

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

AGENDA

Thursday, July 28, 2022

10am- 12pm

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84613361632?pwd=d2RnOGg2LytXV2trZERKakRBQUJHdz09>

Meeting ID: 836 0465 1555

Passcode: 851315

One tap mobile

+16699006833,,83604651555#,,,,*851315# US (San Jose)

+14086380968,,83604651555#,,,,*851315# US (San Jose)

Dial by your location

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

+1 408 638 0968 US (San Jose)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 876 9923 US (New York)

Meeting ID: 836 0465 1555

Passcode: 851315

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/u/kbEliWaVy6>

REMOTE MEETING VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE Watch via Zoom: In accordance with Governor Gavin Newsom’s statewide order for all residents to “Stay at Home” – and with the numerous local and state proclamations, orders and supplemental directions – aggressive directives have been issued to slow down and reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Reentry Council meetings will be held through videoconferencing will allow remote public comment via the videoconference or through the number noted above. Members of the public are encouraged to participate remotely by submitting written comments electronically to victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org. These comments will be made part of the official public record in these matters and shall be brought to the attention of the members of the Reentry Council member. Explanatory and/or Supporting Documents, if any, will be posted at: <https://sfgov.org/sfreenry/>

Note: Each member of the public will be allotted no more than 2 minutes to speak on each item.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

1. Call to Order and Introductions.
2. Findings to Allow Teleconferenced Meetings Under California Government Code Section 54953(e). (discussion and possible action).
 - a. The Reentry Council will consider adoption of a resolution making findings that newly-enacted Government Code Section 54953(e) requires in order to allow the Reentry Council to hold meetings remotely, as currently required under local law, without complying with infeasible Brown Act requirements.
3. Ramaytush Ohlone Land Acknowledgement (discussion only).
4. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.” (**NOTE:** public comment on items listed as “possible action” will occur during that agenda’s time).
5. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of April 28, 2022 (discussion & possible action).
6. Staff Report on Activities of the Reentry Council and its Subcommittees (discussion only).
 - a. Staff updates
 - i. APD Reentry Services
 - i. Minna Launch
 - ii. Pretrial Pilot Program
 - b. Subcommittee updates
 - i. Direct Services Subcommittee
 - ii. Legislation, Policy, and Practices Subcommittee
 - iii. Women 1st Subcommitte
7. Regular Update on Activities of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Sentencing Commission, Collaborative Courts, and Community Corrections Partnership, STARR (discussion only).
8. Racial Equity Work Updates – Criminal justice Racial Equity Workgroup Update and other Departments are welcome to provide a Racial Equity Update for their Department (discussion only).
9. Current State Legislation (discussion & possible action).
 - a. AB 1816, AB 2023
 - b. SB 936, SB 990, SB 1008, SB 1106, SB 1427
10. Presentation: “Housing Needs of Justice Involved Adults.” A research project led by the Reentry Division of the San Francisco Adult probation Department and the Direct Services Subcommittee of the Reentry Council. Destiny Pletsch – discussion only).
11. Farewell to BOS Appointees – Jabari Jackson, Yolanda Morrissette, Michael Brown, Oscar Salinas (discussion only)
12. Introduction of the Just Home Project – Kaitlyn Motley (discussion only).
13. Council Members’ Comments, questions and Requests for Future Agenda Items (discussion only)
14. Public Comment on any item on today’s agenda, or on other business within the purview of the Reentry Council (discussion only)
15. 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: Victoria Westbrook, Interim Reentry Policy Planner, Adult Probation Department, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, CA 94103, 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://sfireentry.com> or by calling Victoria Westbrook at (415) 930-2202 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 Victoria Westbrook at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 930-2202 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 Victoria Westbrook at reentry.council@sfgov.org or (415) 930-2202 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
Fax: (415) 554-5163
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/>

**RESOLUTION MAKING FINDINGS TO ALLOW TELECONFERENCED
MEETINGS UNDER CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION
54953(e)**

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 54953(e) empowers local policy bodies to convene by teleconferencing technology during a proclaimed state of emergency under the State Emergency Services Act so long as certain conditions are met; and

WHEREAS, In March, 2020, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a state of emergency in California in connection with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) pandemic, and that state of emergency remains in effect; and

WHEREAS, In February 25, 2020, the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco (the “City”) declared a local emergency, and on March 6, 2020 the City’s Health Officer declared a local health emergency, and both those declarations also remain in effect; and

WHEREAS, On March 11 and March 23, 2020, the Mayor issued emergency orders suspending select provisions of local law, including sections of the City Charter, that restrict teleconferencing by members of policy bodies; those orders remain in effect, so City law currently allows policy bodies to meet remotely if they comply with restrictions in State law regarding teleconference meetings; and

WHEREAS, On September 16, 2021, the Governor signed AB 361, a bill that amends the Brown Act to allow local policy bodies to continue to meet by teleconferencing during a state of emergency without complying with restrictions in State law that would otherwise apply, provided that the policy bodies make certain findings at least once every 30 days; and

WHEREAS, While federal, State, and local health officials emphasize the critical importance of vaccination and consistent mask-wearing to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the City’s Health Officer has issued at least one order (Health Officer Order No. C19-07y, available online at www.sfdph.org/healthorders) and one directive (Health Officer Directive No. 2020-33i, available online at www.sfdph.org/directives) that continue to recommend measures to promote physical distancing and other social distancing measures, such as masking, in certain contexts; and

WHEREAS, The California Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety and Health (“Cal/OSHA”) has promulgated Section 3205 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, which requires most employers in California, including in the City, to train and instruct employees about measures that can decrease the spread of COVID-19, including physical distancing and other social distancing measures; and

WHEREAS, Without limiting any requirements under applicable federal, state, or local pandemic-related rules, orders, or directives, the City’s Department of Public Health, in coordination with the City’s Health Officer, has advised that for group gatherings indoors, such as meetings of boards and commissions, people can increase safety and greatly reduce risks to the health and safety of attendees from COVID-19 by maximizing ventilation, wearing well-fitting masks (as required by Health Officer Order No. C19-07), using physical distancing where the vaccination status of attendees is not known, and considering holding the meeting remotely if feasible, especially for long meetings, with any attendees with unknown vaccination status and where ventilation may not be optimal; and

WHEREAS, On July 31, 2020, the Mayor issued an emergency order that, with limited exceptions, prohibited policy bodies other than the Board of Supervisors and its committees from meeting in person under any circumstances, so as to ensure the safety of policy body members, City staff, and the public; and

WHEREAS, the Council has met remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic and can continue to do so in a manner that allows public participation and transparency while minimizing health risks to members, staff, and the public that would be present with in-person meetings while this emergency continues; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Reentry Council finds as follows:

1. As described above, the State of California and the City remain in a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At this meeting, the Reentry Council has considered the circumstances of the state of emergency.
2. As described above, State and City officials continue to recommend measures to promote physical distancing and other social distancing measures, in some settings.

3. As described above, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, conducting meetings of this body and its committees in person would present imminent risks to the safety of attendees, and the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of members to meet safely in person; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That for at least the next 30 days meetings of the Reentry Council and its committees will continue to occur exclusively by teleconferencing technology (and not by any in-person meetings or any other meetings with public access to the places where any policy body member is present for the meeting). Such meetings of the Reentry Council and its committees that occur by teleconferencing technology will provide an opportunity for members of the public to address this body and its committees and will otherwise occur in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of parties and the members of the public attending the meeting via teleconferencing; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Reentry Council is directed to place a resolution substantially similar to this resolution on the agenda of a future meeting of the Reentry Council within the next 30 days. If the Reentry Council does not meet within the next 30 days, the secretary is directed to place a such resolution on the agenda of the next meeting of the Reentry Council.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

DRAFT MINUTES
Thursday, April 28, 2022
10am- 12pm

Members Present:

Sheriff Paul Miyamoto (Chair), Mano Raju, (SF Public Defenders office), Chief Cristel Tullock (SFAPD), Tara Anderson for Chesa Boudin(DA, Angelica Almeida (DPH), Anthony Castellano (US Probation), Allyson West for (Superior Court), Onyanga Dean (State Parole, CDCR), Chief Katy Miller (Juvenile Probation), David McCahon for Susie Smith (HSA), Freda Glenn for Director Karen Roye (CSS), Ken Nim for Tajuana Gray (OEWD), Antonio Napoleon (Mayoral Appointee), Allen Harven (Mayoral Appointee), Sheenia Branner (Mayoral Appointee), Michael Brown (BOS Appointee), Jabari Jackson (BOS Appointee), Commander Rachel Morran (SFPD).

Members Absent:

James Caldwell (for Mayor Breed), Noelle Simmons (HSH), Yolanda Morissette (BOS Appointee), Oscar Salinas (BOS Appointee), Jasmine Dawson (DCYF).

Vacancies:

Representative from the Board of Supervisors.

1. Call to Order/Role Call.

Sheriff Paul Miyamoto, called the meeting to order. He thanked Council members and members of the interested public for attending the meeting. He acknowledged the other five Co-Chairs:

- Mano Raju, Public Defender.
- Chesa Boudin, District Attorney.
- James Caldwell, representing Mayor London Breed's Office
- Cristel Tullock, Chief of Adult Probation
- Jabari Jackson, representing the Justice Involved members

Victoria Westbrook completed Reentry Council Roll Call.

2. Findings to Allow Teleconferenced Meetings Under California Government Code Section 54953(e). (discussion and possible action).

- a. The Reentry Council will consider adoption of a resolution making findings that newly-enacted Government Code Section 54953(e) requires in order to allow the Reentry Council to hold meetings remotely, as currently required under local law, without complying with infeasible Brown Act requirements.**

Public Defender Raju asked for a motion to Allow Teleconferenced Meetings under California Government Code Section 54953(e).

Sheenia Branner made the motion.

Seconded by Chief Miller.

No Public Comment.

Motion Passed

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

3. Ramaytush Ohlone Land Acknowledgement

Sheriff Paul Miyamoto read the Ramaytush Ohlone Land Acknowledgement.

4. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.” (NOTE: public comment on items listed as “possible action” will occur during that agenda’s time).

Sheriff Paul Miyamoto asked if there was any public comment

Reese Isbell, a tenant on Minna Street spoke about the upcoming Minna Project. He was concerned about the extreme amount of drug dealing and drug using on Minna Street. He stated that he calls the Police about five times a day. However, Drug dealers simply return when Police leave.

Tom Wolfe shared the same sentiments as Reese.

No other public comment

5. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of January 27, 2022 (discussion & possible action).

Sheriff Miyamoto asked for a motion to adopt the minutes from January 27, 2022.

Susie Smith made the motion to adopt.

Sheenia Branner seconded the motion.

Motion Passed

6. Staff Report on Activities of the Reentry Council and its Subcommittees (discussion only).

a. Staff updates

- i. Not Returning to In-Person Meetings at This Time
- ii. APD Reentry Services
- iii. Housing Survey Update

b. Subcommittee updates

- i. Direct Services Subcommittee
- ii. Legislation, Policy, and Practices Subcommittee
- iii. Women 1st Subcommittee

Sheriff Miyamoto asked Victoria Westbrook to provide the staff update.

Victoria indicated that the Reentry Council meetings will continue to be remote until further notice.

Victoria Westbrook invited Steve Adami, Director of the Reentry Division of Adult Probation to speak about APD Reentry Services. Steve Provided information about the Minna Project, a 12-24 month, culturally responsive, dual diagnosis transitional housing program with onsite supportive services. Adami further explained, that the program is a partnership between the San Francisco Adult Probation Department (SFAPD), the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH), Westside Community Services and Positive Directions Equals Change and, through this dynamic and unique partnership, participants will receive onsite clinical services, case management, reentry planning, benefits acquisition, and assistance with permanent housing placement. Steve stated that there would be clients moving in the first week of May 2022.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

Steve Adami introduced Destiny Plestch, the Reentry Services Manager for the Reentry Division of the Adult Probation Department, who provided an update regarding the Direct Services Subcommittee's Housing Survey which launched in October 2021 to better understand the housing needs of justice involved people. Destiny indicated that once all the data has been collected and analyzed, it will be presented to the reentry council at a later date.

Victoria Westbrook thanked the Public Defender's Clean Slate Program staff for partnering with the Reentry Division to host the Clean Slate – Expungement Workshop at the CASC on April 26, 2022. Victoria further explained that the event was very successful with a good turnout of participants. There will be more Expungement Workshops at the CASC moving forward. The next one is planned for June, date TBD.

7. Regular Update on Activities of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Sentencing Commission, Collaborative Courts, and Community Corrections Partnership, STARR (discussion only).

Chief Katy Miller provided an update on the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Angelica Almeida provided an update on the STARR grant and their application for new Prop 47 funds. She thanked the Reentry Council Members for their support.

Freda Glen provided an update on the Sentencing Commission.

Sherif Miyamoto asked council members if there were additional comments.
No additional comments.

8. Racial Equity Work Updates – Criminal justice Racial Equity Workgroup Update and other Departments are welcome to provide a Racial Equity Update for their Department (discussion only).

Sheriff Miyamoto introduced Victoria Westbrook to provide an update regarding the Criminal Justice Racial Equity Workgroup.

Victoria Westbrook provided an update on the Criminal Justice Racial Equity Work Group. The next meeting will be on May 19, 2022 at 10:00am.

Precious Malone, Racial Equity Leader for SFAPD, provided an update on the Adult Probation Department's racial equity efforts.

Tara Anderson provided an update for the District Attorney's Office racial equity efforts.

Angelica Almeida provided an racial equity update for DPH.

Commander Morran provided an update about the racial equity efforts by the San Francisco Police Department.

Carolyn Goosen provided a racial equity update for the Public Defender's Office. She spoke about the new "Be The Jury" pilot program recently launched by the Public Defender's Office in which jury members who make under \$80,000/year and whose employers do not pay for jury duty leave will get paid \$100/day while on jury duty.

Tajuana Gray provided an update regarding racial equity efforts of the Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD).

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

Sheriff Miyamoto provided an update regarding the racial equity efforts of the Sheriff's Office. He explained that they have standing meetings and are currently prioritized continued work on a formal mentoring program.

9. Fair Chance Ordinance (discussion & possible action).

Sheriff Miyamoto introduced Victoria Westbrook to begin this agenda item.

Victoria Westbrook introduced this agenda item and called Steve Adami to the floor. Steve Adami and Council Member Micheal Brown presented on the discrepancy between the 7 year look back period established by the Fair Chance Ordinance and the 13 year look back period used by the San Francisco Department of Human Resources (DHR) when hiring for City jobs.

Steve requested that the Reentry Council vote to support and send a letter to DHR asking them to modify their policy to make their look back period align with the look back period established by the Fair Chance Ordinance.

Sheriff Miyamoto asked for a motion to send the draft letter to DHR regarding changing their lookback period so that it is in alignment with the Fair Chance Ordinance.

Chief Tullock made the motion to adopt.

Susie Smith seconded the motion.

Motion Passed unanimously.

10. Current State Legislation (discussion & possible action).

a. AB 1670, AB 1816, AB 2023, AB 2250, AB 2706

b. SB 936, SB 990, SB 1008, SB 1106, SB 1427

Sheriff Miyamoto introduced Victoria Westbrook to begin this agenda item.

Several Council Members felt unable to vote on these bills because they needed additional information that was not yet available.

Sheriff Miyamoto made a motion to table this agenda item to provide council members time to conduct their own research and to submit questions about the legislation to Victoria to address prior to the next meeting, in which the Council would then vote on the 10 bills brought before them today, should they still be alive in the California Legislature and not already rejected by the State Legislative Committee.

Carolyn Goosen seconded the motion.

The motion passed and the agenda item was tabled.

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

Jabari Jackson requested that Pre-Trial Diversion present in an upcoming meeting since they were unable to do so in January's meeting. He further commented that it is alarming to me that 55% of people released pre-trial re-offend during release and furthermore that the ones with violent offenses are reoffending at an alarming rate. He continued by saying that the Reentry Division of SFAPD has built an amazing platform of reentry services and he pleaded that the Reentry Council advocate to expand the Probation budget to implement more reentry services.

Victoria explained that the Pretrial diversion presentation and a presentation by the CDCR was slated for July, but will now most likely be pushed to the October meeting because the July meeting will now be taken up with voting on the legislation.

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

Tajuan Grey spoke about CityBuild and other OEWD programs, explaining that she would send flyers to the council members.

Victoria told Tajana that if she sent the flyers to her, she would make sure to send them to the Council members, as well as, the larger Reentry Division distribution list

12. Public Comment on any item on today's agenda, or on other business within the purview of the Reentry Council (discussion only)

Juthaporn Chaloeicheep expressed concerns about the "Be The Jury" pilot program because she believes that disenfranchised members of the community are not invited to jury duty enough. She also expressed concern about the Clean Slate Program because it is contingent on all restitution fines being paid. She believes that this disproportionately impacts poor people because they cannot pay their restitutions even if they are greatly reduced by SF. She also urged the council members to support AB 1816.

Bobby Jones-Hanley expressed concerns for the Council members inability to vote on the legislation brought in today's meeting. It seemed to him that the council members wanted "perfect" information and perfect bills, which is simply not realistic because legislation continuously evolves and changes as it goes through the until it is ultimately passed and signed by the Govenor. He also felt disrespected because he and many members of the LPP subcommittee do so in a voluntary capacity and all of the time, effort and energy they spent going through the bills and preparing them to present to the council was for nothing. He would hope that council members would remain cognizant of the time and effort put in by subcommittee members.

There was no other public comment.

13. Adjournment.

Sheriff Miyamoto asked for a motion to adjourn.

Chief Tullock made the motion to adjourn.

Tara Anderson seconded the motion.

Motion passed.

Meeting adjourned.

Questions from council Members regarding legislation and corresponding answers

1. **Bobby Jones-Hanley- SB 990 – Transfer for Students on Parole:**

Question 1) is there draft language to the penal code (I am guessing PC 3003) that we could see?

Answer 1) Yes, the Bill amends PC 3003.

An act to amend Section 3003 of the Penal Code, relating to corrections.

You can see the proposed changes to PC 3003 here:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billCompareClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB990&showamends=false

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB990

Question 2) What is meant by “post-secondary educational or vocational training program opportunity” i.e. what kind of proof of that opportunity will be required?

Answer 2) Post-secondary education is college and vocational training programs are just that, vocational training programs.

The bill doesn’t specifically state what constitutes “proof”. Although existing law in PC 3003(b)(3) states, “The verified existence of a work offer, or an educational or vocational training program.” Therefore, the person must have something from the educational institution such as an acceptance into their college or a verifiable “program acceptance offer/letter” by a vocational training program.

Question 3) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 3) No Opposition

Additional Information Not Asked About:

What is important to note about this bill is that it goes further to ensure that CDCR and parole/probation officers **do the right thing**, instead of what is simply **expedient** or **easy**.

So long as a person can show they have a program/opportunity available for them, and there is no public safety issue that would arise due to transferring them, this bill requires CDCR or probation/parole to transfer the person’s probation/parole to that area which would best position them for reentry success. This includes allowing individuals to transfer to other counties when they have **employment offers, housing opportunities, educational and training opportunities, and outpatient treatment opportunities**.

See below:

This bill is not only allowing people to be placed in a county other than their last legal residence for the purpose of attending post-secondary or vocational training opportunities, but it also allows someone to be placed in a different county if they have a work offer, outpatient treatment program, or housing opportunity in another county such as into a transitional housing program.

CDCR shall complete the transfer process prior to release to ensure the person is released directly to this new county.

It also requires parole or probation officers to formerly write why they are denying a person's travel request to participate in certain positive programming activities that occur outside of their county of parole, and to specify how they're participation in those activities would present a threat to public safety. *(Absent evidence that travel outside of the county of commitment would present a threat to public safety, a person on parole or post release community supervision shall be granted a permit to travel outside the county of commitment to a location where the person has post secondary educational or vocational training program opportunities, including classes, conferences, or extracurricular educational activities, an employment opportunity, or inpatient or outpatient treatment.)*

Also, *"Absent evidence that transfer to a county outside the county of commitment would present a threat to public safety, a person on parole or post release community supervision shall be granted approval of an application to transfer residency and parole or post release community supervision to another county where the person has a post secondary educational or vocational training program chosen by the inmate, or a work offer, the person's family, inpatient or outpatient treatment, or housing."* Current law allows a parole or probation officer to simply deny the transfer request, stating that law mandates that they are to be paroled to their county of last legal residence. This change in law now allows a person who can show that they meet certain requirements be granted approval, even though it is not their last legal residence, unless proof of a threat to public safety. Finally, the bill requires the paroling authority to release a person to the county where a joint venture employer is located, if they participated in a joint venture program with that employer while in-custody, thus ensuring the person has employment upon release. (Not simply "serious consideration" but actual release to that county.)

2. Bobby Jones-Hanley - SB 1427 – County Grant Programs for Collaborative Courts and Re-Entry:

This bill would establish two new grant programs: the **Homeless and Mental Health Court Grant Program** that would, subject to an **appropriation by the Legislature**, be administered by the **Judicial Council** and provide grants to counties for the purpose of establishing or expanding homeless courts and mental health courts;

and the **Transitioning Home Grant Program** that would, subject to an **appropriation by the Legislature**, be administered by the **Board of State and Community Corrections** and provide grants to county sheriffs and jail administrators to fund programs aimed at reducing homelessness among inmates released from custody

Question 1) how much money?

Answer 1) Both new grant programs will be subject to the funds provided in the annual Budget Act. The bill is stating that two new grant programs which target two specific sub-populations should be created and it specifies who should provide oversight in administering these new grant programs.

Articles 7 and 8 in Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 are added:

SECTION 1. Article 7 (commencing with Section 6048) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code; and

SECTION 2. Article 8 (commencing with Section 6049) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code.

Homeless and Mental Health Court Grant Program:

6048.3. This article shall be operative only to the extent that funding is provided, by express reference, in the **annual Budget Act** or another statute for the purposes of this article.

Transitioning Home Grant Program:

6049.2. This article shall be operative only to the extent that funding is provided, by express reference, in the **annual Budget Act** or another statute for the purposes of this article.

Question 2) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 2) No Opposition

3. Bobby Jones-Hanley - AB 1816 – Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program:

Question 1) no real question but this should include supportive services and emphasis on housing 290s and people with arson convictions.

Answer 1) Statement/opinion made and not a question.

Question 2) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 2) No Opposition

4. Josef Norris - AB 2023 – Discharge Planning:

Question 1) what is their definition of a discharge plan?

Answer 1) In its current form, the bill does not define discharge planning because the bill has been amended from the original version, effectively removing all references to discharge planning. The current bill would require a sheriff to make the release standards, release processes, and release schedules of a county jail available to incarcerated persons, as specified. The bill would also grant a person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail up to 3 free telephone calls from a telephone in the county jail to plan for a safe and successful release. By requiring a higher level of service from county sheriffs, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

Additionally, Section 4024.5 would be added to the Penal Code, to read:

4024.5.

(a) The rights established in this section apply to any person being released from a county jail, including, but not limited to, a person who has completed a sentence served, has been ordered by the court to be released, has been released on the person's own recognizance, has been released because the charges have been dismissed by the court, is acquitted by a jury, is cited and released

on a misdemeanor charge, has posted bail, has complied with pretrial release conditions, or has had the charges dropped by the prosecutor.

(b) (1) The sheriff shall make the release standards, release processes, and release schedules of the county jail available to a person following the determination to release that person.

(2) The release standards shall include the list of rights enumerated in this section and the timeframe for the expedient release of a person following the determination to release that person.

(c) A person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail shall have access to up to three free telephone calls from a telephone in the county jail to plan for a safe and successful release.

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

Question 2) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 2) No Opposition

5. Josef Norris - SB 1008 – Keep Families Connected Act:

Question 1) who bears the cost of the calls, specifically the money that is currently going to the CDC?

Answer 1) According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- CDCR: Ongoing costs in the low tens of millions for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to provide the minimum telephone access required under the bill in CDCR facilities (General Fund).
- Local Reimbursements: Unknown, ongoing and likely-reimbursable costs in the low tens of millions for local governments to provide the minimum allowable telephone access for incarcerated persons in local facilities (General Fund).

Question 2) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 2)

Opposed by:

- California State Sheriffs' Association
- L.A. County Sheriff's Department

6. Malcolm Gissen - SB 936—Northern California Forestry Training Center:

love this one and I hope there's funding so

Question 1) is there funding attached?

Answer 1) In 2021, the Legislature passed SB 804 (Glazer), which would have established a forestry-training center in northern California for former inmates that participated in the conservation camp system. This bill was vetoed by the Governor who encouraged Senator Glazer to pursue funding for such a program through the budget process. SB 936 is a reintroduction of SB 804, introduced this year to parallel the budget process. The Senate and Assembly unveiled a joint proposed budget, although

the details on climate funding are to be determined through forthcoming negotiations with the Administration. Senator Glazer has identified this as one of his priorities in the budget process this year and will seek a budget augmentation to accompany this bill.

The author's office has informed the Assembly Committee on Public Safety that it made a request to fund the center through the 2022-2023 budget, but that the budget bill does not currently provide for such funding. (See SB 154 (Skinner), Budget Act of 2022.)

According to Josh Wright, Legislative Aide for this bill: "Ultimately, the bill is provisional on funding from the legislature. So the Governor could sign but not have the bill go into effect until the legislature appropriates the funds in a future year if we don't get the bill in the budget this year. He could also decide to veto the bill. It's difficult to know what exactly he will do. I've talked with his staff who like the idea but that doesn't mean he will necessarily support."

Question 2) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 2) No Opposition

7. Malom Gissen - Senate Bill 1106 - The Fresh Start Act:

Question1) Who is Opposing this bill?

Answer 1)

Opposed by:

- California District Attorneys Association
- Chief Probation Officers of California
- County of Fresno



SB 990 (Hueso) – Transfer for Students on Parole

Summary

SB 990 would allow people on parole the option to transfer from prison directly to the county where a post-secondary educational or vocational training program opportunity is located rather than to the county of last legal residence, so long as the transfer does not increase public safety concerns or conflict with existing mandatory release restrictions.

Background

In California, over 40,000 individuals leave prison each year with the opportunity to reintegrate into society. Less than 15% are picked up by friends and family. Most are provided only \$200, and must use this money to pay for clothing, a bus ticket home, housing, and other immediate essentials. In the first weeks following release from prison, an individual's risk of death is one dozen times greater than that of the general population. According to the CDCR, as of 2020, about 46 percent of incarcerated people released in California are reconvicted within three years of release and even more are rearrested.

When a person is released from prison, they must reestablish their life by acquiring identification, finding housing, and obtaining employment. There are tremendous logistical, material, emotional, and social obstacles that continue to punish and disadvantage a previously-incarcerated individual, even when they are actively trying to improve themselves and start a new life. These obstacles compound for minority populations and people of color. Of those that are unable to overcome those obstacles and return to prison, thirty percent return within the first month following release.

Research has proven that educational and vocational programs for incarcerated individuals can significantly reduce recidivism. While there has been some progress in recent years to tackle recidivism, like committing to phase out for-profit prisons (AB32, Bonta, 2019) and increasing access to higher education for incarcerated

people (SB416, Hueso, 2021), more can be done to assist incarcerated individuals once they complete their sentences and commit to reintegration. Specifically, helping those who take advantage of educational and vocational opportunities in prison transition that experience to meaningful opportunities post-release can be the crucial next step.

Why is this bill needed?

Currently, when someone completes their sentence, they return to the county of last legal residence, barring any release restrictions relating to public safety. A person's parole is usually restricted to that same county as well, with very few options for relocation. SB 990 would expand these relocation options, specifically for those incarcerated individuals who have earned a post-secondary or vocational opportunity in another county, such as gaining entry to a California university, by allowing them to transfer their parole to the county that corresponds with their educational or employment opportunity. By allowing this option, we can ensure that California can continue to support successful transitions for formerly-incarcerated people and vital reductions in prison recidivism. By improving access to educational, vocational, and employment options for those who have proven they want to reintegrate, we can increase the likelihood that these individuals not merely survive in the outside, but thrive while contributing to California's workforce.

Support

Root & Rebound (Sponsor)
Michelson Center for Public Policy
The Insight Garden Program
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice
Initiate Justice
Southwestern College's Restorative Justice Program
UnCommon Law
LIFTED – UC Irvine
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Irvine
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Berkeley



Support Continued

John Burton Advocates for Youth
The Young Women's Freedom Center
The Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
Creating Restorative Opportunities and Programs
Impact Justice
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Davis
Kristin Kolbinski, Psy.D.
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Riverside
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Los Angeles
Roberts Enterprise Development Fund

Staff Contact

Elmer Lizardi
Legislative Aide
Elmer.Lizardi@sen.ca.gov
Capitol Office: 916-651-4040





State Legislation Proposal Form

This form should be used to submit legislative proposals for consideration by the State Legislation Committee. We ask that you keep your submissions under two pages. Before submission, proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Department Head or Commission. Please send completed forms to Eddie McCaffrey in the Mayor's Office at edward.mccaffrey@sfgov.org and cc Susanna Conine-Nakano at Susanna.Conine-Nakano@sfgov.org.

Date Submitted	8/1/2022
Submitting Department	Reentry Council
Contact Name	Victoria Westbrook
Contact Email	Victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	415-930-2202
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

SB 990

Sen. Benjamin Hueso, District 40, Democrat

Parole: County of Release

Recommended Position

- SPONSOR SUPPORT
 SUPPORT if amended OPPOSE
 OTHER & Describe

Summary

SB 990 would allow people on parole the option to transfer from prison directly to the county where a post-secondary educational or vocational training program opportunity is located rather than to the county of last legal residence, so long as the transfer does not increase public safety concerns or conflict with existing mandatory release restrictions.

Background/Analysis

In California, over 40,000 individuals leave prison each year with the opportunity to reintegrate into society. Less than 15% are picked up by friends and family. Most are provided only \$200, and must use this money to pay for clothing, a bus ticket home, housing, and other immediate essentials. In the first weeks following release from prison, an individual's risk of death is one dozen times greater than that of the general population. According to the CDCR, as of 2020, about 46 percent of incarcerated

people released in California are reconvicted within three years of release and even more are rearrested.

When a person is released from prison, they must reestablish their life by acquiring identification, finding housing, and obtaining employment. There are tremendous logistical, material, emotional, and social obstacles that continue to punish and disadvantage a previously-incarcerated individual, even when they are actively trying to improve themselves and start a new life. These obstacles compound for minority populations and people of color. Of those that are unable to overcome those obstacles and return to prison, thirty percent return within the first month following release.

Research has proven that educational and vocational programs for incarcerated individuals can significantly reduce recidivism. While there has been some progress in recent years to tackle recidivism, like committing to phase out for-profit prisons (AB32, Bonta, 2019) and increasing access to higher education for incarcerated people (SB416, Hueso, 2021), more can be done to assist incarcerated individuals once they complete their sentences and commit

to reintegration. Specifically, helping those who take advantage of educational and vocational opportunities in prison transition that experience to meaningful opportunities post-release can be the crucial next step.

Challenge

Currently, when someone completes their sentence, they return to the county of last legal residence, barring any release restrictions relating to public safety. A person's parole is usually restricted to that same county as well, with very few options for relocation. SB 990 would expand these relocation options, specifically for those incarcerated individuals who have earned a post-secondary or vocational opportunity in another county, such as gaining entry to a California university, by allowing them to transfer their parole to the county that corresponds with their educational or employment opportunity. By allowing this option, we can ensure that California can continue to support successful transitions for formerly-incarcerated people and vital reductions in prison recidivism. By improving access to educational, vocational, and employment options for those who have proven they want to reintegrate, we can increase the likelihood that these individuals not merely survive in the outside, but thrive while contributing to California's workforce.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

Specifically, this bill would require the following absent clear and convincing evidence that a person's transfer or travel would present a threat to public safety:

- Release of a person to the county where a post-secondary educational or vocational training program of the person's choice, a work offer, the person's family, outpatient treatment, or housing is located.
- Approval to travel outside the county of commitment to a county where post-secondary educational or vocational training program opportunities, including classes, conferences, or extracurricular educational activities, an employment opportunity, or inpatient or outpatient treatment are located.

- Approval to transfer residency and parole to another county where post-secondary educational or vocational training program chosen by the person, a work offer, the person's family, inpatient or outpatient treatment, or housing is located.

Departments Impacted & Why

No other departments Impacted.

Fiscal Impact

Unknown. According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, unknown ongoing costs, likely to be in the high hundreds of thousands to low millions of dollars or more annually, due to increased workload for the Division of Adult Parole Operations (General Fund).

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

Root & Rebound (Sponsor)
Michelson Center for Public Policy
The Insight Garden Program
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice
Initiate Justice
Southwestern College's Restorative Justice Program
UnCommon Law
LIFTED – UC Irvine
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Irvine
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Berkeley
John Burton Advocates for Youth
The Young Women's Freedom Center
The Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
Creating Restorative Opportunities and Programs
Impact Justice
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Davis
Kristin Kolbinski, Psy.D.
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Riverside
Underground Scholars Initiative – UC Los Angeles
Roberts Enterprise Development Fund

Opposition: None

SB 1427: County Grant Programs for Collaborative Courts and Re-Entry

Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh

IN BRIEF

Senate Bill 1427 would create two grant programs: (1) a grant program to help counties to establish or expand collaborative mental health and homeless courts and (2) a grant program for counties to institute re-entry services for jail inmates at risk of becoming homeless upon release.

THE ISSUE

California is in the middle of a statewide mental health crisis. Nearly 1 in 6 California adults has a mental health need, and 1 in 20 suffers from a serious mental illness that makes it difficult to carry out major life activities.¹ These numbers are even more severe when we look at the state's homeless populations, with 78% struggling with mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or physical disability.²

In addition, growing numbers of inmates are waiting for state hospital beds, sometimes for months at a time. In the past five years, the number of California inmates deemed incompetent to stand trial and ordered sent to state hospitals increased 60 percent. A few decades ago, fewer than half of state hospital patients came from the criminal justice system. Today, more than 90 percent do. When people in psychiatric crisis land in emergency rooms and jails, it's frequently because they can't get treatment in the community—even when they ask for it.

Many California counties have begun turning to mental health and homeless courts as a means of addressing the root cause of these issues. These programs allow for the individuals with mental illness and homeless individuals to get the resources that they need in order to turn their lives around. These courts also work to ease prison and jail crowding by getting people into treatment instead of custody, thus reducing the chances of recidivism due to untreated mental illness.

One example of this was recently featured in the Sacramento Bee: the story of Shannie Phillips. Phillips was arrested a little more than two years ago for second-degree burglary after breaking into an unlocked shed and using the owner's kitchen and barbecue to cook for herself. She was homeless, had been up for days, was in the middle of a schizophrenic episode exacerbated by her drug addiction, and thought the house was her own. This was her second strike, which carried a mandatory sentence of three years in prison.

One year and 363 days later, Phillips stood once more in a Sacramento courtroom, but this time, the mood was very

different. It was her graduation day. As a result of Sacramento's innovative mental health courts, she had completed her program with distinction in just 11 months and is now working as a drug and alcohol counselor for WellSpace in Sacramento.³

This is just one example out of many of an individual who has had life changing results thanks to an innovative mental health court diversion program.

EXISTING LAW

Many California counties have "collaborative" courts to address the needs of, and improve the outcomes for, specialized populations of criminal offenders; this includes 44 counties with mental health courts for adult offenders and 13 counties with homeless courts. However, these courts are often underfunded and have insufficient programming options for participating defendants.

THE SOLUTION

In order to get individuals with mental illness and homeless individuals the care they need and to promote rehabilitation and housing stability, SB 1427 does the following (upon appropriation):

- Creates a competitive grant program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, for counties that establish "homeless or mental health courts" as defined, for homeless individuals who commit specified types of misdemeanor crimes (e.g. theft, assault, public nuisance, public intoxication, drug possession, vandalism, trespassing). The court could be operated on a deferred entry of judgment (post-plea) or diversion (pre-plea) model. Participating defendants would receive a needs assessment, be required to participate in treatment programs, and be provided with services related to their circumstances. Upon completion of the program, charges against the defendant would be dropped or the conviction would be expunged.
- Creates a "Transition Home" grant program under which the Board of State and Community Corrections allocates grants to county sheriffs for re-entry planning, including housing navigation services, for jail inmates at risk of becoming homeless.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff: Scott Terrell
(916) 651-4023
Scott.Terrell@sen.ca.gov

Bill text and status can be found at:
<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

³ <https://www.sacbee.com/opinion/article257679063.html>

¹ <https://www.chcf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/PDF-MentalHealthPaintingPicture.pdf>

² <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Health-Conditions-Among-Unsheltered-Adults-in-the-U.S.pdf>

California is in the middle of a statewide mental health crisis. Nearly 1 in 6 California adults has a mental health need, and 1 in 20 suffers from a serious mental illness that makes it difficult to carry out major life activities.¹ These numbers are even more severe when we look at the state's homeless populations, with 78% struggling with mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or physical disability.²

In addition, growing numbers of inmates are waiting for state hospital beds, sometimes for months at a time. In the past five years, the number of California inmates deemed incompetent to stand trial and ordered sent to state hospitals increased 60 percent. A few decades ago, fewer than half of state hospital patients came from the criminal justice system. Today, more than 90 percent do. When people in psychiatric crisis land in emergency rooms and jails, it's frequently because they can't get treatment in the community—even when they ask for it.

Many California counties have begun turning to mental health and homeless courts as a means of addressing the root cause of these issues. These programs allow for the individuals with mental illness and homeless individuals to get the resources that they need in order to turn their lives around. These courts also work to ease prison and jail crowding by getting people into treatment instead of custody, thus reducing the chances of recidivism due to untreated mental illness.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

In order to get individuals with mental illness and homeless individuals the care they need and to promote rehabilitation and housing stability, SB 1427 does the following:

- This bill establishes the Homeless and Mental Health Court Grant Program to be administered by the BSCC.
- Creates a competitive grant program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, for counties that establish "homeless or mental health courts" as defined, for homeless individuals who commit specified types of misdemeanor crimes (e.g. theft, assault,

public nuisance, public intoxication, drug possession, vandalism, trespassing). The court could be operated on a deferred entry of judgment (post-plea) or diversion (pre-plea) model. Participating defendants would receive a needs assessment, be required to participate in treatment programs, and be provided with services related to their circumstances. Upon completion of the program, charges against the defendant would be dropped or the conviction would be expunged.

- Creates a "Transition Home" grant program under which the Board of State and Community Corrections allocates grants to county sheriffs for re-entry planning, including housing navigation services, for jail inmates at risk of becoming homeless.

Departments Impacted & Why

No other departments Impacted.

Fiscal Impact

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, unknown, significant costs ranging from hundreds of thousands to millions or more, to support grants to counties, county sheriffs, and jail administrators. This bill does not appropriate funding for Homeless and Mental Health Court Grants or Transitioning Home grants, nor does it specify a level of funding..

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

- San Francisco Financial Justice Project (co-sponsor)
- Western Center on Law and Poverty (co-sponsor)
- Worth Rises (co-sponsor)
- Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration (co-sponsor)
- Insight Center for Community Economic Development (co-sponsor)
- Jesse's Place Organization (co-sponsor)
- Legal Services for Prisoners with Children/All of Us or None (co-sponsor)
- Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition (co-sponsor)

Opposition: None

¹ <https://www.chcf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/PDF-MentalHealthPaintingPicture.pdf>

² <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Health-Conditions-Among-Unsheltered-Adults-in-the-U.S.pdf>



State Legislation Proposal Form

This form should be used to submit legislative proposals for consideration by the State Legislation Committee. We ask that you keep your submissions under two pages. Before submission, proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Department Head or Commission. Please send completed forms to Eddie McCaffrey in the Mayor's Office at edward.mccaffrey@sfgov.org and cc Susanna Conine-Nakano at Susanna.Conine-Nakano@sfgov.org.

Date Submitted	8/1/2022
Submitting Department	Reentry Council
Contact Name	Victoria Westbrook
Contact Email	Victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	415-930-2202
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

AB 1816

Asm. Isaac Bryan, District 54, Democrat

Asm. Ash Kalra, District 27, Democrat

Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program

Recommended Position

- SPONSOR SUPPORT
 SUPPORT if amended OPPOSE
 OTHER & Describe

furtherance of justice, to avoid the imposition of the five-year prison enhancement when the defendant has been convicted of a serious felony.

Summary

This bill would create the Reentry Housing Program to provide five-year renewable grants to counties to fund evidence-based housing based services interventions, and employment services to allow people with recent histories of incarceration to exit homelessness, remain stably housed, and become successfully employed.

Challenge

Formerly incarcerated people are 27 times more likely to be unstably housed or homeless than the general public. In fact, one-third to one-half of all people on parole in San Francisco and Los Angeles are experiencing homelessness at any point in time. In addition, about half of people experiencing homelessness statewide report a history of incarceration. People on parole are seven times more likely to recidivate when homeless than when housed. African Americans are almost seven times more likely to be homeless than the general population in California, driven by systemic racism that includes disproportionate incarceration, and discharges from prisons and jails into homelessness.

Background/Analysis

Existing Law:

1. Proposition 57 moves up parole consideration of nonviolent offenders who have served the full-term of the sentence for their primary offense and who demonstrate that their release to the community would not pose an unreasonable risk of violence to the community.
2. 2) Allows a judge discretion to strike a prior serious felony conviction, in

Solution/Recommended Proposal

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires HCD, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Program to

provide five-year renewable grants to counties, continuums of care and community-based organizations to fund evidence-based housing and housing-based services and employment interventions to allow people with recent histories of incarceration to exit homelessness and remain stably housed.

- Requires HCD, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to (a) establish a process, in collaboration with CDCR and relevant counties, for referral of participants, (b) establish protocols, in collaboration with CDCR and others, to prevent discharges from prison into homelessness, and (c) issue guidelines for applicants with specified criteria and a notice of funding availability or request for proposals for five-year renewable grants, among other requirements.
- Specifies activities eligible for funding, including long-term rental assistance in permanent housing, operating subsidies in new and existing affordable or supportive housing, landlord incentives including security deposits and holding fees, among others.
- Specifies the services that must be provided to participants identified prior to prison release and for participants upon release or who are living in the community.
- Requires grant recipients to report specified data and information annually to HCD.
- Requires HCD to design an evaluation and hire an independent evaluator to assess outcomes from the program and to submit the analysis to the Legislature by February 1, 2026.

Departments Impacted & Why

No departments impacted.

Fiscal Impact

HCD estimates ongoing General Fund (GF) costs of \$3.27 million annually for 17 staff positions to develop the Program, establish a referral process with CDCR, develop program guidelines and administer contracts. In addition, HCD estimates a one-time consulting cost of \$1 Million (GF) for an

independent evaluator to measure and evaluate program outcomes.

CDCR estimates:

- Unknown one-time GF costs, likely in the low millions of dollars, to collaborate with HCD and others to establish a referral process for participants, design and implement protocols to prevent the discharge from prison into homelessness, and make necessary administrative and systems changes. Actual costs will depend, in part, on the number of program participants and the number of CDCR staff with technical expertise related to parole necessary to implement the bill's provisions.
- Ongoing GF costs of approximately \$476,000 annually for four additional staff to implement and support the referral process for participants identified prior to release from prison who must receive a referral from a homeless service provider and the participant's parole agent. CDCR notes this process is unclear and actual costs will depend on how collaboration with service providers impacts CDCR parole agents.

CDCR notes the Administration has included \$10.6 million (GF) annually over three years (total of \$31.8 million) in the Governor's January budget proposal to continue the Returning Home Well program, a related program that provides transitional housing and services for the state parole population who are housing insecure.

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)
(Co-Sponsor)
Housing California (Co-Sponsor)
Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership
(LARRP) (Co-Sponsor)
ACLU California Action
All Home
Asian Solidarity Collective
Bread for the World
California Apartment Association
California Catholic Conference
California for Safety and Justice

No Opposition on file.

Assemblymember Steve Bennett

37th Assembly District



AB 2023: Discharge Planning

SUMMARY

AB 2023 (Bennett) would require counties to adopt discharge plans for persons suffering from mental illness.

BACKGROUND

With a severe shortage of inpatient care for people with mental illness, and the country's inability to meet the growing demand for mental health services, the United States has found itself in a new public health emergency.

Within California alone, a report conducted by California Health Policy Strategies, analyzed data from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Profile Survey (JPS). Researchers found that in 2009, there were an average of approximately 15,500 open mental health cases reported by the counties on a monthly basis. In 2019, the same average jumped to about 22,000. This represents a 42% increase in the number of active mental health cases reported by the counties on a monthly basis. Additionally, the proportion of incarcerated individuals in California jails with an open mental health case rose from 19% in 2009 to 31% in 2019.

Upon release from jail or prison, many people with mental illness continue to lack access to services and, too often, become enmeshed in a cycle of costly justice system involvement. The days and weeks following community reentry are a time of heightened vulnerability. Justice system personnel, behavioral health treatment and service practitioners, researchers, and policymakers agree that the maintenance of better individual-level outcomes and a reduction in recidivism necessitate a formalized continuity of services from institution to community settings. Positive individual-level outcomes focused on personal recovery require continuity of appropriate services from institution to community settings.

Enhanced system and individual outcomes depends upon effective coordination of the efforts of

behavioral health, correctional, and community stakeholders.

THIS BILL

AB 2023 (Bennett) would require counties to develop and adopt discharge plans, in conjunctions with CalAIM Initiatives, to establish a warm handoff system for persons with mental illness exiting jails.

Jail inmates with physical health, mental health, and substance use problems experience more reintegration difficulties upon release. Maintaining treatment for these health problems may help improve post-release outcomes.

SUPPORT

California Judges Association (Sponsor)
Public Defenders Association
Association of Regional Center Agencies

OPPOSITION

CONTACT

Kordell Hampton ♦ Legislative Assistant
(916) 319-2037 ♦ (916) 319-2137 (fax)
Kordell.hampton@asm.ca.gov



State Legislation Proposal Form

This form should be used to submit legislative proposals for consideration by the State Legislation Committee. We ask that you keep your submissions under two pages. Before submission, proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Department Head or Commission. Please send completed forms to Eddie McCaffrey in the Mayor's Office at edward.mccaffrey@sfgov.org and cc Susanna Conine-Nakano at Susanna.Conine-Nakano@sfgov.org.

Date Submitted	8/1/2022
Submitting Department	Reentry Council
Contact Name	Victoria Westbrook
Contact Email	Victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	415-930-2202
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

AB 2023

Asm. Steve Bennett, District 37, Democrat

Jails: Discharge Plans

Recommended Position

- SPONSOR SUPPORT
 SUPPORT if amended OPPOSE
 OTHER & Describe

Summary

AB 2023 (Bennett) would require counties to adopt discharge plans for persons suffering from mental illness.

Entitles a person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail to have access to up to three free telephone calls in the county jail to plan for a safe and successful release.

Background/Analysis

Upon release from jail or prison, many people with mental illness continue to lack access to services and, too often, become enmeshed in a cycle of costly justice system involvement. The days and weeks following community reentry are a time of heightened vulnerability. Justice system personnel, behavioral health treatment and service practitioners, researchers, and policymakers agree that the maintenance of better individual-level outcomes and a reduction in recidivism necessitate a formalized continuity of services from institution to community settings. Positive

individual-level outcomes focused on personal recovery require continuity of appropriate services from institution to community settings.

Enhanced system and individual outcomes depends upon effective coordination of the efforts of behavioral health, correctional, and community stakeholders.

Existing law states that the sheriff may discharge any person from the county jail at such time on the last day such person may be confined as the sheriff shall consider to be in the best interests of the person. (Pen. Code, § 4024, subd. (a).)

Additionally, the sheriff may offer a voluntary program to the person that would allow that person to stay in the custody facility for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours. The person may revoke their consent and be discharged as soon as possible and practicable. (Pen. Code, § 4024, subd. (b).)

Challenge

With a severe shortage of inpatient care for people with mental illness, and the country's

inability to meet the growing demand for mental health services, the United States has found itself in a new public health emergency.

Within California alone, a report conducted by California Health Policy Strategies, analyzed data from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Profile Survey (JPS). Researchers found that in 2009, there were an average of approximately 15,500 open mental health cases reported by the counties on a monthly basis. In 2019, the same average jumped to about 22,000. This represents a 42% increase in the number of active mental health cases reported by the counties on a monthly basis. Additionally, the proportion of incarcerated individuals in California jails with an open mental health case rose from 19% in 2009 to 31% in 2019.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

Specifically, **this bill:**

- Requires the sheriff to make the county jail's release standards, processes, and schedules available to a person following the determination to release the person.
- Requires county jail release standards to include the timeframe for the expected release of a person, following the determination to release the person, and that the person is entitled to up to three free telephone calls.
- States that a person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail shall have access to up to three free telephone calls in the county jail.
- States that these rights apply to any person being released from a county jail, including but not limited to a person who has completed a sentence served by a person or the release of a person ordered by the court to be effected the same day, including persons released on their own recognizance, have their charges dismissed by the court, are acquitted by a jury, are cited and released on a misdemeanor charge, have posted bail, or have the charges against them dropped by the prosecutor.

Departments Impacted & Why

Sheriff's Department because they have to comply with statutes of legislation.

Fiscal Impact

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee, costs (General Fund/Proposition 30) possibly in excess of \$150,000 in additional staff workload across all 58 counties for sheriff departments to provide three free phone calls to inmates being released and to provide release procedures to inmates prior to release. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, for instance, releases dozens or even hundreds of inmates each day. It may require additional deputies to transport and supervise phone use for multiple people before release and to provide release procedures to each inmate when their release date is determined. If ten counties are each required to hire one new deputy or one civilian employee to comply with the requirements of this bill, at an average cost of \$65,000 annually, the cost statewide would be \$650,000. GF costs will depend on whether the Commission on State Mandates determines this bill imposes local reimbursable costs. Pursuant to Proposition 30 (November 2012), any legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment (including management of local jails, child welfare services and foster care) applies to local agencies only to the extent that the state provides annual funding for the cost increase. Proposition 30 has never been litigated and, as a result, it is unclear what constitutes a reimbursable state-mandated local program pursuant to Proposition 30.

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

California Catholic Conference
California Judges Association
California Public Defenders Association
County Behavioral Health Directors
Association of California National Association
of Social Workers, California Chapter (NASW-CA)
Steinberg Institute

No Opposition on file.



SB 1008 – Keep Families Connected Act

Free Telecommunications for Currently Incarcerated People in Jails and Prisons

IN BRIEF

SB 1008 eliminates telecommunication fees for all communications to and from currently incarcerated people in California’s local jails and state prisons.

BACKGROUND

Telecommunication costs for currently incarcerated people and their families are an unnecessary financial barrier to basic communication. These services include phone calls, video conferencing, electronic messages, and other communication services.

Currently, county fees are capped at 7 cents per minute for phone calls, with money that must be preloaded into counties’ unique telecom systems. Rate caps have greatly increased access to communication services; however, charging any rate at all creates an additional cost burden for connection between incarcerated people and their families.

THE PROBLEM

The current structure of telecommunications in local and state correctional facilities prioritizes profits over people. Communication is not only a basic right, but an essential part of creating an environment for successful reentry.

Under existing laws, money acts as a barrier to reentry services and limits supportive capacities for incarcerated people and their families. Navigating the reentry process can be difficult for anyone, but when all communications require additional fees, it disincentivizes support in the first place.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, one-third of families in the United States with an incarcerated loved one went into debt attempting to stay connected. A disproportionate amount of these costs fell on women, with 87% of women carrying the burden of these communication fees. The economic downfalls of the pandemic have only exacerbated the financial impact of staying in contact with incarcerated loved ones.

The state also operates on a county-by-county system for telecommunication fees, which creates additional problems if an incarcerated person is transferred to another county. Loved ones who preloaded money into

the previous county’s communication portal must then request a refund in an often lengthy and complicated process. Doing so often delays essential communications even further, and exacerbates feelings of isolation for the incarcerated family member.

THE SOLUTION

SB 1008 eliminates fees charged for telephone and other communication services between people held in local jails and state prisons and loved ones on the outside.

Free communication services will support strong relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones, promoting successful reentry and reducing recidivism. SB 1008 will also support reentry by making outside resources more accessible to all parties, without the additional fees associated with basic communication.

By establishing free communication, incarcerated people can connect with their support systems to plan for their release, including finding a job and housing.

Communication and support systems are an integral part of the human experience. Cutting incarcerated people off from their loved ones hurts the individual, the family, and a chance at successful reintegration.

SUPPORT

- San Francisco Financial Justice Project (co-sponsor)
- Western Center on Law and Poverty (co-sponsor)
- Worth Rises (co-sponsor)
- Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration (co-sponsor)
- Insight Center for Community Economic Development (co-sponsor)
- Jesse's Place Organization (co-sponsor)
- Legal Services for Prisoners with Children/All of Us or None (co-sponsor)
- Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition (co-sponsor)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Samantha James, *Fellow*
Email: Samantha.James@sen.ca.gov
Phone: (916) 651-4013



State Legislation Proposal Form

This form should be used to submit legislative proposals for consideration by the State Legislation Committee. We ask that you keep your submissions under two pages. Before submission, proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Department Head or Commission. Please send completed forms to Eddie McCaffrey in the Mayor's Office at edward.mccaffrey@sfgov.org and cc Susanna Conine-Nakano at Susanna.Conine-Nakano@sfgov.org.

Date Submitted	8/1/2022
Submitting Department	Reentry Council
Contact Name	Victoria Westbrook
Contact Email	Victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	415-930-2202
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

SB 1008

Sen. Josh Becker, District 13, Democrat

Corrections: Telecommunications

Recommended Position

- SPONSOR SUPPORT
 SUPPORT if amended OPPOSE
 OTHER & Describe

Summary

SB 1008 eliminates telecommunication fees for all communications to and from currently incarcerated people in California's local jails and state prisons.

Background/Analysis

Telecommunication costs for currently incarcerated people and their families are an unnecessary financial barrier to basic communication. These services include phone calls, video conferencing, electronic messages, and other communication services.

Currently, county fees are capped at 7 cents per minute for phone calls, with money that must be preloaded into counties' unique telecom systems. Rate caps have greatly increased access to communication services; however, charging any rate at all creates an additional cost burden for connection between incarcerated people and their families.

Challenge

The current structure of telecommunications in local and state correctional facilities prioritizes profits over people. Communication is not only a basic right, but an essential part of creating an environment for successful reentry.

Under existing laws, money acts as a barrier to reentry services and limits supportive capacities for incarcerated people and their families. Navigating the reentry process can be difficult for anyone, but when all communications require additional fees, it disincentivizes support in the first place.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, one-third of families in the United States with an incarcerated loved one went into debt attempting to stay connected. A disproportionate amount of these costs fell on women, with 87% of women carrying the burden of these communication fees. The economic downfalls of the pandemic have only exacerbated the financial impact of staying in contact with incarcerated loved ones.

The state also operates on a county-by-county system for telecommunication fees, which creates additional problems if an incarcerated person is transferred to another county. Loved

ones who preloaded money into the previous county's communication portal must then request a refund in an often lengthy and complicated process. Doing so often delays essential communications even further, and exacerbates feelings of isolation for the incarcerated family member.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

SB 1008 eliminates fees charged for telephone and other communication services between people held in local jails and state prisons and loved ones on the outside.

Free communication services will support strong relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones, promoting successful reentry and reducing recidivism. SB 1008 will also support reentry by making outside resources more accessible to all parties, without the additional fees associated with basic communication.

By establishing free communication, incarcerated people can connect with their support systems to plan for their release, including finding a job and housing.

Communication and support systems are an integral part of the human experience. Cutting incarcerated people off from their loved ones hurts the individual, the family, and a chance at successful reintegration.

Departments Impacted & Why

No other departments Impacted.

Fiscal Impact

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- CDCR: Ongoing costs in the low tens of millions for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to provide the minimum telephone access required under the bill in CDCR facilities (General Fund).
- Local Reimbursements: Unknown, ongoing and likely-reimbursable costs in the low tens of millions for local governments to provide the minimum allowable telephone access for incarcerated persons in local facilities (General Fund).

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

- Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration (Co-Sponsor)
- Insight Center for Community Economic Development (Co-Sponsor)
- Jesse's Place Organization (Co-Sponsor)
- Legal Services for Prisoners with Children (Co-Sponsor)
- San Francisco Financial Justice Project (Co-Sponsor)
- Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition (Co-Sponsor)
- Western Center on Law & Poverty (Co-Sponsor)
- WorthRises (Co-Sponsor)
- Bay Area Legal Aid California Attorneys for Criminal Justice California Public Defenders Association
- Center for Responsible Lending Communities
- United for Restorative Youth Justice (CURYJ)
- Community Housing Partnership San Francisco
- Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto
- East Bay Family Defenders
- Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
- Essie Justice Group
- Felony Murder Elimination Project
- Freedom 4 Youth
- Friends Committee on Legislation of California
- Glide
- Grace Institute - End Child Poverty in Ca
- Impact Investors, INC.
- Indivisible CA Statestrong
- José Cisneros, Treasurer, City and County of San Francisco
- Justice2jobs Coalition
- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of The San Francisco Bay Area
- League of Women Voters of California
- Mayor of City & County of San Francisco
- London Breed
- National Consumer Law Center
- Nia Impact Capital
- Pillars of The Community
- Public Counsel
- Returning Home Foundation
- San Francisco-Marin Food Bank
- Santa Cruz Barrios Unidos
- Starting Over The
- Young Women's Freedom Center
- Transformative In-prison Workgroup
- Young Community Developers

Opposed by:

- California State Sheriffs' Association
- L.A. County Sheriff's Department



Summary:

This bill would create a forestry training center in Northern California. This center would be a collaboration between the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), California Conservation Corps (CCC) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and would train former inmates in forestry and vegetation management.

Upon completion, these trainees would be eligible for an entry-level forestry or vegetation management position the state. This center would expand workforce development in forestry while reducing recidivism rates by creating a pathway to gainful employment.

Issue:

California is making strides to reach goals to reduce wildfires, address forest health, and decrease recidivism. Over a century of fire suppression tactics combined with drier, windier fire seasons caused by climate change have created high and very high fire conditions throughout the state.

There is a pressing need for increased forest health activities and professional foresters, yet several reports have found that California lacks the professional forestry workforce to attend to this need.

In addition to reducing the forestry workforce gap, this bill provides vital assistance to formerly incarcerated people as they try to reenter society. The two biggest obstacles to reentry are securing housing and finding employment. This bill offers a softer landing by providing housing and support services to participants in the program. Upon completion of training, there will be increased opportunities for forestry careers.

To address forest health, the state must invest in human capital, and expand opportunities in forestry. The state already allows incarcerated individuals to work on firefighting crews. Creating a forestry training program for formerly incarcerated individuals will decrease recidivism rates by creating a path to gainful

employment while increasing the number of forestry professionals in the state.

Existing Law:

The CCC has an existing partnership with CalFire to work on fuel reduction in forests.

In 2018, AB 2126 (Eggman) required the CCC to establish four forestry program throughout the state in high fire or very high fire zones.

At the Ventura Conservation Camp, the CCC operates a Firefighter Training and Certification program for ex-offenders.

Proposal:

This bill would create a forestry training center for formerly incarcerated individuals in the northern California. This center would be a collaboration between the CCC, CalFire and CDCR. It would be open to other Corps members.

This bill would provide that upon completion of the training program, participants would meet the qualifications for an entry level forestry or vegetation management position with the state.

This bill would increase forestry and fuel management throughout the state while creating a path for workforce development.

Support

California Public Defenders Association
Humboldt and Mendocino Redwood Companies
Rubicon Programs
Initiate Justice

Contact:

Policy: Josh Wright, Legislative Aide, (916) 651 – 4007 or Joshua.wright@sen.ca.gov

Press: Steve Harmon, Communications Director
916.651.4007 or Steven.Harmon@sen.ca.gov



State Legislation Proposal Form

This form should be used to submit legislative proposals for consideration by the State Legislation Committee. We ask that you keep your submissions under two pages. Before submission, proposals must be reviewed and approved by the Department Head or Commission. Please send completed forms to Eddie McCaffrey in the Mayor's Office at edward.mccaffrey@sfgov.org and cc Susanna Conine-Nakano at Susanna.Conine-Nakano@sfgov.org.

Date Submitted	8/1/2022
Submitting Department	Reentry Council
Contact Name	Victoria Westbrook
Contact Email	Victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	415-930-2202
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

SB 936

Sen. Steve Glazer, District 07, Democrat

California Conservation Corps: forestry training center: formerly incarcerated individuals: reporting

Recommended Position

- SPONSOR SUPPORT
 SUPPORT if amended OPPOSE
 OTHER & Describe

Summary

This bill would create a forestry training center in Northern California. This center would be a collaboration between the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), California Conservation Corps (CCC) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and would train former inmates in forestry and vegetation management.

Upon completion, these trainees would be eligible for an entry-level forestry or vegetation management position the state. This center would expand workforce development in forestry while reducing recidivism rates by creating a pathway to gainful employment.

Background/Analysis

CalFire. Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) in the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) to

oversee and administer programs related to forest health and fire prevention and response.

Conservation Camp Program. Existing law establishes the California Conservation Camp Program to provide for training and use of wards and inmates assigned to conservation camps to perform public conservation projects including forest fire prevention and control, forest and watershed management, recreation, fish and game management, soil conservation, and forest and watershed revegetation. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), in cooperation with CalFire, operates 35 conservation camps in 25 counties. As of December 2021, there were about 1,675 inmates housed in conservation camps. All camps are minimum-security facilities and all are staffed with correctional staff.

When not fighting fires, incarcerated firefighters perform conservation and community service projects performing a wide range of duties, such as clearing brush and fallen trees to reduce the chance of fire, maintaining parks, sand bagging, flood protection and reforestation.

The CCC has an existing partnership with CalFire to work on fuel reduction in forests.

In 2018, AB 2126 (Eggman) required the CCC to establish four forestry program throughout the state in high fire or very high fire zones.

At the Ventura Conservation Camp, the CCC operates a Firefighter Training and Certification program for ex-offenders.

Challenge

California is making strides to reach goals to reduce wildfires, address forest health, and decrease recidivism. Over a century of fire suppression tactics combined with drier, windier fire seasons caused by climate change have created high and very high fire conditions throughout the state.

There is a pressing need for increased forest health activities and professional foresters, yet several reports have found that California lacks the professional forestry workforce to attend to this need.

In addition to reducing the forestry workforce gap, this bill provides vital assistance to formerly incarcerated people as they try to reenter society. The two biggest obstacles to reentry are securing housing and finding employment. This bill offers a softer landing by providing housing and support services to participants in the program. Upon completion of training, there will be increased opportunities for forestry careers. To address forest health, the state must invest in human capital, and expand opportunities in forestry. The state already allows incarcerated individuals to work on firefighting crews. Creating a forestry training program for formerly incarcerated individuals will decrease recidivism rates by creating a path to gainful employment while increasing the number of forestry professionals in the state.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

This bill would create a forestry training center for formerly incarcerated individuals in the northern California. This center would be a collaboration between the CCC, CalFire and CDCR. It would be open to other Corps members.

This bill would provide that upon completion of the training program, participants would meet the qualifications for an entry level forestry or vegetation management position with the state.

This bill would increase forestry and fuel management throughout the state while creating a path for workforce development.

Departments Impacted & Why

No other departments Impacted.

Fiscal Impact

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, enactment of this bill would result in one-time capital outlay costs for the CCC of about \$65 million (General Fund or bond funds) to construct a new residential training center (if an existing facility is renovated, renovation costs are estimated to be between \$20 million and \$30 million and annual lease costs are projected to be between \$250,000 and \$450,000); estimated combined ongoing annual costs to CCC and CDCR of approximately \$9.4 million (General Fund) to operate a new residential training facility that supports 80 corps members; an estimated \$1 million in contract funds per year (General Fund) to provide the additional social services required by the bill; annual ongoing CCC costs of approximately \$800,000 (General Fund) for six positions to support the training center at the same level of service provided to corps members at other locations; and, an additional \$35,000 for data gathering services to meet the additional reporting requirements.

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

Allweather Wood LLC; Anti-Recidivism Coalition; California Municipal Utilities Association; California Public Defenders Association; East Bay Municipal Utility District; Humboldt Redwood Company LLC; Humboldt Sawmill Company; Initiate Justice; Mendocino Forest Products; Mendocino Redwood Company; Rubicon Programs

No Opposition on File



Senator Scott Wiener, 11th Senate District

Senate Bill 1106 - The Fresh Start Act

SUMMARY

Senate Bill 1106 precludes courts from denying a request for expungement of a conviction based on outstanding debt related to restitution.

BACKGROUND/EXISTING LAW

Current law authorizes courts to require people convicted of crimes to pay restitution fines, as well as restitution payments to compensate survivors for harm caused. Courts can order people to pay direct restitution based on the amount of loss or injury but, in setting the amount, are not required to take into account a person's ability to pay that restitution.

Courts also impose restitution fines — a fixed amount charged to anyone with a conviction regardless of the crime and its impacts. A 2021 study of restitution data from 15 California counties found that people are ordered to pay a median amount of approximately \$10,000 in direct restitution and approximately \$2,000 in restitution fines.

Black and brown people are disproportionately burdened by restitution orders. For example, in Los Angeles County, Black people make up 8% of the population but were charged 20% of all dollars owed in restitution.

Approximately 80% of Californians charged with crimes are unable to pay off their restitution and restitution fine debt, due to poverty. Because restitution debt never expires and cannot be discharged in bankruptcy proceedings, many Californians live with this debt for the rest of their lives.

Victims of crime who are awarded restitution overwhelmingly receive either nothing or a small percentage of the restitution, due to the defendant lacking the resources to actually pay restitution.

Current law allows courts to deny a request for expungement of a conviction — even if the individual is otherwise eligible for expungement — if they have any outstanding unpaid restitution. A court can deny expungement on this basis even if the defendant is living in poverty.

PROBLEM

Technically, people who still owe restitution and restitution fines legally qualify for expungement. However, in practice, people are regularly denied expungement solely based on their inability to pay this outstanding debt.

Denial of expungement makes it much more arduous for individuals to get back on their feet and stabilize financially. Furthermore, this denial makes it considerably harder for the individual to repay debts, including restitution debts, oftentimes trapping them in a cycle of poverty.

In practice, current law means that people leaving the criminal justice system are more likely to get trapped by fines and fees that they cannot get a job to actually pay off. This helps neither the person ordered to pay restitution nor the person who would receive compensation from the payment.

SOLUTION

When a person's criminal record is expunged, it increases their access to employment and housing, provides them with a higher earning capacity, and reduces their reliance on public assistance payments.

A 2014 study by Stanford University and the San Jose State University Record Clearance Project found that the estimated benefits of expungement outweigh costs by about \$5,800 (\$6,500 with inflation) per person each year.

To be clear, this bill does not waive or reduce the restitution or restitution fines owed, but rather removes it as a barrier to expungement.

Because successful re-entry into society for formerly incarcerated people benefits the broader community, SB 1106 ensures that expungement petitions aren't denied simply due to outstanding restitution debt.

San Francisco Public Defender
Smart Justice
TimeDone
Uncommon Law
United Core Alliance
Western Center on Law & Poverty
Yerba Buena Center for the Arts
Young Women's Freedom Center

SUPPORT

ACLU California Action
Alameda County Public Defender's Office
Bay Area Legal Aid
California Attorneys for Criminal Justice
California Catholic Conference
California For Safety and Justice
California Public Defenders Association
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Center for Responsible Lending
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto
Criminal Justice Clinic, UC Irvine School of Law
Debt Collective
Dignity and Power Now
East Bay Community Law Center
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Essie Justice Group
Freedom 4 Youth
Fresno Barrios Unidos
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Homeboy Industries
Indivisible CA Statestrong
Initiate Justice
Insight Center for Community Economic Development
Justice2Jobs Coalition
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights - San Francisco
Legal Aid At Work
Legal Services for Prisoner's With Children
Mental Health Advocacy Services
National Consumer Law Center
Policylink
Public Counsel
Root & Rebound
Rubicon Programs
San Francisco Financial Justice Project

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Alan Moore, *Legislative Aide*
Alan.Moore@sen.ca.gov
(916) 651-4011

Challenge

Technically, people who still owe restitution and restitution fines legally qualify for expungement. However, in practice, people are regularly denied expungement solely based on their inability to pay this outstanding debt.

Denial of expungement makes it much more arduous for individuals to get back on their feet and stabilize financially. Furthermore, this denial makes it considerably harder for the individual to repay debts, including restitution debts, oftentimes trapping them in a cycle of poverty.

In practice, current law means that people leaving the criminal justice system are more likely to get trapped by fines and fees that they cannot get a job to actually pay off. This helps neither the person ordered to pay restitution nor the person who would receive compensation from the payment.

Solution/Recommended Proposal

When a person's criminal record is expunged, it increases their access to employment and housing, provides them with a higher earning capacity, and reduces their reliance on public assistance payments.

A 2014 study by Stanford University and the San Jose State University Record Clearance Project found that the estimated benefits of expungement outweigh costs by about \$5,800 (\$6,500 with inflation) per person each year.

To be clear, this bill does not waive or reduce the restitution or restitution fines owed, but rather removes it as a barrier to expungement.

Because successful re-entry into society for formerly incarcerated people benefits the broader community, SB 1106 ensures that expungement petitions aren't denied simply due to outstanding restitution debt.

Departments Impacted & Why

No other departments impacted.

Fiscal Impact

Unknown. This bill is keyed non-fiscal by the Legislative Counsel.

Support / Opposition

Supported by:

ACLU California Action
Alameda County Public Defender's Office
Bay Area Legal Aid
California Attorneys for Criminal Justice
California Catholic Conference
California For Safety and Justice
California Public Defenders Association
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Center for Responsible Lending
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto
Criminal Justice Clinic, UC Irvine School of Law
Debt Collective
Dignity and Power Now
East Bay Community Law Center
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Essie Justice Group
Freedom 4 Youth
Fresno Barrios Unidos
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Homeboy Industries
Indivisible CA Statestrong
Initiate Justice
Insight Center for Community Economic Development
Justice2Jobs Coalition
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights - San Francisco
Legal Aid At Work
Legal Services for Prisoner's With Children
Mental Health Advocacy Services
National Consumer Law Center
Policylink
Public Counsel
Root & Rebound
Rubicon Programs
San Francisco Financial Justice Project
San Francisco Public Defender
Smart Justice California
Uncommon Law
Western Center on Law & Poverty
Yerba Buena Center for the Arts
Young Women's Freedom Center

Opposed by:

California District Attorneys Association
Chief Probation Officers of California
County of Fresno



DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Just Home Update

July 12, 2022

Kaitlyn Motley, Strategy and Planning Lead, HSH

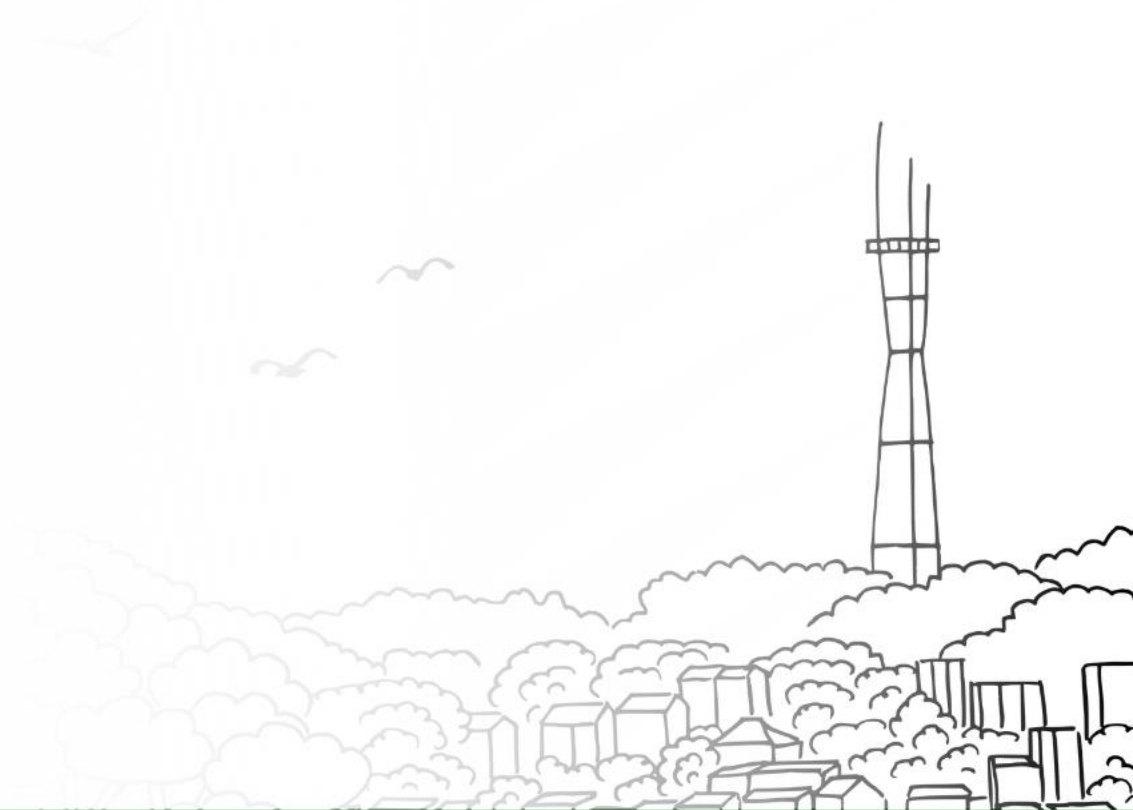




DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Overview

1. Objective of Just Home
2. Target Population
3. Potential Housing Solutions
4. Timeline
5. Q&A



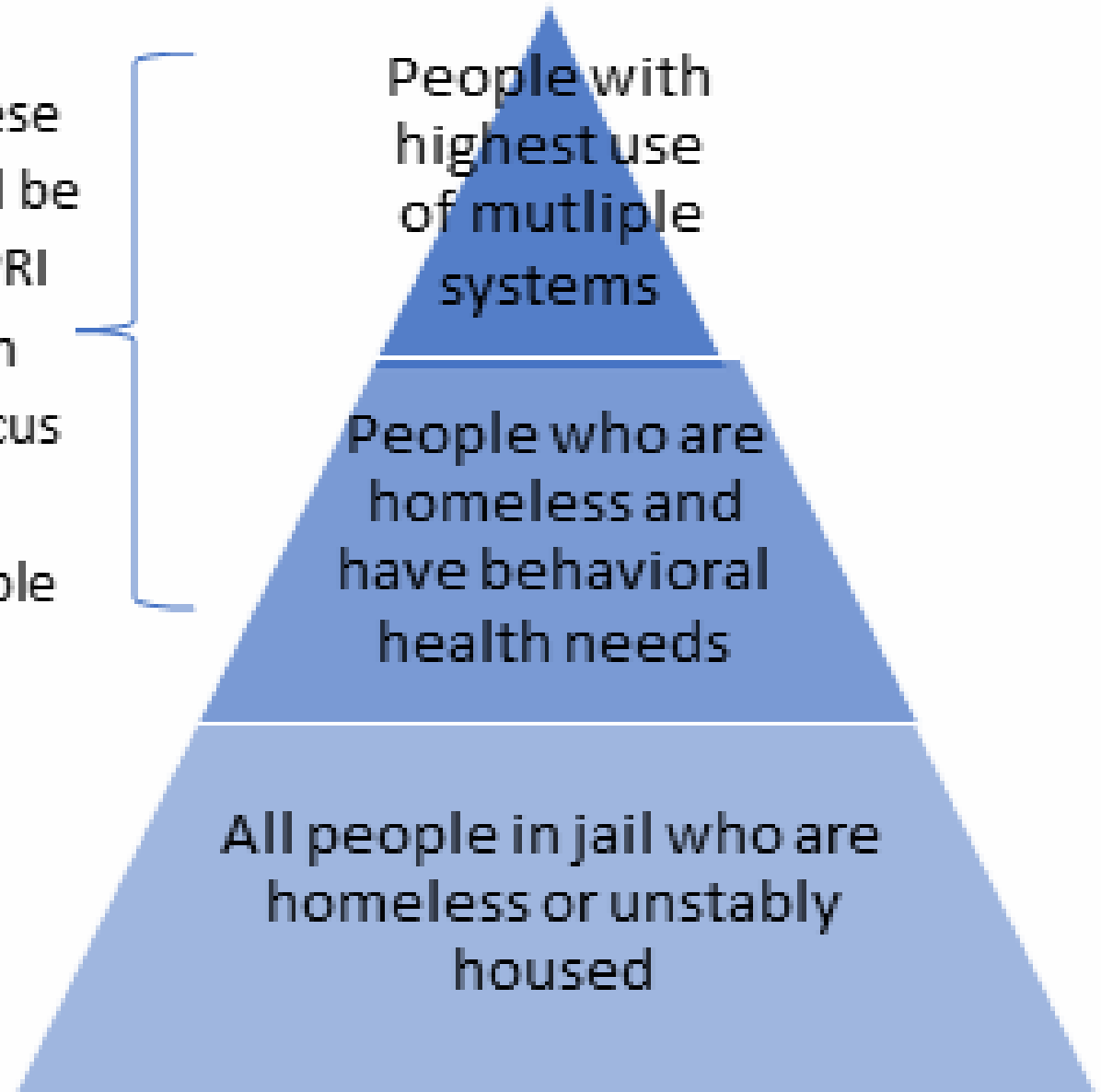
Objective

San Francisco city and community homelessness, housing, and criminal justice partners intend to use “Just Home” planning and implementation funds to:

- bring homeless system and criminal justice system partners **together**
- create **shared strategic goals and strategies**
- build a more **comprehensive, equitable, and coordinated** systems approach to bridge gaps between systems
- **advance equity** for people who are disparately impacted by homelessness and criminal justice involvement
- resource the ability to more **effectively address the needs** of people who are justice involved and at-risk of or are experiencing homelessness, from access to immediate housing supports to long-term housing solutions

Target Population

One of these groups will be focus for PRI funds, with explicit focus on serving Black people



Potential Housing Interventions

Bridge housing or PSH could take several shapes:

- Scattered site houses with beds for 10-20 people, shared kitchen
- Part/all of a building with studio units, ideally with private bathrooms, shared kitchen
- PSH units designed for family/shared living

1. **Bridge housing.** Available immediately after exiting jail. Ideally high support and available for between 6 months-two years. Could be designed for high users or general pop. of people who are homeless w/ BH needs.
2. **PSH for high users.** Building on “shared priority” success, develop and set aside PSH specifically designed for people with highest use of multiple systems.

Planning Phase Timeline



Q & A

- Does the target population make sense in terms of people in need of housing resources?
- What type of housing interventions for this target population are difficult to fund or develop in terms of capital, operations, or services?
- What will have the biggest impact on the jail population?
- What do you see as viable options / solutions?
- What support services will be needed?
- Questions or suggestions for us?

Contact

Kaitlyn Motley

Strategy and Planning Lead
Just Home Project Manager

Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing

Kaitlyn.Motley@sfgov.org

Cynthia Nagendra

Deputy Director, Planning, Performance, and Strategy
Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing

Cynthia.Nagendra@sfgov.org

Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco

2022 Meeting Calendar

Council Meetings: 4th Thursday of the first month of each quarter 10am-12pm

- January 27, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- April 28, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- July 28, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- October 27, 2022 - TBD

Subcommittee on Direct Services: 2nd Wednesday of all uneven months 5:30-7:30pm

- January 12, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- March 9, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- May 11, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- July 18, 2022 - Zoom Meeting - Now meeting 3rd Monday of all uneven months 5:30-7:30pm
- September 19, 2022 - TBD
- November 21, 2022 - TBD

Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy and Practices: 4th Wednesday of all uneven months 2:30-4:30pm

- January 26, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- March 23, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- May 25, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- July 27, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- September 28, 2022 - TBD
- November 23, 2022 - TBD

Women 1st Subcommittee: 1st Wednesday of all uneven months 5:30-7:30pm

- January 5, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- March 2, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- May 4, 2022 - Zoom Meeting
- July 11, 2022 - Zoom Meeting - Now meeting 2nd Monday of all uneven months 5:30-7:30pm
- September 12, 2022 - TBD
- November 14, 2022 - TBD

Slated Community Events supported and/or hosted by Reentry Council

- 10^h Annual Restorative Justice Reentry Conference and Resource Fair at Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption Event Center located at 1111 Gough St - Friday, September 9, 2022

Reentry Council

of the City & County of San Francisco

Roster of Members

Co-Chairs

Manohar Raju***Public Defender***

Office of the Public Defender
City & County of San Francisco
555 7th Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

manohar.raju@sfgov.org

(415) 553-1677

Executive Assistant: Angela Auyong

angela.auyong@sfgov.org

(415) 553-1677

Alternate: Valerie Ibarra

valerie.ibarra@sfgpv.org

Honorable London Breed***Mayor of San Francisco***

City & County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 200

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

Alternate: James Caldwell

james.caldwell@sfgov.org

Cristel Tullock***Chief Adult Probation Officer***

Adult Probation Department
City & County of San Francisco
850 Bryant Street, 2nd floor

San Francisco, CA 94103

Cristel.tullock@sfgov.org

Executive Assistant: La Shaun Williams

lashaun.r.williams@sfgov.org

(415) 553-1687

Brooke Jenkins***District Attorney***

Office of the District Attorney
City & County of San Francisco
350 Rhode Island Street

North Building, Suite 400N

San Francisco, CA 94103

districtattorney@sfgov.org

Confidential Assistant: Robyn Burke

robyn.burke@sfgov.org

(415) 553-1742

Alternate: Tara Anderson

tara.anderson@sfgov.org

Paul Miyamoto***Sheriff***

Sheriff's Office
City & County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 456

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, CA 94102

sheriff@sfgov.org

Executive Assistant: Johanna Saenz

johanna.saenz@sfgov.org

(415) 554-7225

Alternate: Assistant Sheriff Tanzaneka Carter

tanzaneka.carter@sfgov.org

Jabari Jackson***Board Appointee (Seat 4)***

jrj41510@gmail.com

Reentry Council

of the City & County of San Francisco

Other Members

William Scott

Chief

Police Department

City & County of San Francisco

1245 Third St.

San Francisco, CA 94158

William.scott@sfgov.org

Executive Assistant: Rowena Carr

Rowena.Carr@sfgov.org

(415) 837-7000

Alternate: Cmdr. Peter Walsh

peter.walsh@sfgov.org

Katy Miller

Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Juvenile Probation Department

City & County of San Francisco

375 Woodside Avenue, Room 243

San Francisco, CA 94127

Executive Secretary: Sheryl Cowan

Sheryl.cowan@sfgov.org

(415) 753-7556

Antonio Napoleon

Mayoral Appointee

ANapoleon@westside-health.org

Allen Harven

Mayoral Appointee

allenharven42@gmail.com

Sheenia Branner

Mayoral Appointee

Sheenia.branner@glorisagift.org

Mark Culkins

Court Administrator

Superior Court of California, County of San

Francisco

mculkins@sftc.org

Michael Brown

Board Appointee (Seat 2)

mike_b1987@yahoo.com

Oscar Salinas

Board Appointee (Seat 3)

oscarsalinas.5831@gmail.com

Shireen McSpadden

Director

Department of Homelessness & Supportive

Housing

Shireen.mcspadden@sfgov.org

Alternate: Noelle Simmons

noelle.simmons@sfgov.org

Anthony Castellano

Chief U.S. Probation Officer

Northern District of California

U.S. Probation Office, U.S. District Court

450 Golden Gate Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94102

anthony_castellano@canp.uscourts.gov

Alternate: Amy Rizor

Assistant Deputy Chief

amy_rizor@canp.uscourts.gov

Dr. Grant Colfax

Department of Public Health

City & County of San Francisco

1380 Howard Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

Alternate: Angelica Almeida

angelica.almeida@sfdph.org

2nd Alternate: Robin Candler

robin.candler@sfgov.org

Yolanda Morissette

Board Appointee (Seat 1)

ymorissette@gmail.com

Reentry Council

of the City & County of San Francisco

Karen Roye

Director

Department of Child Support Services
City & County of San Francisco
617 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

karen.roye@sfgov.org

Alternate: Freda Randolph Glenn

freda.randolph@sfgov.org

Trent Rhorer

Executive Director

Human Services Agency
City & County of San Francisco
170 Otis Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

trent.rhorer@sfgov.org

Alternate: Susie Smith

susie.smith@sfgov.org

Gregory Sims

District Administrator

Division of Parole Operations
California Department of Corrections &
Rehabilitation
1727 Mission St.

San Francisco, CA 94102

gregory.sims@cdcr.ca.gov

(415) 703-3164

Alternate: Tom Porter

Tom.Porter@cdcr.ca.gov

Alternate 2: Dean Onyanga

Onyanga.Dean@cdcr.ca.gov

Kate Sofis

***Director of Office of Economic and Workforce
Development***

City & County of San Francisco

Alternate: Tajuana Gray

tajuana.gray@sfgov.org

Alternate 2: Ken Nim

ken.nim@sfgov.org

Maria Su

Director

Department of Children, Youth & Their
Families

City & County of San Francisco

1390 Market Street, Suite 900

San Francisco, CA 94102

maria@dcyf.org

Executive Assistant: Marisol Beaulac

(415)554-3510

Alternate: Jasmine Dawson

Jasmine.dawson@sfgov.org

Vaccant

Supervisor

Board of Supervisors

Staff

Victoria Westbrook

Reentry Policy Planner/

Women's Gender Responsive Coordinator

Adult Probation Department

Community Assessment & Services Center

564 6th Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org

(415) 930-2200

For more information about the

Reentry Council of the City and

Council of San Francisco, please

visit www.sfgov.org/reentry

Subcommittee on Direct Services

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Roster of Members

Alisea Wesley-Clark (Co-Chair)
Member of the Reentry Community
Case Manager
Westside Community Services
aclark@westside-health.org

Sheenia Branner (Co-Chair)
Member of the Reentry Community
Mayoral Appointee to Reentry Council
rsn.sheenia@gmail.com

Ernest Kirkwood
Member of the Reentry Community
kirkwoodernest@yahoo.com

Jeanie Austin
Jail and Reentry Services Librarian
San Francisco Public Library
Jeanie.austin@sfpl.org

Or

Rachel Kinnon
San Francisco Public Library
rachel.kinnon@sfpl.org

Eric Reijerse
Program Manager, Community Justice
Center (CJC)
SF Dept. of Public Health
erick.reijerse@sfdph.org

Freda Randolph Glenn
Operations Manager
Department of Child Support Services
freda.randolph@sfgov.org

Destiny Pletsch
Reentry Services Coordinator
San Francisco Adult Probation Department
destiny.pletsch@sfgov.org

Ali Riker
Director of Program
San Francisco Sheriff's Office
alissa.riker@sfgov.org

Or

Andy Dulay
San Francisco Sheriff's Office
dennis.dulay@sfgov.org

Ryan Coate
Citywide Forensic Team
Ryan.Coate@ucsf.edu

William Palmer
Member of the Reentry Community
Communication Fellow
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children
williammpalmer2@gmail.com

Josef Norris
Member of the Reentry Community
Development Coordinator
Code Tenderloin
onpaperpress@gmail.com

Jabari Jackson
Member of the Reentry Community
Westside Community Services
jrj41510@gmail.com

John I. Grayson III
Member of the Reentry Community
Student - SFSU
johngrayson228@yahoo.com

Healthier Leach
Member of the Reentry Community
Housing Stabilizing Case Manager
Episcopal Community Services
hleach@ecs-sf.org

Subcommittee on Direct Services

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Emmeline Sun

Citywide Forensic Team (UCSF)

emmeline.sun@ucsf.edu

Amarita King

Deputy Probation Officer

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

amarita.king@sfgov.org

Donna Hilliard

Member of the Reentry Community

Executive Director

Code Tenderloin

hello@codetenderloin.com

Yolanda Morrissette

Member of the Reentry Community

ymorrissette00@gmail.com

Jermila McCoy

San Francisco Goodwill

Member of the Reentry Community

jmccoy@sfgoodwill.org

John Robles

Member of the Reentry Community

Community Relations Manager

HealthRIGHT360

jrobles@haltright360.org

*For more information, contact
Victoria Westbrook, Acting Reentry Policy
Planner, at victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org
or*

(415) 930-2202 or visit

<http://sfgov.org/reentry>

Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy & Practices

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Roster of Members

Bobby Jones-Hanley (Co-Chair)
Member of the Reentry Community
Founder
Pure1
b.jones@pure1.org

William Palmer (Co-Chair)
Member of the Reentry Community
Communication Fellow
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children
williammpalmer2@gmail.com

Tara Agnese
Research Director
San Francisco Adult Probation Department
tara.agnese@sfgov.org

Tara Anderson
Grants & Policy Manager
District Attorney's Office
tara.anderson@sfgov.org

Patricia Martinez
District Attorney's Office
patricia.e.martinez@sfgov.org

Joe Calderon, CHW
Southeast Health Clinic
joseph.calderon@ucsf.edu

Linda Connelly
President
Successful Reentry
lconnelly@successfulreentry.com

Emmeline Sun
Citywide Forensic Case Management
emmeline.sun@ucsf.edu

Malcolm Gissen
The SF Black & Jewish Unity Coalition
malcolm@mgissen.com

Heather Leach
Member of the Reentry Community
Housing Stabilizing Case Management
hleach@ecs-sf.org

Melanie Kim
State Policy Director
Public Defender's Office
melanie.kim@sfgov.org

OR

Carolyn Goosen
Public Defender's Office
Carolyn.goosen@sfgov.org

Sheenia Branner
Member of the Reentry Community
Program Manager
Recovery Survival Network
rsn.sheenia@gmail.com

Josef Norris
Member of the Reentry Community Development
Coordinator
Code Tenderloin
onpaperpress@gmail.com

Nick Gregoratos
Directing Attorney, Prisoner Legal Services
San Francisco Sheriff's Office
nick.gregoratos@sfgov.org

John Grayson III
Member of the Reentry Community
Student
San Francisco State University
johngrayson228@yahoo.com

Nicole Violet Hardee
Member of the Reentry Community
nicolegortonhardee@gmail.com

Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy & Practices

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Jermila McCoy
San Francisco Goodwill
Member of the Reentry Community
jmccoy@sfgoodwill.org

*For more information, please contact
Victoria Westbrook, Acting Reentry Policy
Planner @victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org or
(415) 930-2202 or visit <http://sfgov.org/reentry>.*

Women 1st Subcommittee

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Roster of Members

Juthaporn Chaloeicheep (Chair)

Member of the Reentry Community
Substance Abuse Counselor
Progress Foundation
chaloeicheepj@gmail.com

Alisea Wesley-Clark

Member of the Reentry Community
Program Director – Her House
Westside Community Services
aclark@westside-health.org

Angie Wilson

Member of the Reentry Community
Program Coordinator Women’s Resource
Center (WRC)
San Francisco Sheriff’s Office
Women’s Resource Center (WRC)
angela.wilson@sfgov.org

Cristina Tucker

Member of the Reentry Community
Community Outreach Worker
Healthright360
ctucker@healthright360.org

Senecca Vaughn

Glide Memorial
svaughn@glide.org

Tina Collins

Member of the Reentry Community
Code Tenderloin
tina@codetenderloin.org

Bionka Stevens

stvnbs@gmail.com

Traci Watson

Member of the Reentry Community
Founder
Sister’s Circle
twatson@sistercircle.net

Stephanie Gray

Member of the Reentry Community
Case Manager
Gender Inclusive Reentry Program
Community Forward SF
stephanie.gray@communityforwardsf.org

Jenna J. Rapues, MPH

Director
Gender Health SF, DPH
jenna.rapues@sfdph.org

Raquel Santia

Member of the Reentry Community
City College of San Francisco
rsantia9@mail.ccsf.edu

Rebecca Jackson

Member of the Reentry Community
Program Director – Cameo House
CJCJ
rjackson@cjcj.org

Shannon Wise

Member of the Reentry Community
Felton
shannonwise2000@yahoo.com

Sonia Crites

Program Director
Amity Foundation
SCrites@amityfdn.org

Women 1st Subcommittee

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Jermila McCoy

San Francisco Goodwill
Member of the Reentry Community
jmccoy@sfgoodwill.org

Tina Brown

Member of the Reentry Community
Senior Resource Specialist
Homelessness and Supportive Housing
tina.brown@sfgov.org

Natra Williams

Member of the Reentry Community
Code Tenderloin
Natra@codetenderloin.org

*For more information, please contact
Victoria Westbrook, Acting Reentry Policy
Planner, at victoria.westbrook@sfgov.org or
(415) 930-2202 or visit
<http://sfgov.org/reentry>*