

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

AGENDA

Thursday, July 24, 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 May 23, 2014 (discussion & possible action). **Page 3**
4. Overview of State Budget and Policy Developments (discussion only). **Page 15**
5. Presentation on FY 14/15 Budget by Jason Cunningham, Fiscal and Policy Analyst, Mayor’s Budget Office (discussion only).
6. Presentation on Implementation of AB720 Inmate Medi-Cal Enrollment by Noelle Simmons, Deputy Director of Policy and Planning, Human Services Agency (discussion only). **Page 21**
7. Presentation by Steve Good, Executive Director, Five Keys Charter School on Introduction of Tablet Technology in Partnership with Adult Probation Department and Sheriff’s Department (discussion only). **Page 25**
8. Update on Implementation of Secure Reentry Program Facility Contract with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (discussion only). **Page 29**
9. Regular Update on the Implementation of the *San Francisco Women’s Community Justice Reform Blueprint* (discussion only).
10. Formulating Strategic Priorities for Implementation of Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform in San Francisco (discussion and possible action). **Page 45**
11. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only). **Page 47**
12. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.
13. Adjournment.

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Sunshine Ordinance Task Force
City Hall, Room 244
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Meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and its Executive Committee (CCPEC)

DRAFT MINUTES

Friday, May 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), Deputy Chief David Shinn (for Chief Gregory Suhr), District Attorney George Gascón, Beverly Upton, Ali Riker (for Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi), Craig Murdock (for Jo Robinson), Public Defender Jeff Adachi, *Frank Williams*, Greg Asay, and James Whelley (for Steve Arcelona)

1. Call to Order and Introductions.

Chief Still called the meeting to order at 10:07 am. Chief Still welcomed CCP members and interested members of the public. Chief Still 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 January 23, 2014 (discussion & possible action).

Chief Still asked members to review the minutes from the January 23, 2014 meeting of the CCP. Chief Still asked for comments and called for a motion to adopt the minutes. Paul Henderson moved. Jeff Adachi seconded. The motion passed unanimously at 10:11.

Chief Still congratulated Jennifer Scaife for her appointment as the permanent Director of the Reentry Division and invited her to speak. Jennifer thanked the CCP members for their support and stated that she looks forward to a lot of good work together in the future. Chief Still added that Jennifer has the history and talent to take us forward.

4. Presentation by John Updike, Director of the Real Estate Division, on the Justice Facilities Improvement Plan (JFIP) (discussion only).

Chief Still introduced John Updike, Director of the Real Estate Division, to present on the Justice Facilities Improvement Program (JFIP), which includes plans for the relocation of the police department, the replacement of the Hall of Justice jails, and the relocation of the Adult Probation Department, the District Attorney’s Office, the Superior Court, and the Medical Examiner.

John Updike introduced himself. He stated that his opportunity to present the JFIP is very timely. He reviewed how we got where we are today with the JFIP. In 2006 a study was conducted by the Superior Court that addressed security issues in the Hall of Justice. This began the JFIP planning process. In 2007-2008, a number of consultants were put together to look at how to address the security and facilities issues

at the Hall of Justice. The Hall is 600,000 square feet. The initial study found that to address all of the Hall's agencies' programmatic needs, it would need 1 million square feet. This was adopted into City's capital plan as a goal, including renewals of the Hall of Justice property both onsite and off-site. First, the earthquake safety and emergency response bond passed. In 2009, the City began completing the court transfer processes. Then in 2011 Realignment happened. All of these events have had effects on the programmatic and physical needs of the Hall of Justice agencies. In June, there will be two more tangible exits from the Hall of Justice complex – forensics services and traffic services. A second part of the bond to finance HOJ improvements will be in front of voters soon. Offsite solutions for Hall of Justice agencies' needs are being explored in southeast sector of city, including the needs of the Medical Examiner. If the bond passes, Real Estate will be working on these items in the coming months. Due to the changes that have taken place since the JFIP was developed, some of the assumptions used in the plan may be different today. Therefore, the City is looking to do an update to the JFIP.

Mr. Updike stated that the City is kicking off that project now and expanding the scope to include not only what is happening at the Hall of Justice now but also to include diversion and alternative programs that may be developed and implemented in the future and how those will affect the physical needs of the Hall of Justice agencies. This may mean that the schedule for delivering new or refreshed facilities will be adjusted.

Real Estate is now working with the Department of Public Works to assign project managers to this project. Real Estate will continue to play a role and will reach out to the CCP agencies for their participation. Kyle Patterson's presentation will address details about the jail replacement project in particular.

Mr. Updike then asked the members for questions.

Chief Still asked that, given that the police substation is moving out of the Hall of Justice, when will the dialogue start about the departments who are remaining in the Hall who are short of space using the freed up space in the Hall of Justice? She stated that they understand that it's a short term solution, but that currently they have many staff working in unsafe conditions.

Mr. Updike responded that those discussions are happening now. Real Estate is talking with the SFPD about the uses of those spaces. He stated that his concern is that the City spends money moving departments out of the Hall of Justice in order to empty it out but that we still have the entire building occupied. The goal is to mothball parts of the building and to stop investing in improvements. He added that they will be strategic, but that they also know that an interim plan is needed.

Chief Still added that she would like to be part of the discussions. She thanked John Updike.

At this time, Sheriff Mirkarimi and Chief Suhr arrived. Chief Still asked them to introduce themselves.

5. Presentation by Kyle Patterson, Office of the Controller, on the Controller's Jail Population Study Update (discussion only).

Chief Still introduced Kyle Patterson from the Controller's Office to present on the Jail Population Study update.

Mr. Patterson presented the findings from the Controller's Jail Forecast update.

Mr. Patterson first provided background: the Hall of Justice is seismically deficient, the jails are of an antiquated design, the design creates a safety liability, and there is no program space in the Hall of Justice jails. The County has planned since 2006 to replace these jails.

In 2013, the Controller's Office forecasted the future Hall of Justice jail needs to be 1,900 in 2019, or a 9-17 percent decrease from 2013. The Controller's Office performed an update to this forecast in 2014 using an additional two years of data, including time after Realignment implementation, and the results of speaking with many criminal justice agencies about the potential impacts of current and future programs and policies on the jail population. The resulting forecast for 2019 is 1,520, which would represent a 27 – 33 percent decrease in jail beds.

Mr. Patterson then reviewed the assumptions and analysis contained in the forecast. He explained that since 2008, the jail population has declined 5% per year on average. Prior to 2008, the decline was 1% per year.

The Controller's forecast is based on the assumption that County Jail #6 could be reopened and used. However, there are reasons this may not work. County Jail #6 is a minimum security facility and there may not be enough minimum security inmates to use that jail to capacity.

Mr. Patterson then presented the forecasted jail needs under two scenarios. In Scenario #1 CJ6 is open and 63 – 229 beds will be needed. In Scenario #2 CJ6 is closed and 435 – 601 beds are needed. Both forecasts assume present trends will continue to the future, including low arrest rates, diversion programs, etc. While this is a fair assumption, it becomes less and less reliable the farther into the future the projections go.

Mr. Patterson then reviewed the schedule for the Controller's Office updates. A memo on the updated forecast will be released on May 28, 2014. The final forecast will be released in Summer 2015.

Mr. Patterson then invited members to make comments or ask questions.

Chief Suhr commented that spikes in the jail population have occurred when SFPD was at capacity. Right now the department is well under capacity. The SFPD is going to increase its number of officers on the street, which may increase the jail population. The peaks will be lower because of diversion programs that are in place now and other changes that have been implemented, but no one seems to be considering that the low jail population exactly mirrors the all-time low of the SFPD capacity. Currently the plan is that SFPD will be back to full staffing in 2018. Mr. Patterson said that would be taken into account for the final forecast.

Mr. Adachi asked whether more officers always mean more arrests. Chief Suhr responded that, with 60,000 more shifts, even if each only adds 1% more arrests, that's a significant amount of new arrests. 60,000 more 10 hour shifts is a lot more officer time on the streets. He added that what will go down significantly is officers' response time. Now, SFPD responds to all crimes but they will be able to respond quicker and with technology they will have more information at hand. This may lead to quicker arrests. He added that he is not sure what will happen, but to assume the downward trend will continue seems to miss a big piece of this picture. The SFPD wasn't met with during this update. Mr. Patterson said he'd like to hear more about SFPD's staffing plan outside of this meeting.

Chief Still asked whether any of those 60,000 shifts are now covered by overtime. Chief Suhr responded that what are going uncovered now are the school beats, bike officers, beat officers, traffic officers, etc. The new shifts will allow officers to be closer to what's happening.

Chief Still asked whether the Controller's Office spoke with Parole in doing forecast. The Parole revocation process has changed drastically. Parole has gotten rid of forced jail time while awaiting parole hearing and is using intermediate sanctions, which both mean that there are fewer parolees in jail.

Sheriff Mirkarimi thanked Mr. Patterson, the Controller's Office, and all participants who weighed in. He stated that he think it's a fascinating discussion and that it is unique to San Francisco that we are discussing what size jail we need in the context of a declining population. Related to what Chief Suhr mentioned, there is another element that wasn't captured in the analysis. In regards to the Sheriff's Department's understaffed warrant unit, it may be helpful to calculate the unresolved felony warrants out there. The City hasn't discussed the staffing it will take to reduce the number of outstanding warrants but if this is addressed it will have an impact on the jail population. This calculation was not built in to the jail forecast. He stated that he is only referring to felony warrants, as they are doing a good job of diverting misdemeanors from incarceration. Mr. Patterson said they would consider that.

Mr. Patterson asked if there were other comments. There were none.

Chief Still said that the Controller's Office has done a great job with this analysis and that all agencies have contributed. She gave compliments to all and said to keep up the great work.

6. Formulating Strategic Priorities for Implementation of Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform in San Francisco (discussion and possible action).

Chief Still stated that in past meetings, we've discussed the need for a citywide criminal justice master plan, particularly given the remarkable decline in numbers of individuals on supervision in the City and the low county jail count even in the era of Realignment. As the city discusses needs for replacement jails, reentry-specific housing, and other capital projects, CCP members have signaled interest in creating a unified master plan that takes into consideration policies, practices, services, and capital projects.

Chief Still continued to explain that an emerging opportunity for funding from the MacArthur Foundation makes this collaborative master planning process especially timely: recently, she was invited to participate in a discussion with MacArthur Foundation staff and leaders from other progressive jurisdictions about forthcoming funding opportunities for implementation of community corrections models that decrease reliance on costly jail beds. The Arnold Foundation has also emerged as a key private funder of innovative strategies around pretrial detention and assessment. Given these opportunities, she'd like to see this body commit to the formulation of strategic priorities for further criminal justice reform in San Francisco, which would poise us to take advantage of major funding announcements at the state and federal level, and in the private philanthropic sector. Enclosed in the meeting materials is a draft outline of a Comprehensive Community Corrections Master Plan, which provides a framework for discussing our priorities.

Chief Still then asked the CCP members for the priorities that they would like to include in a master plan. She invited members to bring to the July CCP meeting a list of the priorities they'd like to include in a master plan. This list will then be used to form a plan for the CCP of where we go from here. She then asked for comments from CCP members.

Mr. Adachi stated that we have made good progress and have addressed and moved forward on the low hanging fruit. Certainly each department is committed to the work they are doing. What we need to improve on, he stated, is going beyond talking about reform to take concerted action. For example, we still haven't reduced probation lengths. After talking about these initiatives with JRI and other forums, we still have not seen a change. This is the type of initiative that would make real change. He stated that he is

expressing some frustration about whether the work we are doing is translating to real change. We have to push ourselves to take action on these items. He stated that he doesn't want to take away from what we've done, but we still haven't moved forward on several key initiatives and he has doubts that studying the issues will help to create this movement.

Chief Still stated that as a jurisdiction, we have demonstrated that we've moved forward. She said she agrees that we've addressed the low hanging fruit and we see the effects of that in the reductions in the jail and probation populations and in the number of probation revocations. During that same time we implemented SB678 and Realignment. She stated that she agrees that now that it's time we turn our attention to more significant items that take more discussion and policy change. She added that we are doing that – APD is discussing with the DA and the Court and putting together an outline for the shortened probation term policy. We have all been very thoughtful about this. That's why we should have a list of issues we want to move forward on. She asked all CCP members to bring back that list in July and that the CCP then use that list to develop priorities and develop a plan / roadmap. There are so many on-ramps into criminal justice system, she added, and it's important that we build as many off-ramps.

Mr. Gascon disagreed that we haven't done a lot more than addressing the low hanging fruit. San Francisco is a leader not only in the state but in the country on these issues and that is because all of the partners are moving forward with same goals. With the shortened probation terms issue, we have to be very careful and thoughtful about it because risk level may not be universal. We are looking at how to use national tools and tweak them to apply them locally. Assessments need to be calibrated to the local population and adjusted regularly. We have reduced incarceration for lower level offenses. He stated that he doesn't see a significant impact on the jail population by the shorter probation terms but that the policy change will allow APD to devote more time to those with greater needs, which will reduce recidivism and impact the jail population. He added that we have done more than low hanging fruit and will continue to do more. For example, the DA's office went from 60 – 30% of prosecutions being for drug offenses in the last several years. We have to continue to work and we are working on reducing probation terms and looking at many ways of implementing it.

Mr. Adachi stated that he didn't intend to denigrate the good work being done. Part of his frustration is that we haven't been able to engage the court on issues like bail. A client was recently in jail for possession with a \$50,000 bail. We have to be able to engage the court on these issues. He stated that he'd like to see the probation issue brought to fruition, as we've been talking about it for a year and it could have a significant impact on people's quality of life. He added that for every case his office sees for expungement, that have to bring each one by one often with objections by DA and APD, making it more difficult to clear a record in San Francisco than in other counties where they have established criteria set for being able to expunge records. He added that he does value the work that has been done so far.

Mr. Gascon stated that we likely will move towards presumptive split sentencing which many public defenders will likely not agree with. There are a lot of moving parts and we will continue moving forward on the road to reform.

Chief Still stated that she appreciates Mr. Adachi's comments, adding that he is challenging us to do better. There has been a lot of behind the scenes work being done on the shortened probation terms and it will happen. She stated that in regards to the other issues Mr. Adachi raised, she'd like to see the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and Adult Probation sit down and talk about the priorities of what we'd like to engage the courts on. She volunteered to reach out and make that happen. She added that there will be a new Presiding Judge in January and that the current Associate Presiding Judge is already asking about where we go next with these reforms, which she takes as a good sign.

Ms. Upton added that San Francisco can lead the way with the MacArthur Foundation. We've created an atmosphere for reform. From the community perspective, issues like language access, restorative justice, immigration reform, intervention not jail, probation instead of jail, have all created an atmosphere conducive to moving forward. She agrees that there is more to do but stated that we can lead the way with what we've already done. We see the improvements every day. For example, the City went 4.5 years without a DV homicide, which is a 90% reduction. We used to lose 10 people a year to DV homicide.

Mr. Frank Williams stated that he'd like to see more reform for the senior population, a population that is rarely addressed. What would it look like to have provisions for this population in the building of the new jail? He stated that across the nation, seniors are less likely to recidivate but here they do and part of the reason is that they are treated like the younger offenders. There should be some reforms and sustainability to serve this special population. These are the people becoming homeless when released. He'd also like to see us make the jails safer for the senior population and to have more resources for this population.

Sheriff Mirkarimi stated that he agrees with Mr. Williams' comments. With an aging incarcerated population, there are design implications for the jail. This is part of the planning science because of the needs of an aging population. On the question of permanent solutions, in each of our agencies' individual capacity we need to do well answering the larger question of how people who are released can stay in San Francisco, one of the most cost prohibitive places in the country. The reentry population is one of the populations getting no attention in these discussions. He stated that he'd like there to be better collaboration between vocational programming within the jails and the post-release services. There should be continuity from in-custody to out-of-custody programs. We debate about hard vs. soft skills, educational vs. vocational programming, but we need to address how we can ensure that individuals have real skills when they leave custody. With the construction boom, people often mention getting construction jobs for this population but it's not happening. They aren't getting the jobs or the skills to get them. The affordability debate should extend to within our departments and the larger question of where is this is all going.

Chief Still said that she agrees with Sheriff Mirkarimi. She stated that we have the Office of Economic and Workforce Development and the City College that we could partner with and that we could bring to the table to talk about the continuity of vocational training and employment. She added that the Five Keys Charter School has done great work with educational and vocational work.

Sheriff Mirkarimi agreed that Five Keys does amazing work. He added that the Sheriff's Department brought City College into the county jail. However, we can't do this without every partner here being committed and involved. He added that we need to have this discussion.

Chief Still stated that she has talked with City College about having a probation officer on campus so that probation clients who are attending classes there don't have to come to the Hall of Justice to check in with their probation officers. She said that she agrees that this is a tremendous opportunity.

Chief Still asked for a motion. Mr Gascon moved to commit the CCP to undertaking the development of strategic priorities for a criminal justice master plan and to begin by bringing a list of priorities to the July CCP meeting then to schedule times after that to talk through the list and create a plan. Sheriff Mirkarimi seconded. Chief Still asked for public comment. There was none. The motion passed unanimously.

Chief Still asked members to please send all suggestions and lists to Jennifer Scaife.

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).

Chief Still stated that it has been almost one year since the Adult Probation Department opened our Community Assessment and Services Center in partnership with Leaders in Community Alternatives and collaborating partners. The building went from a former rug depot to a one stop reentry center which has attracted visits from numerous local stakeholders and members of the Board of Supervisors, other county probation departments, representatives from Parole and state government, and more. We are very proud of our CASC and are happy to be able to share with you some of the accomplishments that have come out of this project. Lauren Bell, APD's Reentry Services Manager, has organized a presentation for CCP members about the CASC. Chief Still thanked Lauren for her extraordinary efforts in making the CASC not only a reality, but a tremendous success.

Lauren Bell introduced herself. She stated that as we approach almost one year of the implementation of the Community Assessment and Services Center, it is a pleasure to be here, to share the successes and challenges with you. First she explained how they structured this presentation. She will give an overview of the CASC and highlight some key initiatives that they are implementing, Roth Johnson, Assistant Program Director with LCA/CASC, will provide an update on the vast array of services at the CASC, LCA/CASC Case Manager George Turner will narrow the focus onto one CASC class and give you insight from the perspective of a case manager/facilitator, and the presentation will close out with remarks by Ricky Cerda, David Connerly and Ollis Flakes, who will shed light on their experiences with the CASC.

She first acknowledged the advocacy and leadership of Chief Still. Ms. Bell stated that she has lived, worked and volunteered in San Francisco for over twenty years, and can solemnly swear that Chief Still brought a greatly needed vigor to recovery and rehabilitation in the criminal justice system discussion. She is a leader that doesn't just talk about the importance of recovery and rehabilitation in criminal justice reform, but she puts money behind the words as well. She thanked Chief Still for her commitment to uprooting the destructive parts of the criminal justice system, and seeding change.

Ms. Bell also thanked Linda Connelly, the President and CEO of Leaders in Community Alternatives, who is also a tenacious advocate of criminal justice reform. SFAPD truly appreciates the partnership with LCA, and the expertise of LCA's staff.

Ms. Bell then provided an overview of the CASC and referred members to the description of the CASC in their meeting packets, which provides a snapshot of the partnership and services. For those that don't know, the CASC is SFAPD's cornerstone realignment initiative. When criminal justice realignment came down the pike in 2011, Chief Still committed to strengthening core SFAPD services, and expanding SFAPD reentry services. On June 23, 2013, the CASC was born so to speak.

Ms. Bell explained that the CASC is a partnership of the Adult Probation Department and our lead services partners Leaders in Community Alternatives or LCA. LCA has subcontracts with Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, America Works, Senior Ex Offender Program, and Community Works West.

Ms. Bell stated that Roth Johnson will go into rich services detail, about the expanded partnerships and services now at the CASC, and that she will highlight the partnership with the Department of Public Health, and end with some information regarding burgeoning initiatives.

Ms. Bell explained that Adult Probation truly honors an expansive conversation with DPH. Again, Chief Still allocated funds for this partnership with DPH, and it has been a blessing in many ways. At the CASC, we have two full time clinical social workers, and one full time care coordinator that helps triage

clients into residential and outpatient substance dependency treatment. Every day we realize the impact of trauma and psychological distress on our clients' self esteem, substance dependency and criminal behavior, and seek to open hopeful doors through which they can walk to address the issues, and feel so good about themselves again that they don't need narcotics or the thrill of criminal activities. Our partnership with DPH helps us to open these doors.

Ms. Bell continued that an offshoot of this partnership is a collaborative effort that brings together the LCA/CASC Clinical Supervisor, CASC case management, case managers from UCSF Citywide, and the Senior Ex-Offender Program (SEOP) who are funded through other SFAPD contracts, as well as DPH's clinical social workers and care coordinator at the CASC. The group meets bi-weekly and reviews a case presentation to troubleshoot specific client issues, and to more broadly share resources information. This initiative focused on streamlining behavioral health, case management and clinical services at the CASC helps us to ensure we aren't duplicating efforts – i.e. make sure that an ambitious DPO didn't refer a client to multiple locations, and to also discuss timing around when to refer clients for other clinical or self-sufficiency services.

Ms. Bell stated that this week she reviewed everyone's case loads and found that many clients are engaged in a logical pairing of services – they are seeing a clinician and also working with a care coordinator, or case manager. She explained that the team reviewed this list together, and by and large everyone around the table knew when a client was accessing multiple services – this is a great sign of collaboration.

A burgeoning initiative that we will build over the next month enriches our employment services with substance dependency services. SFAPD/CASC works very closely with America Works of California. At the CASC through America Works, we have a rock star job developer named Steve Adami. In a short period of time Steve has built incredible relationships with employers, and gotten many employers whose third party background checks usually screen out our clients to take a chance on our clients. Some have done exceptionally well post job placement. Others are still struggling with addiction or other maladaptive behaviors and don't last long on the job.

Chief Still has asked us to look into a cognitive behavioral employment readiness class that more closely aligns CBT techniques into the soft skills and interviewing education. Additionally, we are researching other employment programs that offer a requirement that if an individual has a substance dependency history, that we explore requiring outpatient treatment alongside job placement. The goal is to honor a person's history, and to create a more clear structure in which they can succeed.

Lastly, Ms. Bell shared an update on efforts around engagement and retention. As we all know for many high risk and high need individuals in the criminal justice system, change is hard. This means that service participation is often inconsistent. We want to create dignified ways to strengthen our safety net so that when someone falls of supervision or programming, that we can catch them more quickly.

To this end, LCA has developed a weekly "Non-Communication List" of clients that either haven't engaged or who have very spotty engagement post referral. Probation officers review the list, and will often go straight to the CASC to confer with the clinical/case management team about strategies for helping a client reconnect. Roth Johnson will talk about the incentive plan that LCA is rolling out. On the accountability side, I will share that SFAPD's probation officers are continuing to be trained in fieldwork, and will expand field visibility starting in the next few months to try and meet clients where they are at. Additionally, Chief Still has dedicated two DPO staff that will focus fieldwork efforts on clients that have chronic engagement problems, with the goal of getting them reconnected to services.

In closing, Ms. Bell stated that through partnership, collaboration, nimble troubleshooting, creativity and a spirit of hope, the CASC is working on becoming a top notch resource for men and women in the

criminal justice system. She added that it has been an incredible first year, and she looks forward to more challenges, and successes. She then introduced Roth Johnson.

Roth Johnson of Leaders in Community Alternatives introduced himself. He is the Assistant Director of the CASC. Mr. Johnson stated that during the past year, LCA has implemented the services listed in the meeting packet, including adult education, anger management, cognitive behavioral therapy, employment readiness and placement, gender responsive programs, parenting classes, relapse prevention, substance abuse education, trauma and victimization, and vocational training. LCA offers evidence based workshops including Thinking 4 a Change, Substance Abuse, Seeking Safety, and Anger Management. To date, 106 clients have completed these workshops. LCA also offers process and support groups, which are all described in the meeting packet. In addition to services, LCA also has core partners onsite at the CASC including Five Keys Charter School, America Works, Senior Ex-Offender Program, CJCJ, and Community West. Mr. Johnson described the classes and services offered by core partners. He added that there are also other APD-funded services at the CASC including the Occupational Therapy Treatment program, Transitions Clinic, the Department of Child Support Services, and others. He added that LCA also has an incentive program to promote consistent engagement, including free meals, bus tokens, hygiene kits, access to clothing closet, gift cards, etc. At the CASC, clients receive a wide range of services to ensure their smooth reentry into society. Clients participate in evidence-based services as identified in their Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plans. Mr. Johnson then introduced an LCA case manager, George Turner.

George Turner introduced himself. He explained that he works with clients in the A Pod (the Reentry Pod) and post-release. He teaches Seeking Safety, a course that addresses Substance Abuse and PTSD and lasts for 25 sessions. The course is successful because they can address different issues that have been traumatic that clients may not have addressed or recognized before. The course provides integrated treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, interpersonal skills, and case management, which means that they take clients through the many stages of development. He explained that they begin the class with a quotation as an ice breaker. Then they use an example and ask clients what they would do in certain situations. These are situations the clients often face and after living in a certain culture for so long it's easy to go back into criminal behavior. But in this course, the clients are surrounded with a safe environment of healing and can see different options for responding to different situations. Then they move along to a mourning stage, they are no longer part of the culture they were in but are now in more a positive stage. During this stage, he explained, the client will feel lonely and that's when he or she should be at the CASC staying busy and being connected to society through the services offered. LCA gives certificates of completion when the client completes the 25 sessions. Many clients have never received something like a certificate of completion and it's an emotional experience for them to get one. From there, Mr. Turner explained, the case managers say "what are you going to do next?" He explained that the LCA staff rallies around the clients with support and directs them to other services, programs, and agencies, to help with their transition. Mr. Turner then introduced three CASC clients: Ricky Cerda, David Connerly, and Ollis Flakes.

Ricky Cerda introduced himself. He is a participant at the CASC. He was released from prison under three strikes after 14 years of incarceration for receiving stolen property. He was given the opportunity to be on probation at his release. He thought that he didn't need probation after serving so much time. He came back to San Francisco with his family. He explained that the probation department wanted to put him in a Thinking for a Change class. He thought it was only one day a week but it was two. Even so, he stuck through it. After 23 weeks, he had perfect attendance and graduated. He set goals and accomplished them and he stated that he is proud of himself. The experience showed him that change is possible, with the support of the team that he's had. He thanked God and thanked the CCP members. He stated that if you believe in yourself, things are possible. In prison he thought he would never get out but he had a

spark of hope. The CASC is his main attraction, it keeps him going. He said he needs that resource to stay in society and be a productive member. He stated that this is all new to me but I love what I'm doing, I love myself and I'm happy to be here to share my voice. He said he never thought he'd do this but he is honored to. He also said that he wanted to address the gang prevention plan. LA and San Diego have criminal gang members anonymous programs. We have to change our mindset and thinking to be productive in society. That's how it started for him, he said. Recovery has been a major factor in his life. He said he thinks that without the CASC and being on probation, he may have steered in a different direction. It starts with our thinking in the gangs and starts with the youth – we have to change their perspective. He explained that he ended up in prison because of his belief and he wishes he had caught it earlier but he did change. Change is possible. Recovery works. He still struggles but with the tools he has developed through CASC and with the support he has, he's able to get over it and ask for help. He never thought he could do that, but he can. His goal is to reach out and touch one person and never create another victim of his addiction. He added that Thinking for a Change was one of the best classes in the CASC. He thanked the CCP for letting him share.

Mr. Gascon said he was pleased to hear Mr. Cerda's remarks. Mr. Cerda is demonstrating that Proposition 36 was the right thing to do. He also thanked Chief Still for providing Mr. Cerda the opportunity. He stated that many people come out of custody without a safety net. We need to recognize that some people think that having a probation officer is a bad thing, but what he heard Mr. Cerda say is that having a safety net and someone to walk you through day to day life was really important. We often miss this opportunity. He congratulated Mr. Cerda for his achievements.

David Connerly introduced himself. He stated that San Francisco is an innovator and that the CASC program is an innovation. He congratulated Chief Still for the people she has working for her. He stated that he has three of the best probation officers – they give him opportunity and they listen to him. He explained that he came from decent family but was rebellious. When he came to SF he learned that to deal with what's going on now. He didn't blame others for my problems. He said that he's been to prison several times and was one of the first supervised under AB109. He said that the people he's dealt with at the CASC are genuine. The ones he's met treat people like people, including those in APD and the Public Defender's Office. He said he doesn't know what Lauren does but when she comes in, things move. He explained that he is in Seeking Safety and is dealing with his issues. He said he hasn't done anything illegal in three years because he has these people's support. The people who used to be the ball and chain, he doesn't have that over him anymore. It's a string and a rope that he carries himself now. He respects the system in San Francisco not for the leniency but for the discretionary aspect. The people at the CASC are genuine and concerned. He stated that they have a program but don't use ball and chain. They work mentally and spiritually on people and that's what will help. He thanked the CCP for the opportunity.

Ollis Flakes introduced himself. He thanked the CCP for having him speak. He thanked Chief Still for what she's done at the CASC. He said that what has been done there is unexplainable. He said that he is 41 and a participant of the CASC and on active probation. He came to San Francisco from New York. He was alienated, bullied, and didn't fit in. At 13 he became a ward of the state and became bitter, angry, and confused. He was mad at himself, his family, and the world. He didn't know how to ask for help. He had low self-esteem, PTSD, and addiction. In 2010 he discharged from prison after 24 years. He still suffers from low self-esteem, PTSD, and addiction. He felt the division between the people in the system and the people in law enforcement. He said that the crimes he committed always kept him with a bad taste in his mouth about the revolving door he put himself in. He's now been at the CASC for one year and has had loads of support from the staff and probation officers. He has learned tools from Thinking for a Change and Seeking Safety. He learned that he is not by himself and that it's not a shame for a man to cry or feel sad. Before, this would've resulted in anger and prison for him. He has learned to deal with his PTSD and now has people he can call to talk to and things he can do that he likes that make him feel good, or he can

sit with his feelings and figure out what makes himself tick. He explained that he didn't know that before. He now looks at the staff as his mentors, not as a probation officer, etc. He can see that they aren't there to keep him behind bars. They showed him how to hope. He explained that he didn't know how to hope before. From 13 years old to now, he is a completely different person and sees things differently. He said he feels good about the program. He thinks Substance Abuse and Relapse Prevention should be looked into more. When someone like him doesn't know the answer to a problem that's the first thing they look to and that usually ends them back in jail.

Chief Still thanked the speakers and congratulated Linda Connelly and LCA on their work at the CASC.

8. Presumptive Split Sentencing for 1170(h) Defendants Proposed in Governor's Budget (discussion only).

Chief Still stated that we have just heard about some of the benefits of allowing individuals to be held accountable by probation in the community while addressing their criminogenic needs and meeting life goals. Our next agenda item is related to this issue: AB109 provides judges the option of imposing straight or split sentences, whereby individuals would serve their entire sentence in county jail (straight sentence) or serve a portion in jail and the remainder on mandatory supervision (split sentence). In packet we've provided a brief legislative counsel's digest of proposed changes to the Penal Code which would presume that a defendant's sentence be split, rather than allowing the two sentencing options equal weight. This amendment has been proposed as part of the Governor's Budget and was not impacted by the May Revise.

Chief Still asked for comments or questions from members about this prospective change to the Penal Code. There were none.

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

Chief Still said that the next agenda item is the regular update on the implementation of the Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint. The Adult Probation Department has recently signed the contract with the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice to enhance services for pregnant and parenting women at Cameo House. We are working with the Superior Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, and Human Services Agency to develop a comprehensive alternative sentencing program for up to 11 women and 22 children. On June 2, APD will go live with the Women's COMPAS assessment and will begin consolidating most women in the department onto gender-specific caseloads. Additionally, in partnership with the Sheriff's Department, we will hold a planning session facilitated by Barbara Bloom on May 28 to discuss implementation of further strategies as outlined in the Women's Blueprint.

Chief Still then introduced Leslie Levitas, the Women's Community Justice Reform Coordinator for the Sheriff's Department, who has a few updates from the Sheriff's Department on their efforts.

Leslie Levitas provided a brief overview of the work supporting the strategies in the blueprint. For the goal to strengthen coordination across agencies, we have introduced services in jail and are offering them upon release. One Family is a program that helps to maintain family relationships while incarcerated. The Sheriff's Department is also offering the Parenting Inside Out curriculum in jail and in the community. The Department is also participating in the upcoming analysis of incarcerated parents. She added that they also offer trauma informed services and services for survivors of violence. Many of the service providers within the jail address these issues. She explained that SAGE services have expanded – in jail and in the community – including groups, case management, services to transgender clients, and services at Women's Resource Center.

For the goal to develop alternative sentencing programs, the Sheriff's Department is contracting with LCA to expand the use of Electronic Monitoring. She added that the group is meeting next week to discuss next steps and action plans.

9. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other items of interest to Members (discussion only).

Chief Still stated that in the interest of time, she will save updates for July. She invited members to share any updates they have.

Mr. Frank Williams thanked the CCP for their collaboration. He stated that we are on forefront of the country. He thanked Linda Connelly for bringing him in on this when the CASC center was forming. The success that is coming through the CASC is a fantastic start. The staff's professionalism is above standard and it means a lot to people in recovery and those coming out of custody. To be able to talk to the staff is important. He thanked LCA and the clients for the presentation. He said he hopes it can be duplicated throughout the state. He also said he hopes the clients continue to share their stories and get their education and get in the trenches and start doing this work. We need your help to do some social modeling, he said. We want to see you up here in five years.

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

Chief Still asked for requests for future agenda items. There were none.

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

Chief Still invited public for comment. There was none.

Chief Still thanked the staff, LCA, and Ricky, David and Ollis. She said to Ricky, David, and Ollis that hearing their voices brings a sense of humanity and a perspective of reality. She thanked them for sharing.

12. Adjournment.

Sheriff Mirkarimi moved to adjourn. Craig Murdock seconded. The motion passed unanimously at 12:05pm.

PUBLIC SAFETY DETAILS

- **Presumption of Split Sentences** (AB 1468, Page 52) Any PC 1170(h) sentence shall be given a period of mandatory supervision unless the court makes a finding that in the interest of justice it is appropriate to impose a straight sentence. This would take effect January 1, 2015 and would apply prospectively to any person sentenced on or after January 1, 2015. There is also a requirement that Judicial Council promulgate rules of court by January 1, 2015.
- **SB 678** (AB 1468, Page 72) \$125 million out of the general fund in 2014-15. See the attached county by county breakdown. The Legislature added intent language directing CPOC and DOF to work on developing performance incentive funding tied to success on PRCS and MS similar to the success of felony probation.

The 2014-15 allocation follows the same methodology used last year where a county's probation failure rate (PFR) includes both failure to prison and failure to jail. However, pursuant to changes in SB 105 (Chapter 310, Statutes of 2013) the "state savings" amount that is shared with the counties is now the cost to the state to incarcerate an inmate in a contracted facility (\$27,309).

After running the SB 678 formula, there was \$947,000 in undistributed funds. This remaining amount was distributed to counties that had a PFR between 50% and 25% below the statewide average. Under the SB 678 formula, only counties with a PFR of 50% below the statewide average are eligible for a High Performance Grant (HPG). There has been concern that this is unfair for those high performing counties that were high performing before SB 678 ever started. It is difficult for them to show significant improvement over the baseline rates and they often fall just shy of meeting the 50% HPG threshold. So for any county that had an allocation between \$200,000 and \$300,000 AND had a PFR 50%-25% below the statewide average, the remaining funding was distributed proportionately based on the county's 18-25 population, which is the same distribution methodology used for the HPGs.

- **AB 109 Allocation** (Reference not part of budget) The AB 109 allocation for the 2014-15 year is still under development by the Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC). It is our understanding that this formula will be a limited term formula, meaning that the formula will apply for a specified number of years yet to be determined, much like the current formula applied to the 2012-13 and 2013-14 budget years. It is important to note that legislative action is not required for the State Controller to distribute the AB 109 funds; therefore, the AB 109 formula development is not part of the state budget process. Total AB 109 funding for the 2014-15 fiscal year is estimated to be \$934.1 million.
- **AB 109 Growth** (Reference not part of budget) AB 109 growth for the 2013-14 budget year is estimated to be \$50.8 million. Recall that growth for the current year is applied retroactively and not distributed until Fall 2014. This is due to the manner in which sales tax receipts are collected and the fact that final sales tax revenues are not known until August. As a result, the 2013-14 growth number is not known until August 2014, well after the 2013-14 budget year concludes (important to note that we will not know 2014-15 growth until August 2015). The RAC will shift its attention to the growth formula once it completes its work on the larger AB 109 programmatic formula for 2014-15.

- **Extension of Realignment Training Funds** (SB 852, Page 415) CPOC, CSSA, and CSAC shared in two, one-time General Fund appropriations to support statewide training to counties on the implementation of 2011 Public Safety Realignment. The deadline to expend both rounds of funding is June 30, 2015. The Budget approves an extension of the expenditure authority through June 30, 2018.
- **CCP Implementation Grants** (SB 852, Page 414) \$7.9 million is again appropriated in the 2014-15 budget year to go out to the counties that report on their realignment efforts to the BSCC. "Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2014, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2013-14 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. The report shall include, but not be limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, the report shall include plans for the 2014-15 allocation of funds, including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors. The report submitted shall be submitted in a format prescribed by the Board of State and Community Corrections, in consultation with the Department of Finance. The funds shall be distributed by January 31, 2015, to counties that comply with the above provisions as follows: (1) \$100,000 to each county with a population of 0 to 200,000, inclusive, (2) \$150,000 to each county with a population of 200,001 to 749,999, inclusive, and (3) \$200,000 to each county with a population of 750,000 and above. Allocations will be determined based on the most recent county population."
- **Recidivism Reduction Fund (RRF)** (See chart on page II) As a part of the SB 105 deal struck last year a Recidivism Reduction Fund was established to be funded by any savings to the state based on receiving an extension from the federal courts which then would eliminate the need to buy as many out of state beds to meet the population cap. Due to the court granting the two year extension, the funding of \$106 million will be appropriated as follows. See attachment for a full accounting, but some specific highlights below include:

Mentally Ill Offenders Crime Reduction Grants: (AB 1468, Page 97) \$18 million in one-time competitive grant programs for adult and/or juvenile offenders to improve outcomes for offenders with mental, health issues. Funding will be allocated in the first year, but can be used over 3 years. \$9 million for adult offenders and \$9 million for juvenile offenders, distributed by the BSCC. Criteria is in Penal Code 6045.

Community Recidivism Reduction Grant: (AB 1468, Page 68) \$8 million one-time funding to the county board of supervisors to work in collaboration with the CCP to create a competitive grant program for nongovernment service providers in the community. Size of the county will determine individual grant awards to providers. 5 percent of the county allocation can be used for administrative services by the county or CCP.

Community Reentry Facilities: (AB 1438, Page 33) \$20 million one-time funding for inmate reentry prior to release in the community. This funding could also be used for transitional housing or intermediate sanctions for probationers. Legislative intent for the program is in Penal Code 17.7.

There is a broad authority for CDCR to develop the program. They have reached out to CPOC and CSAC to talk through developing the details.

Court Programs: (SB 852, Page 17 - Noted under Item 0250-101-3259) \$15 million in one-time competitive grants for the establishment of on-going operations and staffing of programs known to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety including collaborative courts that serve moderate and high risk adult criminal offenders, pre-trial programs, and the use of risk and needs assessment instruments at sentencing of felony offenders subject to local supervision. AOC shall administer the program, but work with CDCR and CPOC to establish outcome measures. Funds shall be used to support the administration and operation of programs and practices known to reduce offender recidivism including the use of risk and needs assessments, evidence based practices and programs that specifically address the need of mentally ill and drug addicted offenders. Participating courts must submit a joint application on behalf of the court, county, and other local justice system partners that clearly details the initiative for which funding is sought; the associated staffing activities, programs, and services to be delivered by the partner organizations; and how the grant program will cover those costs.

- **Court Ordered Efforts regarding State Capacity**

Medical Parole and Elderly Parole (Reference not part of budget) - expansion of the current program to cover more inmates with severe physical or cognitive conditions and establishes elderly parole allowing inmates 60 years or older who have served 25 years of their sentence to appeal to the Board of Parole Hearings for determining suitability for parole. Inmate must be determined not to pose an unreasonable risk to public safety.

Credit Enhancements (SB 852, Page 415- Noted under item 5227-106-0001)- \$11.3 million appropriated directly to probation based on population estimates to mitigate the impact of non-violent second strike inmates eligible for an increase of good time credits from 20 percent to 33.3 percent prospectively.

- **Long Term Offenders** (Reference not part of budget)- Recognizing that jails are not intended to house overly long sentences, the Administration proposed sentences over 10 years be eligible for state prison. The Legislature did not take this up during budget actions and negotiations on the topic failed to produce a compromise. Parties agree to continue to discuss the issue.
- **Jail Facilities** (SB 863)- Authorizes \$500 million in lease-revenue bonds for jail construction funding with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space (which is similar to language included in the previous SB 1022 funding awards). Requires 10 percent match and sets forth a mechanism to reduce that match or counties with a population less than 200,000
- **Trial Court Security** (AB 1468, Page 33 & SB 852, Page 645)- \$1 million to mitigate the additional costs of court security due to new court facilities coming on line after the passage of Realignment, necessitating a different level of court security. Prop 30 requires the state pay for any new responsibilities.
- **Augmentation to Support City Law Enforcement Activities** (SB 852, Page 413)- Includes \$27.5

million for cities for front line law enforcement plus an additional \$12.5 million increment that could be used for the training of officers. Specifically, the \$12.5 million "may be used for targeted innovative police training designed to strengthen public confidence in the police, address community gang issues, and enhance officer competency and safety in dealing with members of the public who are mentally ill, substance abusers, or homeless." There is one city in each county named as the fiduciary and then the local law enforcement agencies in that county decide how it is distributed.

STATE MANDATED REIMBURSEMENTS

- **Mandate Repayment** (SB 852, Page 633) (See chart on page 12; Please note that these are only estimates of the possible county breakdown of these mandate payments and are subject to change) \$100 million in accelerated payment to local governments to pay off some of the mandate debt owed by the state. The state currently owes the counties, cities and special districts \$900 million in mandate reimbursements for costs incurred prior to 2004. Current law requires repayment by 2020-21 but annual payments have been postponed in recent years. The funding would be discretionary (does not need to tie back to paying for the specific mandate). Both the Administration and CSAC often cited using the funding to focus on improving implementation of 2011 Realignment and public safety. Specifically, the Governor's May Revision noted, "This payment will provide local governments with discretionary dollars that can be spent on their highest local priorities. The Administration expects that the majority of the dollars will be spent improving implementation of 2011 Realignment and public safety." About \$73 million is expected to go to counties and will be distributed based on the proportion of the total pre-2004 mandate debt owed to the county.
- **Mandate Trigger** (SB 852, Page 675)- The budget includes language to direct any revenues that exceed the Governor's projections in fiscal year 2014-15 to pay down the additional \$800 million owed for pre-2004 mandates. The determination of additional revenues will be made in next year's May Revision. However, remember approximately half of these revenues would first be required to meet Proposition 98 guarantee, but the mandate repayment would have first call on any revenues once that obligation is met.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

- **Judicial Branch** (SB 852, Page 6)- The budget augments the Judicial Branch's General Fund budget by \$223 million above the current year including:
 - An increase of \$86.3 million for operation of trial courts
 - An increase of \$5 million to support state level courts and Judicial Council operations
 - An increase of \$42.8 million for health benefit and retirement costs for trial court employees
 - An increase of \$30.9 million to backfill a projected revenue shortfall
 - An increase of \$2.3 million to support increased rent costs for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts
 - An increase of \$1 million to support court security cost increases associated with new courthouses
 - A one-time increase of \$40 million to support court facility costs
 - A one-time increase of \$15 million to support an expansion of the state's collaborative court system

MENTAL HEALTH

- **Incompetent to Stand Trial** (SB 852, Page 372)- \$27.8 million to address the incompetent to stand

trial (IST) backlog (which is currently approximately 300 persons) by increasing DSH bed capacity by 105 beds plus \$3.9 million to be used to expand the Restoration of Competency Program. Language to provide flexibility on how programs are implemented and staffed as well as to allow community providers to participate in competency restoration at the local level

HUMAN SERVICES

- **CalFresh Benefits** (AB 1468, Page 122)- Adds language that deletes the prohibition against receiving CalFresh benefits for people who have been convicted of drug possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance, except during any period when parole or probation has been revoked. This language was previously in a policy bill, SB 1029 (Hancock) which was held in Appropriations. We will be working with the Administration to clarify that eligibility is to be determined using existing HHS protocols and not the responsibility of probation.

FOSTER CARE AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

- **Commercially Sexually Exploited Minors** (SB 855, Page 185) -Approved \$14 million in 2015-16 and on" going to begin to build the county program support to adequately serve minors who have been commercially sexually exploited or trafficked. The appropriation for 2014-15 is \$5 million General Fund, matching an effective date of January 1, 2015. With this funding, counties will develop and utilize a multidisciplinary team approach to case management, service planning, and provision of services. Counties will also develop and utilize interagency protocols to ensure services are provided as needed to this population.

Assembly Bill No. 720

CHAPTER 646

An act to add Section 4011.11 to the Penal Code, and to amend Section 14011.10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to inmates.

[Approved by Governor October 8, 2013. Filed with
Secretary of State October 8, 2013.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 720, Skinner. Inmates: health care enrollment.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Existing federal law prohibits federal financial participation for medical care provided to inmates of a public institution, except when the inmate is a patient in a medical institution.

Commencing January 1, 2014, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act expands eligibility under the Medicaid Program for certain groups and enacts various other health care coverage market reforms that take effect on that date. Existing federal law requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop and provide to each state a single, streamlined form that may be used to apply for all state health subsidy programs, as defined, within the state.

This bill would authorize the board of supervisors in each county, in consultation with the county sheriff, to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined. The bill would authorize the entity, to the extent authorized by federal law and federal financial participation is available, to act on behalf of a county jail inmate for the purpose of applying for, or determinations of, Medi-Cal eligibility for acute inpatient hospital services, as specified. The bill would provide that county jail inmates who are currently enrolled in the Medi-Cal program shall remain eligible for, and shall not be terminated from, the program due to their detention, unless required by federal law, they become otherwise ineligible, or the suspension of their benefits has ended. The bill would provide that the fact that an applicant is an inmate shall not, in and of itself, preclude a county human services agency from processing an application for the Medi-Cal program submitted to it by, or on behalf of, that inmate.

Existing law also provides for the suspension of Medi-Cal benefits to an inmate of a public institution who is under 21 years of age. Existing law requires county welfare departments to notify the department within 10 days

of receiving information that an individual under 21 years of age who is receiving Medi-Cal is or will be an inmate of a public institution.

This bill would instead make these provisions applicable without regard to the age of the individual, provided that federal financial participation would not be jeopardized. By expanding the duties of county agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also include a statement of legislative intent.

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.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to, among other things, ensure that county human services agencies recognize that (a) federal law generally does not authorize federal financial participation for Medi-Cal when a person is an inmate of a public institution, as defined in federal law, unless the inmate is admitted as an inpatient to a noncorrectional health care facility, (b) federal financial participation is available after an inmate is released from a county jail, and (c) the fact that an applicant is currently an inmate does not, in and of itself, preclude the county human services agency from processing the application submitted to it by, or on behalf of, that inmate.

SEC. 2. Section 4011.11 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

4011.11. (a) (1) The board of supervisors in each county, in consultation with the county sheriff, may designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates with submitting an application for a health insurance affordability program consistent with federal requirements.

(2) The board of supervisors shall not designate the county sheriff as an entity to assist with submitting an application for a health insurance affordability program for county jail inmates unless the county sheriff agrees to perform this function.

(3) If the board of supervisors designates a community-based organization as an entity to assist with submitting an application for a health insurance affordability program for county jail inmates, the designation shall be subject to approval by the jail administrator or his or her designee.

(b) The jail administrator, or his or her designee, may coordinate with an entity designated pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) Consistent with federal law, a county jail inmate who is currently enrolled in the Medi-Cal program shall remain eligible for, and shall not be terminated from, the program due to his or her detention unless required by federal law, he or she becomes otherwise ineligible, or the inmate's

suspension of benefits has ended pursuant to Section 14011.10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(d) Notwithstanding any other state law, and only to the extent federal law allows and federal financial participation is available, an entity designated pursuant to subdivision (a) is authorized to act on behalf of a county jail inmate for the purpose of applying for, or determinations of, Medi-Cal eligibility for acute inpatient hospital services authorized by Section 14053.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. An entity designated pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not determine Medi-Cal eligibility or redetermine Medi-Cal eligibility, unless the entity is the county human services agency.

(e) The fact that an applicant is an inmate shall not, in and of itself, preclude a county human services agency from processing an application for the Medi-Cal program submitted to it by, or on behalf of, that inmate.

(f) For purposes of this section, “health insurance affordability program” means a program that is one of the following:

(1) The state’s Medi-Cal program under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

(2) The state’s children’s health insurance program (CHIP) under Title XXI of the federal Social Security Act.

(3) A program that makes coverage in a qualified health plan through the California Health Benefit Exchange established pursuant to Section 100500 of the Government Code with advance payment of the premium tax credit established under Section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code available to qualified individuals.

(4) A program that makes available coverage in a qualified health plan through the California Health Benefit Exchange established pursuant to Section 100500 of the Government Code with cost-sharing reductions established under Section 1402 of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and any subsequent amendments to that act.

(g) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department may implement this section by means of all-county letters or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action.

SEC. 3. Section 14011.10 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

14011.10. (a) Except as provided in Sections 14011.11, 14053.7, and 14053.8, benefits provided under this chapter to an individual who is an inmate of a public institution shall be suspended in accordance with Section 1396d(a)(29)(A) of Title 42 of the United States Code as provided in subdivision (c).

(b) County welfare departments shall notify the department within 10 days of receiving information that an individual on Medi-Cal in the county is or will be an inmate of a public institution.

(c) If an individual is a Medi-Cal beneficiary on the date he or she becomes an inmate of a public institution, his or her benefits under this

chapter and under Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 14200) shall be suspended effective the date he or she becomes an inmate of a public institution. The suspension shall end on the date he or she is no longer an inmate of a public institution or one year from the date he or she becomes an inmate of a public institution, whichever is sooner.

(d) Nothing in this section shall create a state-funded benefit or program. Health care services under this chapter and Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 14200) shall not be available to inmates of public institutions whose Medi-Cal benefits have been suspended under this section.

(e) This section shall be implemented only if and to the extent allowed by federal law. This section shall be implemented only to the extent that any necessary federal approval of state plan amendments or other federal approvals are obtained.

(f) If any part of this section is in conflict with or does not comply with federal law, this entire section shall be inoperative.

(g) This section shall be implemented on January 1, 2010, or the date when all necessary federal approvals are obtained, whichever is later.

(h) By January 1, 2010, or the date when all necessary federal approvals are obtained, whichever is later, the department, in consultation with the Chief Probation Officers of California and the County Welfare Directors Association, shall establish the protocols and procedures necessary to implement this section, including any needed changes to the protocols and procedures previously established to implement Section 14029.5.

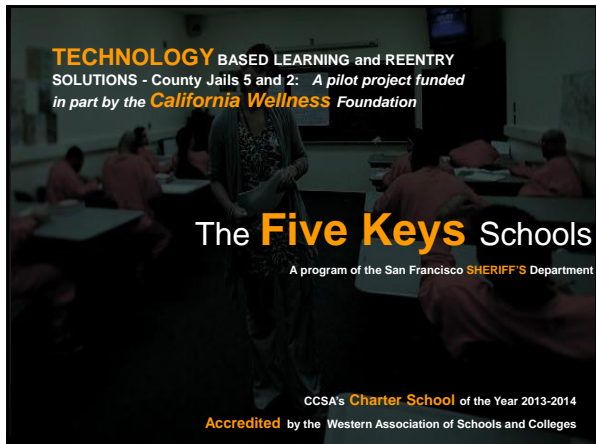
(i) The department shall determine whether federal financial participation will be jeopardized by implementing this section and shall implement this section only if and to the extent that federal financial participation is not jeopardized.

(j) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department shall implement this section by means of all-county letters or similar instructions without taking regulatory action. Thereafter, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 4. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

O

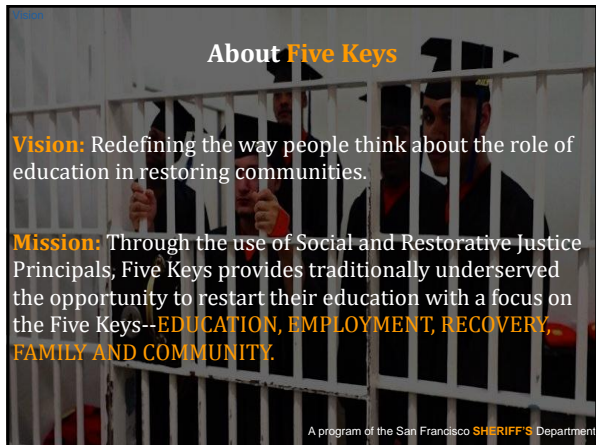
TECHNOLOGY BASED LEARNING and REENTRY SOLUTIONS - County Jails 5 and 2: A pilot project funded in part by the **California Wellness** Foundation



The Five Keys Schools
A program of the San Francisco **SHERIFF'S** Department

CCSA's **Charter School** of the Year 2013-2014
Accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges

About Five Keys



Vision: Redefining the way people think about the role of education in restoring communities.

Mission: Through the use of Social and Restorative Justice Principals, Five Keys provides traditionally underserved the opportunity to restart their education with a focus on the Five Keys--**EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, RECOVERY, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY.**

A program of the San Francisco **SHERIFF'S** Department

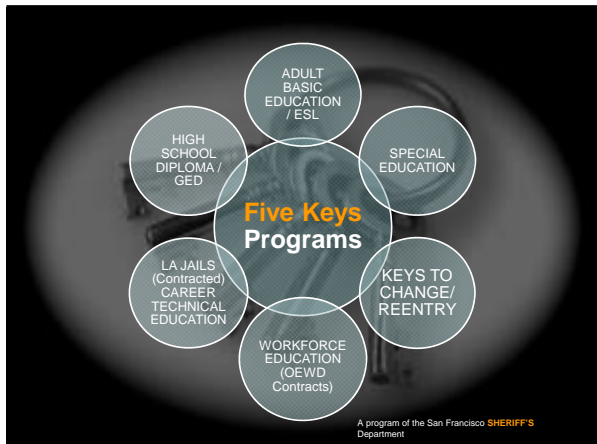
History



Originally established by the **SF Sheriff's Department** (2003) as the first charter school in the nation to operate inside of a county jail, today Five Keys is a charter management (non-profit) corporation that operates three public charter schools within the Sheriff's Department, the **Los Angeles Sheriff's Department** and **26 community satellite** campuses in partnership with the reentry and workforce development community in SF and LA.

Additionally, Five Keys operates several additional educational and **reentry** programs through SF and LA county **contracts.**

A program of the San Francisco **SHERIFF'S** Department



TECHNOLOGY BASED LEARNING and REENTRY SOLUTIONS: County Jails # 2 and 5
A pilot project funded in part by the California Wellness Foundation

SUMMARY
 FKCS in partnership with the San Francisco Sheriff's Department and SF Adult Probation Department plans to bring a digital learning experience to **two** housing units of prisoners in the SF County Jail. Each of the inmates in the **Reentry Pod** and **Keys to Change** program will be issued a tablet computer loaded (only) with educational and reentry curriculum and resources. This will allow for **digital skill building** in a blended-learning environment where prisoner-students, will participate in direct instruction, then return to their areas to work on the curriculum and other educational / reentry programs at their own pace.

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Program Components Include:

- Providing all inmates in housing units 5A (Keys to Change) and the Reentry-Pod with a secured **tablet** computer
- Provide restricted internet access using a "closed **4G Verizon** network" and 24/7 monitoring of the tablet computers.
- **Digitizing** all programs and curriculum currently in use to be used on the tablets
- Provide additional **re-entry content** and education resources on the tablets
- Provide a **three tiered** approach to digital literacy instruction using tablets and laptop computers both in Keys to Change, A-Pod and at the **CASC**
 - Tier 1: Basic Digital Literacy
 - Tier 2: Microsoft Office Certifications
 - Tier 3: Coding and Wordpress
- Provide all staff with tablet computers and the necessary **training**

Five Keys Comprehensive Approach: Multiple Opportunity and Accessibility

In addition to education, vocational, job training and job placement resources currently unavailable to them. Content can include programs such as:

- Needs Assessment
- Getting out and Staying out
- Root for Success Curriculum: 21st Century Skills
- Thinking for a Change
- Cal Drivers License Training: DMV youtube channel <https://www.youtube.com/user/CaliforniaDMV>
- Career Assessment and Job Market Info Resume building <http://www.onetonline.org/>
- ART Curriculum: Manalife Curriculum
- Substance Abuse Curriculum: Hazelton--example
- Kahn Academy
- LEXIA Literacy Curriculum
- Food Handlers Card [www://www.coraefoodhandlers.com/eMain.aspx](http://www.coraefoodhandlers.com/eMain.aspx)
- **Five Keys Academic Curriculum**
- Math and Literacy Games
- National **Corrections Library** (NCL), to be able to deliver a fully-curated recreational library on the tablets.

Five Keys GOALS

Project specific benefits and **outcomes** include:

- Increased access to learning and reentry content through **technology** and the ability to reach isolated inmate / students.
- Permanently change the ways educational content is delivered in a correctional setting by providing access to **21st Century** technology to inmates, thus reducing the digital divide.
- More exposure to re-entry and educational content including attaining HS Diploma, completing course content and increased student **Digital Literacy** leading to industry certifications (Crossover Career and Technical Education).
- **Evaluate** the **efficacy** of the program

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Efficacy: how will we know if it works in reducing **recidivism**?

Lois Davis of **RAND** Corporation has expressed an interest in **evaluating** this pilot. Lois has developed a list question for Five Keys to answer to proceed with a evaluation proposal.

A program of the San Francisco SHERIFF'S Department

Additional Benefits and optional features of the tablets

- Secure video chat with PO's, attorneys, **medical**, investigators, case managers, etc.
- Monitored and recorded chat / email capability to approved individuals (i.e., emailing a probation officer)
- Secure communication with Sheriff's Dept. (e.g, PREA)
- **Commissary** Ordering
- Pro Per inmates reducing the paper load
- Allowing access videos as a reward system

Where we are in the process :

- . Initial Security, Operations & Protocols Meeting has taken place
- . Work groups have been set up to flesh out the implementation plans
- . **Signal** testing has occurred, exploring options for connectivity
- . Education / reentry software, program and content is being evaluated for the tablets
- . Digital literacy, coding / web design instructor has been hired (former **University Prison** Project and Last Mile Graduate)
- . Target launch date: **September 22nd**

SECURE REENTRY PROGRAM FACILITY

1. INTRODUCTION

The County of San Francisco, herein referred to as "County", shall provide for the care, confinement, and rehabilitative programming of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) state inmates in a Secure Reentry Program Facility (SRPF) pod. The services shall be provided at the San Francisco Jail Facilities throughout the term of this Agreement.

The California Penal Code (PC) section 4115.56 allows for the following:

- (a) Upon agreement with the sheriff or director of the county department of corrections, a board of supervisors may enter into a contract with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to house inmates who are within 60 days or less of release from the state prison to a county jail facility for the purpose of reentry and community transition purposes.
- (b) When housed in county facilities, inmates shall be under the legal custody and jurisdiction of local county facilities and not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

The County and the CDCR shall mutually agree upon the housing of state inmates by the County in the SRPF pursuant to PC Section 4115.56. Potentially eligible inmates are those who will be released to San Francisco County. CDCR reserves the right to include, with the approval of the San Francisco Sheriff, low-level inmates who will be paroled or released without supervision to San Francisco County. If this right is exercised, CDCR will provide the County with parole procedures and the facility will complete audits in accordance with San Francisco policy and American Correctional Association standards.

2. CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The County agrees to be responsible for ensuring the terms conditions and provisions of this Agreement. The County shall provide up to 56 beds per day as identified in Exhibit B-1. The County agrees to provide the necessary beds, subject to bed availability as determined by the County, for each subsequent fiscal year.

The County agrees to staff the facility to ensure supervision of state inmates and make available program services as provided herein. The County has the authority, when deemed necessary, to co-mingle state inmates with the County general population.

The County agrees to allow the CDCR reasonable access to state inmates when necessary. CDCR staff shall comply with policy and procedures for County Facility operations. The County agrees to facilitate security clearances and access as required for CDCR staff and/or state

representatives to designated space and accommodations. The County will provide CDCR staff with Hold and Warrant information upon completion of query.

The County and CDCR mutually agree to the following provisions:

a. Selection of State Inmates

Prior to the arrival of any CDCR inmate to San Francisco County, the CDCR shall provide to the San Francisco Adult Probation Department, copies of all classification data that is routinely included as part of CDCR 611, *Release Program Study*, packets, including commitment or other judicial orders, medical, mental health and dental clearance records. All CDCR inmate information shall be subject to statutory limitations on disclosure, including but not limited to State privacy laws, and provisions of the federal requirements per Exhibit E (HIPAA).

The County will review the classification, medical and disciplinary records of those inmates to be housed at the facility prior to transfer. The inmates will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine eligibility. If the County determines, based on a review of the records, that an individual inmate may require a level of care than cannot be provided in this programmatic-intensive setting, the County will notify CDCR of the decision not accept the inmate into the program. The County shall provide to CDCR, within 15 days of receiving the eligibility review documents, the San Francisco Secure Reentry Program Determination form per Exhibit A-1 (Attachment 1).

Upon request of the County, CDCR shall provide Rules Violation Reports (CDCR Form 115) and/or Crime/Incident Reports (CDCR Form 837) on eligible state inmates. The CDCR will provide contact information for Classification and Parole Representatives (C&PR) at each institution to access these documents.

The County will be allowed access to the electronic Unit Health Records (UHR). The County will provide the name(s) and classification(s) of the County staff authorized to access this information. San Francisco County medical staff may case conference with the inmate's CDCR clinician on an as-needed basis in accordance with Exhibit E (HIPAA). CDCR will provide mental health and health care contact information for all institutions. All medication costs will be incurred by the County and is accounted for in the per diem rate per Exhibit B-1. Inmates released on parole or Post Release Community Supervision will receive a two weeks supply of prescribed medication. This two weeks supply will be transferred with the inmate to the SRPF.

b. Offender Funds

When a state inmate is placed in the SRPF, CDCR shall provide an Offender's current available Trust balance in the form of a check payable to the offender. CDCR will send the state inmates check to the County, in the amount due the offender within seven (7) business days of the transfer unless the County directs an alternate location.

c. Transportation

The County agrees to pick up state inmates (excluding medical transportation) once a week from San Quentin. CDCR agrees to deliver and receive all other state inmates to and from the designated San Francisco Jail Facility.

The County shall provide all medical transportation for state inmates between County and medical facilities. All normal transportations will occur Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. This Agreement shall not preclude delivery and pickup of individual state inmates prior to or after normal hours by the CDCR Transportation Unit staff or other law enforcement personnel. If this need occurs, the CDCR transportation staff will notify the County as soon as possible of estimated time of arrival.

d. Limitations on Authority to Release

The County agrees that no State inmate assigned to the County Facility by the CDCR shall be released on his or her own recognizance, on bail, on completion of local sentence, or for any other reason until the CDCR staff orders release in writing based on removal of the CDCR hold, or completion of state prison term. In the event of a release over the CDCR Detainer, the County shall attempt to apprehend the inmate and notify CDCR in accordance with subsection III X, Escapes, of this Agreement.

e. Inmate Discipline

State inmates assigned to the SRPF pursuant to this Agreement will be required to follow all applicable rules established by the Sheriff. The administration of discipline to state inmates and any resultant appeals by state inmates will be handled in accordance with the provisions in place for County inmates. The County will provide the CDCR with a copy of pending and adjudicated reports for all disciplinary actions related to State inmates, which shall be forwarded to the sending institution's, as noted on the CDCR Detainer, C&PR.

f. Gun Storage

The County shall provide storage space at the San Francisco County Jail for firearms brought to the facility by any CDCR peace officer who is on any official CDCR business.

g. Visiting Programs

Visitation will be provided to state inmates, but only to the extent and in the same manner as it is with County inmates.

h. Canteen/Trust Accounts

State inmates will have the right to access such accounts and make canteen purchases, but only to the extent and in the same manner as the County inmates. Net proceeds from canteen purchases will remain in the County Inmate Welfare Fund.

i. State Inmate's Property

The County will maintain state inmates' personal property, but only to the extent and in the same manner as County inmates. Perishable items and non-legal property in excess of 6 cubic

feet are not allowed. (Legal material is not included in the property restriction.) Property will be inventoried and sealed by the CDCR; the CDCR will process non-allowable county inmate property per the Department Operations Manual. Legal material will be inventoried and sealed separately from personal property. Inmates will not have access to their non-legal personal property while they are housed in the SRPF. (Inmates will be permitted access to their legal materials while in the County Facility.)

j. Recreational and Religious Programs

The County will provide recreational and religious program services for State inmates, but only to the extent and in the same manner as provided to County inmates.

k. Return of Inmates to the CDCR

Within 72 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of receiving a good faith request (based on the diagnosis of a serious medical or mental health condition, on-going or serious disciplinary reasons, or inability to provide a level of custody consistent with the safety and security of the inmate and/or staff), the CDCR will accept custody of any state inmate which the County requests returned to the CDCR custody. The 72-hour threshold does not preclude CDCR nor the County from moving an inmate prior to 72 hours, given a mutually agreed upon alternative on a case-by-case basis.

State inmates whose behavior demonstrates unmanageable conduct will be removed upon request of the Facility Commander when such request is accompanied by a Sheriff's Request for Discipline form. The CDCR agrees to remove the subject state inmate within 72 hours (with the exception of weekends and holidays) in accordance with this subsection of the Agreement.

When a state inmate returns to the CDCR, the County shall provide that inmate's funds, in the form of a check payable to the CDCR, in the amount due the inmate for credit to the inmate's account within seven (7) business days of the inmate's transfer unless an alternate location is directed by the CDCR.

When a state inmate returns to the CDCR, the County shall provide a transfer summary of each inmate's program activities (work, education, etc.), infraction history, and other items deemed necessary by the CDCR and/or the County staff within ten (10) business days of the state inmate's transfer. In addition to such transfer summary, the CDCR will require written medical clearance for suitability for transport and a written summary of any medical concerns, which may affect said transport.

l. Medical Care

The County agrees that it shall be responsible to provide constitutionally adequate medical, dental, and mental health care to all state inmates, in conformity with the City and County of San Francisco Jail Health Services medical policies currently in existence and which have been previously provided to the CDCR. The County shall notify the CDCR of any changes to those policies.

The County expressly acknowledges and agrees that it:

1. Shall provide for all routine, non-routine and emergency medical care for State inmates housed at the SRPF in the same manner as to County inmates, regardless of cost. Long-term, non-routine medical services are the responsibility of the CDCR as described in the below paragraph, "Medical Need"; and
2. Will cooperate fully with the Federal Receiver appointed by the Court and will provide the Federal Receiver access to the County Facilities and to documents, personnel, and the state inmates in the county facilities. The Federal Receiver's access to documents and personnel shall relate only to such documents and personnel as are directly related to the delivery of medical care to the state inmates in the County Facilities.

Medical Need: If a state inmate requires non-routine medical services while in the care of the County, excluding injuries sustained at the SRPF, the CDCR retains the right to release the State's hold and/or remove said state inmate from the care of the County.

Should any cases arise that require extraordinary, medically necessary care that is outside the capability of the providers at the San Francisco County jails, including, but not limited to, specialty care, emergency care, in-patient care and/or special diagnostic testing, existing arrangements with local health care providers shall be utilized to obtain the required services. For non-emergent treatment, the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the sending institution shall be notified for evaluation of transfer back to CDCR for care. If emergency services are required, the County shall notify the sending institution CMO and the Office of Offender Services Program Analyst (PA) of the required emergency treatment at the earliest opportunity, but no later than 24 hours after the treatment.

At the time of transfer to the County, an original or copy of the inmate's Health Records shall be provided to the County, along with a Medical/Mental Health Information Summary per Exhibit A-2 (Attachment 2). UHR access should take the place of any hard copies. In addition, state inmates shall be evaluated for, and the CDCR shall provide, records documenting any mental health diagnoses, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) issues, special treatment needs or medication, pending appointments for laboratory or diagnostic tests, Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) status, and records from any recent hospitalizations or consultations. All records transferred to County are the property of the CDCR and shall be returned upon an inmate's transfer from the SRPF. Release of information shall be conducted in accordance with CDCR policy and only upon approval of the CDCR.

CDCR shall not be responsible for the payment of elective or experimental medical procedures or for medical care required as a result of negligence or intentional misconduct on the part of the County, its employees, or subcontractors or for care which could have foresee ably been prevented.

m. Inmate Programs

The County will conduct in-custody programming. The state inmates will be assessed, upon arrival at the SRPF, by a multidisciplinary team of caseworkers. The assessment will include the inmate's substance abuse, educational and vocational needs. Based on the assessment, staff will coordinate with each inmate to develop and implement an individual reentry plan to address their offense related behavior and criminogenic needs. The programming shall include, but is not limited to:

- Education: Delivered by the Sheriff's Five Keys Charter School, a year round accredited charter high school.
- Pre-Employment Training: Vocational and pre-employment training provided through contracted service providers.
- Religious Services: Provided in the same manner as provided to County inmates
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Programs (i.e., Criminal Thinking, Anger Management, and Family Relationships) provided through contracted service providers. The County shall provide the CDCR's Office of Offender Services with a copy of the curriculum for each CBT program provided to the State inmates.
- Victim Offender Education: Provided through contracted service providers

Note: Substance Abuse Education/Treatment may be provided through the Department of Public Health or contracted service providers. The County shall provide the CDCR's Office of Offender Services with a copy of the approved curriculum. The duration of the program will vary based on the assessed level of care and aftercare will be coordinated based on indications through the assessment.

The County shall report to the State Legislature and the CDCR on the implementation of this SRPF after the period of one, two, and three years, as part of this pilot program. Each report shall include: (1) number of inmates who participated in the program; (2) number of inmates who received a risk and needs assessment; (3) criminogenic risk levels of participants; (4) criminogenic needs of participants; (5) services offered and provided to the participants; (6) the percentage of participants who had all their criminogenic needs addressed at the SRPF; and (7) outcome results including re-arrest rates of new crimes during the first 12 months post release, 24 and 36 months post release for participants.

n. Telephone

Access to telephone service shall be provided to the state inmates and will be handled only to the same extent and in the same manner as it is with the County inmates.

- o. Clothing
Clothing will be provided to the state inmates, but only to the same extent and in the same manner as it is to County inmates.
- p. Meals
The County will provide all the state inmates with nutritional meals in the same manner as it is to County inmates.
- q. Mail
The County will provide all the state inmates with mail services in the same manner as it is to County inmates.
- r. Inmate Appeals
Inmates appealing County decisions and actions shall be remedied via the County appeals process. The County shall retain final authority on all issues of appeal related to County decisions and actions.

The County will forward any CDCR related appeal or grievance to the sending institution, as noted on detainer, for response. CDCR will address inmate appeals/grievances related to the CDCR decisions while the inmate is housed with the County. CDCR shall retain final authority on all issues of appeal related to the CDCR decisions and actions.

- s. Access to Courts
The County will provide all state inmates with court access in the same manner as it is to County inmates.
- t. Inmate Records and Progress Reports
The County will maintain all CDCR inmate records in a secured location, non-accessible by other state inmates, county offenders, and unauthorized personnel.

All warrants/holds/detainers received by the County for a state inmate shall be forwarded to the C&PR at the CDCR-sending institution, as noted on the detainer, within 24 hours.

- u. Use of Force
The County's use of force policy and training program for security staff shall be reviewed and approved by the CDCR prior to state inmates being transferred to the County. Following any use of force resulting in injuries to the state inmate or staff, an incident report shall be prepared. All reports will be submitted to CDCR.
- v. Escapes
In the event of an escape by a CDCR inmate(s) from the SRPF or release over CDCR's Detainer, the County shall, in addition to efforts to apprehend such CDCR inmate, within 24 hours, notify the sending institution, as noted on the detainer; the CDCR Administrator of the

Day (AOD); and the CDCR I.D./Warrants Unit as required by State statute in the same manner it uses for any other Facility escapees.

w. Notification of Inmate Incidents, Emergencies, Escapes, and Discipline

The County will handle all state inmate related incidents, emergencies, and escapes. For serious incidents involving any CDCR inmate, the County will send the CDCR staff reports on the incident within 7 days.

The County will notify the sending institution, as noted on the detainer and the CDCR AOD immediately, by telephone for any:

1. CDCR inmate escape;
2. Use of deadly force involving a CDCR inmate;
3. Sexual assault, by an employee, inmate, or civilian involving a CDCR inmate;
4. Death of a CDCR inmate;
5. Rape of a CDCR inmate;
6. Hostage situation involving a CDCR inmate;
7. Felony behavior by staff involving CDCR inmates; or
8. Attempted suicide of a CDCR inmate

x. Public Information

The County will notify the CDCR of any public information requests or media inquiries or media waiver requests involving CDCR inmates to the Office of Public and Employee Communications' Public Information Officer at (916) 445-4950 or, after business hours, (916) 207-8085 or by e-mail at OPEC.AOD@cdcr.ca.gov.

y. Offender Account Deductions (Restitution) Collection and Accounting

The County shall be responsible for collecting restitution from the wages and account deposits of inmates who owe restitution, pursuant to PC section 2085.5, as further detailed in the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3097. The current restitution amount deducted is 50%, plus an administrative fee of 10% of the restitution deduction, for a maximum deduction of 55% of the inmate's wages and deposits, taking into consideration Title 15, subsection 3097(j) exemptions from the above deductions.

A Direct Restitution payment from outside the facility received as a "Restitution Only" payment will be applied 100% to the Victim's Direct Order &/or Fine waiving the Admin Fee. An inmate's request for a Voluntary payment from his Trust Account shall have the Admin Fee waived. County shall accept checks from CDCR to apply to inmate's Restitution Victim Direct Order, Fine &/or Trust Account as instructed by CDCR Inmate Account Branch (IAB) staff.

By entering into this agreement, the County acknowledges that the County is responsible for satisfying CDCR's restitution obligations under such regulations as they currently exist and as

they may be amended in the future. The County shall ensure sufficient staffing for carrying out these obligations and shall provide a computer with programming sufficient to perform all of the requirements specified for restitution account, collection and submission. The cost for staff position, computer and software shall be covered under the Per Diem Rate per Exhibit B-1.

CDCR shall provide the County the Inmate First & Last names, Inmate CDCR Numbers, Restitution Victim Direct Order & Restitution Fine Numbers, individual court assigned debt amount for each case assigned and individual balances of each inmate restitution debt. The County shall collect restitution debts beginning with the oldest dated Victim Direct Order first and resume collections until all Victim Direct Orders are paid in full as expressed in AB1505 (January 1, 2007). After all Victim Direct Orders have been satisfied, the County shall begin collection on the oldest Restitution Fine first and resume collection until all Restitution Fines are satisfied. The County shall have a means set in the computer for update purposes for collections that CDCR collects & informs the County to update the inmate's balance owing. This transaction will not be a monetary exchanged.

The County shall hold such funds in trust for CDCR for the purposes set forth in said statute and regulations, and shall not commingle such funds with the County's own funds or with any other funds. The County shall submit one check to CDCR for restitution collections and administrative fees for the prior month attached to an itemized statement reflecting individual collection amounts. Not: Victim Direct Orders & Fines may have the same case number but must be accounted for separately.

The County shall at all times keep an accurate and up-to-date accounting of all such funds and restitution information, and shall remit fund collections and associated inmate case information to CDCR as directed. By the 10th of each month following collections, the County shall forward the amount of restitution and administrative fees to:

CDCR - Inmate Account Branch Headquarters
Attn: Restitution Collections,
P O Box 276088,
Sacramento CA 95827

The remittance shall include an itemized statement which includes the CDCR Number, Inmate First & Last names, designated Victim Direct Order(s) or Fine case number(s), individual collection date(s), individual restitution collection amount(s), and balance still owing shown by the County. In addition, the County shall provide an accounting of all such funds to CDCR at any time upon request. The County will send a copy of the itemized statement by electronic mail to CDCR's designated group of recipients' and the County will furnish an Accounting/Restitution Contact person.

CDCR Inmate Accounting Branch Contacts	
Inmate Restitution	
Christyne Mills (916) 255- 1028	Email: Christyne.Mills@cdcr.ca.gov
Trishelle Woodfork (916) 255-1020	Email: Trishelle.Woodfork@cdcr.ca.gov

Any such restitution funds remaining in the County's possession at the end of the contract shall be remitted to the CDCR for proper disposition pursuant to said statute and regulations.

z. Release Funds

State inmates are entitled to funds to assist them with necessary expenses upon their release from prison. CDCR has designated San Quentin (SQ) State Prison, Case Records staff to facilitate inmate release funds in accordance with PC section 2713.1 and Title 15, section 3075.2. SQ will provide release fund checks and the original CDC Form 102, *Release Statement*, to the San Francisco County Jail (SFCJ) for distribution. The CDCR representative authorizing the transaction shall sign the original CDC Form 102 and the releasing inmate and a SFCJ staff shall sign as the witness. The SFCJ staff shall return the fully executed signed CDC Form 102 to SQ.

3. STANDARD CONDITIONS

a. Operation Review

The County Facility Commander and designated CDCR staff will meet, as needed, to discuss and resolve ongoing mutual administrative concerns and operational problems. An agenda will be prepared and the items discussed will be properly noted in meeting minutes with copies distributed as directed by the Sheriff and the CDCR. If the County and the CDCR cannot resolve mutual disagreements related to direct state inmate operational problems, CDCR will remove the inmate(s) in accordance with subsection 2, M, Return of State Inmates, of this Agreement.

b. Performance Measures

The CDCR and/or Federal Receiver shall have the right to inspect and/or audit the SRPF at its discretion. The County reserves the right to deny access during off hours (defined as the period before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m.) to individuals not identified previously to them either in this Agreement or otherwise in writing. In such event, prior to denying authorization, the County shall first contact the CDCR staff for direction and/or approval authority. The County reserves the right to request proper identification prior to admission in all cases. The County requires 48-hour notice prior to an inspection.

CDCR may conduct audits, and a copy of any such audit shall be provided to the County. If CDCR identifies deficiencies or non-compliance, the County shall be required to complete and return a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and monitor timely compliance with required corrective actions. The County shall respond to the CAP within 30 days.

c. Failure to Perform Services

Should the County fail to adequately perform the services under the terms of this Agreement, the County may not be permitted to continue to perform services. CDCR shall state in writing

the reasons the County does not meet the Agreement standards. The County is required to comply with any CAP issued as a result of a performance evaluation.

Continued failure to provide and/or improve services within the timeframe(s) established in the CAP(s) may result in a termination of the Agreement.

4. **AGREEMENT COMPENSATION**

The State agrees to reimburse the County in accordance with Exhibit B-1 of this Agreement.

5. **AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990**

By signing this contract, the County assures the State that it complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. section 12101 et seq., which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and with applicable regulations and guidelines issued pursuant to the ADA.

6. **CDCR CONTACT INFORMATION**

Should questions or issues arise during the term of this Agreement, the County should contact the following CDCR offices for assistance:

Scope of Services/Performance Issues:

Division of Rehabilitative Programs\Office of Offender Services
Nikki Gunter, Staff Services Manager II
Phone Number: (916) 323-1764
Fax Number: (916) 323-1162
Email: nikki.gunter@cdcr.ca.gov

Billing/Payment Issues:

Division of Rehabilitative Programs
Attention: Invoice Unit – Rosie Lozano-Vasquez
1515 S Street Room 410-S
Sacramento, CA 95811
Phone Number: (916) 322-8374
Fax Number: (916) 322-1453
Email: rosie.lozano-vasquez@cdcr.ca.gov

General Contract Issues:

Office of Business Services
Phone Number: (916) 255-5624
Fax Number: (916) 255-6187

Attachment 1

NAME AND NUMBER _____	# _____	CDCR-128-B
On _____ this inmate was: Date		
<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED for referral to the San Francisco Secure Reentry Program. Name to be added to the SRPF Waiting List and submitted to CSR for endorsement.		
<input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED for referral in the San Francisco Secure Reentry Program.		
COMPLETED BY: _____		TITLE: _____
SIGNATURE: _____		
Original: C-file		
cc: SRPF		
Inmate		
DATE: _____	SF SECURE REENTRY PROGRAM DETERMINATION	GENERAL CHRONO

7/18/13

Attachment 2

Secure Reentry Program Medical/Mental Health Information

Offender:

Name: _____

CDCR # _____

Institution Chief Medical Executive: _____

Phone # w/Extension: _____

Email address _____

Institution Chief Psychologist: _____

Phone # w/Extension: _____

Email address _____

Special Housing: CTC OHU EOP PSU

Acute Medical Problems:

Chronic Medical Problems and Degree of Control:

7/18/13



Reentry Pod Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department
San Francisco Sheriff's Department

As of July 11, 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.

Number of individuals in the Reentry Pod, as of		7/11/2014		29	
Type of Sentence:	1170(h) split sentence	3	10%		
	PRCS (from CDCR)	1	3%		
	PRCS violation	8	28%		
	1170(h) Mandatory Supervision violation	0	0%		
	Probation violation or CJ/felony probation	15	52%		

Number of individuals in the Reentry Pod to date		230	
Type of Sentence:	1170(h) split sentence	33	14%
	PRCS (from CDCR)	1	0%
	PRCS violation	44	19%
	1170(h) Mandatory Supervision violation	9	4%
	Probation violation or CJ/felony probation	139	60%

Number of individuals who have exited the Reentry Pod	203
Average number of days in the Reentry Pod	51

Number of individuals considered and found unsuitable for the Reentry Pod		395	
Reasons:	Classification / Housing	79	
	In other program	54	
	Term date	132	
	Other jurisdiction hold	33	
	Out of County address	29	
	Med/Low risk level	16	
	APD determination	19	
	Other	33	

San Francisco Comprehensive Criminal Justice Master Plan

Draft - July 24, 2014

	Policy Area	Capital Project	Service Component	Research & Evaluation
Community Safety Net for Vulnerable & High Risk/ High Need Individuals	*Explicit partnerships with private sector and social innovation firms to solve community problems	*Permanent affordable and supportive housing	*Restorative services for victims of crime *Expanded access to community-based behavioral health treatment *Quality education and job training/ placement	*Analyze degree of multi-system involvement (HUMS or FUSE models) *Conduct gap analysis of housing need
Point of Law Enforcement Contact or Arrest	*Implement street level risk assessment *Ongoing training and support for encountering clients with mental health disorders	*Acute Diversion Unit	*Officers make referrals to community-based services and treatment	*Fully implement JUSTIS across all law enforcement agencies
Pretrial Detention	*Implement uniform, validated risk assessment *Equitable bail system	*Restoration of Pretrial Diversion office space near Hall of Justice complex	*Enhanced case management and monitoring	*Creation of the technical infrastructure that will blend information from Pretrial database with JMS to ensure an ongoing analysis of low and medium risk defendants
Criminal Sentencing & Court Monitoring	*Implement two year probation terms *Expansion of collaborative courts *Sentencing Commission to influence sentencing reforms at the state level *Gender responsive, trauma informed alternatives		*Flexible treatment options	*Analyze sentencing trends, crime rates, and disparities across the system
Incarceration & Alternative Custody	*Increased use of electronic monitoring *Gender responsive, trauma informed custodial settings	*Family based residential treatment *Residential alternative custody facility for 18-25 year olds	*Family reunification through continued expansion of in-custody visitation including parent child contact visits	*Integrated analysis of return to custody rates and health outcomes
Community Supervision & Reentry	*Develop educational program/supervision options *Implement restitution compliance	*Clean and sober probation housing *Southeast sector CASC program	*Evidence-based interventions coordinated across system *Forensic mental health services *Civil legal aid *Community service restitution options *Tablet technology implementation	*Analyze recidivism rates by supervision type (i.e., domestic violence, TAY, sex offender, PRCS)



Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of July 11, 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 7/11/2014	
Total packets received from CDCR and processed by APD:	930
Number Transferred to Other County:	58
Number Ineligible for PRCS:	35
Number Denied Transfer In:	80

	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
Total PRCS Population To Date	714		15		729	
Total Number of RTCs Completing PRCS	23	6% of completions	NA			
Total Number Successfully Completing PRCS Early	6	2% of completions				
Total Number Successfully Completing PRCS at 1 year	293	75% of completions				
Total Number of completions due to court termination	62	16% of completions				
Total Number of completions due to client's death	7	2% of completions				
Total Completions to Date	391					
Current Holds						
Number with ICE Holds	6	1%	0	0%	6	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%
Total Active on PRCS (Not Including Holds)	307		15		322	
Gender¹						
Male	283	92%	14	93%	297	92%
Female	24	8%	1	7%	25	8%
Age						
Average Age	40		37		39	
Men	40		38		41	
Women	39		32		38	
18 - 24	31	10%	1	7%	32	10%
25 - 39	115	37%	8	53%	123	38%
40 - 54	134	44%	6	40%	140	43%
55 - 69	26	8%	0	0%	26	8%
70 and over	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Race/Ethnicity²						
Black	196	64%	12	80%	208	65%
White	59	19%	1	7%	60	19%
Hispanic	33	11%	1	7%	34	11%
Other	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Asian	10	3%	1	7%	11	3%
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%
Risk and Needs Assessments, as of 7/10/14³						
Number of Assessments Completed	282	92%	of active PRCS clients			
Number Assessed as High Risk	248	88%	of PRCS clients assessed			
Number Assessed as Medium Risk	18	6%	of PRCS clients assessed			
Number Assessed as Low Risk	16	6%	of PRCS clients assessed			

¹ As reported by CDCR.

² 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.

³ 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 July 11, 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
Residence by District, as Reported to CDCR⁴						
District 1	4	1%	0	0%	4	1%
District 2	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
District 3	5	2%	0	0%	5	2%
District 4	4	1%	0	0%	4	1%
District 5	14	5%	0	0%	14	4%
District 6	51	17%	3	20%	54	17%
District 7	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
District 8	7	2%	2	13%	9	3%
District 9	12	4%	2	13%	14	4%
District 10	41	13%	4	27%	45	14%
District 11	17	6%	0	0%	17	5%
Homeless	47	15%	0	0%	47	15%
Out of County	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	101	33%	4	27%	105	33%
Days in CDCR Custody Prior to Release						
Average Number of Days in CDCR Custody	439		837		458	
Less than 1 year	187	62%	7	47%	194	62%
1 - 2 Years	73	24%	3	20%	76	24%
2 - 5 Years	36	12%	3	20%	39	12%
5 or More Years	4	1%	2	13%	6	2%
Prior Convictions						
Average Number of Prior Convictions	8		7		8	
0 Prior Convictions	5	2%	2	13%	7	2%
1 - 2 Prior Convictions	30	10%	1	7%	31	10%
3 - 5 Prior Convictions	80	26%	2	13%	82	25%
6 - 10 Prior Convictions	116	38%	8	53%	124	39%
11 or More Prior Convictions	76	25%	2	13%	78	24%
Type of Most Serious Prior Conviction						
Arson	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
Drug Crime	21	7%	0	0%	21	7%
Fraud	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
Gang Crime	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Property Crime	55	18%	4	29%	59	18%
Sex Offense	6	2%	0	0%	6	2%
Vehicle Crime	5	2%	0	0%	5	2%
Violent Crime	173	57%	9	64%	182	57%
Weapons Crime	41	13%	1	7%	42	13%
Total with violent, weapons, or sex crime	220	72%	10	67%	230	72%

⁴ 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.

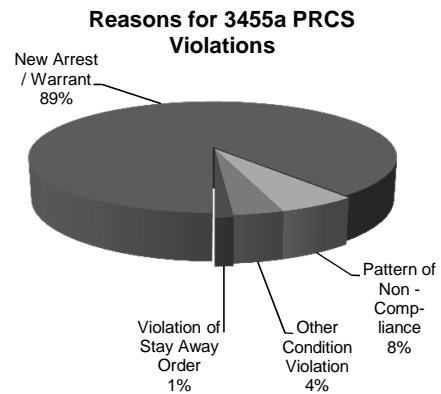
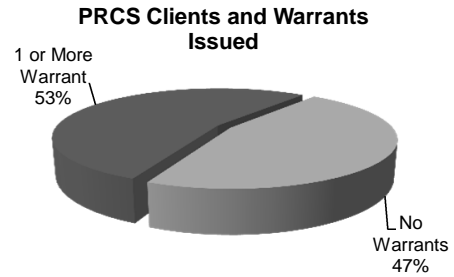


Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department
As of July 11, 2014

Those Active on PRCS To Date

	Number	Percent of Total
PRCS Compliance Summary		
Number Who Have Reported	694	99% of PRCS to date
Number Who Have Reported within 2 Days	631	90% of PRCS to date
PRCS Warrants		
Number with an Active Warrant	49	16% of active
Number of Individuals With One or More Warrant	376	54% of PRCS to date
Number of PRCS clients to Date with No Warrants	322	46% of PRCS to date
Total Number of Warrants Issued ⁵	1105	
Warrants Recalled	111	10% of all warrants
Warrants Served	944	85% of all warrants
Warrants issued for initial no-show	63	6% of all warrants
Warrants issued for non-compliance	881	80% of all warrants
PRCS Violations (3455a)		
Total Number of EM Sanctions Imposed	17	
Total Number of 3455a Violations Issued	669	
For New Arrest/Warrant	596	89% of violations
For Pattern of Non-Compliance	39	6% of violations
For Other Condition Violation	25	4% of violations
For Violation of Stay Away Order	9	1% of violations
Number with One or More 3455a Violation	297	43% of PRCS to date
Number of Women with One or More 3455a	24	
Number of Men with One or More 3455a	273	
Flash Incarcerations (3454b)		
Total Number of Flash Incarcerations Imposed	536	
No. of Individuals Receiving One or More Flash	236	34% of PRCS to date
Number of Women Receiving One or More Flash	21	
Number of Men Receiving One or More Flash	215	
No. of Individuals Requesting Attorney Consult	3	
No. of Flashes Involving Admin. Hearing	1	
Average Length of Flash Incarceration	9 days	



⁵ Total warrants issued for all PRCS clients to date, including recalled warrants.



Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

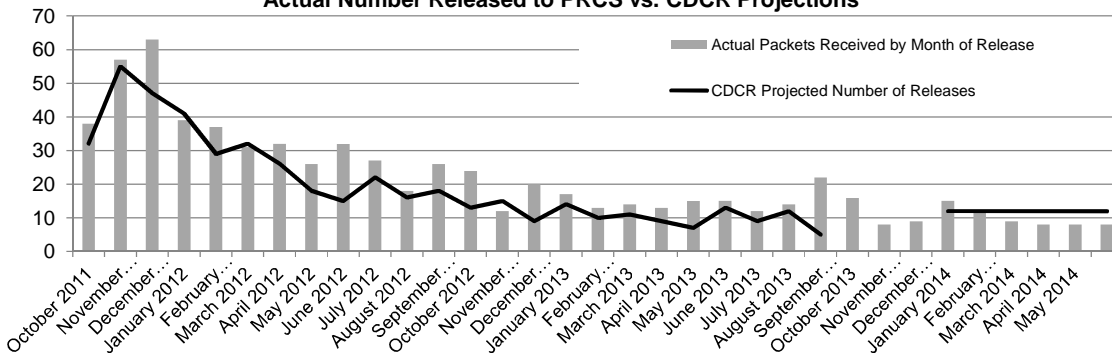
As of July 11, 2014

Actual Number Released to PRCS Compared to CDCR Projections

	Actual Packets Received to Date by Month of Release	Actual Cumulative Total	CDCR Projection ⁴	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%	29
November 2011	57	95	55	87	109%	37
December 2011	63	158	47	134	118%	50
January 2012	39	197	41	175	113%	49
February 2012	37	234	29	204	115%	69
March 2012	31	265	32	236	112%	51
April 2012	32	297	26	262	113%	52
May 2012	26	323	18	280	115%	50
June 2012	32	355	15	295	120%	43
July 2012	27	382	22	317	121%	60
August 2012	18	400	16	333	120%	60
September 2012	26	426	18	351	121%	95
October 2012	24	450	13	364	124%	54
November 2012	12	462	15	379	122%	59
December 2012	20	482	9	388	124%	51
January 2013	17	499	14	402	124%	62
February 2013	13	512	10	412	124%	43
March 2013	14	526	11	423	124%	58
April 2013	13	539	9	432	125%	18
May 2013	15	554	7	439	126%	17
June 2013	15	569	13	452	126%	69
July 2013	12	581	9	461	126%	45
August 2013	14	595	12	473	126%	20
September 2013	22	617	5	478	129%	38
October 2013	16	633		478	132%	57
November 2013	8	641		478	134%	78
December 2013	9	650		478	136%	42
January 2014	15	665	12	490	136%	37
February 2014	12	677	12	502	135%	62
March 2014	9	686	12	514	133%	31
April 2014	8	694	12	526	132%	34
May 2014	8	702	12	538	130%	43
June 2014	8	710	12	550	129%	54

⁴ 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 July 11, 2014

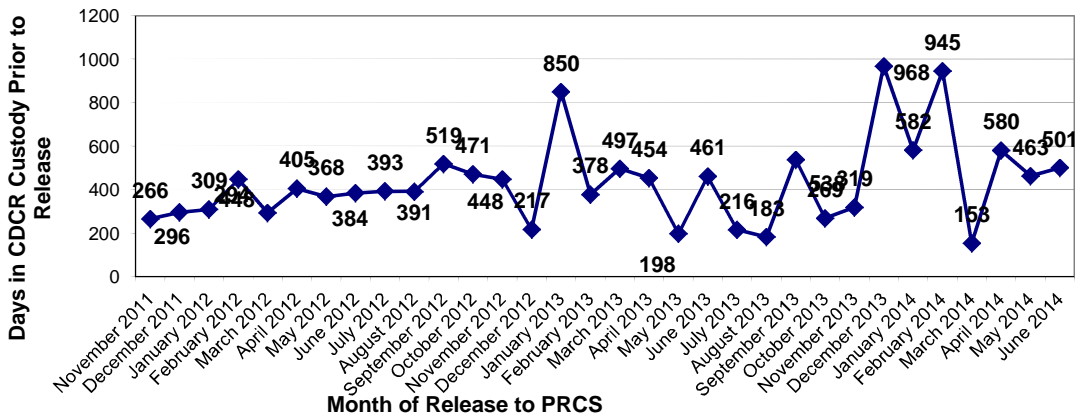
Current and Expected PRCS Clients, by Releasing CDCR Facility

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

(76 clients, 24% of current and expected clients)

CDCR Facility	Location	Approx. Miles from SF	PRCS Clients Released from Facility:	
			Number	%
California State Prison, San Quentin	San Quentin	25	109	34%
California Correctional Center	Susanville	285	15	5%
Folsom State Prison	Represa	110	15	5%
California Medical Facility	Vacaville	55	9	3%
Sierra Conservation Center	Jamestown	125	9	3%
Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla	155	9	3%
CA Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	Corcoran	240	7	2%
California Men's Colony	San Luis Obispo	235	7	2%
Correctional Training Facility	Soledad	130	7	2%
Deuel Vocational Institution	Tracy	70	7	2%
Avenal State Prison	Avenal	200	6	2%
California State Prison, Solano	Vacaville	55	6	2%
California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran	240	5	2%
California Correctional Institution	Tehachapi	330	4	1%
Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla	155	4	1%
Mule Creek State Prison, Ione	Ione	120	4	1%
North Kern State Prison	Delano	265	4	1%
California State Prison, Sacramento	Represa	110	3	<1%
High Desert State Prison	Susanville	270	3	<1%
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad	130	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%
Centinel 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 July 11, 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
Total Number Sentenced to Mandatory Supervision (MS) under 1170(H)(5)(b)¹	338	
Total Number Completed MS	139	41% of total sentenced
Successful Completions	47	34% of completions
Unsuccessful Completions	58	42% of completions
Other Completions (transfers, expired)	34	24% of completions
Current Holds		
Number with Current ICE Holds	0	0%
Number with Current Federal/Other Holds	0	0%
Number Currently on Parole	0	0%
Gender		
Male	293	87%
Female	45	13%
Age		
Average Age	38	
Men	38	
Women	34	
18 - 24	47	14%
25 - 39	154	46%
40 - 54	108	32%
55 - 69	29	9%
70 and over	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	94	28%
Black	179	53%
Hispanic	29	9%
Asian	16	5%
Other	1	0%
Unknown	19	6%
Risk and Needs Assessments, as of 7/10/14		
Number of Assessments Completed	160	86% of those supervised
Number Assessed as High Risk	125	78% of those assessed
Number Assessed as Medium Risk	24	15% of those assessed
Number Assessed as Low Risk	11	7% of those assessed
Total Number Currently Being Supervised on MS	185	



1170(h) Mandatory Supervision Sentencing Status Report

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

As of July 11, 2014

Current Residence by District		
District 1	1	1%
District 2	1	1%
District 3	6	3%
District 4	2	1%
District 5	8	5%
District 6	30	17%
District 7	2	1%
District 8	7	4%
District 9	3	2%
District 10	22	13%
District 11	6	3%
Homeless	54	31%
Unknown / Awaiting Address Verification	27	15%
Out of County	7	4%

1170(H)(5)(b) Sentence Lengths (in months) ²	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	79
MS Sentence Served after Credits (ave if > 0)	24	24	0	79

¹ 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.

² 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.