

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

AGENDA

Tuesday, December 10, 2013
10:00 a.m.
Milton Marks Conference Center
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA

Note: *Each member of the public will 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 September 24, 2013 (discussion & possible action).
4. Staff Report on Council and Subcommittee Activities, Membership and Discussion of Ordinance to Renew Reentry Council (discussion and possible action).
5. Regular Update on Reentry Related Funding, and Update on Implementation of the Second Chance Act funded projects (discussion only).
6. Regular Update on Implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (discussion only).
7. Regular Update on Legislative and Policy Issues Related to Reentry (discussion only).
8. Discussion of Reentry Housing Strategy (discussion only).
9. Regular Update on Activities of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Sentencing Commission, Workforce Investment Community Advisory Committee, Community Corrections Partnership and Collaborative Courts (discussion only).
10. Regular Update on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (discussion only).
11. Council Members’ Comments, Questions, and Requests for Future Agenda Items (discussion only).
12. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above, as well as Items not Listed on the Agenda.
13. Adjournment.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

SUBMITTING WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT TO THE REENTRY COUNCIL

Persons who are unable to attend the public meeting may submit to the Reentry Council, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the subject of the meeting. These comments will be made a part of the official public record, and brought to the attention of the Reentry Council. Written comments should be submitted to: Sara Felicia Moore-Jordan, Reentry Policy Coordinator, Adult Probation Department, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, or via email: reentry.council@sfgov.org.

MEETING MATERIALS

Copies of agendas, minutes, and explanatory documents are available through the Reentry Council's website at <http://sfreentry.com> or by calling Sara Felicia Moore-Jordan at (415) 553-1047 during normal business hours. The material can be FAXed or mailed to you upon request.

ACCOMMODATIONS

To obtain a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in the meeting, please contact Sara Felicia Moore-Jordan, at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

TRANSLATION

Interpreters for languages other than English are available on request. Sign language interpreters are also available on request. For either accommodation, please contact Sara Felicia Moore-Jordan, at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

CHEMICAL SENSITIVITIES

To assist the City in its efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illness, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library, and on the City's web site at: www.sfgov.org/sunshine.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE:

Administrator
Sunshine Ordinance Task Force
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,
San Francisco, CA 94102-4683.
Telephone: (415) 554-7724
E-Mail: soft@sfgov.org

CELL PHONES

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Co-Chairs may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

LOBBYIST ORDINANCE

Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance (SF Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code sections 2.100-2.160) to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at 30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 3900, San Francisco CA 94102, telephone (415) 581-2300, FAX (415) 581-2317, and web site <http://www.sfgov.org/ethics/>

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

DRAFT MINUTES

Tuesday, September 24, 2013

10:00 a.m.

San Francisco Federal Building
90 7th Street, Conference Room B-020/040
San Francisco, CA 94103

Members in Attendance: Simin Shamji (co-chair, alternate for Public Defender Jeff Adachi), Paul Henderson (co-chair), Tara Anderson (co-chair, alternate for District Attorney Gascon), Sheriff Mirkarimi (co-chair), Chief Wendy Still (co-chair), Anthony Castellano (alternate for Yador Harrell), Armel Farnsworth (alternate for Steve Lin), Karen Roye, Deputy Chief David Shinn (alternate for Chief Gregory Suhr), Gary Levene (alternate for Chief Allen Nance), James Whelley (alternate for Trent Rhorer) and Robert Bowden

Members Absent: Greg Asay (alternate for Rhonda Simmons), Maria Su, Craig Murdock (alternate for Jo Robinson)

1. Call to Order and Introductions.

Sheriff Mirkarimi called the meeting to order at 10:20 AM. He introduced the co-chairs. Sheriff thanked Anthony Castellano for arranging the venue at the Federal Building. Members introduced themselves. Sheriff Mirkarimi made announcement about evacuation procedures in the case of emergency.

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

Sheriff Mirkarimi asked for public comment. There was none.

3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of July 16, 2013 (discussion & possible action).

Sheriff Mirkarimi asked members to review the minutes. Sheriff Mirkarimi asked for a motion to approve the minutes. Karen Roye moved and Armel Farnsworth seconded the motion. No public comment. The motion carried at 10:24 AM.

4. Staff Report on Council and Subcommittee Activities, Membership and Discussion of Ordinance to Renew Reentry Council (discussion only).

Sara Moore-Jordan introduced herself and gave the staff report on the Reentry Council and Subcommittee activities. Sara asked the members who just arrived to introduce themselves. Sara explained that appointments are in process for the seven vacant seats on the Council. She thanked the Mayor’s Office for its help in filling the seats. The Council received 26 applications for the Mayor’s Office seats and 21 applications for the Board of Supervisors’ seats. Staff is processing applications and conducting interviews now. The Board of Supervisors is voting on

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

the appointments on October 3rd at 1:30. The meeting is open to public. Appointments will be made final in the next few weeks.

The Reentry Council still has a vacancy for the Board of Supervisors' seat. Reentry staff is reaching out to Board of Supervisors to fill this seat.

There is also a vacancy for the Superior Court's seat on the Council. The Court maintains that it has a conflict of interest and cannot fill the seat. Staff has reviewed the ordinance and found that the Council can make an appointment if the Court does not fill the seat. Chief Still announced that she met with the Presiding Judge and that the Court is re-evaluating its decision and may decide to appoint someone in lieu of a judge. She will keep Council informed.

Sara reported on the subcommittee activities. The Subcommittee on Assessment and Connections has not yet met. It will meet on Oct 10th. The Subcommittee on Support and Opportunities and the Subcommittee on Policy and Operational Practices have met. The subcommittees are working on fleshing out the work plans that were made last year. New members of the subcommittees are welcome. The meetings have been a good opportunity to re-engage and re-connect with the subcommittees' work and to discuss the future of the Reentry Council given the sun setting of the ordinance. The Council will have a discussion about the ordinance today. Sara thanked the members of the subcommittees for their time and dedication.

Sara discussed the process for renewing the ordinance authorizing the Reentry Council. She referred members to their agenda packet materials and read section 5.1.1. She explained that the subcommittees have been discussing the purpose of the Council generally. She referred to the discussion topics that came up in these discussions that are listed in the footnotes of the agenda materials.

Discussion topics regarding the renewal of the Reentry Council ordinance included suggestion/comment that a designated staff member is named to support the Reentry Council. The group does not currently include a juvenile member. More participation/outreach to juveniles would be useful. Chief Still commented that we should be careful to not pull juveniles more into the criminal justice system by including them on the Council, especially because the City/County already has other bodies dealing specifically with juvenile justice issues. Chief Nance commented that the Reentry Council has the capacity to serve all people involved in the criminal justice system, including juveniles and juvenile probation. This will allow us to develop a comprehensive reentry strategy. He stressed that collaboration across adult and juvenile systems is key and asked that Juvenile Probation be named as a member of the council. Chief Still confirmed that Juvenile Probation is already a named member of the Council. Jessica Flintoft clarified that Juvenile Probation has been on the Council since its beginning. The stated purpose of the Council refers to juveniles. She'd like to keep all of these issues on the table for future discussion. Chief Still asked Chief Nance if he feels this is enough or if there should be more explicit naming of having juveniles themselves on the Council.

There were several comments about membership including consensus that those on the Council now are the right people. There was a discussion about adding members who have been

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

victims/survivors. Comments that designating one or two seats for victims/survivors could create tension and that even without the designation the voice of victims is present on the Council.

Originally, 1/3 of Council was to be formerly incarcerated. Now the Reentry Council has 23 not 21 members. There was a request made that those who have been in the system but not in custody be allowed to fill the seats of formerly incarcerated. There was a recommendation to change quorum from 11 to 13 to bring in line with standard rules that quorum equals 50% plus 1 of the members.

Sara asked for feedback from Council. Sheriff asked if victims or others could serve on committees if not in a formal seat. Another suggestion was to require Council members to attend subcommittee meetings or send a representative. This would help the work of the subcommittees.

Tara Anderson suggested incorporating into the regular updates an update from the Family Violence Council, to include voices of victims. Jessica commented that we have codified working with other bodies and can do the same with the Family Violence Council.

Chief Still asked other members how they feel about changing the quorum to 13. All agreed.

Sara said that they will continue to take comments and will bring a formal proposal for renewal of the ordinance to the Board of Supervisors in December.

Chief Still commented about mandating representation from the Council members on the subcommittees. She hesitates to mandate because everyone is so busy but suggested that the Council could request each Council member to say which subcommittee they want to remain involved with to receive updates and/or send a representative.

Sara commented that we have extended the reach of the subcommittees to include those not on the Council. There is an informal application for the subcommittees available today and online at www.sfreentry.com. The deadline for applications is this Friday, Sept 27th.

There was a suggestion that the Reentry Council should meet more frequently because of the time-sensitive nature of much of the work it is involved with. There was a suggestion to move to 4 or more meetings per year. Another comment that the meetings of subcommittees and having Council members more involved in the subcommittees could satisfy this need rather than holding more Council meetings.

Sheriff Mirkarimi stated that the intent when the Reentry Council was created was that eventually the Council would grow and have real weight on the Mayor and Board of Supervisors' legislative decisions. The Council does have representation from the Mayor but not from the Board of Supervisors now. The original idea was that the Council would serve as a feeder into the Board of Supervisors regarding policy decisions on issues the Council works on. He reiterated the importance of having a Board of Supervisor member or even a proxy. Chief Still asked who the Board's Public Safety chair is because that person would be the natural member of the Council. Sheriff Mirkarimi agreed that that is who it should be, or the President of

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

the Board and that there should be a discussion about this. He stated that the Council is an advisory body only that does not make recommendations or legislation so it is important that there is someone on the Council who does make legislative decisions to hear what is discussed. Without having someone at the meetings, it's harder to get the Council's messages across to City Hall. Sara stated that this is a topic that will be discussed more and that staff is reaching out to individual Board of Supervisor members.

Sara stated that there will be draft language of the renewal ordinance at the December meeting.

Sara announced the next California Reentry Council Network conference call this Thursday at 10am and their next meeting is on October 10th.

Sheriff Mirkarimi proposed that the four co-chairs send a letter to the Board of Supervisors asking for a representative from the Board to attend the Council meetings. All agreed.

5. Regular Update on Reentry Related Funding, and Update on Implementation of the Second Chance Act funded projects (discussion only).

Jennifer Scaife presented the update on reentry related funding and referred members to their agenda packets. She called attention to page 9 of funding memo and explained that the District Attorney's office was recently awarded a grant to serve victims of crime in the Bayview/Hunter's Point community. Tara Anderson gave an overview of the grant. Its objective is to address crime prevention through victim services in their own communities. The program is a Safer Together collaborative. The first year (starting Oct 1st) is a collaborative planning process with the community. Those interested in more details can contact Tara or refer to the DA's website.

Jennifer referred members to page 10 of the funding memo which summarizes the City's pending applications with DOJ. Jennifer also referred members to Page 11 which summarizes those grant applications which were unsuccessful. She stated that we will continue to try to be competitive for these awards in upcoming grant cycles.

Jennifer next referred members to the Second Chance Act grant program summary in the agenda packets, specifically the ReentrySF program. Recently the Bridging Group completed a one-year evaluation of the program. Jennifer introduced Kelly Winter to describe the program and the evaluation.

Kelly Winter presented the findings of the evaluation of ReentrySF. The evaluation is in the agenda packet. Kelly presented a brief description of the program, demographic characteristics of the ReentrySF participants, quantitative results of the evaluation, preliminary outcomes of the program (43 job placements, lower re-arrest rates than AB109 clients who weren't referred or didn't engage with ReentrySF), and the importance of programs like ReentrySF for the work of APD and the "new" approach of probation. Kelly reiterated that the program has been key to the rehabilitation of many of our clients and that it's exciting to be a part of the change in probation.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

Chief Still thanked Kelly for all of her work. Karen Roye commented that it is inspiring to see this kind of work happening and to see the systemic change taking place in our agencies. She applauded APD for its trailblazing work in how it can do better and get results and change lives.

6. Regular Update on Implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (discussion only).

Sara Moore-Jordan gave an update on the JRI project. She referred to Agenda Item #6 and explained the three areas of focus for the JRI project. Leah Rothstein has been working on a Letter of Intent for Phase II funding for JRI. The three strategies identified in Phase I are:

- A. Shorten probation lengths
- B. Reduce pre-trial jail population
- C. Reduce disproportionately high proportion of people of color in the City's criminal justice system. (Karen Roye gave a great presentation at the last Council meeting about what her department is doing to address this.)

Chief Still commented that the entire country is struggling with the issue of disproportionality. She has served on a group at Harvard about how to impact this issue. Papers and strategies will come out of these executive sessions. She will provide updates on this in the future. She reiterated that we are not alone in this struggle and it's an important issue for us to focus on.

Sara invited Will Leong from the Pre-Trial Diversion Project to discuss strategy B on reducing the pre-trial jail population.

Will Leong commented that the current status of PDP's contract is resolved. He stated that PDP hopes to have a contract signed and in place by October 1st. Will described the pre-trial population. The current jail count is the lowest he's ever seen. The most interesting point that the Council should be aware of is that while the jail population is down, the pre-trial releases are up 70%. He explained that the major stakeholders' policies are kicking in and that San Francisco's progressive policies are having an effect. The jail population is down and so is the pre-trial population. There were 1,673 releases pre-trial this year, compared to 973 last year. Will thanked the Sheriff for quick intervention in pushing the contract through without interruption. The PDP contract will involve some cuts; about 17% of its overall budget will be cut. PDP will be able to keep working, but some services/programs will be affected. The stakeholders will have to weigh in on what the priorities are in determining where the cuts will be made. Will commended the staff of PDP for carrying on in the face of uncertainty and cuts.

Will explained that these cuts go counter to the JRI strategy recommendation. One of the cuts they are considering is to close one of their offices where they provide services. The good news is that all stakeholders are working together seamlessly on pre-trial releases. The system runs smoothly, which hasn't always been the case. He stated that looking at this population and implementing the JRI strategy is incredibly important.

Chief Still asked about the net impact of the cuts and how many individuals will be impacted. Will said it is across the board about 17%. If the the supervision part of their program is

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

dismantled, there will be negative impacts throughout the system. Homeless services will have to be capped, which PDP has never had to do.

Chief Still commented that any reduction in PDP capacity goes counter to what is being recommended on a statewide basis. She stated that she will work with County partners to find a solution. If PDP's capacity is reduced, it costs the County more in jail bed days, up to \$4.8 million in general fund costs.

Simin Shamji commented that this is alarming and concerning. This program should not be getting cut right now. She stated that every person at the table here supports the PDP program and that PDP has the Public Defender's support that these services are not cut but hopefully expanded.

Sheriff Mirkarimi commented that he will ask the Mayor's office for some increase in funding to help avoid these cuts. He cautioned that while San Francisco has invested in pre-trial, in contrast the incarceration of African Americans has not improved over the years. He wants to be careful that we recognize that the proportion of African Americans incarcerated has not changed over time. The pre-trial incarceration rates in San Francisco have not changed when you take into account the level of services provided. We need to do everything we can to buttress PDP if indeed pre-trial caseloads will go up.

Armel Farnsworth asked if anyone has looked at the pre-trial services provided and whether they are tailored to people of color or by gender. Will answered that their two priorities are getting people back to court and maintaining safety. Given the volume they are seeing (8,000 interviews this year, homeless caseload capped at 30), this is their priority. There are some are gender specific services. However, PDP's priority is immediacy and accessibility. Armel asked if there is some attention to being responsive to race/ethnicity and gender. How do you have better outcomes with the funding you have? He commented that the immediacy is essential, but so is the responsivity.

Chief Still commented that PDP has an immediate response, but that there must be a culturally competent, gender responsive, trauma informed approach throughout the system. APD is driven by these strategies and working with the DA's office about these issues. Tara explained about the grant the DA's office received around victim services in the Bayview as well as another project with the Vera Institute focuses on points of discretion in the sentencing process where there could be bias and addressing those.

Will Leong closed by saying that the PDP team is very culturally competent, diverse, and excel at meeting the needs of their clients.

7. Regular Update on Legislative and Policy Issues Related to Reentry (discussion only).

Sara referred members to their Agenda packets summarizing legislation and policy issues. She called attention to AB 218, a statewide measure on ban the box issues. She referred to page 4 of the Agenda Item #7 which highlights three items of local legislation. At the last Council meeting Supervisor Kim's office gave a presentation about the local legislation regarding criminal

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

histories and job applications. We will hear another update from Supervisor Kim's office in December.

James Whelley commented that next week the Affordable Care Act starts. San Francisco will start enrolling adults and expect it to impact 4,000 residents. Sheriff Mirkarimi commented that they will have seminars in the jail about the Affordable Care Act.

8. Discussion of Reentry Housing Strategy (discussion only).

Jessica Flintoft referred members to the memo in the Agenda packet. The Sheriff has stressed his concern about the need for safe affordable housing for those coming out of custody. He convened a work group on this issue. Jessica explained that staff has been working with the Corporation for Supportive Housing on this issue and that they will present at the next Council meeting. The memo lays out all of the strategies that have been considered to date.

The objectives of work on this issue are two-fold: expand immediate housing options to those leaving custody, and make affordable housing more accessible to those with criminal records.

Jessica described the five strategies outlined in the memo:

1. Access to emergency housing upon release
2. Increase supply of supportive housing for reentry population
3. Improve policy and increase access
4. Increasing access to existing housing
5. Education and empowerment.

The Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) has worked on a Frequent Users of Multiple Systems (FUSE) analysis, similar to High Users of Multiple Systems (HUMS). The HUMS analysis does not incorporate the cost/use of county jail, but FUSE does. Jessica suggested that the County may want to consider incorporating jail bed days in the HUMS analysis (see Housing Memo for more detail on FUSE and HUMS).

Jessica stated that there are many waiting lists that have been closed for a long time. The Section 8 list, which has been closed for 10 years, will open soon. She encouraged all members to think about how their clients can use this resource. The Direct Access to Housing list has been closed as well. APD has been in conversation with DPH about doing outreach to those on the waiting list who are on probation. Jessica asked if members have any suggestions not included here.

Chief Still commented that we should have a meeting with the Mayor's Office of Housing, the Mayor's office, APD, and DPH to discuss, given the groundwork done, how do we move forward to make an impact on this issue?

Simin took over chairing from the Sheriff, who had to leave. She asked for additional comments. There were none.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

9. Regular Update on Activities of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Sentencing Commission, Workforce Investment Community Advisory Committee, Community Corrections Partnership and Collaborative Courts (discussion only).

Sara asked Chief Nance to give update on JJCC. He said they did not meet in July but will meet in October and will have an update thereafter.

Karen Roye gave update from the Sentencing Commission. Four presentations were given at the last meeting about: 1) Earned compliance credit; 2) San Francisco's drug law and practice; 3) Drug policy design; 4) Seattle's LEAD program. All materials are on the DA's website. The next meeting is October 16, 10am at 850 Bryant St.

Maceo Lyons gave an update on WICAC. The WICAC met yesterday and is exploring asking the Board of Supervisors to take a second look at Administrative Code 30 Section 4(d). The WICAC is having a hard time selecting a chairperson because the code states that the chair cannot receive workforce funding for a period of time. WICAC is doing some research on this issue and will address it at their next meeting on November 5th. The Workforce Investment Board is meeting next week and WICAC is slated to speak. The WICAC is discussing whether they should speak or not and whether they have something substantial to report on. Maceo is leading a subcommittee to strengthen the relationship with community based organizations and WISF and to get their input into WICAC and WISF. He will have more to report on this at the next meeting.

Chief Still gave update on the CCP. The CCP is analyzing what the impact of SB105 will be. Chief Still will have more information in December. The last CCP meeting considered support for the Sheriff's application for funding for a jail replacement facility. The CCP voted to issue a letter of support, but did not approve this unanimously.

Sara introduced Lisa Lightman to provide an update from the Collaborative Courts. Lisa explained that the Veterans Justice Court opened in April. There will be discussions on expanding this court, depending on funding. CJC is celebrating its 5th anniversary in March. Behavioral Health Court sees an average of 140 clients per year. BHC is celebrating its 10th anniversary on October 16th. Drug Court sees about 130 – 150 clients per year. There is an internal advisory committee for Drug Court and it is concerned about the low graduation rate of Drug Court participants. They are getting a technical assistance opportunity with the Court Innovation center to examine this issue. The Collaborative Courts have also revamped the Youth Family Violence Court, which anticipate serving 40 youth.

10. Regular Update on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (discussion only).

Chief Still referred to Agenda Item 10 and reviewed the numbers of individuals seen in the County under AB109. She called attention to the high percentage of successful completions and the high percentage of high risk clients in this population. To have this type of success with this population is nothing short of amazing. She explained that this does not mean they are not being arrested or flash incarcerated but that APD is using the tools available and working with all of the criminal justice partners to make successes happen. San Francisco is creating a national

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

model, with low incarceration rates, a low violent crime rate, and a minor uptick in property crime.

Simin gave an update on parole revocation hearings. As of July 1 of this year, the Superior Court hears parole violation hearings. Before July there were 20 petitions filed per week. Since July 1 there have been a total of 53. This shows that CDCR is drastically reducing the filings for parole hearings and is using intermediate sanctions more. Simin stated that of the 53 petitions filed, 19 of the individuals are sex registrants showing the disconnection for these individuals. There are no housing options for them, all 19 are homeless. This is a huge need; the individuals are just cycling in and out of jail. The parole court in San Francisco is doing a great job working with DPH to find services for these individuals. All are working together to make sure they have the services they need.

Armel Farnsworth stated that there have been very good collaborations with agencies and community based organizations. Parole is working on transportation options for people coming out of jail and getting them to services. Traditionally, this is where they have lost a lot of people between release from jail and coming to parole for referrals to services. By providing transportation, this issue can be addressed.

11. Council Members' Comments, Questions, and Requests for Future Agenda Items (discussion only).

Jessica Flintoft announced that today is her last meeting with the Reentry Council. She is leaving her position with APD at the end of November. She thanked everyone for the privilege and pleasure of working with them. She thanked Chief Still for her leadership and recognized the staff of Reentry Division.

Chief Still recognized the amazing work Jessica has done in the City and will continue to do. One person can make a difference and she has left her mark on reentry in San Francisco. She appreciates all of Jessica's efforts for the Reentry Council and APD.

Simin asked members for any future agenda items. Chief Still suggested that we continue to report on the housing issue.

12. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above, as well as Items not Listed on the Agenda.

Simin then asked for public comment. Seeing none, she thanked everyone for a great meeting. The next meeting is scheduled for December 10th at 455 Golden Gate Ave/State Building.

13. Adjournment.

Simin asked for a motion to adjourn. Chief Still moved and Paul Henderson seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 12:12 PM.

Proposed Amendments to Administrative Code 5.1 Reentry Council City & County of San Francisco

SEC. 5.1-3. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

Section A, Members

- At least one of the seats shall be dedicated to a victim/survivor who has been formerly incarcerated.
 - Either 1) integrating this experience into one or more of the “former inmate” seats; or 2) creating an additional seat designated for a returning citizen.
- The Council shall consist of 24 members, eight of whom shall be former inmates in the San Francisco County Jail, a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation adult facility, and/or a United States Bureau of Prison.

Section B, Quorum

- **50% +1** members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and the Council shall have the authority to act on the vote of the majority of the **membership**.

Section D, Subcommittee

- Reentry Council members shall select a subcommittee to serve on or shall designate a staff representative.

By Laws
Reentry Council
City & County of San Francisco
(San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1)

Article I – Name and Purpose

Section 1. Name

The name of the Reentry Council shall be the Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Purpose

The Reentry Council is established by Chapter 5.1 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and shall carry out duties enumerated therein. The purpose of the Reentry Council is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

Article II – Officers and Duties

Section 1. Officers

The Officers of this Reentry Council shall be five Co-Chairs. The Co-Chairs shall be the four members appointed by the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Adult Probation Department, and the Sheriff's Department, respectively, as well as the Mayor or the Mayor's representative.

Section 2. Duties of the Co-Chairs

The Co-Chairs shall preside at all meetings of the full Reentry Council, with support of the Reentry Council staff. The Co-Chairs, working with other members of the Reentry Council and the Reentry Council staff, shall oversee the preparation and distribution of the agenda for the Reentry Council meetings. The Co-Chairs shall appoint members to any standing or ad hoc subcommittees that are established by a majority of the Reentry Council. Subcommittees shall be open to non-members of the Council, and the Co-Chairs shall direct Reentry Council staff to recruit potential subcommittee members from a range of diverse experiences, identities, and interests related to the issue of reentry. Co-Chairs may act as spokespersons for the Council.

Article III – Staff

Section 1. Staff

The Reentry Council shall be staffed by a collaborative team of four, composed of one staff person from each of the Co-Chairs' departments. The staff person assigned from the Reentry Division of the Adult Probation Department shall serve as the Reentry Council staff contact for all requests for meeting notices and agendas, written public comment, public records requests, and requests for accommodations and translation services.

Article IV – Meetings

Section 1. Regular Meetings

Regular meetings of the Reentry Council shall be held at least three times a year. Regular meetings will be held on Tuesdays at 10:00 a.m. at a publicly accessible location within the City & County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Special Meetings

A Co-Chair or a majority of the members of the Reentry Council may call special meetings.

Section 3. Notice of Meetings

The agendas of all regular meetings and notices and agendas of all special meetings shall be posted on the Reentry Council web site (<http://sfreentry.com>), at the meeting site, the San Francisco Main Library—Government Information Center and the Offices of the District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, and Sheriff. Agendas and notices shall be e-mailed to each Reentry Council member and any person who files a written request for such notice with the Reentry Council at reentry.council@sfgov.org.

Section 4. Cancellation of Meetings

Co-Chairs may cancel a meeting if she or he is informed by Reentry Council staff that a quorum of the body will not be present or if the meeting date conflicts with a holiday or other responsibilities of the Reentry Council members. Notices of cancellation shall be posted on the Reentry Council web site (<http://sfreentry.com>), at the meeting site, the San Francisco Main Library—Government Information Center and the Offices of the District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, and Sheriff. If time permits, notices of meeting cancellations shall be mailed to all members of the public who have requested, in writing, to receive notices and agendas of Reentry Council meetings.

Section 5. Conduct of Meetings

(a) All Reentry Council meetings shall be conducted in compliance with all applicable laws, including but not limited to the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Section 54950 et. seq.), the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance (San Francisco Administrative Code, Chapter 67) and the Reentry Council's By-laws. Except where state or local laws or other rules provide to the contrary, meetings may be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

(b) When a member of the Reentry Council desires to address the Reentry Council, she or he shall seek recognition by addressing a Co-Chair, and when recognized, shall proceed to speak. The member shall confine her or his comments or remarks to the question before the Reentry Council.

(c) Cell phones and pagers shall be turned off during meetings of the Reentry Council. Co-Chairs may issue a warning to any member of the public whose pager or cell phone disrupts the Reentry Council meeting. In the event of repeated disruptions caused by pagers and cell phones, the Co-Chairs shall direct the offending member of the public to leave the meeting.

(d) Text messaging or use of other personal electronic communication devices during meetings is prohibited. Communication on personal electronic devices may be subject to disclosure under Public Record Act and Sunshine Ordinance if the communication would otherwise be a public record subject to disclosure under those laws.

(e) Reentry Council members have extraordinarily diverse life experiences, and unique responsibilities in their roles outside of their membership on the Reentry Council. All members of the Reentry Council shall treat each other with respect, and seek to understand the views and perspectives of fellow members.

Section 6. Setting Agendas

Reentry Council staff, at the direction of the Co-Chairs, shall prepare the agenda for meetings. The agenda for all regular meetings shall contain an item during which Reentry Council members may request items for the Reentry Council to consider at future meetings.

Section 7. Action at a Meeting; Quorum and Required Vote

The presence of eleven members of the Reentry Council shall constitute a quorum for all purposes. If a quorum is not present, no official action may be taken, except roll call and adjournment.

Section 8. Voting and Abstention

Reentry Council members must be present to vote and participate. Teleconference participation is not permitted. Each member present at a Reentry Council meeting shall vote "Yes" or "No" when a question is put, unless the member is excused from voting on a matter by a motion

adopted by a majority of the members present or the member has a conflict of interest that legally precludes participation in the discussion and vote.

The Reentry Council shall take action on items on the agenda by roll call, voice vote or by show of hands. The minutes shall reflect how each Reentry Council member voted on each item.

Section 9. Public Comment

The Reentry Council and all subcommittees of the Reentry Council shall hold meetings open to the public in full compliance with state and local laws. The Reentry Council encourages the participation of all interested persons. Members of the public may address the Reentry Council on any matter within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Reentry Council for up to three minutes during public comment. Co-Chairs may limit the time permitted for public comment consistent with state and local laws.

Article V – Reentry Council Records

Section 1. Minutes

Minutes shall be taken at every regular and special Reentry Council meeting and shall comply with the provisions of the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, including the provisions that apply to Charter boards and commissions. (See San Francisco Administrative Code, Chapter 67.16) Minutes shall be approved by the majority vote of the Reentry Council.

Section 2. Public Review File

The Reentry Council shall maintain a public review file in compliance with the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. (See San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 67.23.)

Section 3. Records Retention Policy

The Reentry Council shall prepare, maintain and adopt a records retention and destruction policy as provided in Section 8.3 of the San Francisco Administrative Code.

Section 4. Tape Recordings

The Reentry Council shall audio or video record all regular and special meetings of the Full Reentry Council. The recordings shall be maintained in accordance with the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. (See San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 67.14(b).)

Article VI – Attendance

Members of the Reentry Council (or their designee) shall notify the Reentry Council staff if she or he is unable to attend a regular or special meeting of the Reentry Council. If a member of the Reentry Council misses two regular meetings in any twelve-month period without prior notice to

Council staff, the Co-Chairs shall request that member's appointing authority appoint a new member.

Article VII - Amendment of By Laws

The By Laws of the Reentry Council may be amended by a vote of a majority of the members of the Reentry Council after presentation of the proposed amendments as an agenda item at a meeting of the Reentry Council. The Reentry Council shall give ten days notice before considering any amendments to its by laws.

Regular Update on Reentry-Related Funding
Reentry Council
December 10, 2013

I. Active Reentry-Related Funding by Area and Component

The chart on this page represents the five subject areas of reentry and the components of each area, as outlined in the 2010 Annual Report. In the third column, letters correspond to grants and contracts that have been awarded and are currently in progress in San Francisco. More information about grants and contracts corresponding to each reference letter follows in Section II.

Areas	Components	Reentry Council Reference Letter
Community Justice & Alternatives to Incarceration	Diversion & Collaborative Courts	A B D E F G I J N P R S T U V
	Sentencing & Release Alternatives	
	Probation & Parole	
Civil Rights & Civic Engagement of Formerly Incarcerated People	Identification & Voting	L X
	Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records	
	Public Education & Civic Participation	
Health & Wellbeing of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated People	Housing	A B C D E F G H L M N P Q R S T U V
	Physical Health	
	Behavioral Health	
	Wellbeing	
Self-Sufficiency of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated People	Employment	B C K L N U V
	Education	
	Income Supports & Financial Empowerment	
	Financial Obligations	
Welfare & Safety of Families, Victims & Communities	Families of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated	C I J K O Q U W X
	Victims & Survivors	
	Communities	

II. Active Funding

As a regular informational update to the full Reentry Council, staff compiles a list of *active* state and federal funding that will be used to provide in-custody or out-of-custody services to the adult reentry population (identified below as FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, or JJOHP [Juvenile Justice Out of Home Placement]). Agencies represented on the Council were asked to report on any relevant grants or earmarks currently in progress. Staff will maintain this list and present it to the full Reentry Council at each meeting as an informational update. The information provided below may not be complete, but is that which was reported by agencies to staff as of December 6, 2013.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	A
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$199,000, September 2011-August 30, 2013. Grant was extended to March 2014.
Grantee:	San Francisco Superior Court
Activities:	Part time clinical position for co-occurring disorders, housing and transitional housing support.
Population Served:	COUNTY: Drug Court clients

Reentry Council Reference Letter	B
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Juvenile Demonstration Grant
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$461,166 for October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013
Grantee:	San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
Activities:	<i>JCRU Program.</i> Expands on success of JCRT program by offering coordinated and comprehensive reentry case planning and aftercare services for all youth in long term commitments, including youth represented by private bar.
Population Served:	JJOHP: Youth returning to the community from long term commitments.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	C
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Adult Demonstration Grant
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$600,000 awarded in FY09. \$800,000 awarded in September 2011 for year two. \$1,200,000 awarded September 2012 for two additional years.
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Activities:	<i>With Open Arms Initiative.</i> Wraparound services and intensive case management provided from a trauma-informed, gender-responsive approach.
Population Served:	STATE and COUNTY: Women sentenced to state prison or on parole in San Francisco; women on post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision in San Francisco.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	D
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice & Department of Health and Human Services
Funding Program:	Enhancing Adult Drug Court Services, Coordination, and Treatment
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$325,000/year, September 2010-September 2013
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Activities:	Creation of an onsite Co-Occurring Intensive Outpatient Program for participants of the Community Justice Center: brief therapy, process groups, anger management, substance abuse and mental health treatment, medication management. Services provided by Community Behavioral Health Services, Department of Public Health.
Population Served:	COUNTY: Adults with co-occurring disorders participating in the Community Justice Center.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	E
Funding Source:	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Funding Program:	Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity for Juvenile Treatment Drug Courts
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$325,000/year, September 2010 through September 2013. Grant has been extended to December 31, 2013.
Grantee:	San Francisco Superior Court
Activities:	Substance abuse treatment, mental health and MST services
Population Served:	JJOHP: Youth in the SF Juvenile Drug Treatment Court /Principle Center Collaborative.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	F
Funding Source:	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Funding Program:	Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity for Adult Drug Courts
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$325,000/year, September 2010-September 2013.
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Activities:	Creation of a Co-Occurring Intensive Outpatient Program for defendants in the Adult Drug Court: brief therapy, process groups, anger management, substance abuse and mental health treatment, medication management. This service will be under a sub-contract with Asian American Recovery Services, Inc.
Population Served:	COUNTY: Adults who are active participants in Drug Court.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	G
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Reentry Courts
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$500,000/year, October 1, 2010-September 30, 2011; \$500,000 supplemental awarded for October 1, 2011-September 30, 2012. No cost extension granted through June 30, 2013. The Adult Probation Department is in the process of closing out this grant.
Grantee:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Activities:	<i>Intensive Supervision Court.</i> Reduce recidivism through the use of early validated risk/needs assessments, evidence based sentencing, evidence based treatment and close judicial and community monitoring using the collaborative approach.
Population Served:	COUNTY: High risk/high need probationers who are facing probation revocation.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	H
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Offender Reentry Substance Abuse Collaboration
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$599,298/year, October 1, 2010-September 30, 2012. No-cost extension granted through September 30, 2013.
Grantee:	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Activities:	<i>Keystone Program.</i> In-custody assessment, engagement, treatment, motivation enhancement, and reentry case planning, followed by six months of community-based reentry case management, linkage and referral services.
Population Served:	COUNTY: 145 adult male and female detainees housed in the San Francisco Jail who have significant co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	I
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice via California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA)
Funding Program:	Stop Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program; Probation Specialized Supervision Program
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$100,000/year October 1, 2010-September 30, 2012; reduced to \$96,660 in 2012 for October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013. Staff recently submitted a renewal application.
Grantee:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Activities:	The San Francisco Adult Probation Department Domestic Violence Program will increase field supervision and enhance the outreach services to Domestic Violence victims. The Probation Specialized Supervision Program would reduce violence of Domestic Violence Probationers by exercising principles of evidence based probation practices; adopt a victim centered approach; revise the certification process for the 52 Weeks Batterers Intervention Programs; and implement performance measures.
Population Served:	COUNTY: Adult probationers on the Domestic Violence caseload who reside in the Bayview/Hunters Point District.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	J
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Justice Reinvestment Initiative
Amount and Term of Grant:	Technical assistance grant during Phase 1 for 6-8 months; possibility of some funding during Phase 2.
Grantee:	Reentry Council of San Francisco
Activities:	Development of a comprehensive community corrections model which would include expanded alternatives to incarceration, case management of offenders, and improved services to the communities most impacted by crime and incarceration.
Population Served:	COUNTY: All individuals involved in San Francisco's criminal justice system.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	K
Funding Source:	Department of Labor
Funding Program:	Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$6,000,000 over four-year period beginning October 2011.
Grantee:	San Francisco Office of Economic and Workforce Development in partnership with the San Francisco Department of Child Support Services
Planned Activities:	Enhanced case management and transitional employment services.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Low income, "non-job ready," non-custodial parents who have children living in San Francisco and are at least 121 days delinquent in their child support payments (about 1317 caseloads in SF).

Reentry Council Reference Letter	L
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Adult Offender Reentry Program for Planning and Demonstration Projects
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$747,817, October 1, 2011-September 30, 2012. No cost extension granted through December 2013.
Grantee:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Planned Activities:	<i>Reentry SF</i> . Individualized, strength-based case management, including job training, educational intervention, financial literacy, and mentoring.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Individuals on post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	M
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program: Planning and Implementation
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$249,662, October 1, 2011-September 30, 2013
Grantee:	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Planned Activities:	<i>COVER Program.</i> Mental health and related services to address PTSD and other challenges. Services to be provided in collaboration with Jail Psychiatric Services.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Veterans incarcerated in County Jail.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	N
Funding Source:	State of California
Funding Program:	AB 109 Implementation
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$17,497,869, July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014
Grantee:	City and County of San Francisco
Planned Activities:	Funds are used to implement public safety realignment, including post-release community supervision, mandatory supervision under 1170(h), local incarceration, District Attorney and Public Defender costs of revocation proceedings, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, housing subsidies, and other realignment-related expenses.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Individuals eligible for local incarceration under AB 109 and individuals on post-release community supervision or mandatory supervision.

Reentry Council Reference Letter:	O
Funding Source:	Zellerbach Family Foundation
Funding Program:	None Specified
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$60,000
Grantee:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Planned Activities:	Conduct an independent review of 400-600 pre-sentence investigations that include the Family Impact Statement to determine if the recommendations effectively address the needs of minor children and other family members.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY, STATE: All individuals with minor children, and their families, who are facing a jail or prison commitment.

Reentry Council Reference Letter:	P
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Reentry Program for Adult Offenders with Co-Occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$599,894, October 1, 2012-September 30, 2014
Grantee:	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Planned Activities:	<i>Keys to Freedom:</i> Case management, trauma-informed services, groups, risk/need assessments, referrals and other services for women in county jail.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Women and transgender women in San Francisco County Jail.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	Q
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice via National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)
Funding Program:	Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Training & Technical Assistance
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Sheriff's Department (San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department as sub-grantee)
Amount of Request:	\$200,000, April 1, 2013-March 31, 2014
Proposed Activities:	Provide staff training and related activities to achieve full PREA-compliance throughout all local detention facilities; education and services to those at-risk for or who have been a victim of sexual assault within a correctional facility.
Population to be Served:	Adults and youth in custody

Reentry Council Reference Letter	R
Funding Source:	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Funding Program:	Parolee Services Network (BASN)
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$1,223,227 for FY2013-2014
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Planned Activities:	Provide a spectrum of treatment services for parolees under the supervision of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Population to be Served:	STATE: Adult parolees residing in San Francisco referred from Parole and Community Services Division of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	S
Funding Source:	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Funding Program:	Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$1,731,528, August 1, 2009-June 30, 2012. DPH is in negotiation with CDCR over a renewal.
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Planned Activities:	<i>Bridges Program</i> - Intensive Outpatient/Day Treatment for mentally ill adult, men and women.
Population to be Served:	STATE: Adult parolees under supervision of Parole and Community Services Division of CDCR, previous participant in EOP or CCCMS programs while in-custody.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	T
Funding Source:	California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
Funding Program:	Prop 36 Treatment Funding
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$448,976/year, July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012. DPH now provides these services without state funding.
Grantee:	San Francisco Department of Public Health
Planned Activities:	Coordinated case management services for Prop. 36 eligible probationers in San Francisco County.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Adult, San Francisco residents, Prop. 36 eligible individuals in San Francisco County referred from the Adult Probation Department.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	U
Funding Source:	Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund
Funding Program:	Evidence Based Probation Supervision
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$831,075 for FY11/12; \$1,397,920 for FY12/13; \$632,779 for FY13/14
Grantee:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Planned Activities:	Funds are used for services, treatment, and housing through Department of Public Health, Human Services Agency, and directly to community based partners.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Individuals on felony probation.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	V
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP)
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$280,000. October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2014.
Grantee:	San Francisco Collaborative Courts
Planned Activities:	Housing and Employment for Recovery Outcomes (HERO) program: Integrated supportive housing and employment to groups of 13 Behavioral Health Court clients at a time over six month intervals. Supported employment services will commence in jail and continue on-site for the duration of the client's stay in transitional housing.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Clients of the Behavioral Health Court.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	W
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Funding Program:	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation
Amount and Term of Grant:	\$997,217
Grantee:	San Francisco District Attorney's Office
Planned Activities:	Reduce crime in Bayview/Hunters Point by providing critical services to victims of crime, and also by supporting and increasing community engagement.
Population to be Served:	COUNTY: Victims of crime in the Bayview/Hunters Point communities.

Reentry Council Reference Letter	X
Funding Program:	Encouraging Innovation
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Public Defender's Office in partnership with Center for Court Innovation
Amount of Request:	\$395,231
Planned Activities:	Checklists for Defense: A Training Strategy for Public Defenders Project: Program will create the first-ever local and nationally-applicable checklist system for public defenders. Checklists will include topics such as Trial Objections, Jury Selection, and The First 30 Days of a Homicide Case. The goal of the checklists will be to efficiently and substantively improve the effectiveness of indigent defense providers and thereby enhance the delivery of justice to low-income clients.
Population to be Served:	Not a direct service application

III. Pending Applications

There are no pending grant applications at this time.

IV. Applications Not Awarded

Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Technology Careers Training Program
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
Amount of Request:	\$749,390 for a three year period
Proposed Activities:	The grant will fund a Technology Training Program for individuals incarcerated in San Francisco County Jails and six months of follow-up services.
Population to be Served:	Medium-high to high risk individuals incarcerated in County Jail

Funding Program:	Smart Probation
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Amount of Request:	\$749,997 for a three year period
Proposed Activities:	Provide benefits coordination, emergency housing, and related reentry services to individuals being released from county jail. Conduct a multi-year evaluation of the Reentry Pod and Community Assessment and Services Center.
Population to be Served:	Medium-high and high risk individuals on community supervision in San Francisco

Funding Program:	Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Police Department in partnership with Department of Public Health
Amount of Request:	\$144,433 for two years
Proposed Activities:	Provide Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) to SFPD officers and community partners.
Population to be Served:	Not a direct service application

Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Two-Phase Adult Reentry Demonstration Program: Planning and Implementation
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Amount of Request:	\$749,999 over a 12-month period
Proposed Activities:	To implement the recommendations contained in the <i>Women’s Community Justice Reform Blueprint</i> , including alternative sentencing options which prioritize community-based placements for pregnant and parenting women in lieu of custody.
Population to be Served:	Women and transgender people under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department

Funding Program:	Second Chance Act Reentry Program for Adults with Co-Occurring Disorders
Funding Source:	US Department of Justice
Lead Applicant:	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Amount of Request:	\$599,990 over a 24-month period
Proposed Activities:	To address the emerging needs of increasing numbers of justice-involved veterans with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. COVER proposes to offer a menu of services which begin in jail, followed by referrals and linkages to community-based services. Individualized Case Management and reentry plans will be based on assessments, utilizing the Level of Service and Case Management Inventory (LSCMI) and other screening tools, as indicated.
Population to be Served:	Individuals in County Jail who served in the US Military

For questions, comments, or to provide updated information to this memo, please contact Jennifer Scaife, Acting Reentry Division Director, at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1593.

Regular Update on the Second Chance Act Funded Projects

Reentry Council

December 10, 2013

I. Background

The Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (P.L. 110-199), which reauthorizes the grant program contained in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 for reentry of offenders into the community, was signed into law on April 9, 2008. The Second Chance Act authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce recidivism.

The purpose of the Second Chance Act is (1) to break the cycle of recidivism, increase public safety, and help states, local units of government, and Indian tribes better address the growing population of criminal offenders who return to their communities and commit new crimes; (2) to promote stable families and communities by rebuilding ties between offenders and their families; (3) to encourage the development and support of, and to expand the availability of, evidence-based programs that enhance public safety and reduce recidivism; (4) to protect the public and promote law-abiding conduct by providing necessary services to offenders, while the offenders are incarcerated and after reentry into the community; (5) to assist offenders reentering the community from incarceration to establish a self-sustaining and law-abiding life by providing sufficient transitional services; and (6) to provide offenders in prisons, jails or juvenile facilities with educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement services to facilitate re-entry into the community.

Section 101 of the Second Chance Act states that, “as a condition of receiving financial assistance under this section, each applicant shall establish or empower a Reentry Task Force, or other relevant convening authority, to examine ways to pool resources and funding streams to promote lower recidivism rates for returning offenders and minimize the harmful effects of offenders’ time in prison, jail, or a juvenile facility on families and communities of offenders by collecting data and best practices in offender reentry from demonstration grantees and other agencies and organizations” and to provide “a plan for analysis of the statutory, regulatory, rules-based, and practice-based hurdles to reintegration of offenders into the community.” The Reentry Council of San Francisco serves as the Reentry Taskforce for the projects described below.

II. Second Chance Act Appropriations Status

On Wednesday, November 13, 2013, the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2013 was introduced in the Senate by Senators Rob Portman (R-OH) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and in the House by Congressmen Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI), Danny K. Davis (D-IL), Howard Coble (R-NC), Bobby Scott (D-VA), Marcia Fudge (D-OH), Spencer Bachus (R-AL) and Steve Chabot (R-OH). The bill expands the number of grant programs available and promotes increased accountability and outcomes from grantees. To ensure grant programs are better prepared to measure and track recidivism consistently over time, applicants who partner with local evaluators to develop data-collection systems and outcome evaluations will be prioritized for funding. The bill also authorizes separate planning grants for programs that utilize evidence-based practices that are most likely to result in reduced recidivism and other improved outcomes.

III. Status of San Francisco’s Seven Second Chance Act Projects

The following information has been provided to Reentry Council staff by departments leading efforts on implementation of the Second Chance Act projects.

<i>Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit</i>
Second Chance Act Funding Program: Juvenile Demonstration Grant (FY12)
Grantee: Juvenile Probation Department
Amount and Term of Grant: \$461,166 for 1 year.
Updates on Grant Implementation: JPD’s previous Juvenile Demonstration Grant concluded in 2012. This new award was received October 2012 and is in the process of implementation.
Program Design and Population Served: The Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU) is a collaboration of the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, the San Francisco Public Defender’s Office and the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. The JCRU expands on a pilot program established by the previous grant to provide coordinated and comprehensive reentry case planning and aftercare services for youth returning from out-of-home placement. JCRU is now a fully staffed unit within JPD’s Probation Services Division, and includes juvenile probation officers, social workers, and case management coordinators. The JCRU partners with a dedicated public defender as well as the private bar and a Reentry Court, established for JCRU youth. The program works with all youth in long-term commitments including out-of-home placement and Log Cabin Ranch. Approximately ninety days prior to exiting placement, the JCRU develops an individualized case plan that is presented to the court. The JCRU continues to work with the youth and their families throughout their time in the program and upon their reentry into the community. Services offered to JCRU youth include but are not limited to linkages to housing, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, case management, education/vocational support, and community activities.
Project Accomplishments/Milestones: The success of JCRT has paved the way for JPD to expand the model to serve more youth and refine the systems of care and collaboration established in the previous grant project.

With Open Arms: A San Francisco Initiative for Women**Second Chance Act Funding Program:** Adult Demonstration Grant (FY09)**Grantee:** San Francisco Department of Public Health**Amount and Term of Grant:** \$600,000 year one; \$800,000 for year two, including evaluation activities; award for \$1,200,000 continuation/supplemental funding made October 2012 for two additional years of funding.**Updates on Grant Implementation:** The grant was awarded in October 2009, and the Board of Supervisors and Mayor approved acceptance and expenditure of the grant in January 2010. Contracts with service providers have been executed and services officially began in April 2010. Implementation of services for Year 3 is underway.**Program Design and Population Served:** Wraparound services and intensive case management for women sentenced to state prison or on parole in San Francisco. Case management begins in county jail upon sentencing; case managers continue to work with women throughout their incarceration and upon their release to the community. Case managers arrange transportation from state prison to San Francisco, which is at least a three hour drive. Services offered in the community include connections to permanent housing, substance abuse and mental health treatment, connections to job training and placement, HIV treatment, childcare, parenting classes, transportation vouchers, and a range of other services.**Evaluation activities:** Social Policy Research Associates is conducting a cross-site evaluation of several demonstration projects, including With Open Arms. Clients referred to the initiative are randomly assigned either to receive services or be in a comparison group. The Department of Public Health is conducting a local evaluation focused on the experiences of women in the criminal justice system.**Program milestones:** 1) Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW), where the majority of San Francisco women have been housed, converted to a male institution this year and all of the women formerly at VSPW are now housed at the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF). HealthRIGHT 360 has worked to establish closer working relationships with CCWF staff in order to continue to identify San Francisco women. Additionally, staff has begun to make contacts with the state prison in Folsom, which has begun to house women, to identify potential participants and has leveraged staff in Southern California to identify potential women at the California Institute for women. WOA case management staff continues to work with the SF County Jail and APD to identify participants. 2) Social Policy Research Associates completed assignments of clients to groups. 3) WOA is adding group interventions to the intensive case management component for community based participants as a way to keep clients engaged in the case management process and on target with use of referrals. 4) A higher percentage of WOA clients are participating in residential treatment episodes which assists in improved retention, use of case management services and outcomes.

Intensive Supervision Court (ISC), formerly Probation Alternatives Court (SFPAC)**Second Chance Act Funding Program:** Reentry Courts (FY10)**Grantee:** Adult Probation Department**Amount and Term of Grant:** \$500,000 for 1 year; \$500,000 supplemental funding awarded in 2011. No cost extension granted through December 2013.**Updates on Grant Implementation:** The grant was awarded in September 2010, and the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and Mayor approved acceptance and expenditure of the grant in November 2010. Collaborative strategic planning with SF Superior Courts, SF Public Health, Public Defender and the District Attorney for implementation of the SF Probation Alternatives Court (SFPAC) began in October 2010. Staff assignments in partnering agencies were completed in January 2011. The Intensive Supervision Court commenced January 14, 2011. A no-cost extension granted in September 2012 will allow the Intensive Supervision Court to continue operations until December 2013.**Program Design and Population Served:** The Intensive Supervision Court includes coordination with the Collaborative Courts Division of the San Francisco Superior Court, the Public Defender, District Attorney and the Department of Public Health. The goal is to reduce recidivism through the use of early validated risk/needs assessments, evidence based sentencing, evidence based treatment and close judicial and community monitoring using the collaborative approach. All program participants are linked to wrap around services to help them avoid returning to jail and will include services to help with employment, education, family services, health and mental health as well as housing. The target population is high risk/high need probationers who are facing probation revocation to state prison or county jail.**Project Accomplishments/Milestones:** 100% of clients have received an individualized reentry plan by risk assessment level, and 100% of clients have been enrolled in at least one in-custody or out-of-custody program. Most have received services from multiple programs that meet goals identified in their reentry plans. Thirteen clients have successfully completed residential treatment, six have successfully completed outpatient treatment, and many others have actively engaged in treatment. Forty-two post-release participants remained arrest free since program acceptance, and less than 3% of clients have been convicted of a new offense. Of clients who absconded from or were terminated from programs in the last quarter, roughly 40% immediately self-reported to Reentry Court staff for re-referral to other programs. Post-release reporting among participants has increased throughout the course of the program. Three clients have successfully discharged early from parole, eight have obtained gainful employment, six have enrolled in college classes, and five are working toward their GEDs.**Number of clients served to date:** Ninety six, including 26 graduations (defined as successful completion of the program, resulting in early termination from probation) and 17 terminations (defined as terminated from program, resulting in either probation revocation or continuing on general probation without the possibility of early termination).

<p><i>The Keystone Program</i></p>
<p>Second Chance Act Funding Program: Offender Reentry Substance Abuse Collaboration (FY10)</p>
<p>Grantee: San Francisco Sheriff’s Department</p>
<p>Amount and Term of Grant: \$599,298/year, October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012</p>
<p>Updates on Grant Implementation: A no-cost extension was granted to extend program operations through September 2013. A further extension will be requested (see note below).</p>
<p>Program Design and Population Served: The target population is 145 adult male and female detainees housed in the San Francisco Jail who have significant co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, and who are not already identified to receive case management services upon release through other resources in the system of care. The San Francisco Sheriff’s Department provides in-custody assessment, engagement and treatment, motivation enhancement, and re-entry case planning, followed by six months of community-based re-entry case management, linkage and referral services, and additional supportive services. The funder has approved using remaining funds for residential treatment beds. Based on spending as of July 2013, this will allow approximately 12 adults with co-occurring disorders to transition from jail into 90-day treatment at HealthRIGHT 360.</p>
<p>Project Accomplishments/Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Criminal and Addictive Thinking, Seeking Safety, Strength and Safety Group • Linkages with numerous agencies-Pretrial, Behavioral Health Court, Court Accountable Homeless Services, Probation Alternative Court, Citywide, Adult Probation Department • Linkages/referrals internally with HealthRIGHT 360 residential and outpatient services along with outside agencies. Linkage with Five Keys Charter School. • Collaboration with CPS. • Clients participated in Day Reporting Center/STEPS job fair.

Reentry SF
Second Chance Act Funding Program: Planning and Demonstration Grant (FY11)
Grantee: San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Amount and Term of Grant: \$747,817 October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012
Updates on Grant Implementation: A no-cost extension was granted to extend program operations through December 2013.
Program Design and Population Served: The program design for Reentry SF aligns in-jail intensive case management, work readiness training, behavioral health interventions, education programs, vocational skills training, supportive services, and job placement and retention into one comprehensive reentry pathway for people under PRCS and Mandatory Supervision. San Francisco will create an unprecedented reentry pathway and strategically address the imminent reentry and recidivism challenges of state realignment. Its successes over time will be reduced recidivism, improved public safety and an inspiring enrichment of both human and social capital.
Project Accomplishments/Milestones: ReentrySF (RSF) was officially launched on April 2, 2012. SFAPD staff has made referrals to Reentry SF Partners, Goodwill Industries and HealthRIGHT360. As of June 30, 2013, there have been 171 individuals who have attended orientation and 30 individuals enrolled in Phase I (Pre-Release) and 109 individuals enrolled in Phase II (Post-Release). 63 individuals have successfully completed a two week Job Readiness Training (JRT). Of these 63 individuals, 23 or 37% have received employment. Of all RSF participants, 27 (unduplicated) clients are employed. It is also worth noting that the re-arrest rate for active Reentry SF clients is 22% compared to a re-arrest rate of 31% for all AB109 clients. Clients that have a history of behavioral health issues are receiving one on one attention from HealthRIGHT360 and are being referred to the Department of Public Health when there are serious behavioral health red flags. The Senior Ex Offender Program is providing mentoring services to individuals that are 25 and older. The RSF team meets weekly to discuss referrals, client needs and troubleshoot client issues.
Evaluation activities: The Bridging Group has conducted a preliminary, one-year outcome and process evaluation of the program.

Keys to Freedom

Second Chance Act Funding Program: Reentry Program for Adult Offenders with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders

Grantee: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

Amount and Term of Grant: \$599,894/ for 2 years, October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2014

Updates on Grant Implementation: The Accept and Expend Ordinance was adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor in March 2013. Services are fully implemented both in-custody and post-release.

Program Design and Population Served: Keys to Freedom will target women and transgender people incarcerated in San Francisco. Both in-reach while in custody and post-release community-based services will address co-occurring disorders and reentry needs. The program will utilize evidence-based cognitive-behavioral therapy approaches, including Seeking Safety and other skills-based curricula that address symptom management and criminal thinking. The community-based milieu provides the opportunity to offer more intensive services to higher risk offenders post-release, and Motivational Interviewing and contingency management strategies will encourage program participation and retention. The Sheriff's Department will collaborate with HealthRIGHT 360 and other community based agencies to serve clients. The overarching goal is to promote public safety by reducing recidivism to increase clients' chances of being self-supporting and living independently in the community following incarceration.

Project Accomplishments/Milestones: A steering committee is meeting on a monthly basis to guide the service delivery and develop opportunities for coordinating with other local efforts to serve these populations.

IV. Second Chance Act Grant Applications Not Awarded

COVER (Community of Veterans Engaged in Restoration)

Second Chance Act Funding Program: Reentry Program for Adults with Co-Occurring Disorders (FY13)

Applicant: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

Amount Requested: \$599,990

Program Design and Population Served: The purpose is to address the emerging needs of increasing numbers of justice-involved veterans with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. COVER proposes to offer a menu of services which begin in jail, followed by referrals and linkages to community-based services. Individualized Case Management and reentry plans will be based on assessments, utilizing the Level of Service and Case Management Inventory (LSCMI) and other screening tools, as indicated. The requested funds will be used to implement mental health services and related programming and perform related data analysis and evaluation. A Sheriff's Department Rehabilitation Services Coordinator and additional SFSD staff will provide in-kind services in excess of \$100,000.

Women's Community Justice Reform in San Francisco: Expanding Alternatives to Incarceration and Improving Outcomes through Gender-Responsive, Family-Focused Interventions

Second Chance Act Funding Program: Adult Demonstration Program: Planning and Implementation (FY13)

Applicant: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Amount Requested: \$749,999

Program Design and Population Served: To implement the recommendations contained in the *Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint*, including alternative sentencing options which prioritize community-based placements for pregnant and parenting women in lieu of custody. Every participant will be provided with the following pre- and post-release services, as needed: child care, prenatal care, women-only admissions, workshops on women-focused topics, behavioral health services, gender-responsive treatment, cognitive-behavioral interventions, pharmacologic agents where required, coordinated case management, services that address abuse and other experiences of trauma or victimization, services that address family issues, linkages to health insurance and medical homes, and assistance with collateral consequences of prior convictions.

<i>Technology Training Program</i>
Second Chance Act Funding Program: Technology Careers Training Program (FY13)
Applicant: San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Amount Requested: \$749,390
Program Design and Population Served: This project will provide technology-based vocational training programs for adults while incarcerated and upon release. This includes creating measurable opportunities for offenders to learn specific "hard" skills and related "soft" skills, leading to opportunities for entering (or re-entering) the workforce in technology-related career paths. The target population is high risk individuals in San Francisco County Jail.

<i>Safe Passage: The SF Adult Probation Department's Strategy for Seamless Support and Supervision throughout Community Reintegration</i>
Second Chance Act Funding Program: Smart Probation Program (FY13)
Applicant: San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Amount Requested: \$749,997
Program Design and Population Served: The project will confront reentry challenges from a problem-solving, collaborative approach in order to assist clients in achieving their most basic, and most critical, community functioning goals, including: obtaining government-issued identification pre-release; accessing public assistance within just a few days of release; enrolling in health coverage; and working with a system of providers that follows each client from release from custody to the successful completion of supervision. The target population is high-risk, high-need individuals exiting county jail to community supervision.

For questions, comments, or to provide updated information to this memo, please contact Jennifer Scaife, Acting Reentry Division Director, at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1593.

**Justice Reinvestment in the
City & County of San Francisco**

**Phase I
Final Report**

Prepared for
The San Francisco Reentry Council
by
Crime and Justice Institute at
Community Resources for Justice

October 2013



Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice

The Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) strives to improve the effectiveness of criminal justice systems nationwide with creative, collaborative approaches to today's most pressing and complex public safety problems. CJI's primary goal is to make criminal and juvenile justice systems more efficient and cost effective to promote accountability for achieving better outcomes.

Through our work, we help to make the public safety system more results-driven and cost-effective and improve public safety throughout the country. We do this mainly through policy analysis, capacity and sustainability building technical assistance, research and program evaluation, and educational activities. A key CJI strength lies in our ability to work with researchers, practitioners, academics, and those affected by crime to bridge the gap between research and practice in corrections.

CJI's parent corporation, Community Resources for Justice (CRJ), is a Boston-based non-profit corporation that has been providing direct care and supportive services to society's most challenged citizens for over 130 years. CRJ's direct service programs include residential and day programming for adult and youth offenders reentering the community, at-risk youth, and adults with mental illness and developmental disabilities across New England. More information on CRJ's programs can be found at www.crjustice.org. While CJI is also headquartered in Boston, MA, its staff and network consultants work at sites throughout the country.

Content of this Report

This report summarizes the progress of the City and County of San Francisco during Phase I of JRI, including the collection of data and the development of analysis of San Francisco's criminal justice system by CJI and an outline of the data-driven reinvestment strategies proposed by San Francisco to reduce costs and increase public safety during and after Phase II of JRI. Several rounds of data presentations and analysis were completed in the course of this initiative. A summary of that process is included in the body of this report, while Appendix A contains copies of CJI's actual slide presentations of the data and analysis.

©2013 by the Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice. San Francisco's Reentry Council reserves the right to reproduce, publish, translate, or otherwise use and to authorize others to publish and use all or any part of the copyrighted material contained in this publication.

Table of Contents

I. Background	4
2. Keys to Success of Phase I of JRI in San Francisco	4
3. Crime and Criminal Justice Trends in San Francisco	8
4. CJ’s Technical Assistance	9
5. CJ’s Presentations of Data and Analysis	10
6. San Francisco’s Proposed Justice Reinvestment Strategies	11
7. Cost-Savings Analysis of San Francisco’s Reinvestment Strategies	18
<i>Appendix A: CJ’s Slide Presentations of Data and Analysis</i>	20

BACKGROUND

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)

The Bureau of Justice Assistance launched the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in 2006 to address the significant growth in justice system spending. Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach aimed at enhancing public safety, reducing corrections spending, and redirecting savings to alternative criminal justice strategies that decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods.

Based on the collection and analysis of corrections, court, crime, and resource data, the drivers of criminal justice system costs are identified. Policy responses and evidence-based practices are then developed to support a strategic plan to control those drivers and ensure that the savings that are generated are invested in benefits and services in the neighborhoods where such services can effectively prevent crime and increase public safety. The Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) is one of the two organizations designated by the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide technical assistance to local Justice Reinvestment sites.

San Francisco's Application for JRI

In February 2011, San Francisco's Reentry Council submitted a letter of interest to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to participate in the local Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). The Reentry Council offered three reasons for its interest in JRI:

- a high rate of recidivism in the City and County, which currently exceeds 78 percent in comparison to a statewide average of 65.7 percent;
- a disproportionate rate of prison incarceration of African Americans, which currently exceeds 59% to compared to 6.8 percent of the general population; and
- a current rate of prison commitments of non-serious, non-violence offenders, which currently represent 65 percent of San Francisco's prison commitments.

To address these issues, the Reentry Council proposed a comprehensive community corrections model which would include "expanded alternatives to incarceration, case management of offenders, and improved services to communities most impacted by crime and incarceration." The Council expressed a belief that "through justice reinvestment efforts, . . . we can improve public safety and public health outcomes, reduce costs, reduce recidivism, reduce racial disparities, and begin to break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration."

KEYS TO THE SUCCESS OF PHASE I OF JRI IN SAN FRANCISCO

Unique features and accomplishments of San Francisco's criminal justice system contributed to the success of Phase I of JRI:

- **Collaboration.** Formally established by ordinance in 2008 after years of activity on an informal basis, the San Francisco Reentry Council, the only government body of its kind in California, coordinates local efforts to support adults leaving San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Bureau of Prison facilities. Co-chaired by representatives of the Mayor's, Sheriff's, District Attorney's and Public Defender's Offices and the Adult Probation Department (ADP), the Reentry Council includes key agency heads, community members, service providers and formerly incarcerated individuals. The Council

coordinates information sharing, planning, and engagement among all interested private and public stakeholders, makes recommendations to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors of San Francisco on matters relevant to the reentering criminal justice population, and supports and informs local departments in applying for federal and state funding for local reentry-related efforts. As a result of its responsibilities and accomplishments, San Francisco designated the Reentry Council as the “collaborative” for JRI.

- **Collaborative Engagement in Policymaking and Reform.** With five subcommittees involving 96 individuals, the Reentry Council has conducted numerous investigations and made major recommendations to local governing bodies regarding protection of the civil rights and civic engagement of formerly incarcerated people, alternatives to incarceration including collaborative courts, diversion, pretrial release and evidence-based sentencing, and support services in the community including housing and medical and behavioral health services.
- **Community Engagement and Resources.** In addition to the work of the Reentry Council, San Francisco has a long history of engaging the community in the development and implementation of criminal justice policies and the involvement of private, non-profit service and treatment providers for both juvenile and adult services.
- **Public Safety Realignment.** In an effort to address overcrowding in California’s prisons and assist in alleviating the State’s financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) was signed into law in April 2011. Public Safety Realignment transfers responsibility for supervising certain lower-level felony offenders and parole violators from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began in October 2011. The demands imposed on San Francisco by the implementation of AB109, as well as the needs of the individuals affected by AB 109, have required a coordinated response from City and County agencies. In accordance with AB 109, the Community Corrections Partnership, chaired by the Chief Adult Probation Officer with representatives of the same public safety and social service agencies and community-based organizations on the Reentry Council, has taken the lead in crafting and implementing this response. Between 2009 and 2011, APD reduced the number of felony probationers revoked to state prison by almost half. In 2012, despite the new demands of Realignment and due to its coordinated response, San Francisco reduced this number by half again.
- **A Rich Array of Alternatives to Incarceration.** San Francisco’s jails have recently held 1,653 people in custody and supervised 121 offenders under alternative sentences (including county parole, electronic monitoring, and the Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program/Post Release Educational Program [SWAP/PREP]). Another 1,671 jail inmates participated in community-based programs and 309 were enrolled in five charter schools. Thus, more than half of the individuals under the custody of the Sheriff’s Department were serving their sentences in the community rather than in custody.
- **Progressive Jail Operations.** San Francisco County Jails have been recognized nationally for innovative practices and rehabilitative programs for decades. Jail Health Services is an arm of the San Francisco Department of Public Health, in contrast to most jurisdictions where medical services are provided through private contracts. Inmates may attend a charter school to earn their high school diploma while in custody or continue their education after custody. Children and families may have contact visits on multiple days of the week, and restorative justice programming is a key component of in-custody and post-release programming.

- **A Commitment to Evidence-Based Practices.** The San Francisco’s APD has undertaken comprehensive and aggressive efforts to implement evidence-based practices throughout its probation operations. The Department is implementing COMPAS, the validated dynamic risk-needs assessment tool currently being used by the CDCR. Once fully implemented, current and complete offender information will be available at all times. Since 2010, APD has led a San Francisco team as one of only four counties in California participating in the California Risk Assessment Pilot Project Training Program (Cal-RAPP), an initiative of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Cal-RAPP provides a team of experts that work with San Francisco criminal justice partners to support the implementation of evidence-based practices in sentencing. As a part of the Cal-RAPP program, San Francisco now incorporates risk and needs information into Pre-Sentence Investigation reports to inform judges’ sentencing decisions.
- **A New Sentencing Commission.** Established in 2012 and chaired by the District Attorney, the San Francisco Sentencing Commission has become a significant resource for the county's criminal justice system. The advisory body reports directly to the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor's Office and is charged with producing recommendations that affect local and statewide sentencing practices. Comprised of a broad array of voices including practitioners, researchers, law enforcement representatives, and advocates, this body also has the potential to lead the way for California. As the Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice has observed, “[t]his is another demonstration of local innovation and dedication to creating an effective criminal justice system [and] . . . a courageous first step at addressing the inequities in sentencing practices.”
- **A Strong Public Health System.** San Francisco is committed to providing accessible and affordable health care to uninsured residents. “Healthy San Francisco” provides a health care safety net which encourages residents to access primary and preventive care. It provides a medical home and a primary care physician to each program participant, allowing a greater focus on preventive care, as well as specialty care, urgent and emergency care, laboratory, inpatient hospitalization, radiology, and pharmaceuticals. Because involvement in criminal activity has a demonstrated association with lack of access to quality primary and behavioral health care, San Francisco’s commitment to the provision of comprehensive health care for its most vulnerable residents also represents a commitment to public safety.
- **Innovations in Criminal Justice Policies and Practices.** In addition to established organizations and operations, San Francisco supports the following innovative initiatives:

 - *With Open Arms: A San Francisco Initiative for Women.* The Public Health Department leads this initiative providing wraparound services and intensive case management for women sentenced to state prison or on parole in San Francisco. Case management begins in county jail upon sentencing. Case managers continue to work with women throughout their incarceration in state prison and upon their release. Case managers arrange transportation from state prison to San Francisco, which is at least a three hour drive. Services offered in the community include connections to permanent housing, substance abuse and mental health treatment, job training and placement, HIV treatment, childcare, parenting classes, transportation vouchers, and a range of other services.

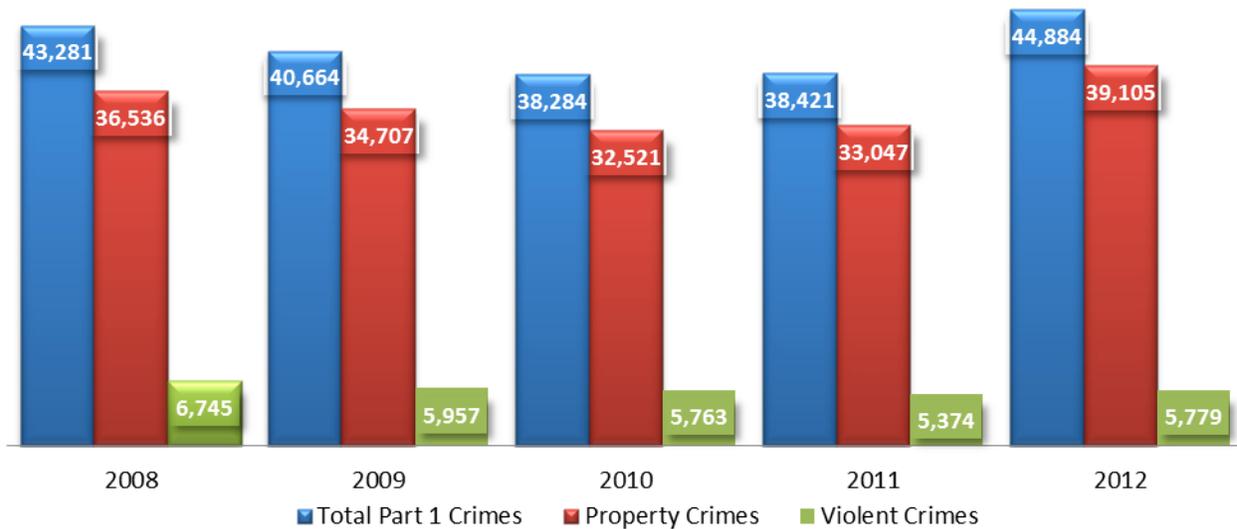
- *Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Team*. The Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Team (JCRT) is a collaboration of the Juvenile Probation Department, the Public Defender's Office and the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. JCRT provides coordinated and comprehensive reentry case planning and aftercare services for youth returning to the community from out-of-home placement. The team consists of a juvenile probation officer, public defender, youth advocate, and case management coordinator and a dedicated judge. JCRT works with the youth upon the Court's commitment to out-of-home placement. Ninety days prior to exiting placement, the JCRT develops an individualized case plan that is presented to the court. JCRT continues to work with the youth and their families throughout their time in the program and upon their reentry into the community. Services offered to JCRT youth include linkages to housing, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, case management, education/vocational support, and community activities.
- *Probation Alternatives Court*. The San Francisco Probation Alternatives Court includes coordination with the Collaborative Courts Division of the San Francisco Superior Court, the Public Defender, District Attorney and the Department of Public Health. The goal is to reduce recidivism through the use of early validated risk/needs assessments, evidence based sentencing, evidence based treatment and close judicial and community monitoring using the collaborative approach. All program participants will be linked to wraparound services to help them avoid returning to jail, including services to help with employment, education, family services, health and mental health, and housing. The team has identified all agency representatives, including a treatment specialist. Partners successfully referred two participants into community drug treatment programs. Performance measures have been determined, a client contract has been drafted, and the process model has been finalized. Courts, attorneys and probation officers are now referring candidates for eligibility assessment.
- *The Keystone Program*. The San Francisco Sheriff's Department administers this grant program. The target population is 145 adult male and female detainees housed in the San Francisco Jail who have significant co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, and who are not already identified to receive case management services upon release through other resources in the system of care. The San Francisco Sheriff's Department will provide in-custody assessment, engagement and treatment motivation enhancement, and re-entry case planning, followed by six months of community-based re-entry case management, linkage and referral services, and additional supportive services to 145 adults within the San Francisco criminal justice system who are diagnosed with co-occurring disorders and who do not participate in existing case management.
- *NoVA/OFRI Parenting Inside Out*. Led by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, NoVA/OFRI provides a coordinated, comprehensive response to parents of minors who will be released from the San Francisco Jail back to the City and County of San Francisco including resources to address the myriad needs of offenders, their children and other family members and caregivers. NoVA/OFRI is model of family-based treatment and wraparound case management services that acknowledges the challenges to the family presented by substance abuse and criminal behavior, while promoting new insights about family strengths, productive behaviors and healthy coping mechanisms. NoVA/OFRI supports recovery and family supportive services,

both in jail and post release, providing a holistic, family-centered approach to treatment and reintegration, creating opportunities for family healing, and emphasizing family potential.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco recently experienced an increase in Part 1 Crimes, due largely to a wave of thefts of mobile devices and an eight percent rise in violent crime between 2011 and 2012. However, violent crime in 2012 was 14 percent below what it was in 2008.

PART 1 CRIMES 2008 - 2012



Comparative statewide statistics in 2009 revealed that San Francisco's property crime rate of 1,308 per 100,000 residents was significantly below the statewide rate of 4,548 per 100,000. However, its violent crime rate of 526 per 100,000 that year was substantially higher than the statewide rate of 454 per 100,000, although San Francisco's prison disposition rate in 2009 year was well below the statewide average. In 2011, the CDCR reported that San Francisco's prison incarceration rate was 183 per 100,000 compared to the statewide rate of 435. However, its jail incarceration rate was 213 per 100,000 compared to the statewide rate of 197.

As a result of legislation passed in 2009 (Senate Bill 678) establishing a system of performance-based funding for county probation departments and rewarding counties that decrease their rate of prison commitments, San Francisco's ADP reported a reduction in the number of offenders on felony probation from over 6,200 in 2009 to nearly 5,000 by 2012, and in the number of those individuals revoked to prison from 256 in 2009 to 133 in 2012.

As a result of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109), individuals released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, who were serving sentences for non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses, were released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) administered by the APD. Furthermore, under Penal Code Section 1170(h), individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1st could be sentenced for more than 12 months in the San Francisco County Jail, rather than state prison. Those

sentences can be served exclusively in county jail (“straight jail sentences”) or split between time served in jail and time supervised on mandatory supervision (“split sentences”). ADP reported that, during the first six months of Realignment, San Francisco received a total of 388 PRCS and 1170(h) cases. Of those cases, 248 (64 percent) were PRCS clients, 79 (20 percent) were 1170(h) straight jail sentences, and 61 (16 percent) were 1170(h) split sentences.

CJI’S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Over the past two and a half years, CJI, through the work of Site Lead Peter Ozanne, CJI employees Zach Dal Pra, Kristin Bechtel, Sarah Savage, Kristen Nielsen and Mike Wilson, and CJI Subcontractor JFA Associates and James Austin (the “CJI Team”), provided the following technical assistance and support services to San Francisco’s JRI.

From May through December 2011, the CJI Team conducted 10 site visits over 14 days, including three presentations and progress reports to the Reentry Council regarding the goals and processes of JRI and the development of a work plan for the initiative. Those site visit also included well as over 50 meetings with the Reentry Council’s members and staff, community leaders and stakeholders, and justice and social service agency representatives regarding JRI’s goals, processes and work plan. Despite assurances in San Francisco’s application for Phase I of JRI that relevant data would be readily available, CJI was informed in June 2011 that the City and County of San Francisco would not authorize the release of data to support JRI without formal agreements or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) between CJI and each agency participating in the initiative regarding the collection and use of data. Those MOUs were not completed until January 2012.

In 2012, the CJI Team conducted another 11 site visits over 15 days, including four presentations to the Reentry Council regarding the collection and analysis of data and the identification and development of reinvestment strategies. The Team also held over 40 meetings with Reentry Council members, stakeholders and staff, City and County IT staff, and representatives of justice and social service agencies and community organizations regarding data collection and analysis.

On January 19, 2012, the CJI Team assisted in a mapping exercise designed by the Reentry Council’s staff, which included representatives of the Reentry Council and key justice agencies. JRI also provided follow-up technical assistance to Reentry Council staff in the use of mapping software to support the development of useful maps. The maps were originally intended to serve as a framework for the Reentry Council’s deliberations; however, their detail and complexity made the maps more appropriate for agency training and orientation.

With completion of the MOU’s in January, participating agencies began the process of releasing data to CJI in February, and the CJI Team spent the next five months working with agencies and staff to facilitate and expedite this process. The Team also began to identify potential reinvestment strategies and suggested improvements in the criminal justice system, including the development of a risk assessment tool for pretrial release. In light of the problems in collecting relevant data, CJI suggested to the Reentry Council at its quarterly meeting in April that (a) San Francisco needed to address data sharing among its agencies if the Reentry Council or a similar body ever hoped to manage SF’s criminal justice system as a system, (b) BJA may require assurances that a data sharing process is in place for Phase II of JRI in order to avoid the kind of delays in collecting data that were involved in Phase I, and (c) the design and implementation of such a process might be a worthy strategy to propose for Phase II.

Following approximately 15 hours of telephone conferences and on-site meetings with IT and agency staff to refine collected data and to confirm the accuracy of their analysis, the CJJ Team presented data and analyses to the Reentry Council on August 21 and September 18. Following small group meetings with Reentry Council staff, stakeholders and agency representatives in October and November to identify and develop reinvestment strategies, the Reentry Council adopted three justice reinvestment strategies for implementation in Phase II on December 4, 2012.

From January through September 2013, the CJJ Team has devoted its time to conferring with the Reentry Council's staff regarding (1) the content of San Francisco's Letter of Interest for participation in Phase II of JRI and (2) estimates of the cost-savings resulting from the implementation of San Francisco's justice reinvestment strategies in Phase II.

CJJ'S PRESENTATIONS OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

In a December 2012 written presentation to the Reentry Council, the Council's staff summarized CJJ's interagency, collaborative process of (a) gathering and refining data, (b) developing its analyses of that data and (c) presenting the data and analyses to the Council:

* * *

"The following partners involved in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative finalized and executed data use agreements (i.e., the MOUs) with the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI): Adult Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, Superior Court, and Pretrial Diversion Program. The Court Management System (CMS) Committee manages the data from the Superior Court, and approved the data use agreement for this project. The Department of Public Health did not engage in a data use agreement because they only provided aggregated summary data. The Police Department did not transfer data to CJI because the information they would provide is available through the Sheriff's Department and the Court Management System (CMS).

After consulting with each department individually to clearly understand and interpret the information received, [CJI] cleaned and organized the data received from San Francisco and prepared a preliminary data analysis and findings for the Reentry Council's review. This analysis was presented at a meeting of the Reentry Council on August 21, 2012. During that meeting, further analysis of the data was requested in order to answer additional questions that emerged during the presentation and discussion. A subsequent analysis was presented at the September 18, 2012 Reentry Council meeting. The data [and] analysis offers a description of how individuals are involved in the San Francisco criminal justice system in order to support the Reentry Council in shaping policy options. The Reentry Council, along with other City partners, will consider the development and implementation of appropriate policies in order to reduce criminal justice costs and increase public safety in the City and County of San Francisco."

Following their August 21st presentations of data and analyses to the Reentry Council, JFA and CJJ summarized their findings and conclusions:

- The general population of the City and County of San Francisco is stable and unlikely to grow significantly over the next decade.
- San Francisco's rates of crime, arrest and jails bookings are also stable.
- AB 109 and Public Safety Realignment have had a minimal impact on the criminal justice system as of August 2011 due to San Francisco's relatively low rate of prison commitments and its relatively high rate of blended or split sentences between incarceration and supervision.

- Parole violations may increase the projected jail population by 100, but overall growth of San Francisco’s jail population is likely to be small.
- Because a large proportion of the jail population is made up of felons held pretrial, increases in felony pretrial releases could significantly lower the size of the jail population.
- Drug use and sales give rise to highest rates of repeat offenses and repeat jail bookings, followed by assault, burglary and theft.
- The standard three-year term of probation supervision in San Francisco exceeds the average length of time to failure on supervision by more than 18 months.
- San Francisco’s heavy reliance on probation for felony offenders calls for more resources devoted to the supervision of these offenders.
- The county’s new risk assessment instrument for the supervision of felony offenders should be normed and validate for this population once a sufficient number of cases exist to support validation.
- The disproportionate number of African Americans involved in San Francisco’s criminal justice systems warrants a decision point analysis to determine the extent of any disparate or inequitable treatment, and to identify methods to address any such treatment.

Note: CJJ’s slide presentations to the Reentry Council on August 21, as well as a supplemental presentation on September 18, 2012, are set forth in Appendix A to this report.

SAN FRANCISCO’S PROPOSED JUSTICE REINVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As a result of CJJ’s presentations of data and analysis in August and September 2012, the staff of the Reentry Council prepared a memorandum for the Council’s consideration at its regular meeting on December 4, 2012. That memorandum, which the Council approved at the December meeting, included the following summary of the process of developing justice reinvestment strategies and outline of the resulting set of proposed “Justice Reinvestment Strategies to Reduce Costs and Increase Public Safety in San Francisco:”

* * *

“The final policy or program changes that the Reentry Council agrees to propose will represent the culmination of Phase I of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, and the foundation for San Francisco’s application for Phase II of the Initiative. The policy or program changes recommended as part of San Francisco’s Justice Reinvestment Initiative strategy should be directly linked to the drivers of the criminal justice population and/or criminal justice costs, as identified in Phase I of the Justice Reinvestment Analysis.

The findings and data analysis presented by the JRI consulting team have revealed some factors that may be driving jail and prison population growth. Further analysis of drivers and potential savings would be needed to quantify the expected efficiencies and cost-savings that would result from implementing each strategy. Possible strategies stem from the Reentry Council presentation and discussion of initial findings presented on August 21st and September 18th. The Reentry Council Subcommittees each held focused conversations on each of the three strategies to ensure that the Council had an opportunity to be informed by community and other stakeholder input. Each of the three strategies is outlined below.”

Strategy A: Consider Shortening Length of Probation Sentence Strategy	References to Analysis or Finding from JRI¹	Reentry Council member leadership	Subcommittee assignment
Shorten length of time spent on probation through examination of sentence lengths, credits, or other steps. Standard three-year probation supervision term exceeds average length of time to failure by more than 18 months.	8/21 CJI Slide 32. 9/18 CJI Slides 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, & 21.	Adult Probation Dept. Child Support Services District Attorney's Office Public Defender Mike Ngo	Subcommittee on Assessment and Connections on November 28th

Data and Analysis to Support Strategy

- Evidence based practice is to target resources to high and medium risk probationers.
- 63.5% probationers successfully complete probation.
- Average length of probation supervision is 3 years, and majority of probationers are sentenced to 3 years of probation.
- People successfully completing probation spend average of 2.7 years on probation.
- People unsuccessfully completing probation spend an average of 1.4 years on probation before failing probation.
- 74.8% of the probationers who will fail probation will do so within 24 months.
- A majority of probationers are high risk. Similar pattern in time to failure for high and medium risk probationers.
- Similar pattern in time to failure across categories of offense, with individuals who are on probation for drug-related offense becoming unsuccessful more quickly.

Proposed Strategy

Currently, standard felony probation sentence is 3 years (36 months). On case by case basis, probation may be terminated early by the Court. Requires individualized determinations by Adult Probation Department and the Court.

Proposed strategy would adopt standard felony probation sentence of 24 months with 12 months additional if person did not remain in compliance with terms of supervision.

Shortened length of probation would not apply to certain sex offenders or other categories of individuals, as determined jointly by the Court, Adult Probation, District Attorney, and Public Defender.

Shortened length of probation would require review of child support and victim restitution obligations.

On a case by case basis, individuals who were not in compliance with probation could be extended by 12 months, up to 36 months. On case by case basis, individuals who were excelling in meeting goals of their APD individualized treatment and rehabilitation plan could be terminated early from probation.

¹ References to “CJI Slides” in this column refer to CJI’s slide presentations on August 21 and September 21, 2012, copies of which are set forth in Appendix A to this report.

Local Leadership and Action Required

Adult Probation Department, Court, District Attorney, and Public Defender to convene to develop a consensus local proposal to reduce standard length of felony probation sentence in San Francisco from 36 months to 24 months, with considerations noted above.

JRI Phase II Support to be Requested

- Support in establishing proposed model with program fidelity so that outcomes can be measured.
- Evaluation of impacts on drivers of criminal justice system costs and population.
- Other?

Impacts to Measure if Policy Change Were Implemented

- Reduction of number of people on felony probation at any point in time in San Francisco.
- Reduction in costs of interrupted lives (lost jobs, unmet needs of children, interruption of education) of those re-arrested.
- Reduction of probation caseloads to bring caseloads closer to recommended standards.
- Increase in number of people successfully completing probation.
- Increase in number of people successfully receiving expungement of conviction.
- Reduction of assessed risk/needs level of probationers over course of supervision.
- Increase in case by case use of early termination and extension of supervision.
- Change in costs to Court, Adult Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff in processing cases, supervising individuals, and costs of incarceration.
- Change in costs to Adult Probation and community partners for providing services, treatment, housing resources.
- Shift in criminal justice/Court costs to ongoing services, treatment, housing needs of individuals after end of supervision.
- Other impacts?

Strategy B: Maintain and Expand Pretrial Alternatives to Detention Strategy

Maintain and expand pretrial alternatives to detention, including a consideration of the bail schedule, to reduce jail population.

References to Analysis or Finding from JRI²

8/21 CJI Slides 20, 26, 27, & 32.
9/18 CJI Slides 7, 8, 10, 11, 19, 20, & 21.

Reentry Council member leadership

District Attorney's Office
Public Defender
Sheriff

Subcommittee assignment

Subcommittee on Support and Opportunities on November 15th

² See note 1 above.

Data and Analysis to Support Strategy

- Jail bookings, releases, and Average Daily Population decreased from 2007 through 2011.
- On average, over 82% of Average Daily Population is presentenced.
- At a point in time in March 2012, 93.2% of individuals in jail had been charged with/sentenced to a felony.
- Length of time held pretrial in jail varies greatly by offense categories analyzed.
- Participants of the OR Project are successful, with some variation across offense types.
- Participants of the OR Project who have prior misdemeanor or felony convictions are slightly less likely to be successful than those who do not. Individuals who have had a pretrial bench warrant within last 3 years are least likely to be successful.

Proposed Strategies

Currently, San Francisco operates a number of programs, three of which are pretrial release programs open to people charged with felonies through the non-profit San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project: Own Recognizance (OR), Supervised Pretrial Release (SPR), and Court Accountable Homeless Services (CAHS).

A first proposed strategy would expand eligibility of pretrial programs to include broader set of cases, especially related to drugs. Possession of controlled substances and related drug charges are areas that could be explored.

A second proposed strategy would examine and increase administrative efficiencies of current pretrial release options. The program could consider re-instating processes where individuals would be provided a second review through the “2nd Look Program,” or consider expanding OR operations to 24 hours a day. Also, it could ensure that adequate capacity for pretrial programs is available to meet need of all eligible and appropriate for pretrial release, especially for CAHS which is designed to meet the pretrial diversion needs of eligible homeless individuals appropriate for community supervision.

A third proposed strategy would be to further examine the impact of bail on pretrial detention patterns, and develop strategies to address this in San Francisco.

Local Leadership and Action Required

Court, Pretrial Diversion Project, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, and Adult Probation Department could convene to consider expanding eligibility of pretrial programs to include broader set of cases, especially related to drugs.

Reentry Council could hear and disseminate regular reports on investments and returns on pretrial diversion in San Francisco, to expand awareness about role and effectiveness.

JRI Phase II Support to be Requested

- Best practices for progressive jurisdictions maintaining robust pretrial diversion practices within context of low jail count.
- Evaluation of the impact of expansion of eligibility, and/or improvement of administrative efficiencies.
- Assess costs of processing cases of people held pretrial versus those who are supervised in community pretrial. Consider costs of Jail, Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Adult Probation, Pretrial Diversion, and costs to individual and family.
- Examine impact of bail on pretrial releases in San Francisco to identify policy options.
- Evaluation of impacts on drivers of criminal justice system costs and population.
- Other?

Impacts to Measure if Policy Change Were Implemented

- Reduction of number of people held in jail pretrial, and reduction in particular subgroups including low/no-income pretrial detainees.
- Reduction in costs of interrupted lives (lost jobs, unmet needs of children, interruption of education) of those arrested and held pretrial.
- Reduction in costs of incarcerating pretrial detainees.
- Increase in number of people successfully complying with pretrial supervision requirements.
- Reduction of assessed risk/needs level of pretrial defendants over course of supervision.
- Change in costs to Court, Adult Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff in processing cases—of those in-custody or out of custody, pretrial.
- Change in costs to SF Pretrial and community partners for providing services, treatment, housing resources.
- Shift in criminal justice/Court costs to ongoing services, treatment, housing needs of individuals after end of pretrial supervision.
- Other impacts?

Strategy C: Eliminate Disproportionality of People of Color in Criminal Justice System Strategy

Reduce or eliminate high involvement of people of color, African Americans in particular, in San Francisco’s criminal justice system.

References to Analysis or Findings from JRI³

8/21 CJI Slides 10, 13, & 33. JFA Slides 11, 14, & 17.
9/18 CJI Slides 5, 6, & 21.

Reentry Council member leadership

Adult Probation Dept. Child Support Services District Attorney’s Office Police Department Public Defender Supervisor Olague

Subcommittee assignment

Subcommittee on Policy and Operational Practices on November 7th

Data and Analysis to Support Strategy

- 43.1% to 49.9% of the individuals involved in San Francisco’s criminal justice system are African American. The 2010 U.S. Census reported that 6.9% of San Francisco residents are African American.
- Latino/Hispanic and Asian ethnicity is inconsistently recorded in some departments’ systems, making it impossible to ascertain what disparities may or may not exist for these communities.
- Recognized need for consistently collecting and accurately reporting individuals’ race and ethnicity across departments.
- Over the course of a year, the SF County Jail released 22,420 individuals serving an average of 24.3 days.
- At least 61% of these 22,420 releases had been held for a felony charge (presentence and sentenced) for an average of 37.6 days.
- While the average length of stay for all 22,430 people was 24.3 days, the average length of stay was 30.4 days for African Americans, 20.8 for Asians, 19.6 for individuals classified as Other, and 18.6 for individuals classified as white.

³ See Note 1 above.

Proposed Strategies

Currently, San Francisco criminal justice agencies inconsistently collect and report on race/ethnicity data. Further, while disproportionality is recognized as a sincere concern, the specific drivers of disproportionality within our local criminal justice system are unclear.

Engage in system-wide decision point analysis of the San Francisco criminal justice system to assess where racial/ethnic disparities are occurring.

Criminal justice agencies should accurately collect and report on relevant racial and ethnic categories to inform meaningful policy discussion in San Francisco.

Reentry Council member agencies could recommit to comprehensive cultural competency trainings and standards of practice across criminal justice system. Require that each agency present regularly on ongoing cultural competency trainings and assurance of use of best practices.

Local Leadership and Action Required

Reentry Council staff and subcommittee to collect, assess, and summarize existing and past efforts on disproportionality in San Francisco to identify possible strategies for consideration by Reentry Council. These include: Human Rights Commission work on the War on Drugs and Outmigration of African Americans; Council on State Governments forthcoming report on Arrest Patterns; SF Bar Association work on issue; CJCJ studies on sentencing patterns; and SF Streets and Neighborhoods report of the Mayor.

Reentry Council member agencies could commit to comprehensive cultural competency trainings and standards across criminal justice system.

Require that each agency present regularly on ongoing cultural competency trainings and assurance of use of best practices.

Criminal justice agencies to accurately collect and report on relevant racial and ethnic categories to inform meaningful policy discussion in San Francisco. Agencies should coordinate development and improvement of case management systems, and could require outcome data of funded community partners as well.

JRI Phase II Support to be Requested

Decision point analysis* of the San Francisco criminal justice system to identify drivers of disproportionality along the system, including:

- Assess opportunities at point of arrest for SFPD to refer people for services and supervision, while protecting victim safety.
- Assess factors in charging decisions, including criminal history,
- Assess factors of poverty and homelessness in access to pretrial diversion opportunities,
- Assess factors of capacity in access to pretrial diversion opportunities,
- Assess outcomes of subset of similar cases processed,
- Assess residency (SF or out of county) in decisions across system,
- Assess workforce, education, treatment, and housing support systems for ways these systems could serve communities of color more successfully.
- Evaluation outcomes for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minorities at each decision point within the criminal justice system.
- Other?

*Decision point analysis would be coordinated with that of the SF District Attorney’s Office which is being undertaken by the Vera Institute of Justice.

Impacts to Measure If Policy Change Were Implemented

- Accurate collection and reporting of race and ethnicity information to accurately reflect the identities of criminal justice-involved individuals for policy discussions.
- Reduction in disproportionality of African Americans and other people of color held pretrial in jail or sentenced to jail or prison.
- Reduction in costs of interrupted lives of families (lost jobs, unmet needs of children, interruption of education) of those involved.
- Change in costs to Court, Adult Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff in processing cases, supervising individuals, and costs of incarceration.
- Shift in criminal justice/Court costs to ongoing services, treatment, housing needs of individuals outside of the criminal justice system.
- Other impacts? “

COST-SAVINGS ANALYSIS OF SAN FRANCISCO'S REINVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Beginning in July 2013, in partnership with Mike Wilson, CJJ's economist, the Reentry Council staff and agency members of the Council undertook an analysis of potential cost-savings resulting from two of its three reinvestment strategies:

Strategy A: Shorten Terms of Probation. Based upon data from 2010 to 2011, CJJ determined there were 4,332 individuals sentenced to three or more years of probation over that two-year period. From discussions with San Francisco probation staff, CJJ also determined that some of these individuals would not be eligible for the new 24 month sentence because of their crime type or for other discretionary reasons.⁴ Based on those exclusions, CJJ estimated that 79 percent of the probationers with sentences of three years or longer would be eligible for a two year sentence. In light of historical data, CJJ also estimated that 30 percent of the eligible individuals would be unsuccessfully terminated and serve the entire three year sentence.

Strategy A was estimated prospectively, meaning that this change in policy only applies to newly sentenced probationers, with no impact on the current probationers. Because these types of policy changes take time to implement, CJJ assumed that this change would take place gradually and would be fully implemented after 24 months. Due to this policy change being prospective, and with the assumption of gradual implementation, it will take many years for the impact to be fully realized. Therefore, the estimated probation caseload impacts are 0 at two years out, 279 at three years out, 809 at four years out, 1084 at 5 years out, and a little over 1100 into the future.

After estimating the impact on San Francisco's probation caseload, CJJ estimated the cost avoidance associated with that impact. Currently, probation caseloads in San Francisco are much higher than the national standards. The current caseloads vary by risk level, with a probationer to officer ratio of 57:1 for high risk, 82:1 for medium risk, 704:1 for low risk and 102:1 for administrative or banked caseloads. Strategy A will reduce the average caseload from over 90 to fewer than 70 probationers per officer once fully implemented. The breakdown of the new caseloads by risk level is estimated to be 44:1 for high risk, 63:1 for medium risk, 542:1 for low risk, and 79:1 for administrative or banked caseloads.

If the Adult Probation Department were to reduce the caseloads to the same level by hiring staff, the department would need to hire 16 Deputy Probation Officers and two Supervising Probation Officers. The annual cost for the wages, benefits, training and overhead of the additional staff is just under \$3,000,000.⁵ This policy change would also increase the level of services that individuals receive. Currently the annual average cost of services per probationer is \$859. With over 1100 fewer probationers the department could provide \$1,084 worth of services to probationers with the same current budget. If the Probation Department were to provide that same level of services with the current caseload it would cost just under \$1,000,000. Adding the cost of services and the cost of staffing, the total cost avoidance once the policy is fully implemented is just under \$4,000,000.

⁴ Based on conversations with San Francisco's Probation staff, for the three year sentences CJJ excluded all domestic violence assaults, weapons law violations, robbery and pornography/sex offenses from the impact. CJJ also assumed that 10 percent of the remaining offenses would be excluded for discretionary reasons. For the sentences longer than three years CJJ assumed that only drug sales/manufacturing, theft, drug use and vandalism would be included. CJJ also assumed that 50 percent of these probationers would be excluded from the reduced sentences for discretionary reasons.

⁵ Data provided by the San Francisco Probation staff estimates that the average annual cost of wages, benefits, training and overhead for a Deputy Probation Officer is \$168,520.

Cost of Added PO's Needed to Achieve the Same Caseload and Services as Policy Impact Reduction			
Year	Services	Staff	Total
2014	\$0	\$0	\$0
2015	\$8,960	\$0	\$8,960
2016	\$230,673	\$0	\$230,673
2017	\$667,621	\$1,011,120	\$1,678,741
2018	\$920,139	\$2,506,815	\$3,426,954
2019	\$957,429	\$2,675,335	\$3,632,764
2020	\$966,754	\$2,991,390	\$3,958,144
2021	\$967,110	\$2,991,390	\$3,958,500
2022	\$967,110	\$2,991,390	\$3,958,500
2023	\$967,110	\$2,991,390	\$3,958,500

Strategy B: Expand Alternatives to Pretrial Detention.

The cost savings estimate for Strategy B is still under development, having the need to obtain additional data from the Pretrial Services Program and the Sheriff’s Office. Once these estimates are final, they will be forwarded to San Francisco Re-entry Council staff and to BJA.

**Legislative and Policy Update
Reentry Council
December 10, 2013**

I. Statewide Legislation and/or Policy to Watch

The following legislation has been identified by Reentry Council staff as items of interest to Reentry Council members.

Proposed State Legislation:	AB 218: Employment Applications: Criminal History
Background:	Introduced by Assembly Member Dickinson this bill would prohibit a state or local agency from asking an applicant to disclose information regarding a criminal conviction, except as specified, until the agency has determined the applicant meets the minimum employment qualifications for the position. The bill would include specified findings and declarations of the Legislature in support of this policy.
Status:	Passed the Assembly and Senate, signed into law by the Governor.

Proposed State Legislation:	AB 624: County Jail: Rehabilitation Credits
Background:	Introduced by Assembly Member Mitchell this bill would authorize a sheriff or county director of corrections, in addition to the credits otherwise earned, to award a prisoner program credit reductions from his or her term of confinement for successful completion of specific program performance objectives for rehabilitative programming, including academic programs, vocational programs, vocational training, substance abuse programs, and core programs such as anger management and social life skills. These program credit reductions may be for one to 6 weeks and may be forfeited in the same manner as other program credit reductions.
Status:	Approved by the Governor September 9, 2013. Adds Section 4019.4 to the Penal Code relating to jail credits.

Proposed State Legislation:	AB 720: Inmates: Health Care Enrollment
Background:	This bill introduced by Assembly Member Skinner would require counties to enroll eligible inmates into the Medi-Cal program 30 days before being released. This would address one of the main barriers to re-entry by helping formerly incarcerated inmates access medical, mental health and substance abuse services.
Status:	Passed the Assembly and Senate, Signed by the Governor.

Proposed State Legislation:	SB 480: Suspension of Benefits for County Jail Inmates
Background:	This bill introduced by Senator Yee would require that a person who is an inmate of a public institution be suspended as a member of the CalWORKs assistance unit for the duration of his or her incarceration, but would return the person to the assistance unit without reapplying, if he or she is still eligible for CalWORKs benefits upon release.
Status:	In Senate Human Services Committee. Will be a two year bill. SFHSA and APD have been working together on this. Supported by California Welfare Directors Association.

Proposed State Legislation:	AB 560: Split Sentences for Low Level Offenses to Reduce Recidivism
Background:	Introduced by Assembly Member Ammiano this bill would require all individuals who are sentenced to county jail for specified felonies under Penal Code 1170(h) to serve a “split sentence”- a portion of the sentence in county jail and a portion of the sentence under mandatory supervision through the County Probation Department.
Status:	Assembly Hearing May 24, 2013, in Appropriations Committee. Sponsored by Californians for Safety and Justice

Proposed State Legislation:	AB 499: Judicial proceedings: injunctions prohibiting harassment.
Background:	Introduced by Assembly Member Ting this bill enables a person who has suffered harassment, as defined, to seek additional protection of from a restraining order and an injunction prohibiting harassment. If issued under current law, the injunction shall be in effect for a period of up to 3 years and may be renewed for another period of up to 3 years. This bill would provide that, as of July 1, 2014, the injunction shall remain in effect, subject to termination or modification by further order of the court, for up to 5 years and would extend the order renewal period for up to an additional 5 years.
Status:	Approved by Governor August 27, 2013

Proposed State Legislation:	SB 649: Possession of controlled substances: penalties.
Background:	This bill introduced by Senator Leno would give District Attorney's and Judges discretion to charge simple possession of certain controlled substances as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Existing law provides that the unlawful possession of certain controlled substances, including, among others, opiates, opium, opium derivatives, mescaline, peyote, tetrahydrocannabinols, and cocaine base, is a felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. This bill would make the unlawful possession of any of those substances punishable as either a felony punishable in county jail or as a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year.
Status:	Passed Senate and Assembly, vetoed by the Governor 10/12/13.

II. Local Legislation and/or Policy to Watch

Proposed Legislation:	Fair Chance Ordinance
Background:	Ordinance amending the San Francisco Code to require Employers and Housing Providers to follow certain procedures when inquiring about and using criminal history information to make decision about employment and tenancy; and making environmental findings and findings of consistency with general plan.
Status:	Supervisor Kim and Cohen to introduced December 2013.

For questions or comments about this memo, please contact Sara Felicia Moore-Jordan, Reentry Policy Coordinator, at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047.

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 6



City and County of San Francisco

JANE KIM

Fair Chance Ordinance

Legislative Fact Sheet

Summary

The Fair Chance ordinance would provide that certain affordable housing providers, private employers with 20 or more employees, and contractors doing business with the City and County of San Francisco, may not inquire into an individual's conviction history or include such an inquiry in their application for employment or housing until after the decision-maker has determined the individual's qualifications meet the requirements for the position or housing unit.

Problem

As estimated one in four adult Californians has an arrest or conviction record on file with the state, creating unnecessary and significant barriers to employment and/or housing. The U.S. Department of Justice generates over 1.7 million criminal background checks annually for employment and licensing purposes. Otherwise qualified individuals are often discouraged from applying for work in the public and private sectors and from applying for housing because of a conviction history inquiry on an initial job or housing application.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) requires employers to establish a strong nexus between an individual's conviction history and the specific responsibilities of the job. On a statewide level, realignment of California's criminal justice system seeks to reduce recidivism and promote rehabilitation to achieve budgetary savings and improve public safety for all. Studies have consistently shown that stable employment and housing are key factors to lower recidivism and boost public safety.

Solutions

As of November 2013, ten states and over 50 U.S. cities and counties have already responded to this growing societal challenge by removing the conviction history inquiry from initial job and housing applications in public employment. On October 10, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed AB 218, which removed conviction history inquiries from state agency, city, and county job applications.



JANE KIM

Locally, the City and County of San Francisco removed the question from job applications for city and county positions in 2005 and currently conducts conviction history checks only after issuing a conditional offer of employment. In 2011, the San Francisco Human Rights Commission and the San Francisco Reentry Council recommended expanding the City's policy to all private employers, vendors, and most housing providers. In 2012-2013, 13 cities and counties nationwide extended these policies to private contractors and, in the case of Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, and Seattle, to private employers.

Fair Chance Ordinance

The Fair Chance Ordinance will remove any inquiry into a conviction history on a job or housing application and delay any background check until the employer or housing provider has determined that the individual's qualifications meet the requirements for the position or the housing unit. After a conditional offer or a first live interview, the employer or housing provider may obtain conviction history information and consider any conviction that bears a direct relationship to the position or housing situation. The individual shall have the right to a copy of any background check obtained and the right to provide additional information regarding the specific conviction(s) at issue, including evidence of rehabilitation and other mitigating circumstances.

This ordinance will make employment practices more consistent with the EEOC's guidelines on hiring people with arrest and conviction records and standardize the practices for nonprofit affordable housing providers city-wide.

The provisions of the ordinance do not bar employers and housing providers from asking about an individual's conviction history. The ordinance concerns when, not whether, employers and housing providers may obtain and consider conviction information from employees, applicants for employment, and applicants for housing. Under the Fair Chance ordinance, this information may be sought and considered after an individual's qualifications have first been assessed and the individual deemed otherwise qualified.

This ordinance does not contain a private right of action but instead provides for administrative and civil enforcement through the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement (OLSE) in the employment context and the Human Rights Commission in the housing and contractor contexts.

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 6



City and County of San Francisco

JANE KIM

If an employer or housing provider is otherwise required or permitted by law to conduct a conviction history background check for certain occupations, such as positions in law enforcement or positions working with children, seniors, or vulnerable adults, nothing in this ordinance preempts such requirements imposed by applicable state or federal law. The provisions will only apply to businesses with more than 20 employees.

In order to provide sufficient time for employers and housing providers to implement the ordinance, the ordinance will take effect in two phases. The first phase will entail outreach and education for employers, housing providers, and the general public and no imposition of penalties until the second phase, which will begin one year after the effective date of the ordinance.

The Fair Chance Ordinance will remove unnecessary barriers to employment and housing for qualified, skilled individuals seeking jobs and stable homes and will promote public safety by reducing obstacles to stabilizing factors for the nearly 7 million adult Californians with a conviction record.

Supporters (excerpted from full list):

National Employment Law Project
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the SF Bay Area
African American Chamber of Commerce – San Francisco
All of Us or None
Alliance of Boys and Men of Color
Community Housing Partnership
Equal Rights Advocates
Greenlining Institute
Jobs With Justice
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children
NAACP
San Francisco Reentry Council
San Francisco Public Defender
Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation

Reentry Housing Strategy
Reentry Council
December 10, 2013

At the September Reentry Council Meeting there was a discussion of the development of the Reentry Housing Strategy. We know that when individuals are released from custody, the ability to access safe and secure housing within the community is crucial to their successful reentry. Studies have shown that the first 72 hours to a month after release is a vulnerable period “during which the risk of becoming homeless and/or returning to criminal justice involvement is high.”¹ It is one of the most directly correlated factors in determining recidivism rates. Measurably improving housing for returning citizens is a top priority for the Reentry Council and Reentry Housing Stakeholders.

On Tuesday, November 5, 2013 key departments of the Reentry Council that deal with housing met to advance this strategy. Adult Probation, the Sheriff’s Department, the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development, Department of Public Health, Humans Services Agency, HopeSF, and the Corporation for Supportive Housing met and focused on areas where there could be immediate actions made to increase the supply of Supportive Housing for Reentry Population. Stakeholders are now working on the development of a Master lease Program that would provide supportive housing targeted to reentry population. Next steps are working with partners to identify possible sites, modeling existing successful programs and identifying the resources needed to develop a Budget Request for 2014-15.

Partners also discussed increasing access to existing housing, CSH/ National Housing Law Project training on Low Income Operating Subsidy Program (LOSP), tenant screening and tenant selection policy. This includes expanding training and engagement of all property owners/ managers. Data also continues to be a critically important area to inform the development of a housing strategy. CSH’s Frequent Users of Multiple Systems (FUSE) model, and the Department of Public Health’s High Users of Multiple Systems (HUMS) model and Human Service Agency’s (HSA) prioritization efforts to consider criminal justice involved will help inform who is in the most need of housing and work to connect multiple systems.

¹ Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council (New York: Council of State Governments, 2005), 272



San Francisco Adult Probation Department

Protecting the Community, Serving Justice, and Saving Lives

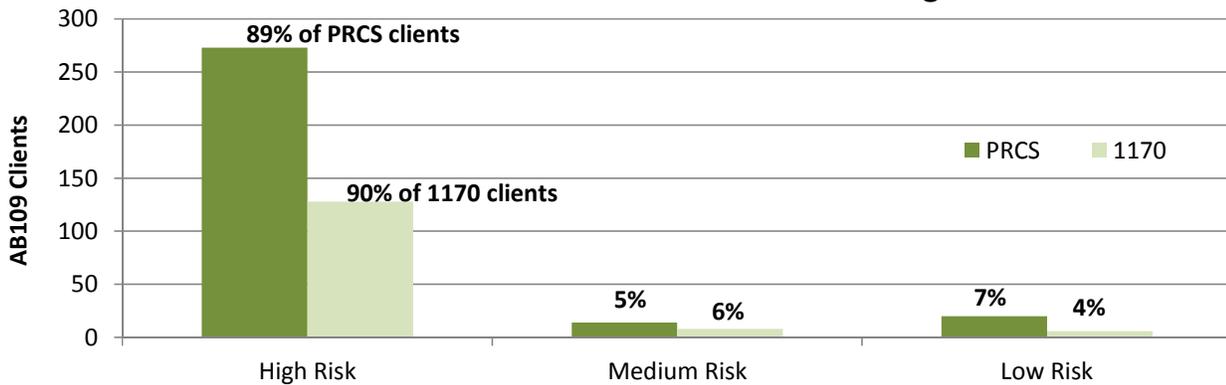
As of December 6, 2013

Profile of San Francisco's AB109 Clients on Community Supervision

	PRCS	1170h / Mandatory Supervision	Total	% of Total
AB109 Clients to Date¹:	638	255	893	
Completions to Date:	269	80	349	39%
Successful Completions	221	26	247	71%
Unsuccessful Completions	43	29	72	21%
Other (transfers, death)	5	25	30	9%
Active AB109 Clients:	369	175	544	

¹ Includes those with holds from other jurisdictions

89% of Active AB109 Clients are Assessed as High Risk



Active PRCS Clients have an Average of 8 Prior Felony Convictions

