

Reentry Council

City & County of San Francisco

Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy & Practices

AGENDA

Wednesday, May 16, 2018

2:30-4:30pm

25 Van Ness, Lower Level Conference Room
San Francisco

Note: Public comment will be taken throughout the meeting.

1. Introductions (discussion only)
2. Staff Report (discussion only)
Fines and Fees
Other matters
3. Gang injunctions report (discussion only)
4. 2018 State Legislation
AB1940- Approved
AB2138- Approved
SB1025- Approved
SB1105-Approved
SB1392- Approved
SB1393-Approved
SB906- Approved
SB1437- Not Approved
5. Subcommittee Transition Period (discussion only)
 - a. Review Subcommittee Rules
 - b. Review Bylaws
 - c. Review Reentry Council Ordinance
 - d. Review Mission Statement
 - e. Strategic Planning for the Subcommittee for July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019
6. Subcommittee Chair (discussion and possible action)
7. Subcommittee roster (discussion and possible action)
8. Member Roundtable and Agenda Items for Next Meeting (discussion only)
9. Adjournment

Next Meeting:

July 18, 2018

2:30-4:30pm

25 Van Ness, Lower Level Conference Room

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: Geoffrea Morris, Reentry Policy Planner, Adult Probation Department, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, or via email: reentry.council@sfgov.org.

MEETING MATERIALS

Copies of agendas, minutes, and explanatory documents are available through the Reentry Council's website at <http://sfgreentry.com> or by calling Geoffrea Morris at (415) 241-4241 during normal business hours. The material can be faxed or mailed to you upon request.

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Administrator
Sunshine Ordinance Task Force
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,
San Francisco, CA 94102-4683.
Telephone: (415) 554-7724
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Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy & Practices

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

Roster of Members

Jose Bernal (Co—Chair)
jbernal@hospitalityhouse.org

Leslie Bilbro (Co-Chair)
Dept of Homelessness & Supportive Housing
1650 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
Leslie.bilbro@sfgov.org

Tara Agnese
Research Director
San Francisco Adult Probation Department
880 Bryant St., Room 200
San Francisco, CA 94103
tara.agnese@sfgov.org

Tara Anderson
Grants & Policy Manager
District Attorney's Office
850 Bryant Street, Room 322
San Francisco, CA 94103
tara.anderson@sfgov.org

Joe Calderon, CHW
Southeast Health Clinic
2401 Keith St.
San Francisco, CA 94124
joseph.calderon@sfdph.org

Kara Chien
Kara.chien@sfgov.org

Woods Ervin
woods@tgijp.org

Melody Fountila
HSA Employment Specialist
3120 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
melody.fountila@sfgov.org

Freda Randolph Glenn
Freda.randolph@sfgov.org

Nicholas Gregoratos
Directing Attorney, Prisoner Legal Services
Sheriff's Department
850 Bryant St., #442
San Francisco, CA 94103
nick.gregoratos@sfgov.org

Eric Henderson
eric@ellabakercenter.org

Kathleen Connolly Lacey
Director
Citywide Forensic Case Management
982 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
kathleen.connolly@ucsf.edu

Becky LoDolce
Principal Administrative Analyst
San Francisco Adult Probation Department
880 Bryant Street, Room 200
San Francisco, CA 94103
becky.lodolce@sfgov.org

Ash Lynette
Ashlynetted9@gmail.com

Donna Mandel
Legislative Policy Analyst
San Francisco Public Defender's Office
415-734-3028
Donna.mandel@sfgov.org

Geoffrea Morris
Geoffrea.morris@sfgov.org

Jared Walker
jtwalker828@gmail.com

Subcommittee on Legislation, Policy & Practices

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

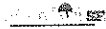
Mark Walsh

Civil Rights and Social Justice Advocate,
Writer, Specialist
markwalsh@bluewavestrategic.com

Victoria Westbrook

Victoriawestbrook1@gmail.com

*For more information, please contact
Karen Shain, Reentry Policy Planner, at
karen.shain@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 or
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San Francisco Bay Area
Examiner
 Wednesday May 16, 2018

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SF moves to remove dozens of names from gang injunction



City Attorney Dennis Herrera on Tuesday said he was dropping some individuals and one gang from a gang injunction covering the Western Addition. (Examiner file photo)

By Michael Barba on April 24, 2018 9:56 am

More than two dozen people may soon be freed from a gang injunction on the Western Addition as City Attorney Dennis Herrera seeks to remove their names and one street gang in particular from the 2007 court order.

The City Attorney's Office asked a judge last Friday to remove 34 of 42 names from the injunction, which has prevented the men from engaging in activities in the neighborhood ranging from vandalism and intimidation to sitting or standing in public places with other suspected gang members.

Herrera's office is also seeking to remove the Knock Out Posse from the order, one of the three gangs named alongside the Chopper City and Eddy Rock gangs. Herrera still has injunctions against four gangs in the Mission, Visitacion Valley and Bayview neighborhoods.

The news comes as Los Angeles reexamines and lifts its own gang injunctions in response to a lawsuit from the American Civil

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Liberties Union. Last month, a federal judge found the injunctions unconstitutional. In 2015, Oakland ended its injunctions altogether.

In San Francisco, Public Defender Jeff Adachi has pressured Herrera to end all of The City's gang injunctions. Adachi criticized the orders for only naming black and Latino men while restricting their access to jobs and housing.

"Our gang injunctions have always been designed to protect civil rights while achieving public safety," Herrera said in a statement Tuesday. "They're effective, they're focused, and they're working."

Herrera said he decided to remove the names because the Knock Out Posse has crumbled and the men previously associated with Chopper City and Eddy Rock are no longer engaged in gang activity. Four of the 42 men have died, while 30 are no longer suspected gang members and eight remain on the list.

"Our injunctions are not a panacea for gang violence, but they are a key part of the solution," Herrera said. "When we took this action in 2007, the best possible outcome was for residents to be safe in their neighborhoods and for these young men to get their lives in order. I tip my cap to those who did."

But Adachi disagreed that the injunctions are the reason the men have avoided trouble. "I think it's more evidence that these largely law-abiding San Franciscans should not have been on the injunctions in the first place," he said.

Herrera's office is currently reviewing the remaining injunctions and said "all four injunctions could receive additional updates." With the removal of 34 names, there are still injunctions against 105 men in San Francisco that were obtained in court between 2007 and 2011.

But not all of those men are alive either. For instance, Mario Woods was one of the 32 alleged members of the Oakdale Mob listed in the Bayview injunction. San Francisco police shot and killed Woods in December 2015.

Adachi said he was "baffled" as to why Herrera had not decided to scrap the injunctions altogether.

"Gang injunctions are a relic from the era of the 'super predator' and the war on drugs," Adachi said. "Modern crime fighting addresses the root causes of violence rather than simply chasing it to different neighborhoods."

Supervisor Sandra Fewer plans to hold a hearing on the injunctions June 13.

"I want to thank and commend City Attorney Herrera and his office for doing such a thorough review of this injunction," Fewer said in a statement. "The removal of these 34 individuals is an important step in the right direction, and I look forward to working with the City Attorney on further progress."

Those named in the injunctions can petition the City Attorney's Office to be removed from the orders. Further information is available at sfcityattorney.org.

This story has been updated with additional information.

mbarba@sfxaminer.com

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San Francisco Examiner
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During a short-term rental in October 2017, the house became the scene of a large party that ended in fights and a shootout that injured one person and sent bullets flying into neighbor's homes and parked cars. Neighbors told police they saw "people running over roofs, jumping over fences," and police collected more than 100 bullets and shell casings from the area.

A neighbor later found a discarded gun on Jan. 28 in his backyard and accidentally fired it, injuring his hand.



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San Francisco SINCE 1868
Examiner
 Wednesday May 16, 2018

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Supervisors back proposal to end SF court fees



Legislation set to come before the Board of Supervisors would eliminate fees for probation and electronic monitoring of those released from jail. Shown here is an electronic ankle monitor attached to Kenneth Humphrey, 64, who was released from jail Thursday after a court order. (Kevin Hume/S.F. Examiner)

By Michael Barba on May 10, 2018 3:36 pm

San Francisco is slated to stop collecting fees mostly levied on low-income individuals who have cycled through the criminal justice system under legislation that cleared a Board of Supervisors committee Thursday.

Board of Supervisors President London Breed authored the proposed ordinance to eliminate fees associated with probation and electronic monitoring. The fees are thought to keep people who may have already served time for a crime from moving forward in life.

The proposal would also urge the San Francisco Superior Court to write off \$15 million in unpaid fees that The City imposed on around 20,000 people between 2012 and 2017, according to Anne Stuhldreher, director of the Financial Justice Project within the Treasurer's Office.

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million in lost revenue a year, proponents at the Budget and Finance Sub-Committee hearing argued that the benefits "far outweigh" the costs.

"We believe that's a tradeoff that makes sense," Stuhldreher said. "These fees are high pain for people and low gain for government."

Stuhldreher said the fees contribute to recidivism in the criminal justice system, driving people toward "underground economies" in search of "quick solutions to come up with large amounts of cash."

The fees can saddle a person with debt, with probation costing an individual as much as \$1,800 in one-time fees and \$600 annually, according to the BLM report.

Stuhldreher said the Public Defender's Office and District Attorney's Office plan to petition the courts to eliminate outstanding fees stemming back to 2012.

"It is in the interest of public safety that the fines and fees are eliminated," said Nikesh Patel, a spokesperson for District Attorney George Gascon. "When you impose these fines and fees, it makes it very [difficult] for them to reenter society without finding a quick fix."

Donna Mandel, a policy analyst with the Public Defender's Office, said between 80 and 90 percent of criminal defendants in San Francisco are considered indigent, or poor.

"These fees create obstacles for people who are trying to move on and lead productive lives," Mandel said.

Meanwhile, San Francisco is estimated to bring in just around \$700,000 in probation fees a year. The City also collects about \$200,000 annually in electronic monitoring fees, but San Francisco Sheriff Vicki Hennessy has already stopped collecting those fees separate from the ordinance.

"This is something that we need to do," Hennessy said, adding that her department also recently scrapped a \$2 fee for depositing cash with inmates in County Jail. "This is a way that we are doing a lot of work in the criminal justice system to make it more equitable."

Supervisors Malia Cohen, Katy Tang, Jeff Sheehy, Norman Yee, Ahsha Safai, Sandra Fewer and Catherine Stefani have already signed on to support the legislation alongside Breed.

Breed, who is one of the frontrunners in the mayoral race, said San Francisco would become the first in the country to eliminate the fees.

"This is just a first step to many things that we need to do to reform our criminal justice system," Breed said.

The proposal would only eliminate certain fees imposed by San Francisco, not the state.

The Board of Supervisors will vote on the legislation at a later date. mbarba@sfoxaminer.com

This story has been updated to clarify that the legislation would eliminate only fees, not fines. The quote from Anne Stuhldreher has also been updated to show that she said "pain" and not "paying," as originally stated.

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Reentry Council City and County of San Francisco

April 26, 2018

Mayor Mark Farrell, Mayor
City of San Francisco
Hon. London Breed, President
Members, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Assembly Bill 1940 (McCarty)

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

The Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco is pleased to support AB 1940 (McCarty), a bill that responsibly balances public safety and successful parole by incentivizing a reduced parole term in tandem with demonstrations of educational achievement, personal development, and community based restorative justice efforts.

Under existing California law, a person can be placed on parole for up to a “lifetime”. A 2012-2013 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) study demonstrated that lengthy parole terms such as the “life time” parole term are ineffective and that community supervision is in need of reform. Other experts agree that parole requirements should be goal-oriented and not time-based. The Harvard Kennedy School’s Executive Session on Community Corrections emphasized that “America’s community corrections system must reflect and embody the normative values of the wider democracy.”¹ This recommendation is in line with CDCR’s Division of Adult Parole Operations which is committed to offering “state supervised parolees the opportunity for change, encouraging and assisting them in their effort to reintegrate into the community.”² Currently, CDCR provides access to education and vocational programs to incarcerated individuals and awards milestone credits upon completion, which are applied to reduce the length of one’s prison sentence. AB1940 provides similar credit earning and milestone incentives for individuals on parole who remain under the jurisdiction of CDCR.

AB 1940 incentivizes people on parole to continue their rehabilitation through education, self-help programs, volunteering, and staying disciplinary-free, and promotes public safety through their success. This bill sends a message that says we want individuals on parole to succeed and we want to recognize their achievements.

¹ Executive Session on Community Corrections, Toward an Approach to Community Corrections for the 21st Century: Consensus Document of the Executive Session on Community Corrections. July 2017 (2).

² California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s Division of Adult Parole Operations, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Feb. 7, 2018), <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/parole>.

The purpose of the Reentry Council is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

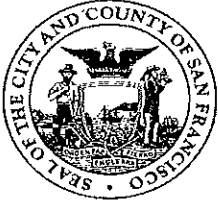
For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports AB 1940 (McCarty) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

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880 Bryant Street, Room 200 • San Francisco, California 94103 • ph: 415.241-4241 • email: reentry.council@sfgov.org • web: www.sfgov.org/reentry



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1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
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RE: Support for Assembly Bill 2138 (Chiu & Low): Reducing Barriers to Occupational Licensing

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

On behalf of the City and County of San Francisco's Reentry Council, we write to express our support for proposed legislation AB 2138. This bill reduces barriers to occupational licensing for individuals with prior convictions applying for licensure through the Department of Consumer Affairs.

California has nearly 8 million people living with criminal records. Many formerly incarcerated people struggle to find permanent and stable employment after contact with the criminal justice system. Data has shown that employment is the single most important factor to reducing recidivism.¹ Across the nation, almost 30 percent of jobs require occupational licensing. In California, applicants who seek an occupational license that is governed under the umbrella of the Department of Consumer Affairs must be cleared by an oversight board.

Currently, the Department of Consumer Affairs has overly restrictive policies that deny qualified people occupational licenses and allow for revocation or suspension of licenses because of prior arrests or convictions that are not directly and adversely related to the job. Further, many individuals are denied occupational licenses on the basis of judicially dismissed convictions. Even applicants who gained job-specific training while incarcerated are still barred from working in their occupational field due to licensing barriers.

AB 2138 will increase access to licensure by prohibiting the Department of Consumer Affairs from denying or revoking a license for the following reasons: a non-violent conviction older than five years, a dismissed conviction, or a non-conviction act that is not directly related to the qualifications or duties of the profession for which the application is made. Further, since many boards already run background checks through the Department of Justice, this bill prohibits boards from requiring applicants to self-disclose criminal history information. Finally, AB 2138

¹ <http://www.nelp.org/content/uploads/Fair-Chance-Ban-the-Box-Research.pdf>

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requires boards to collect and publish demographic data about the applicants who are denied a license or whose license has been revoked or suspended based on criminal history.

AB 2138 will remove barriers to occupational licensing for many Californians who have already paid their debt to society and have demonstrated rehabilitation. The increased ability to gain employment will reduce recidivism rates and will make our communities safer and more productive.

For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports AB 2138 (Chiu & Low) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

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San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Senate Bill 906 (Anderson and Beall): Medi-Cal: Peer Support Specialists Certification

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

The Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco is pleased to support SB 906 (Anderson and Beall). We are pleased to join the powerful coalition of California counties, health organizations and advocates who are calling upon the state to standardize high-quality peer and family support services.

SB 906 would establish a Peer, Parent, Transition Age and Family Support Specialist Certification Program to be administered by the Department of Health Care Services. Peer providers who use their life experience with mental illness and recovery, coupled with skills learned through formal training, have proven a valuable addition to service delivery in mental health settings. Research demonstrates that use of qualified peer support specialists has measurable benefits to clients, including reduced hospitalizations, improved functioning, alleviation of depression and other symptoms, and enhanced self-advocacy. A peer support program also creates a career ladder so that consumers and family members working in mental health care have the opportunity to fully contribute, translating their experience into meaningful employment.

Across California, peer providers are already utilized in many settings. However, there is no statewide standard of practice, consistent curriculum, training standards, supervision standards, or certification protocol.

Creation of a state certification program, as laid out in SB 906, would:

- Define the service of peer support.
- Standardize the quality of services provided by peer support specialists.
- Assure that practitioners receive standardized training and demonstrate competency.
- Allow for portability of certification to other counties and providers in the state.

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Just as important, establishing a state certification program would enable California providers to bill federal Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California) for 50 percent of the cost of services provided by certified peers. This is a crucial advantage, as it allows for peer services to become a sustainable piece of the state's mental health care delivery system.

In 2007, the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) sent a guidance letter to all state Medicaid directors emphasizing, "peer support services are an evidence-based mental health model of care which consists of a qualified peer support provider who assists individuals with their recovery from mental illness and substance use disorders." CMS encouraged states to establish a state certification process for training, credentialing, supervision and care coordination. (CMS, SMDL #07-011)ⁱ

Currently forty states plus the District of Columbia and the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs have implemented protocols to certify peer specialists, and four additional states are in the process of creating certification programs, enabling the majority of states to leverage Medicaid funds. *And yet, California has not acted!*

The time has come for California to embrace peer support as an evidence-based model and put in place a certification program that will standardize best practices. SB 906 makes sense from both a policy and fiscal perspective, and will result in a more comprehensive and effective approach to mental health care. It is for these reasons that we support SB 906.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

ⁱ United States Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Guidance Letter to State Medicaid Directors, SMDL #07-011, August 15, 2007. <http://downloads.cms.gov/cmsgov/archived-downloads/SMDL/downloads/SMD081507A.pdf>

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1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Senate Bill SB 1025 (Skinner)

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

The Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco is pleased to support SB 1025 (Skinner), strong legislation that would grant judges appropriate discretion in sentencing nonviolent drug offenses. This bill will not change the upper penalty for any offense, but will provide judges the discretion to grant probation or to suspend a sentence in the interests of justice.

Existing law prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing or agreeing to sell or transport opiates or opium derivatives, possessing or transporting cannabis, planting or cultivating peyote, and various crimes relating to forging or altering prescriptions, among other crimes, if the person has previously been convicted of any one of specified felony offenses relating to controlled substances. Existing law also prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing for sale or selling 14.25 grams or more of a substance containing heroin and possessing for sale 14.25 grams or more of any salt or solution of phencyclidine or its analogs, among other crimes. **This bill would delete various crimes relating to controlled substances, including, but not limited to, the crimes described above, from those prohibitions against granting probation or a suspended sentence.**

This bill is consistent with research and the growing bipartisan consensus that mandatory minimums failed to protect or enhance public safety, robbed judges of their role in weighing the facts of each case before imposing a sentence, and that long sentences and mandatory minimums have had no effect on curbing availability, cost or potency of controlled substances.ⁱ Drugs are cheaper, stronger and more widely available than in any time in our nation's history. Furthermore, nonviolent drug offenses have created mass incarceration, a paradigm with a tragic and disproportionate impact on Black and Latino families in California. According to the California Attorney General's Office,ⁱⁱ in 2016, Blacks were only 6.6% of the state population

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but made up 16.5% of felony drug arrests, and Latinos made up 41.3% of felony drug arrests and represented only 38.9% of the state population.ⁱⁱⁱ

For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports SB 1025 (Skinner) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

ⁱ National Academy of Sciences. Policy Recommendations. 2014. https://www.nap.edu/resource/18613/dbasse_090068.pdf

ⁱⁱ California Dept of Justice. Crime in California 2016. <https://oag.ca.gov/crime>

ⁱⁱⁱ US Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/CA>

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Reentry Council City and County of San Francisco

April 26, 2018

Mayor Mark Farrell, Mayor
City of San Francisco
Hon. London Breed, President
Members, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Senate Bill 1105 (Skinner) – Relief from Traffic Citation Prosecution

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

On behalf of the City and County of San Francisco's Reentry Council, we write to express our support for proposed legislation SB 1105, which would prevent people detained in county jails from suffering license suspension and unaffordable fines in connection with California traffic tickets. Specifically, SB 1105 would expand California Vehicle Code section 41500 to provide relief to people in a county jail, work alternative program, or similar alternative to incarceration.

San Francisco County has long worked to support persons exiting the criminal justice system and break down barriers to reentry where appropriate. It is our belief that lending a helping hand and assisting those when they are down goes a long way towards rehabilitating ex-offenders and starting them on the road to reentry. One of the most prevalent barriers to reentry has been and remains the ability to obtain a valid driver's license due to hundreds to thousands of dollars in unpaid fines, fees and assessment. Without the ability to obtain a valid license, the majority of persons leaving jail are unemployable and find it harder not to reoffend.

Even 1 or 2 days of jail time are enough for a person to lose their job, their car, or their home.¹ Being under state custody can often result in the financial destabilization of an entire household.² According to recent research, almost half of formerly incarcerated individuals contributed 50% or more of their families' household income prior to their incarceration. In turn, family members – and particularly black and brown women – often bear the financial burden of their loved one's incarceration. Indeed, two-thirds of families with an incarcerated family member struggle to meet basic needs such as food, housing, or transportation.³

¹ Studies have shown that even one arrest "dims the employment prospects more than any other employment-related characteristic." SCOTT DECKER ET AL., *Criminal Stigma, Race, Gender and Employment: An Expanded Assessment of the Consequences of Imprisonment for Employment* (Jan. 2014) p. 52. Moreover, because employers typically do not accept collect calls from jails, people who are jailed for a single work day are often in violation of their company's "no call, no show" policy.

² See, e.g., DOUGLAS N. EVANS, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, *The Debt Penalty: Exposing the Financial Barriers to Offender Reintegration* (Aug. 2014) p. 11.

³ ELLA BAKER CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ET AL., *Who Pays? The True Cost of Incarceration on Families* (Sept. 2015) p. 17-18.

The purpose of the Reentry Council is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

California has some of the highest traffic fines in the nation.⁴ A majority of people leaving jail simply don't have the resources to pay hundreds or thousands of dollars in traffic debt – on top of thousands of dollars in debt from their incarceration-triggering convictions – or to make multiple court appearances to resolve traffic tickets. When people aren't able to pay for such fines, it can result in ruined credit, which makes finding new housing or receiving loans for necessities such as a car to get to work difficult. For those who are fortunate enough to find or retain a job after coming home from jail, aggressive wage garnishment to satisfy traffic court debt can incentivize their participation in the informal economy.

Moreover, when a person is stripped of their license for being unable to appear on traffic case, their reentry become much more challenging. Suspending a person's driver's license usually leads to a loss of that individual's job or to serious difficulties in finding a new one.⁵ People coming home from jail or sentenced to a work alternative program already have significant difficulty finding employment because of their conviction histories without this added barrier. Reentering people who are forced to drive with a suspended license in order to meet their family and financial obligations or their custody requirements – such as meeting regularly with a probation officer – must risk re-incarceration for committing that new misdemeanor.

Under current law, people incarcerated for felonies in prison or jail may use Vehicle Code section 41500 to have their pending traffic infractions dismissed and avoid suspension of their driver's license. Yet even though people who are incarcerated for misdemeanors, jailed pre-trial, or sentenced to jail alternative programs often suffer similar financial destabilization, this large population of low-income people cannot currently access relief under section 41500. SB 1105 would fix this injustice.

SB 1105 would help break the cycle of poverty and incarceration for people coming home from California jails or sentenced to work alternative programs and would ease the syphoning of resources from some our state's most vulnerable families.

For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports SB 1105 (Skinner) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

⁴ LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, *Paying More for Being Poor* (May 2017) p. 3-7.

⁵ KEN ZIMMERMAN AND NANCY FISHMAN, NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, *Roadblock on the Way to Work: Driver's License Suspension in New Jersey*, October 2001.

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Reentry Council City and County of San Francisco

April 26, 2018

Mayor Mark Farrell, Mayor
City of San Francisco
Hon. London Breed, President
Members, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Senate Bill 1105 (Skinner) – Relief from Traffic Citation Prosecution

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Even 1 or 2 days of jail time are enough for a person to lose their job, their car, or their home.¹ Being under state custody can often result in the financial destabilization of an entire household.² According to recent research, almost half of formerly incarcerated individuals contributed 50% or more of their families' household income prior to their incarceration. In turn, family members – and particularly black and brown women – often bear the financial burden of their loved one's incarceration. Indeed, two-thirds of families with an incarcerated family member struggle to meet basic needs such as food, housing, or transportation.³

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For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports SB 1105 (Skinner) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

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Reentry Council City and County of San Francisco

April 26, 2018

Mayor Mark Farrell, Mayor
City of San Francisco
Hon. London Breed, President
Members, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Support for Senate Bill 1393 (Mitchell) – Fair and Just Sentencing Reform

Dear Mayor Farrell, President Breed, and Members:

On behalf of the City and County of San Francisco's Reentry Council, we write to express our support for proposed legislation SB 1393, the Fair and Just Sentencing Reform Act. SB 1393 (Mitchell) amends Penal Code Sections 667 and 1385 by restoring the court's discretion, in the interest of justice, to strike a five-year sentence enhancement for each prior serious felony conviction on a person's record, when a person is convicted of a new serious felony. The judicial discretion created through SB1393 is consistent with other sentence enhancement laws and retains existing penalties for serious crimes.

Nearly every sentence enhancement in California can be dismissed if the judge believes they are unjust in a specific case. However, current CA penal code prohibits this discretion for matters with a history of prior serious felonies, and further, sets a mandatory five extra years for each prior. This has resulted in mandatory terms for thousands of individuals incarcerated throughout California's prisons.

SB 1393 (Mitchell) does not repeal any existing enhancements for serious felonies. Rather, it allows judges to impose or not impose the sentence enhancement contingent on what is in the best interest of justice.

The voters recognized the importance of judicial discretion in overwhelmingly passing Proposition 57, which allowed a judge, rather than the prosecutor to decide whether a youth should be tried as an adult. The state legislature followed suit in passing SB 620 (Bradford), which allowed judicial discretion in the application of gun enhancements.

California now has the regrettable distinction of meting out some of the longest sentences in the nation, driven largely by sentencing enhancements for prior felony convictions. Despite a series of reforms like AB109, SB678, Props 47, 57 and 64, California prison system remains under

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www.sfgov.org/reentry

Federal oversight for overcrowded conditions. The ongoing prison overcrowding litigation suggests that we must continue to find ways of safely reducing the prison population.

For these reasons, the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco supports SB 1393 (Mitchell) and urges the City to support it as well.

Sincerely,

Members of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco
Encl: Introduced Legislation

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1 **Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco**

2 **Reentry Council Subcommittees**

3
4 **Mission**

5
6 The mission of the Reentry Council Subcommittees ("Subcommittees") is to assist the
7 Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco ("Reentry Council") in
8 addressing issues related to the reentry population. The Subcommittees are comprised of
9 previously incarcerated people, other individuals who are deeply invested in improving
10 the criminal justice system and its treatment of the reentry population, nonprofit services
11 providers, public servants, and advocates.

12
13 **Meetings**

14
15 The Subcommittees shall hold meetings as may be required for the satisfactory
16 performance of its mission in accordance with the Bylaws of the Reentry Council as
17 established by Chapter 5.1 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Bylaws").

18
19 The Subcommittees shall hold at least one annual retreat each year.

20
21 Regular meetings of the Subcommittees shall be convened at dates decided by the
22 Subcommittee members in consultation with the Reentry Council Staff.

23
24 Special meetings shall be convened by decision of the Subcommittees.

25
26 The Reentry Council Staff shall notify Subcommittee members and the public of the
27 location and time of all Subcommittee meetings.

28
29 **Agenda**

1 The agenda for each regular meeting shall be prepared by the Reentry Council Staff in
2 consultation with the Chairperson of the Subcommittees, in conformity with the Bylaws
3 and the rules herein, and shall include:

4 (a) Any item the inclusion of which has been ordered by the Subcommittee at a
5 previous session;

6 (b) Any item proposed by the Chairperson of the Subcommittee;

7 (c) Any item proposed by the Reentry Council;

8 (d) Any item proposed by a member of the Subcommittee.

9 The agenda for each special meeting shall consist only of those items which are proposed
10 for consideration at that special meeting.

11

12 During a meeting, the Subcommittees may revise the agenda and may, as appropriate,
13 defer or delete items; only urgent and important items may be added to the agenda.

14

15 **Subcommittee Membership**

16 The members of the Subcommittee ("Members") shall be appointed by the Reentry
17 Council in accordance with the Bylaws.

18

19 The term of office of the Members shall begin on the day of the appointment by the
20 Reentry Council.

21

22 **Subcommittee Chairperson**

23 Each Subcommittee shall elect from among its members one or more Chairperson(s) to
24 represent the Subcommittee.

25

26 The voting requirement for such election shall be simple majority.

27

1 The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the
2 Subcommittee, direct the discussion, ensure observance of these rules herein, accord the
3 right to speak, put motions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairperson, subject
4 to these rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the Subcommittee and over the
5 maintenance of order at its meetings.

6
7 The Chairperson shall confer with Reentry Council Staff on the logistics of conducting
8 the Subcommittee meetings.

9
10 The Chairperson shall represent the Subcommittees in front of the public, the Reentry
11 Council, the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and other public entities or organizations.

12
13 In the event that there is more than one Subcommittee, there shall be one Chairperson per
14 each Subcommittee.

15
16 The Chairperson of each Subcommittee shall serve as a liaison to the other
17 Subcommittee(s), and shall be supported by the Reentry Council Staff in the performance
18 as such.

19
20 **Voting**

21 A Subcommittee Member shall have the right to introduce a motion and the Chairperson
22 shall put the motion to vote.

23
24 Each Member shall have one vote.

25
26 Decisions of the Subcommittee shall be made by a simple majority of the Members
27 present.

28
29 **Communications with the Reentry Council**

1 The Subcommittees shall bring to the attention of the Reentry Council, in accordance
2 with the Bylaws and the rules herein, communications (“Communication(s)”) which are
3 for consideration by the Reentry Council.

4

5 The Communications shall be in writing, and may include concerns, requests, questions
6 and comments.

7

8 A Communication may begin by a motion by a Member.

9

10 Prior to submission to the Reentry Council, the Chairperson(s) of the Subcommittee that
11 originated the Communication (“Originating Subcommittee”) shall send the
12 Communication in writing to the Chairperson(s) of the other Subcommittee(s) (“Non-
13 originating Subcommittee(s)).

14

15 The Chairperson(s) of the Non-originating Subcommittees shall forward the
16 Communication to their Subcommittee members to consider for endorsement.

17

18 A Communication shall be submitted to the Reentry Council if the Communication has
19 been approved by a simple majority vote of the Originating Subcommittee and the Non-
20 Originating Subcommittee(s) has/have had an opportunity for endorsement.

21

22 The Chairperson of the Originating Subcommittee is responsible for the submission of
23 the Communications to the Reentry Council. The Reentry Council Staff shall assist the
24 Chairperson in doing so. If a written response by the Reentry Council is requested by the
25 Subcommittee, the Chairperson shall specify such a date in the Communication.

26

27 **Adoption of Rules**

28 The rules contained herein are effective if and only if they have been approved by at
29 least two thirds of the Members, and subsequently passed by the Reentry Council.

30 Changes to these rules must be made in writing and approved by the same process.

31

1 The Reentry Council Staff shall keep a log of when the rules are adopted and changed.

2

3 **Finalized May 17, 2017**

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

Article I – Name and Purpose

Section 1. Name

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

Section 2. Purpose

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

Article II – Officers and Duties

Section 1. Officers

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

Section 2. Duties of the Co-Chairs

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

Article III – Staff

Section 1. Staff

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

Article IV – Meetings

Section 1. Regular Meetings

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

Section 2. Special Meetings

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

Section 3. Notice of Meetings

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

Section 4. Cancellation of Meetings

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

Section 5. Conduct of Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

Section 6. Setting Agendas

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

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

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

Section 8. Voting and Abstention

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

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

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

Section 9. Public Comment

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

Article V – Reentry Council Records

Section 1. Minutes

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

Section 2. Public Review File

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

Section 3. Records Retention Policy

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

Section 4. Tape Recordings

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

Article VI – Attendance

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

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

Article VII - Amendment of By Laws

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

[Print](#)

San Francisco Administrative Code

**ARTICLE I:
REENTRY COUNCIL**

- Sec. 5.1-1. Reentry Council.
- Sec. 5.1-2. Purpose.
- Sec. 5.1-3. Membership and Organization.
- Sec. 5.1-4. Powers and Duties.
- Sec. 5.1-5. Attendance Requirement.
- Sec. 5.1-6. Sunset Clause.

SEC. 5.1-1. REENTRY COUNCIL.

The City hereby establishes a Reentry Council (“Council”). Subject to the fiscal and budgetary provisions of the Charter, the Public Defender’s Office, the District Attorney’s Office, the Adult Probation Department, and the Mayor’s Office shall each designate staff to provide administrative support to the Council.

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008; Ord. 44-11, File No. 101480, App. 3/ 10/2011)

SEC. 5.1-2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Council is to coordinate local efforts to support adults exiting San Francisco County Jail, San Francisco juvenile justice system out-of-home placements, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facilities, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. The Council shall provide the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the public, and any other appropriate agency with accurate and comprehensive information about programs that serve this population, barriers faced by this population, best practices to meet the needs of this population, and funding sources for programs and practices that address the needs of this population. The Council shall coordinate information sharing, planning, and engagement among all interested private and public stakeholders to the extent permissible under Federal and State law.

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008)

SEC. 5.1-3. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION.

(a) **Members.** The Council shall consist of 24 members, seven of whom shall be former inmates in the San Francisco County Jail, a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation adult facility, and/or a United States Bureau of Prison facility. The Mayor, or his designee, shall serve as a member, and shall also appoint three of these seven members. Of these

three members, at least one must be between the ages of 18 to 24 at the time of appointment, and at least one shall have expertise in providing services to individuals exiting the criminal justice system. The Board of Supervisors shall designate one of its members to serve as a member of the Council, and shall appoint the other four of the seven members who are former inmates. Of these four members, at least one shall have expertise in providing services to individuals existing the criminal justice system, at least one must have been released from custody within three years of his or her appointment, at least one must have served multiple terms of incarceration, and at least one must self-identify as a survivor of violence or crime. All members of the Council shall be exempt from the Charter requirement that they be electors of the City and County of San Francisco.

The following City departments or agencies shall appoint one member each to the Council: the Public Defender's Office, the District Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the Police Department, the Adult Probation Department, the Juvenile Probation Department, the Department of Economic and Workforce Development, the Human Services Agency, the Department of Children Youth and Families, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing. In addition, Council co-chairs shall invite the San Francisco Superior Court, the Department of Child Support Services, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Division of Adult Parole Operations, and the United States Probation and Pretrial Services System to appoint one member each to the Council. If any of these four agencies does not appoint a representative, the Council co-chairs shall appoint an additional member.

Members shall serve two-year terms and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Members may serve multiple terms.

(b) **Quorum.** Twelve members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, and the Council shall have the authority to act on the vote of the majority of the quorum.

(c) **Officers.** The four members appointed by the Adult Probation Department, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Sheriff's Department, respectively, as well as the Mayor or the Mayor's designee, shall co-chair the Council.

(d) **Subcommittees.** The Council may establish subcommittees to be convened as directed by the Council. The Council's co-chairs shall appoint members to the subcommittees. Subcommittees shall report findings and make recommendations to the full Council for its consideration. The membership of these subcommittees shall be open to non-members of the Council who shall be drawn from a range of diverse experiences, identities, and interests related to the issue of reentry.

(e) **Meeting Frequency.** The Council shall meet in full at least three times per year.

(f) **Roles of Council Members.** Each member of the Council shall retain his or her official authority and duties granted under State law. In adopting this legislation, the Board of Supervisors recognizes that each member of the Council retains his or her authority and duties under State law and that where conflicts may arise out of members' dual roles, State powers and duties shall supersede the duties that the ordinance creating the Council imposes on Council members.

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008; amended by Ord. 26-09, File No. 081511, App. 2/13/2009; Ord. 44-11, File No. 101480, App. 3/10/2011; Ord. 83-14, File No. 140141, App. 6/13/2014, Eff. 7/13/2014; Ord. 31-17, File No. 161348, App. 2/10/2017, Eff. 3/12/2017)

SEC. 5.1-4. POWERS AND DUTIES.

The Council shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) **Identifying Funding Streams.** The Council shall identify funding at the local, State, and Federal level that is earmarked or available for services or programs designed to serve individuals existing the criminal justice system. In addition, the Council shall identify conditions, restrictions, or limitations on each funding stream, and shall document these findings in its reports to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and other appropriate entities consistent with subsection (d) below.

(b) **Identifying Programs Serving Individuals Existing the Criminal Justice System.** The Council shall identify programs serving individuals exiting the criminal justice system who reside in San Francisco or who will be released to San Francisco, including program capacity.

(c) **Identifying Needs of Reentry Population.** The Council shall identify any unmet needs of this population, and propose ways to meet those needs based on existing research and best practices.

(d) **Identifying Barriers.** The Council shall also identify barriers to safe and successful reentry presented by local, State, and Federal law, and propose ways to reduce the impact of these barriers.

(e) **Reports.** At least once a year, the Council shall prepare and submit a report that shall include but not be limited to information required under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) above. City departments shall respond within 30 days to reasonable requests for information submitted by the Council relevant to its ability to discharge its powers and duties under this Chapter, provided that the disclosure of such information shall not be required where it would violate Federal or State law. The Council shall provide the reports to: 1) the Mayor, 2) the Board of Supervisors, 3) any City department or program identified by the Council in a report; and 4) the public. These reports shall be public documents. Any City department identified in a report may provide a response, within 30 days of issuance of the report, for inclusion into the final report submitted to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors, among others, consistent with this subsection.

(f) The Council shall share information and work in collaboration with the San Francisco Community Corrections Partnership, as established by the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 (CA Penal Code Section 1228-1233.8).

(g) **Retaliation Prohibited.** No City officer or employee may retaliate against other City staff or the staff of programs identified by the Council for cooperating with the Council or for participating in any activity involving the Council. This section is not intended to create a private right of action against the City and County of San Francisco.

(h) The Council shall share information and work in collaboration with the San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, as required by the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program (CA Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.2-749.27).

(i) The Council may make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor regarding appointments to the Workforce Community Advisory Committee as provided in Administrative Code Section 30.6.

(j) The Council shall share information and work in collaboration with the San Francisco Sentencing Commission, as required by San Francisco Ordinance 10-12 (SF Administrative Code Section 5.250-2).

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008; amended by Ord. 44-11, File No. 101480, App. 3/10/2011; Ord. 83-14, File No. 140141, App. 6/13/2014, Eff. 7/13/2014; Ord. 84-14, File No. 140260, App. 6/13/2014, Eff. 7/13/2014)

SEC. 5.1-5. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT.

The Council shall monitor the attendance of Council members. In the event that any Council member misses two regularly scheduled Council meetings in a twelve-month period without prior notice to the Council, the Council shall certify that fact in writing to the appointing authority, and the member shall be deemed to have resigned from the Council on the date of such certification. The Council shall request the appointing authority to appoint a new member. The appointing authority shall appoint a successor to the resigned member not later than 60 days after the date of the certification of resignation.

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008)

SEC. 5.1-6. SUNSET CLAUSE.

This legislation shall expire June 1, 2019, unless the Board of Supervisors adopts an ordinance continuing its existence. The Council shall submit a report to the Board of Supervisors by July 1, 2018 recommending whether the Council should continue to operate, and if so, whether the Board of Supervisors shall consider legislative changes that would enhance the capacity of the Council to achieve the goals that the ordinance creating the council identifies amendments that further the Council's goals. The Council's recommendations shall include drafts of ordinances that would implement its recommendations.

(Added by Ord. 215-08, File No. 080564, App. 9/19/2008; amended by Ord. 44-11, File No. 101480, App. 3/10/2011; Ord. 83-14, File No. 140141, App. 6/13/2014, Eff. 7/13/2014; Ord. 31-17, File No. 161348, App. 2/10/2017, Eff. 3/12/2017)

Subcommittee Planning 2017-2018

Policy Subcommittee

I. Impact State Legislature on bills that will improve successful reentry

- October 2017-January 2018 Meet with advocates prior to session to determine areas of mutual interest
- March 2018 Examine introduced bills and prepare for support at April RC meeting
- April 2018 Present at April RC meeting
- May 2018 Attend State Legislation Committee to gain City support
- June 2018-October 2018 Send support letters, attend committee meetings, meet with legislators

II. Introduce at least one successful local legislative initiative

- November 2017 Determine one (or more) initiative to pass before end of 2018
- November-December 2017 Meet with Supervisors and find sponsors
- January 2018 Write and introduce legislation
- February-March 2018 Bring community members to committee hearings for testimony; plan implementation
- April 2018 Meet with Supervisors to assure passage; begin implementation

III. Identify at least one administrative policy that can be addressed

- October-November 2017 Investigate DPH's Medical policy and work to get it reversed
- November 2017 Identify DPH staff who has the power to reverse the policy
- December 2017-April 2018 Convene staff and subcommittee members to address the problem and determine solutions
- April-May 2018 Change policy and create implementation plan

Direct Services Subcommittee

I. Provide support to community events

- October 2017 Reentry Workshop at the Library
- October 2017-March 2018 Work with Stop the Violence Coalition

II. Sponsor at least two community events

- November 2017 Identify two events (film series, capacity building, etc.)
- November 2017 Plan first event
- November 2017-January 2018 Design flyer, determine outreach plan, etc.
- February 2018 Put on first event