

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

## AGENDA

Friday, May 23, 2014  
10:00am  
455 Golden Gate Ave, Auditorium  
San Francisco, CA

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 January 23, 2014 (discussion & possible action).
4. Presentation by John Updike, Director of the Real Estate Division, on the Justice Facilities Improvement Plan (JFIP) (discussion only).
5. Presentation by Kyle Patterson, Office of the Controller, on the Controller’s Jail Population Study Update (discussion only).
6. Formulating Strategic Priorities for Implementation of Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform in San Francisco (discussion and possible action).
7. Presentation on the Community Assessment and Services Center in Anticipation of its One Year Anniversary of Serving Clients of the Adult Probation Department (discussion only).
8. Presumptive Split Sentencing for 1170(h) Defendants Proposed in Governor’s Budget (discussion only).
9. Regular Update on the Implementation of the *San Francisco Women’s Community Justice Blueprint* (discussion only).
10. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other items of interest to Members (discussion only).
11. Members’ comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).
12. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.
13. Adjournment.

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# Community Corrections Partnership Meeting

## DRAFT 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 Justice Blueprint* (discussion only).**

Chief Still introduced Agenda Item 7, and shared that the Adult Probation Department is nearing the final stages of entering into a contract with the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice to enhance services for pregnant and parenting women at Cameo House. SFAPD is working with the Superior Court, District Attorney, and Human Services Agency to develop a comprehensive alternative sentencing program for up to 11 women and 22 children. In partnership with Leaders in Community Alternatives and the Sheriff's Department, the SFAPD is strengthening strategies for engaging women clients at the Community Assessment and Services Center.

To improve the SFAPD's resolve to support the success of women clients, the SFAPD is working towards full implementation of two invigorated strategies: Consolidating AB 109, and probationer clients into dedicated women's gender responsive case loads, and rolling out

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.

**City and County of San Francisco**

## Update to Jail Population Study

Controller's Office, City Services Auditor

May 23, 2014




**City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office

## Agenda

- Background – Hall of Justice Replacement Jail
- Jail Population Forecast
- Key Milestones


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**City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office

### Background – Hall of Justice Replacement Jail


- County Jail #3 and #4 located in Hall of Justice (HOJ)
  - HOJ is seismically deficient and not expected to allow for continued occupancy after major earthquake
  - HOJ jails' design is antiquated – circa 1950s – and out of modern standards
- Replacing the HOJ has been a top priority of the City's Capital Plan since 2006

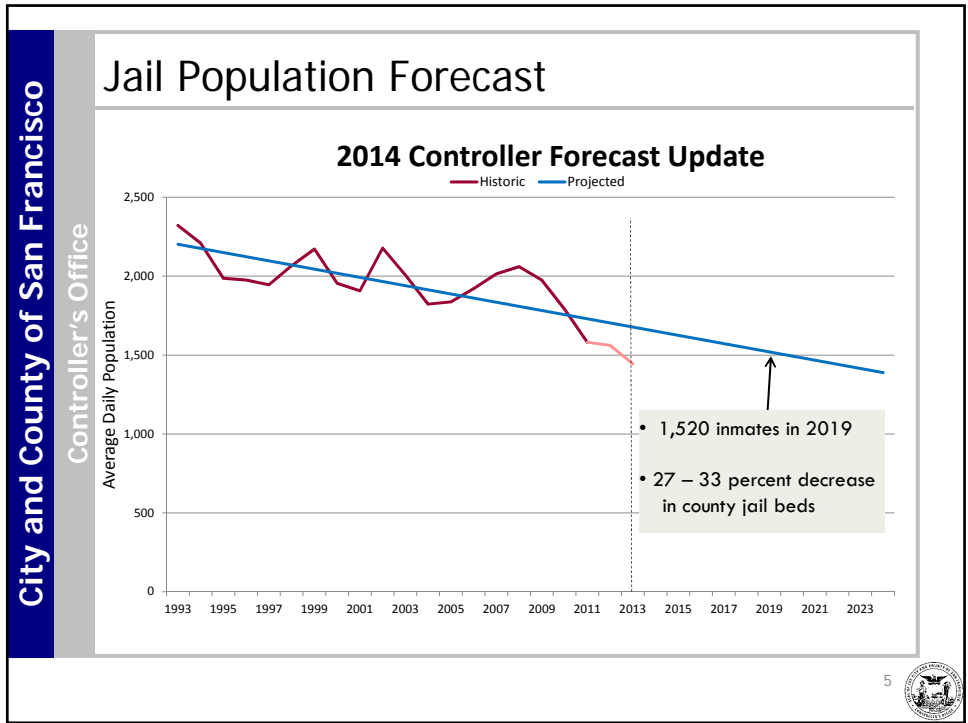
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**City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office

### Jail Population Forecast

- 2013 Controller Forecast
  - 1,900 inmates in 2019
  - 481-688 bed replacement jail
  - 9-17 percent decrease in county jail beds
- Additional information for 2014 Update
  - 2 additional years of data
  - Spoke with key stakeholders about programs and policies that may impact the jail population

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- City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office
- ### Jail Population Forecast
- Question of County Jail 6
    - Ability to house inmate population safely
    - Design weaknesses
  - Replacement Jail Needs
    - Scenario #1 (CJ6 open): 63-229 beds needed
    - Scenario #2 (CJ6 closed): 435-601 beds needed
  - Forecast Assumes Preset Trends Continue
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**City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office


### Key Project Milestones

- Release Jail Population Update memo May 28, 2015
- Final update to jail forecast Summer 2015
- Obtain BOS approval for bed count and COP funding program December 2015
- Obtain BOS approval of land acquisition February 2016

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**City and County of San Francisco**  
Controller's Office

### Questions ?

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# Comprehensive Community Corrections Master Plan

## *Draft Outline*

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### **I. Fundamental Elements of a Progressive Community Corrections Paradigm**

1. Decisions are based on an individual's risk level and treatment needs to determine sanctions, supervision level, and interventions.
2. Provide opportunities and incentives for positive behavioral changes while holding individuals accountable.
3. Limit use of incarceration to those who cannot be safely supervised in the community; otherwise maximize alternatives to incarceration that protect the public while holding individuals accountable.
4. Recognize that avoiding disruption to employment, schooling, housing, and families will improve outcomes and save taxpayer dollars for individuals who can be safely supervised in the community.
5. Recognize that victims/survivors of crime are an integral part of the justice process.
6. Reduce institutional bias and ensure all individuals receive fair, equal access to the justice system, including opportunities for diversion and alternatives to incarceration.
7. Offer opportunities for diversion, starting at point of arrest, based on individual's amenability and qualifications for diversion.
8. Implement science-based, data-driven approaches, which yield better outcomes and reduce future victimization over a punitive approach.
9. Reduce collateral consequences of criminal convictions, as well as barriers to reintegration/rehabilitation, when public safety is not otherwise compromised.
10. Recognize and strive to break the intergenerational cycle of crime and incarceration by strengthening families and addressing their needs throughout the justice process.
11. Strong, effective inter-agency collaboration to facilitate system-wide perspective.

### **II. Partners in a Progressive Community Corrections System**

1. Agencies:
  - a. Adult Probation
  - b. Office of the District Attorney
  - c. Office of the Public Defender
  - d. Sheriff's Department
  - e. Police Department
  - f. Superior Court
    - Collaborative Courts
  - g. Public Health
  - h. Human Services Agency
    - Child Welfare
  - i. Child Support
2. Partnerships/Local Planning and Oversight:
  - a. Community Corrections Partnership
  - b. Reentry Council

- c. Sentencing Commission
- d. Justice Reinvestment Initiative
- e. Victim/Survivor Services Committee

### **III. Jurisdictional Organizational Components of a Progressive Community Corrections Model**

#### **1. Adult Probation**

- a. Organizational management:
  - Mission, vision, and values aligned with EBP
  - Organizational culture supportive of and aligned with EBP
  - Policies and procedures aligned with EBP
  - Effective organizational communication
  - HR recruitment/interviewing/hiring/promotional strategies that reflect mission, vision, and values
  - Training supports EBP
  - Staff evaluation and feedback processes support skill development
  - Succession planning
  - Field supervision program, including peer-led safety and field training
  - Special recognition and awards program for employees and partner agencies
  - Appropriate caseload sizes with consideration of clients' risk/supervision levels
  - Officer caseload assignments based on individual strengths and skill-development needs
- b. Validated and gender-responsive assessments for general criminogenic risk and needs, risk of sexual re-offense, and secondary assessments for specific populations
- c. Presentence investigation reports
  - Integrated, individualized risk and need information
  - Family impact statements
  - Risk and need-based sentencing recommendations
- d. Supervision strategies aligned with EBP:
  - Strength-based, trauma-informed, gender-responsive, family-focused, culturally-sensitive supervision strategies
  - Risk-needs-responsivity-dosage-based supervision model
  - Telephone reporting and minimal intervention for low-risk people
  - Dynamic reassessment instrument
  - Pre-release contact and programming; development of release plan
  - Individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans based on criminogenic risk and needs; modification of plan as needs/circumstances change
  - Structured decision making for incentives and responses to client behavior, including brief flash incarceration and a range of alternatives to incarceration
  - Cognitive-behavioral programming
  - Motivational interviewing
  - Structuring time with pro-social activities
  - Treatment and program referrals based on criminogenic needs and important responsivity factors
  - Skill building during and between supervision contacts

- e. Information technology and electronic case management system that enhance case management, facilitate data-driven oversight, track outcomes, and provide a foundation for evaluation and quality assurance efforts.
  - f. Continuous quality improvement and quality assurance:
    - Key outcome measures for performance monitoring
    - Risk assessment validation; initial validation and re-validation every 4 years
    - Super-trainers for risk assessment, reassessment, in-house CBT programming, motivational interviewing
    - Officer-client one-on-one interactions
    - Case reviews and audits
    - Rewards and responses (swift, certain, proportional, overrides, ratio of rewards to responses, availability of appropriate rewards/responses)
    - Inter-rater reliability for Court report recommendations, risk and needs assessments, dynamic risk and need reassessment, case reviews and audits, rewards and responses
    - External partners and service providers (availability, quality, responsiveness, EBP adherence)
  - g. Victim services and restoration programs:
    - Presentence determination of victim restitution
    - Communication with victims as appropriate about the case
    - Victim referral to gender-responsive and culturally-sensitive municipal and community resources
    - In-house gender-responsive, culturally-sensitive programming for victims
  - h. Facilities:
    - Jail pod for intensive pre-release, reentry work
    - Community assessment and service center, in collaboration with community partners, to provide evidence-based services: coordinated case management, mental health treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, anger management, substance abuse treatment, relapse prevention, gender responsive programs, programs addressing trauma and victimization, parenting classes, education, vocational training, and employment readiness and placement. Additional services such as recovery meetings, family reunification, community service projects, and referrals to other needed resources.
    - Learning/education center
    - Emergency and stabilization housing
    - Alternative sentencing facilities, such as mother-infant program
- 2. Office of the District Attorney**
- a. Alternative sentencing planners
  - b. Community neighborhood courts for early intervention
  - c. Victim services
  - d. Staff capacity and training
  - e. Data collection and analysis
- 3. Office of the Public Defender**
- a. Expungement program
  - b. Specialty/reentry program
  - c. Mental health program

**4. Sheriff’s Department**

- a. In-custody programming: veterans, treatment, education, violence prevention, cognitive behavioral
- b. Community programming: work alternative program, case management, education, employment, counseling, violence intervention, substance abuse treatment, life skills, and parenting.
- c. Pretrial release program based on risk assessment (public safety risk and risk of failure to appear)
- d. Electronic monitoring as supervision tool and alternative to incarceration
- e. Home detention as alternative to incarceration
- f. Restorative justice programs for survivors of violence: case management, empowerment groups, community outreach, and referrals.
- g. Gender-responsive programming: case management, education, employment, counseling, violence intervention, substance abuse treatment, life skills, parenting skills, health, vocational skills, nutrition, financial literacy.
- h. Victim notification
- i. In-custody visitation

**5. Police Department**

- a. Warrant recovery team
- b. Partnership with probation
- c. Diversion of mental health and substance abuse offenses (including chronic inebriates) to treatment/service providers in lieu of arrest

**6. Superior Court**

- a. Evidence-based sentencing
- b. Information technology and data reporting and analysis
- c. Collaborative Courts: Behavioral health court, drug court, veterans court, community justice center, intensive supervision court.
- d. Collection of fines, fees, and victim restitution

**7. Public Health Agency**

- a. Assessment, referral, and treatment authorization; primary care medical services; narcotic replacement therapy; buprenorphine induction; treatment engagement activities; and immediate access to detoxification services, emergency hygiene materials, and housing.
- b. Procurement of services: residential substance abuse treatment, residential mental health treatment, intensive outpatient services, and transitional housing.
- c. Leverage Affordable Care Act to increase capacity of mental health and substance abuse programs

**8. Human Services Agency**

- a. Maximize enrollment into health care programs expanded by Affordable Care Act, including primary care medical, mental health, and substance abuse services
- b. Homeless services: rental subsidies, financial assistance, and supportive services
  - a. Coordinated family-focused supervision for families engaged in both child welfare and probation systems in order to support family reunification and family well-being

**9. Child Support**

- a. Partnership with probation to establish achievable child support payment plan that supports family reunification, enhances accountability, and enables reinstatement of driving privileges in order to obtain gainful employment.



## SAN FRANCISCO ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC)

### A Place for Positive Change

Opened in June 2013, the CASC is a partnership of the San Francisco Adult Probation Department (SFAPD) and Leaders in Community Alternatives, Inc. (LCA), a leading provider of criminal justice services.

The CASC, a “place for positive change”, is an innovative **one-stop reentry center** that serves the comprehensive needs of clients under SFAPD probation supervision. The CASC model tightly aligns law enforcement and support services into an approach that is focused on accountability, responsibility and opportunities for long-term change.

The CASC is a cornerstone community corrections initiative of the City and County of San Francisco’s Public Safety Realignment Plan. The CASC was created to protect public safety, reduce victimization, maximize taxpayer dollars, and contribute to San Francisco’s community vitality.

### CASC Program Services

The CASC provides on-site, APD probation supervision of clients, as well as a range of evidence-based services provided by LCA, and its partners, including:

- Adult Education
- Anger Management
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Employment Readiness and Placement
- Gender Responsive Programs
- Parenting
- Relapse Prevention
- Substance Abuse Education
- Trauma and Victimization
- Vocational Training

SFAPD and LCA staff closely coordinate efforts so that clients access a unique blend of CASC services contingent on the results of an individualized Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP), and an Individualized Achievement Plan.

The CASC incorporates principles of restorative justice, and is a model program that helps clients gain confidence, and build resiliency and self-sufficiency skills needed to permanently exit the criminal justice system.

### Coordinated Wrap-Around Support Services

LCA oversees an array of on-site community partners:

- America Works
- The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ)
- Community Works/West
- The Senior Ex-Offender Program (SEOP)
- SF Five Keys Charter School
- Tenderloin Housing Clinic

Public sector partners including, the San Francisco Department of Public Health and Department of Child Support Services provide regularly scheduled on-site services at the CASC in order to ensure that clients receive efficient access to health, income and other essential benefits.

### Contact Information

Wendy Still, Chief, SFAPD  
[wendy.still@sfgov.org](mailto:wendy.still@sfgov.org) 415-553-1706

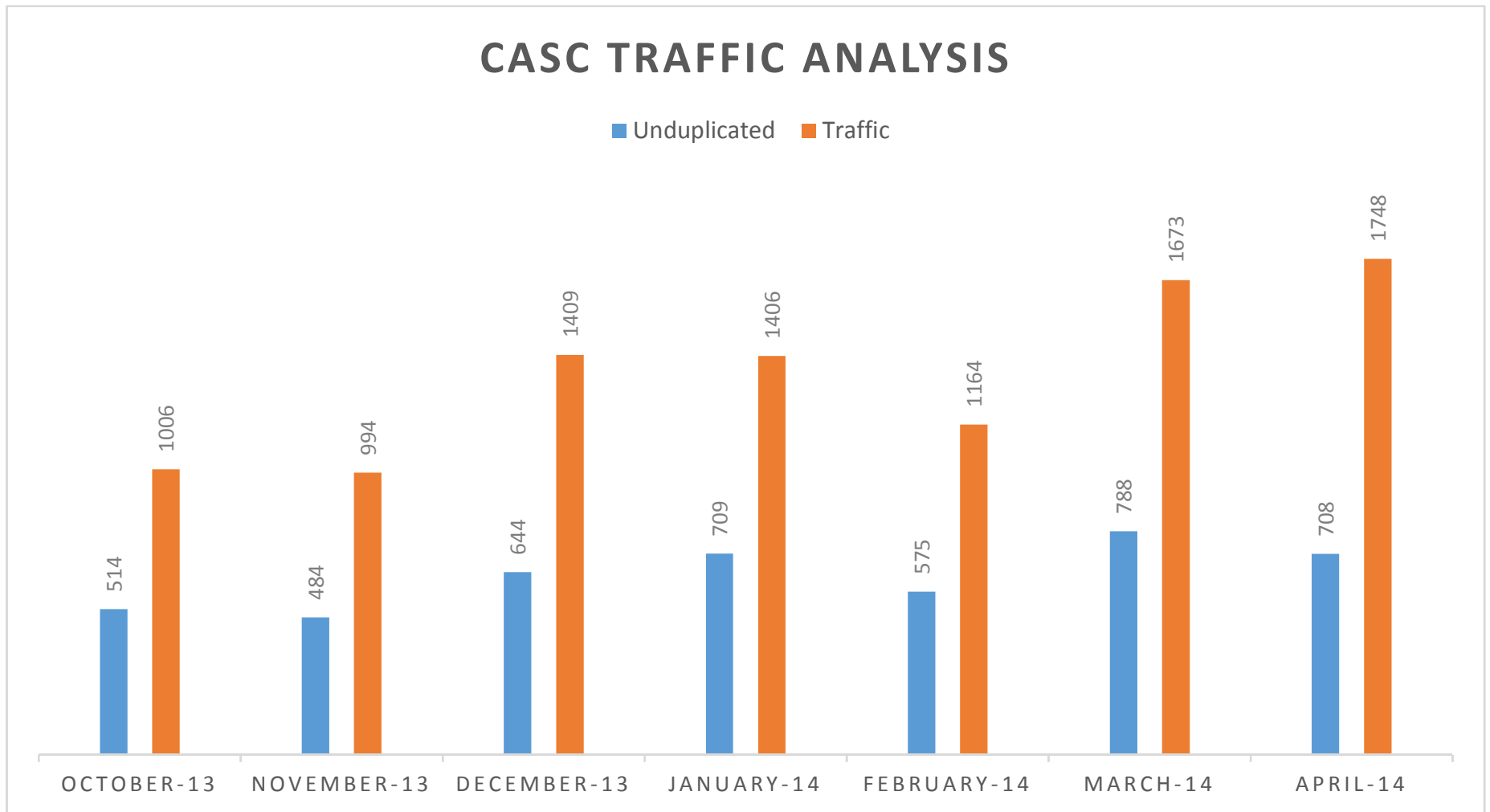
Lauren Bell, Reentry Services Manager, SFAPD  
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Linda Connelly, President, LCA  
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Melissa Gelber, CASC Program Director, LCA  
[mgelber@lcaservices.com](mailto:mgelber@lcaservices.com) 415-489-7301

### Community Assessment and Services Center

564 6<sup>th</sup> St., San Francisco, CA 94103 • (T) 415-489-7300 • (F) 415-489-7325



**CASC Stand-Alone, Self-Sufficiency Services**

Location: 564 6<sup>th</sup> Street, San Francisco, CA 94103

Hours: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. – 8am – 8pm and Wed. 8am – 5pm

- **NOTE** – CASC referral packets must be submitted to the CASC prior to clients attending any of the below services. Once clients are enrolled at the CASC, they can access services as per the below schedule (and the CASC Activities Calendar).

Service	Brief Description and Schedules
<p><b>America Works</b></p>	<p>America Works matches candidates with viable employment opportunities.</p> <p>Intake Schedule: Monday/Friday: 9am – 1pm            Job Readiness Training-Section A – Tuesdays 11:00am – 12:30 pm            Job Readiness Training-Section B – Tuesdays 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm            Job Readiness Training-Section C – Tuesdays 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Anger Management</b></p>	<p>The treatment model integrates cognitive behavioral therapy, relaxation, cognitive, and communication skills interventions.</p> <p>Schedule: Monday: 9:30 am – 11:00 am            Schedule: Friday: 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Awakening New Futures (CJC)</b></p>	<p>A life skills curriculum focusing on self-esteem, communication and problem-solving, application and resume development, interviewing skills and finding and keeping a job.</p> <p>Schedule: Monday to Friday: 1:00 pm – 4:00 pm – 1 week cohort <b>(New session 5/5/14 – 5/9/14)</b></p>
<p><b>Community Recovery Resources</b></p>	<p>This is an open module wherein participants can seek and offer peer support and share information about the various resources that are available in the community.</p> <p>Schedule: Thursdays 4:00 pm – 6:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)</b></p>	<p>San Francisco’s Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) works with parents - custodial and noncustodial - and guardians to ensure children and families receive court-ordered financial and medical support. DCSS services also include wrap around support and employment opportunities for eligible clients. DCSS works closely with APD and the CASC to ensure that clients get access to all beneficial services.</p> <p>Hall of Justice Schedule: Thursday: 9:30 am – 11:30 am            CASC Schedule: Thursday: 11:30 am – 1:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Five Keys Charter School (Five Keys)</b></p>	<p>With 5 Keys, clients can work towards High School Diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) or get math and literacy assistance.</p> <p>Office Hours: Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 3:00 pm            Art Class: Mondays 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm            Literacy: Tuesdays/Thursdays 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm            Food Handler Class: Wednesdays 11:00 am – 12:00 pm            TABE Lab: Wednesdays 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm            High School Diploma/GED Prep: Fridays 11:00 am – 2:00 pm</p>

<p><b>Fridays at 3pm</b></p>	<p>The goal of the Fridays @ 3 Community Circle is to provide a dedicated safe space to build a community of inclusion, acceptance and transformative change for CASC clients and staff.</p> <p>Schedule: Fridays: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Getting Started</b></p>	<p>This Journal shows participants what they can expect from their period of supervision. They will conduct a self-exploration of who they are and how they feel about themselves and weigh the costs and benefits of change. Proven strategies for self-change are offered. The Journal concludes with the development of a Readiness Statement.</p> <p>Schedule: Tuesdays 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm – <b>New Class start on 5/6/14</b></p>
<p><b>Housing Resource Workshop</b></p>	<p>Tenderloin Housing Clinic hosts a workshop once a month to present pertinent information on housing options and resources.</p> <p>Schedule: Last Tuesday of the month: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Manalive!</b></p>	<p>Manalive is a male-role violence reeducation curriculum designed to help participants explore the roots of their violence as well as to provide them with the tools necessary to stop it.</p> <p>Schedule: Wednesdays 2:00 pm – 4:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Occupational Therapy Training Program (OTTP)</b></p>	<p>The Occupational Therapy Training Program (OTTP) provides occupational therapy and social services to at-risk youth in San Francisco who experience numerous barriers that hinder their success in academic and work environments.</p> <p>Schedule: Wednesday: 9:00 am – 5:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Parenting (CW)</b></p>	<p>In a group setting, Parenting allows individuals the opportunity to reflect and discuss various topics related to family challenges, strengths, and interactions.</p> <p>Workshop Schedule: Wednesday: 9:30 am – 11:00 am Individual Sessions: Friday: 9:00 am – 12:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Recovery Group</b></p>	<p>This is an open module wherein participants can seek and offer peer support and share information about the various recovery resources that are available in the community.</p> <p>Schedule: Wednesdays 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Seeking Safety</b></p>	<p>The curriculum is cognitive-based, designed for co-occurring post-traumatic stress disorder and substance abuse disorder, focusing on coping skills and psycho-education, with safety as the overarching goal (helping clients attain safety in their relationships, thinking, behavior, and emotions).</p> <p>Schedule: Tuesday/Friday 9:30 am – 11:00 am Schedule: Tuesday/Friday: 1:30pm – 3:00pm</p>
<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p>	<p>These are substance abuse education groups utilizing video presentations and related workbooks developed by Terrence T. Gorski, based on the Gorski-CENAPS model. This series presents the most recent research based on the holistic health model of addiction, beginning with providing basic information regarding substance abuse disorders and the skills needed to live comfortably in recovery.</p>



	<p>Schedule: Monday/Thursday 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm          Schedule: Tuesday/Friday 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm          Schedule: Tuesday/Friday 6:00 pm – 7:30 pm</p>
<p><b>Thinking for a Change (T4C)</b></p>	<p>T4C is an integrated, cognitive behavior change program for offenders. The 25 sessions plus a concluding session will be delivered 2 days a week, 2 hours each, for 13 weeks for a total of 52 hours.</p> <p>Schedule: Monday/Thursday: 10:00 am – 12:00 pm          Schedule: Monday/Thursday: 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm – <b>New Cohort 5/12/14</b>          Schedule: Monday/Thursday: 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm          Schedule: Monday/Thursday: 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm          Schedule: Tuesday/Friday: 9:30 am – 11:30 am          Schedule: Tuesday/Friday: 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm</p>
<p><b>Transitions Clinic</b></p>	<p>Transitions Clinic provides direct health care services and referrals to important social services needed upon release from prison, such as housing, employment, medical coverage and education.</p> <p>Office Hours : Tuesdays – 9:00 am -1:00 pm          Office Hours: Thursdays – 1:00 pm – 5:00 Pm</p>
<p><b>Women’s Community</b></p>	<p>A group for women to deal with issues that specifically impact them. The group will provide support and encouragement.</p> <p>Schedule: Fridays: 1:30 pm – 4:30 pm</p>



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## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

Bill No.

as introduced, \_\_\_\_\_.

General Subject: County jail felony sentencing: mandatory supervision.

Existing law authorizes a court, when sentencing a person to county jail for a felony, to commit the person to county jail for either the full term in custody, as specified, or to suspend the execution of a concluding portion of the term selected at the court's discretion. Under existing law, this period of suspended execution is supervised by the county probation officer and is known as mandatory supervision.

This bill, unless the court finds, in the interests of justice, that it is not appropriate in a particular case, would require that a specified period of the concluding portion of a county jail term be served on mandatory supervision. The bill would make this change applicable prospectively to a person sentenced on or after January 1, 2015. By expanding the duties of county probation departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



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The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.



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# Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of May 8, 2014

As of October 1, 2011, *The Public Safety Realignment Act* (AB109), required people in State Prison for a non-violent, non-serious, non-sex-offender felony offense be released to Post Release Community Supervision, the responsibility of the SF Adult Probation Department, for up to three years.

As of 5/8/2014	
Total packets received from CDCR and processed by APD:	896
Number Transferred to Other County:	59
Number Ineligible for PRCS:	34
Number Denied Transfer In:	77

	Those on PRCS To Date		Those Expected to Date (Packets Received but Not Released from Prison)		Total Active, Completed, and Expected to Date	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Total PRCS Population To Date</b>	<b>695</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>711</b>	
Total Number of RTCs Completing PRCS	22		NA			
Total Number Successfully Completing PRCS Early	6					
Total Number Successfully Completing PRCS at 1 year	261					
Total Number of completions due to court termination	57					
Total Number of completions due to client's death	7					
<b>Total Completions to Date</b>	<b>353</b>					
<b>Current Holds</b>						
Number with ICE Holds	5	1%	2	13%	7	1%
Number with Federal Holds	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Number with State Holds	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Number with Other County Holds	8	1%	0	0%	8	1%
<b>Total Active on PRCS (Not Including Holds)</b>	<b>326</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>340</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Male	303	93%	14	100%	317	93%
Female	23	7%	0	0%	23	7%
<b>Age</b>						
Average Age	40		44		39	
Men	40		44		42	
Women	38		NA		37	
18 - 24	31	10%	1	7%	32	9%
25 - 39	123	38%	4	29%	127	37%
40 - 54	145	44%	6	43%	151	44%
55 - 69	26	8%	3	21%	29	9%
70 and over	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>2</sup></b>						
Black	196	60%	9	64%	205	60%
White	72	22%	1	7%	73	21%
Hispanic	36	11%	3	21%	39	11%
Other	5	2%	0	0%	5	1%
Asian	11	3%	1	7%	12	4%
Filipino	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
Samoan	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Native American	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Vietnamese	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
NA	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
<b>Risk and Needs Assessments, as of 5/1/14<sup>3</sup></b>						
Number of Assessments Completed	281	86%	of active PRCS clients			
Number Assessed as High Risk	251	89%	of PRCS clients assessed			
Number Assessed as Medium Risk	16	6%	of PRCS clients assessed			
Number Assessed as Low Risk	14	5%	of PRCS clients assessed			

<sup>1</sup> As reported by CDCR.

<sup>2</sup> Race/ethnicity information for those active on PRCS is as recorded by Deputy Probation Officers. Race/ethnicity information for individuals not yet released to PRCS from CDCR is as reported by CDCR and is limited to: White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian.

<sup>3</sup> As recorded in APD's case management system. While all PRCS clients are assessed, there may be a delay in recording the results in the case management system.



# Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of May 8, 2014

	Those Active on PRCS To Date		Those Expected to Date (Packets Received but Not Released from Prison)		Total Active and Expected to Date	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Residence by District, as Reported to CDCR<sup>4</sup></b>						
District 1	4	1%	0	0%	4	1%
District 2	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
District 3	5	2%	0	0%	5	1%
District 4	4	1%	0	0%	4	1%
District 5	14	4%	0	0%	14	4%
District 6	52	16%	4	29%	56	16%
District 7	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
District 8	7	2%	1	7%	8	2%
District 9	14	4%	0	0%	14	4%
District 10	40	12%	4	29%	44	13%
District 11	17	5%	0	0%	17	5%
Homeless	54	17%	0	0%	54	16%
Out of County	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	111	34%	5	36%	116	34%
<b>Days in CDCR Custody Prior to Release</b>						
Average Number of Days in CDCR Custody	446		663		455	
Less than 1 year	197	62%	8	57%	205	62%
1 - 2 Years	78	25%	2	14%	80	24%
2 - 5 Years	38	12%	3	21%	41	12%
5 or More Years	5	2%	1	7%	6	2%
<b>Prior Convictions</b>						
Average Number of Prior Convictions	8		6		8	
0 Prior Convictions	7	2%	0	0%	7	2%
1 - 2 Prior Convictions	32	10%	2	14%	34	10%
3 - 5 Prior Convictions	83	25%	4	29%	87	26%
6 - 10 Prior Convictions	119	37%	8	57%	127	37%
11 or More Prior Convictions	85	26%	0	0%	85	25%
<b>Type of Most Serious Prior Conviction</b>						
Arson	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Drug Crime	24	7%	0	0%	24	7%
Fraud	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Gang Crime	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Property Crime	62	18%	2	14%	64	18%
Sex Offense	6	2%	0	0%	6	2%
Vehicle Crime	7	2%	0	0%	7	2%
Violent Crime	180	53%	11	79%	191	54%
Weapons Crime	51	15%	1	7%	52	15%
<b>Total with violent, weapons, or sex crime</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>71%</b>

<sup>4</sup>Residence information is based on addresses individuals provide to CDCR prior their to release to PRCS. Current residence information will be included in future reports.



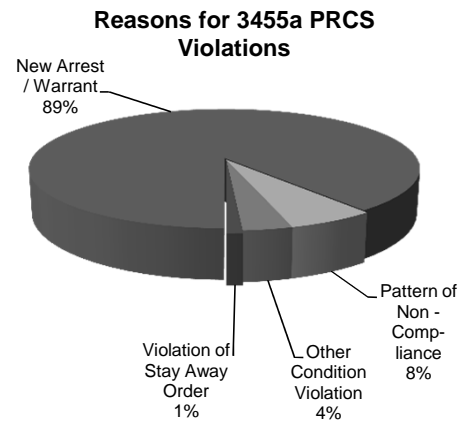
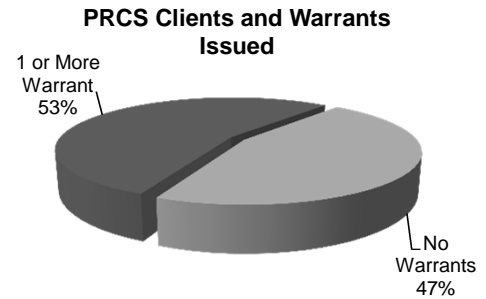
# Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of May 8, 2014

**Those Active on PRCS To Date**

	Number	Percent of Total
<b>PRCS Compliance Summary</b>		
Number Who Have Reported	674	99% of PRCS to date
Number Who Have Reported within 2 Days	613	90% of PRCS to date
<b>PRCS Warrants</b>		
Number with an Active Warrant	59	18% of active
Number of Individuals With One or More Warrant	369	54% of PRCS to date
Number of PRCS clients to Date with No Warrants	310	46% of PRCS to date
Total Number of Warrants Issued <sup>5</sup>	1063	
Warrants Recalled	103	10% of all warrants
Warrants Served	900	85% of all warrants
Warrants issued for initial no-show	61	6% of all warrants
Warrants issued for non-compliance	839	79% of all warrants
<b>PRCS Violations (3455a)</b>		
Total Number of EM Sanctions Imposed	16	
Total Number of 3455a Violations Issued	632	
For New Arrest/Warrant	564	89% of violations
For Pattern of Non-Compliance	39	6% of violations
For Other Condition Violation	22	3% of violations
For Violation of Stay Away Order	7	1% of violations
Number with One or More 3455a Violation	290	43% of PRCS to date
Number of Women with One or More 3455a	24	
Number of Men with One or More 3455a	270	
<b>Flash Incarcerations (3454b)</b>		
Total Number of Flash Incarcerations Imposed	515	
No. of Individuals Receiving One or More Flash	227	33% of PRCS to date
Number of Women Receiving One or More Flash	21	
Number of Men Receiving One or More Flash	206	
No. of Individuals Requesting Attorney Consult	3	
No. of Flashes Involving Admin. Hearing	1	
Average Length of Flash Incarceration	9 days	



<sup>5</sup> Total warrants issued for all PRCS clients to date, including recalled warrants.



# Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

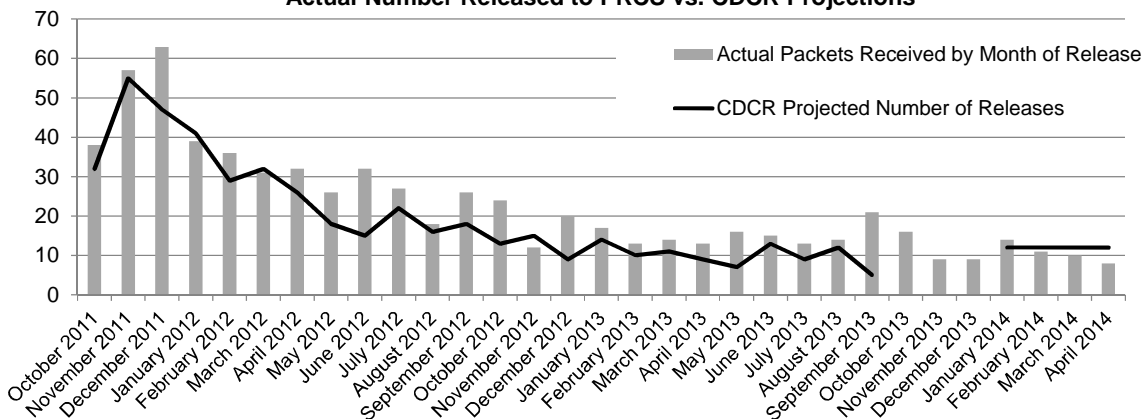
As of May 8, 2014

## Actual Number Released to PRCS Compared to CDCR Projections

	Actual Packets Received to Date by Month of Release	Actual Cumulative Total	CDCR Projection <sup>4</sup>	CDCR Projected Cumulative Total	Cumulative Actual as % of Cumulative Projection	Average Number of Days Packets Received Prior to Release Date
October 2011	38	38	32	32	119%	12
November 2011	57	95	55	87	109%	16
December 2011	63	158	47	134	118%	34
January 2012	39	197	41	175	113%	15
February 2012	36	233	29	204	114%	58
March 2012	31	264	32	236	112%	34
April 2012	32	296	26	262	113%	23
May 2012	26	322	18	280	115%	18
June 2012	32	354	15	295	120%	23
July 2012	27	381	22	317	120%	24
August 2012	18	399	16	333	120%	28
September 2012	26	425	18	351	121%	38
October 2012	24	449	13	364	123%	-5
November 2012	12	461	15	379	122%	2
December 2012	20	481	9	388	124%	23
January 2013	17	498	14	402	124%	-2
February 2013	13	511	10	412	124%	17
March 2013	14	525	11	423	124%	28
April 2013	13	538	9	432	125%	6
May 2013	16	554	7	439	126%	-9
June 2013	15	569	13	452	126%	49
July 2013	13	582	9	461	126%	32
August 2013	14	596	12	473	126%	15
September 2013	21	617	5	478	129%	35
October 2013	16	633		478	132%	41
November 2013	9	642		478	134%	73
December 2013	9	651		478	136%	27
January 2014	14	665	12	490	136%	36
February 2014	11	676	12	502	135%	58
March 2014	10	686	12	514	133%	15
April 2014	8	694	12	526	132%	31
May 2014	3	697	12	538	130%	

<sup>4</sup> Per CDCR's revised projections, as of November 2012.

### Actual Number Released to PRCS vs. CDCR Projections







# Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of May 8, 2014

**Current and Expected PRCS Clients, by Releasing CDCR Facility**

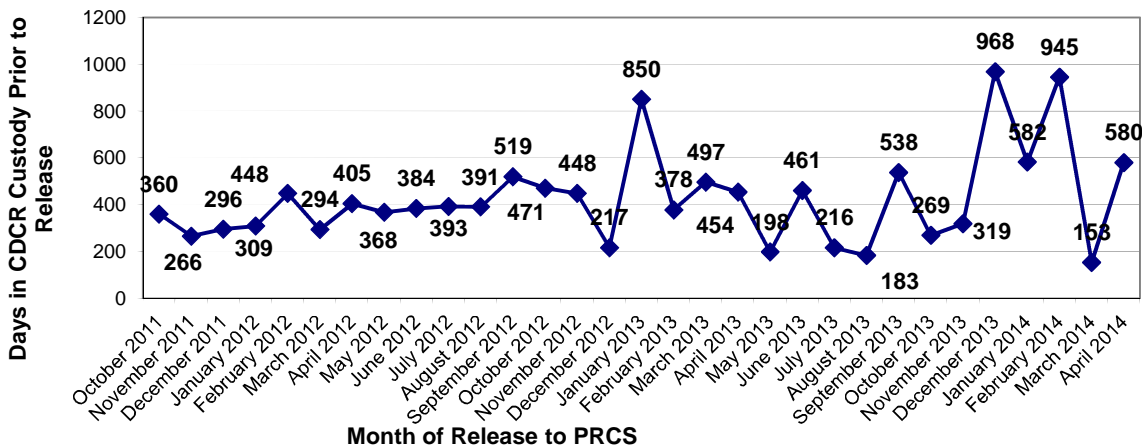
Does not include Court Walkovers and clients transferring in from another county

(79 clients, 23% of current and expected clients)

**PRCS Clients Released  
from Facility:**

<u>CDCR Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Approx. Miles from SF</u>	<u>Number &amp; %</u>	
California State Prison, San Quentin	San Quentin	25	117	34%
California Correctional Center	Susanville	285	19	6%
Folsom State Prison	Represa	110	16	5%
California Medical Facility	Vacaville	55	10	3%
Sierra Conservation Center	Jamestown	125	10	3%
Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla	155	10	3%
Correctional Training Facility	Soledad	130	9	3%
Deuel Vocational Institution	Tracy	70	8	2%
Avenal State Prison	Avenal	200	7	2%
CA Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	Corcoran	240	7	2%
California Men's Colony	San Luis Obispo	235	7	2%
California Correctional Institution	Tehachapi	330	6	2%
California State Prison, Solano	Vacaville	55	6	2%
High Desert State Prison	Susanville	270	5	1%
Mule Creek State Prison, lone	lone	120	5	1%
California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran	240	4	1%
North Kern State Prison	Delano	265	4	1%
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad	130	4	1%
California State Prison, Sacramento	Represa	110	3	<1%
Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla	155	3	<1%
California Institution for Women	Corona	420	2	<1%
Calipatria State Prison	Calipatria	571	2	<1%
Contract Bed Unit	Unknown	Unknown	2	<1%
Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City	360	2	<1%
California Institution for Men	Chino	415	1	<1%
Kern Valley State Prison	Delano	265	1	<1%
Centinela State Prison	Imperial	600	0	<1%

**Average Number of Days in CDCR Custody,  
by Month of Release to PRCS**





# 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision Sentencing Status Report

**San Francisco Adult Probation Department**

As of May 8, 2014

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) provided new sentencing guidelines for those convicted non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender felonies. These crimes are now sentenced under PC1170(h) to terms dictated by the relevant sentencing triad. Terms will be served in County Jail only (under PC1170(h)(5)(a)), or split between County Jail and Mandatory Supervision (MS) (under PC1170(h)(5)(b)), which is the responsibility of the SF Adult Probation Department.

	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Total Number Sentenced to Mandatory Supervision (MS) under 1170(H)(5)(b)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>318</b>	
Total Number Completed MS	114	36% of total sentenced
Successful Completions	28	25% of completions
Unsuccessful Completions	42	37% of completions
Other Completions (transfers, expired)	44	39% of completions
<b>Current Holds</b>		
Number with Current ICE Holds	0	0%
Number with Current Federal/Other Holds	0	0%
Number Currently on Parole	1	0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	277	87%
Female	41	13%
<b>Age</b>		
Average Age	38	
Men	38	
Women	35	
18 - 24	47	15%
25 - 39	144	45%
40 - 54	99	31%
55 - 69	28	9%
70 and over	0	0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	88	28%
Black	176	55%
Hispanic	28	9%
Asian	15	5%
Other	1	0%
Unknown	10	3%
<b>Risk and Needs Assessments, as of 5/1/14</b>		
Number of Assessments Completed	147	79% of those supervised
Number Assessed as High Risk	122	83% of those assessed
Number Assessed as Medium Risk	18	12% of those assessed
Number Assessed as Low Risk	7	5% of those assessed
<b>Total Number Currently Being Supervised on MS</b>	<b>185</b>	



# 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision Sentencing Status Report

**San Francisco Adult Probation Department**

As of May 8, 2014

Current Residence by District		
District 1	1	1%
District 2	2	1%
District 3	7	4%
District 4	2	1%
District 5	9	5%
District 6	25	14%
District 7	2	1%
District 8	6	3%
District 9	3	2%
District 10	22	13%
District 11	8	5%
Homeless	53	30%
Unknown / Awaiting Address Verification	28	16%
Out of County	7	4%

1170(H)(5)(b) Sentence Lengths (in months) <sup>2</sup>	Average	Median	Low	High
Length of Total Sentence Ordered (Jail + MS)	38	36	12	108
Length of Jail Portion of Sentence Ordered	13	12	0	65
Jail Time Served after Credits (ave if > 0)	3		0	18
Length of MS Portion of Sentence Ordered	25	24	1	78
MS Sentence Served after Credits (ave if > 0)	25	24	1	78

<sup>1</sup> An individual may receive an 1170(h)(5)(b) sentence while on OR and not remanded and not in custody, and therefore the Sheriff's Department does not receive and record the sentence. This results in variations between the numbers of 1170(h)(5)(b) sentences reported by APD and the Sheriff. Sentencing Status Report on 1170(h)(5)(a) County Jail only sentences is forthcoming.

<sup>2</sup> Sentences served include 4019 credits for jail time served pre- and post-sentencing (2 days of credit for every day in custody). Any credits in excess of jail sentence ordered, with 4019 credits, are subtracted from the Mandatory Supervision sentence ordered.



## Reentry Pod Status Report

**San Francisco Adult Probation Department  
San Francisco Sheriff's Department**

As of May 8, 2014

The Reentry Pod, which opened on February 28, 2013, is a collaborative effort of the San Francisco Adult Probation and Sheriff's Departments to deliver intensive reentry planning and evidence-based interventions to individuals 30 to 120 days prior to release from jail. The Reentry Pod joins pre and post release programs to improve public safety, reduce recidivism and provide the necessary continuum of resources for a successful reentry into the community and the tools to complete community supervision productively. It provides focused reentry services, including but not limited to: educational credit through 5 Keys Charter School, substance abuse treatment, Thinking for a Change courses, case management, cognitive behavioral programs and access to other community based services and programs. Furthermore, the Reentry Pod allows easier access to probation officers as individuals prepare to be released back to the community.

The Reentry Pod is located in SF County Jail #2A, housing up to 56 individuals who will be released to Mandatory Supervision pursuant to PC § 1170(h)5(b) ("split sentence"), or Felony Probation who have been assessed as medium-high or high risk for recidivism. APD and SFSD plan to collaborate with CDCR, allowing individuals who will be released on Post Release Community Supervision to participate in the Reentry Pod, 60 - 120 days prior to their release dates.

<b>Number of individuals in the Reentry Pod, as of</b>		<b>5/8/2014</b>		<b>16</b>	
Type of Sentence:	1170(h) split sentence	4	25%		
	PRCS violation	1	6%		
	1170(h) Mandatory Supervision violation	0	0%		
	Probation violation or CJ/felony probation	11	69%		

<b>Number of individuals in the Reentry Pod to date</b>		<b>195</b>	
Type of Sentence:	1170(h) split sentence	32	16%
	PRCS violation	39	20%
	1170(h) Mandatory Supervision violation	9	5%
	Probation violation or CJ/felony probation	115	59%

Number of individuals who have exited the Reentry Pod	179
Average number of days in the Reentry Pod	49

**Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009  
Fiscal Year 2014-15 Allocations**

High Performance Grant Funding Availability:

13,025,525

County	Population 18 - 25	High Performance Eligible	High Performance Award Amount	Tier Payment Award Amount	Tier Payment High Performance Grant No Payment	Finalized Tier/HPG Payment Amount to County	Final Payment Including Undistributed Funds
<b>California</b>	4,596,958		13,025,525	116,239,730		122,376,350	126,992,805
Alameda	157,932	No	-	1,699,344	Tier Payment	1,699,344	1,699,344
Alpine	145	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Amador	4,782	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Butte	35,616	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
<b>Calaveras</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>172,301</b>	<b>529,832</b>	<b>Tier Payment</b>	<b>529,832</b>	<b>529,832</b>
Colusa	3,223	No	-	48,128	Tier Payment	48,128	200,000
<b>Contra Costa</b>	<b>124,594</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3,989,543</b>	-	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>3,989,543</b>	<b>3,989,543</b>
Del Norte	4,477	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
El Dorado	20,198	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Fresno	133,330	No	-	5,274,109	Tier Payment	5,274,109	5,274,109
Glenn	4,162	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Humboldt	19,617	No	-	234,335	Tier Payment	234,335	234,335
Imperial	26,443	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Inyo	2,302	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Kern	121,395	No	-	1,760,111	Tier Payment	1,760,111	1,760,111
Kings	23,424	No	-	1,099,217	Tier Payment	1,099,217	1,099,217
Lake	7,295	No	-	141,713	Tier Payment	141,713	200,000
Lassen	6,093	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Los Angeles	1,202,552	No	-	51,721,663	Tier Payment	51,721,663	51,721,663
Madera	16,681	No	-	1,462,922	Tier Payment	1,462,922	1,462,922
Marin	25,497	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Mariposa	1,910	No	-	76,500	Tier Payment	76,500	200,000
Mendocino	11,391	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
<b>Merced</b>	<b>38,296</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,226,251</b>	<b>1,078,758</b>	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>1,226,251</b>	<b>1,226,251</b>
Modoc	1,370	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Mono	1,688	No	-	81,703	Tier Payment	81,703	200,000
Monterey	53,109	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Napa	15,607	No	-	3,123	Tier Payment	3,123	200,000
<b>Nevada</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>358,692</b>	-	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>358,692</b>	<b>358,692</b>
Orange	359,499	No	-	6,348,848	Tier Payment	6,348,848	6,348,848
Placer	38,537	No	-	503,162	Tier Payment	503,162	503,162
Plumas	2,654	No	-	289,745	Tier Payment	289,745	289,745
Riverside	301,068	No	-	2,735,321	Tier Payment	2,735,321	2,735,321
Sacramento	171,231	No	-	20,715,027	Tier Payment	20,715,027	20,715,027
San Benito	8,621	No	-	255,400	Tier Payment	255,400	255,400
San Bernardino	293,827	No	-	4,136,956	Tier Payment	4,136,956	4,136,956
San Diego	362,422	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>50,924</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,630,604</b>	<b>1,157,427</b>	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>1,630,604</b>	<b>1,630,604</b>
<b>San Joaquin</b>	<b>97,322</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3,116,284</b>	<b>3,014,526</b>	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>3,116,284</b>	<b>3,116,284</b>
San Luis Obispo	40,517	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
San Mateo	68,447	No	-	515,223	Tier Payment	515,223	515,223
Santa Barbara	53,796	No	-	1,696,915	Tier Payment	1,696,915	1,696,915
Santa Clara	176,723	No	-	954,874	Tier Payment	954,874	954,874
<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>33,290</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,065,957</b>	-	<b>High Performance Grant</b>	<b>1,065,957</b>	<b>1,065,957</b>
Shasta	24,053	No	-	1,110,904	Tier Payment	1,110,904	1,110,904
Sierra	469	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Siskiyou	5,737	No	-	271,436	Tier Payment	271,436	271,436
Solano	53,761	No	-	920,429	Tier Payment	920,429	920,429
Sonoma	58,071	No	-	1,270,371	Tier Payment	1,270,371	1,270,371
Stanislaus	71,751	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
Sutter	12,456	No	-	1,096,953	Tier Payment	1,096,953	1,096,953
Tehama	8,734	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
<b>Trinity</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>58,053</b>	<b>180,657</b>	<b>Tier Payment</b>	<b>180,657</b>	<b>200,000</b>
Tulare	64,872	No	-	1,204,550	Tier Payment	1,204,550	1,204,550
<b>Tuolumne</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>222,381</b>	<b>346,318</b>	<b>Tier Payment</b>	<b>346,318</b>	<b>346,318</b>
Ventura	101,859	No	-	-	No Payment	-	200,000
<b>Yolo</b>	<b>37,022</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,185,457</b>	<b>2,251,503</b>	<b>Tier Payment</b>	<b>2,251,503</b>	<b>2,251,503</b>
Yuba	10,825	No	-	51,728	Tier Payment	51,728	200,000

Current Statewide Probation Revocation Rate:	6.02%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP:	29,491
<b>Total Deposit into State Fund:</b>	<b>129,265,255</b>
Amount Distributed to Counties After Payment Decision:	122,376,350
AOC Administrative Costs Est.:	1,000,000
<b>Total Expenditure Level:</b>	<b>123,376,350</b>
Funding Not Distributed:	5,888,904