator for the Sheriff's Department, Jennifer Scaife provided an overview of the Sheriff Department's women's gender responsive services activities.

The Sheriff's Department has engaged in outreach to SFAPD, and community based organizations to consider how to streamline and better operationalize, direct services and collaborative efforts. The goal is to improve engagement of women across all programs. Additionally, the Women's Reentry Center, a project of the Sheriff's Department has launched a year-long strategic planning process via a dedicated steering committee, with the long term goal of strengthening WRC services.

8. Presentation and Possible Adoption of the Realignment Implementation Plan 2013/14 and Two Year Realignment Report (discussion and possible action).

Chief Still presented the CCP's most recent report, the Realignment in San Francisco: Two Years in Review report, and stated that the report provides data and narrative descriptions of the AB109 population, the initiatives that San Francisco has undertaken to address the challenge, and outcomes from the first two years. Chief Still extolled praise on the SFAPD's Reentry Division, and all CCP members for contributing to an amazing report that demonstrates how San Francisco is creating a national model for services and outcomes tracking. Chief Still offered that the report will be shared locally, across the state and nationally.

Jennifer Scaife provided an executive summary of the report. It is the culmination of bi weekly meetings of the public safety work group, and uses data to chart the San Francisco realignment journey. Data shows that after years of realignment implementation in San Francisco, the criminal justice population is at a four year low.

SFAPD has demonstrated a 75% reduction of revocations to State Prison. Of SFAPD's AB 109 population, 88% are high risk. 70% of clients completing supervision over the past two years successfully completed. Of course, data only tells part of the story. Our front lines work with clients shows that AB109 clients have a rich criminal history and expansive needs. On average, PRCS clients have 8-11 felony convictions, and their essential needs include criminal thinking, and peers, housing, substance dependency, employment and education.

Realignment has posed tremendous new opportunity to address these needs. SFAPD has greatly expanded in custody and community connections, and has strengthened partnerships with the Department of Public Health, housing a care coordinator and two clinical social workers at the CASC, and has also strengthened partnerships with the Human Services Agency.

SFAPD's Leah Rothstein reported that SFAPD has taken on the role of compiling data from all CCP partners. Leah highlighted a few details of the Report:

Since the Valdivia case, the transfer of parole violation hearings to the City and County of San Francisco, and parole increasing use of incentives and graduated sanctions, fewer individuals on or previously on state parole are going back to state prison. Locally, state parole violators contribute most significantly to average daily county jail counts as per the chart on page 20 of the report.

56% of eligible or appropriate San Francisco dispositions result in Mandatory Supervision/Split Sentences. This is twice the state average, indicating that San Francisco is taking advantage of the opportunity for clients to engage in services post release. Going forward, the City and County expects that clients sentenced to Mandatory Supervision/Split Sentences will make up larger proportions of the in custody jail population as sentenced individuals will be in county custody for longer periods of time. Forecasts suggest that the proportion of PRCS clients will remain consistent over the next few years.

Other report details show that the average time an AB 109 client spends in custody is 8 months, with the longest sentence being almost 13 years. For Mandatory Supervision/ Split Sentences, the longest sentence was for 6.5 years with no half time credits.

Outcomes from the first two years of realignment can be found on page 49 of the report.

Overall, 75 percent of the 303 individuals completing a PRCS or Mandatory Supervision term with APD during the first two years of Realignment completed successfully.

The Chart 24 on page 57 provides indication of AB109 recidivism success. 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. According to this definition, San Francisco's recidivism rate for AB109 clients for the first two years is 14 percent—14 percent of clients who completed a PRCS or Mandatory Supervision term during this time period were convicted of a new crime while on supervision. The 14% does not include technical violations.

Data also shows that 51 percent of PRCS and 40 percent of Mandatory Supervision clients were non-compliant and returned to custody during the first two years of Realignment, a drastic reduction from the parole return to custody rate prior to AB109 of 78 percent.

Following the presentation of data highlights, Chief Suhr referenced page 17 of the report, and offered that crime is however slightly up, and that the CCP shouldn't minimize the increase in crime. Overall, he stated, crime is up 9% since the implementation of realignment and property crime is up 20%. He also noted the very important reductions in homicides and shootings during the post realignment period, but that more work needs to be done across the board. The Police

Department is hiring 300 additional officers, and while the end goal isn't to try and fill the jails; Chief Suhr noted that the jail rates will likely go up as a result of the increased police presence.

Chief Still stated that partners need to keep their eyes on arrest rates, and specifically who is being arrested and for what. Chief Still wants to further review whether there is actually a correlation between increased arrest rates, and those under probation or supervision.

In closing the executive summary section of the report review, Chief Still concluded that the data is showing that San Francisco continues to be successful in many ways, and that this is to the credit of all.

Chief Still also gave a special thanks to the retiring Undersheriff Ellen Brin who played such an important role in the roll out of realignment.

Commenting on the report, Cristine DeBerry stated local law enforcement information and practice shows that there are a few individuals that are responsible for a large part of the law enforcement problem, and that this kind of information should help further focus intervention efforts. Generally speaking, the CCP should commit to using data better so that all partners can focus on the right offenders as well as the victims. In so doing, we can create a legacy for our system.

Next, each member of the CCP provided an overview of each department's AB 109 activities as they are described in the Realignment Implementation Plan 2013/14.

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

In addition to Chief Still's prior statement's on SFAPD's continuing rollout of realignment efforts, she underscored the department's hiring of 22 new officers via realignment and extensive office training, the creation of AB109, pre-pre-release, and reentry divisions, in partnership with the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, the creation of the CJ 2 Reentry Pod, the creation of specialized case loads, as well as the tremendous reentry services progress inclusive of a robust partnership with 5 Keys Charter School as well the roll out of CASC services, and a goal of expanding CASC services to seven days a week. Chief Still also offered that the SFAPD remains committed to supervising according to the COMPAS which includes the creation of the ITRP, and generating reentry services referrals based on COMPAS and ITRP results. Chief Still also offered that SFAPD ranked as a high performance county for its 75% successful supervision completion rate, and was awarded the APPA award for model work and innovation. Chief Still also shared that the SFAPD is replacing its legacy case management system with Smart Probation. Lastly, Chief Still shared that the SFAPD is one of eleven counties that will participate in an evaluation administered by the Public Policy Institute, that the SFAPD will engage in a services gaps analysis project with George Mason University, and that she looks forward to sharing more information on these last two projects as they evolve.

San Francisco District Attorney's Office

AB 109 funds presented an opportunity for DA's office to hire a social worker to work in direct partnership with prosecutors on identified cases. This collaborative effort helps to further diagnose a defendant's needs, and to craft a best sentence that thoroughly considers a broad range of factors.

The social worker called an Alternative Sentencing Planner provides case work and dispositional assistance for defendants, ages 18-25 that are facing serious dispositional consequences.

While the DA's Office Victim Services is outside the objectives of AB 109 planning and funding, it is a core part of the DA's office work. The DA's Office works with 5500 victims per year, resulting in high caseloads for victim advocates, and little time to offer comprehensive services beyond emergency response/triage work, and working with victims through the court process. The DA's Office wants to do a better job of connecting victim to long-term services, and wants to expand work in this area.

Additionally, the DA's office will be taking on state parole hearings, which while the number of hearings is declining, still requires designated staff.

The DA's office also wants a more concentrated focus on victim restitution, especially as the criminal justice community considers alternatives to incarceration, and as San Francisco is experiencing increased property crimes – want to make sure that victims aren't permanently ruined through the crime.

Lastly, and as stated earlier, the criminal justice community needs to better use data as a backdrop for planning and budgeting. For example the DA's Office is exploring research on a pre-trial tool to better understand who is at highest risk at arraignment – this kind of information will enrich planning discussions on this front.

San Francisco Public Defender's Office

AB 109 has allowed the Public Defender's Office to focus expanded efforts on legal representation for realignment clients and clients previously under parole. The office's focus is to advocate for alternatives to incarceration and evidence based programs that may have the greatest impact on recidivism.

Additionally, the Public Defender's Office is staffing Parole court. Law enforcement and lawyers collaborate in this court to look at best choice solutions for parolees facing revocations. This work underscores the need for more services interventions, especially the need for more residential treatment services. Also of note is the reminder that sex offenders don't have access to residential treatment programs, and there is a true need for such services for this population.

The Public Defender's Office also continues to host the Clean Slate Program, a program focused on record cleaning, and reducing barriers to employment. While Clean Slate eligibility requires that someone is off of probation or parole, the Public Defender's Clean Slate Attorney has set hours at the CASC to assist clients that are nearing supervision termination, and to educate all clients on ways they may be able to clean up their record. The Clean Slate Attorney also goes to the DA's Office's Neighborhood Courts.

The San Francisco Public Defender's Office is also taking a more concentrated look at pre-arrest programs, and trying to look more closely at who needs to be locked up, and who doesn't, and if the person isn't going to be locked up, what can the broader criminal justice community do to help reduce re-offense probability.

San Francisco Sheriff's Department

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department, in partnership with SFAPD launched the Reentry Pod, and looks forward to bringing back state prisoners early to finish out their custody terms in the Reentry Pod.

The Sheriff's Department also shared information on the VineLink system for victims. As per the Sheriff Department's website, VINELink is the online version of VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), the National Victim Notification Network. This service allows crime victims to obtain timely and reliable information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders 24 hours a day.

The Sheriff's Department has also been working with advocates groups on jail visitation, and through that work has expanded visiting hours, and offer night visits at the downtown jail.

San Francisco Department of Public Health

DPH's realignment efforts are focused on two areas – reinforcing the matrix of contracted AB 109 services, and monitoring continuous quality improvement. Other efforts are focused on how to continue to increase or improve the portal of entry of AB 109 clients into DPH's broader system of care. DPH created an AB 109 case management unit which provides a high level of care coordination for AB 109 clients that meet medical necessity. The unit has worked with 500 PRCS, and 120 1170h clients. Approximately 46% of those clients met medical necessity. The unit has also worked with approximately 29 EOP participants, individuals that present with SMI or serious mental health issues. Around 39 of the AB 109 clients are from Triple CMS care; i.e. they present with high levels of addiction and primary care concerns.

DPH has a continuing interface with CDCR to improve care to AB 109 clients which has resulted in greater access to CDCR medical records, a tremendous enhancement to collaborative work. An area of continuing discussion is medication/prescriptions. There are some challenges around CDCR prescribing medications that are not prescribed by DPH.

San Francisco Police Department

The SFPD is part of the citywide effort to divert people, when appropriate out of the criminal justice system, and note that these efforts also contribute to the jail population reductions. SFPD officers are also taking refreshed steps to connect more meaningfully with the younger at-risk or criminal justice involved populations.

Following all of the departmental presentations, Chief Still called for a motion to adopt the Realignment Implementation Plan. Paul Henderson motioned, Undersheriff Brin seconded the motion, and the motion passed unanimously at 11:55am.

9. Members' comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).

There were none.

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

Agenda. There were none

11. Adjournment.

Chief Still asked for a motion to adjourn. Simin Shamji moved, Undersheriff Brin seconded. The motion passed unanimously at 11:57am.