

# **Reentry in San Francisco**

## **An Annual Report**

Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco

**As adopted by the Reentry Council on December 7, 2010.**

This report will be reviewed and considered by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. Please direct any written comments to Jessica Flintoft, Reentry Council, at [reentry.council@sfgov.org](mailto:reentry.council@sfgov.org), or may be mailed to Reentry Council, Public Defender's Office, 555 7th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. For more information about the Reentry Council, see <http://sfreentry.com>.

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# Background of Reentry Council

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of the Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco 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. The Council coordinates information sharing, planning, and engagement among all interested private and public stakeholders to the extent permissible under federal and state law. The Reentry Council works in collaboration with the San Francisco Community Corrections Partnership.

## **History**

From 2005 until 2008, two ad hoc reentry councils focused on different aspects of the reentry of people from prisons and jails to San Francisco communities: the Safe Communities Reentry Council (SCRC), co-chaired by Supervisor Ross Mirkarimi and Public Defender Jeff Adachi, and the San Francisco Reentry Council (SFRC), co-chaired by District Attorney Kamala D. Harris and Sheriff Michael Hennessey. The two councils coordinated their efforts, and jointly developed *Getting Out & Staying Out: A Guide to San Francisco Resources for People Leaving Jails and Prison* in September 2007.

In September of 2008, these ad hoc councils were unified and strengthened through the creation of the Reentry Council for the City and County of San Francisco. The Reentry Council was established by Ordinance 215-08, which was signed into law on September 19, 2008, and amended on February 13, 2009 by Ordinance 26-09. Ordinance 26-09 created an exemption to the San Francisco Charter requirement that members of the Council be electors of San Francisco, thereby allowing for the participation of people on state parole as members of the Reentry Council. Both ordinances are incorporated into the San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1. The Mayor and the Board of Supervisors appointed formerly incarcerated individuals as their representatives in spring 2009, and the first meeting of the Reentry Council was held on July 17, 2009.

## **Powers and Duties**

The powers and duties of the Reentry Council include identifying programs serving individuals exiting the criminal justice system who reside in San Francisco or who will be released to San Francisco, including program capacity. The Council identifies any unmet needs of this population, and proposes ways to meet those needs based on existing research and best practices. The Council also identifies barriers to safe and successful reentry presented by local, state, and federal law, and proposes ways to reduce the impact of these barriers. The Council also identifies funding at the local, state, and federal level that is earmarked or available for services or programs designed to serve individuals exiting the criminal justice system. In addition, the Council identifies conditions, restrictions, or limitations on each funding stream, and documents these findings in its reports to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and other appropriate entities.

## **Mandate for Reporting**

At least once a year, the Council shall prepare and submit to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors a report that details its findings and recommendations for improving the coordination of reentry services to people in San Francisco. This report will serve as a guide for San Francisco in assessing the barriers, needs, programs, and funding available to serve the reentry population.

## **Membership**

The Reentry Council is composed of 21 members. 14 of the members are representatives of the following agencies or officials: the Adult Probation Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Division of Adult Parole Operations, the Department of Child Support Services, District Attorney's Office, the Department of Economic and Workforce Development, the Human Services Agency, the Juvenile Probation Department, Office of the Mayor, the Police Department, the Public Defender's Office, the Department of Public Health, the Sheriff's Department, the San Francisco Superior Court, and the United States Probation and Pretrial Services System. Much of the strength of the Reentry Council comes from the fact that most department heads personally represent their departments on the Council.

Three Mayoral appointees and four individuals appointed by the Board of Supervisors comprise the remaining seven seats on the Council. Those appointees must be former inmates of the San Francisco County Jail, a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facility, and/or a United States Bureau of Prison facility. Among these seven members, at least two must have expertise in providing services to individuals exiting the criminal justice system; at least one has been released from custody within two years of his or her appointment; at least one has served multiple terms; and at least one is between the ages of 18 to 24 at the time of appointment. No prohibitions on commitment offense were part of the eligibility criteria.

The appointees were selected by an open and publicized application process, which drew 35 applications for the Mayoral seats and 27 applications for the Board of Supervisors seats. The volume and diversity of responses to the call for applications demonstrated a robust interest in including the perspectives and participation of formerly incarcerated people in the discussion around reentry. It is rare that any City & County advisory body receives such interest from possible appointees.

The members of the Reentry Council include co-chairs Jeff Adachi, Public Defender; Kamala D. Harris, District Attorney; Michael Hennessey, Sheriff; and Nicolas King, Mayor's Public Safety Adviser. Other members of the Reentry Council are ShaMauda Bishop, Board of Supervisors Appointee; Mary Campbell, Board of Supervisors Appointee; Joaquin Diaz de Leon, Mayoral Appointee; Glenn Eagleson, Director of Policy and Planning, Office of Economic and Workforce Development; Barbara A. Garcia, Director of the Department of Public Health; George Gascón, Chief of Police; Duriel Gilmore, Mayoral Appointee; Matthew Goughnour, District Administrator, Division of Parole Operations for San Francisco; Yador J. Harrell, Chief U.S. Probation Officer for the Northern District of California; Gerald Miller, Board of Supervisors Appointee; Hon. Mary Morgan, San Francisco Superior Court; Trent Rhorer, Executive Director of the Human Services Agency; Karen Roye, Director of the Department of Child Support Services; Ronald Sanders, Board of Supervisors Appointee; William P. Siffermann, Chief Youth Probation Officer; Wendy Still, Chief Adult Probation Officer; and Eddy Zheng, Mayoral Appointee.

## **Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

Primary staffing of the Council is provided by the Public Defender's Office, and has consisted of Jessica Flintoft, Reentry Policy Director and Jennifer Scaife, Reentry Council Associate. Key partner staff are Lauren Bell, Community Initiatives Director and Katherine Miller, Directing Attorney of Reentry, of the District Attorney's Office; George Jurand, Community Programs Coordinator of the Sheriff's Department; and Nicolas King, Mayor's Public Safety Adviser.

### **Subcommittees**

In July 2009 the Council established five subcommittees, on which serve 96 individuals representing a range of individual and organizational stakeholders. Each subcommittee has met approximately every two months since November 2009. Members of the subcommittees were selected through an open application process and committed to serving for a year. The Co-chairs of the Council select members of subcommittees. The five subcommittees have each been focused on a subject area of reentry, and have worked to develop a common knowledge base, as well as the background and recommendations contained in this report. The five subcommittees are: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civic Engagement of Formerly Incarcerated People; Subcommittee on Self-Sufficiency of Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Individuals; Subcommittee on Health and Well Being of Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Individuals; Subcommittee on Welfare and Safety of Families, Victims, and Communities; and the Subcommittee on Community Justice and Alternatives to Incarceration.

Members of the subcommittees are Carolyn Alexander, Terry Anders, Susan Arding, Bob Barnwell, Maria Bee, Michael Bien, ShaMauda Bishop, Elizabeth Brett, Jean Brownell, Mary Campbell, Kim Clark, Randall Coard, Linda Connelly, Kathleen Connolly Lacey, Pastor Gerald Criswell, Joyce Crum, Kathleen Marie Culhane, Joaquin Díaz de Leon, Kwanzaa Duviyani, Glenn Eagleson, Tommy Escárcega, Armel Farnsworth, Nicholas Gregoratos, Cynthia Gusman, Na'Im Harrison, Brian Hogan, Ellison Horne, Edna James, Greg Jarasitis, Anthony Jenkins, Richard Jimenez, Floyd D. Johnson, Dr. Martin Jones, Minouche Kandel, Mindy Kener, Amarita King, Krystal Koop, Katie Kramer, Lisa Lightman, Yali Lincroft, Christopher Lloyd, Mathew Martenyi, Ramona Massey, Catherine McKee, Mike McLoone, Anthony Miller, Wayne Mirikitani, Laurel Moeslein, Tomiquia Moss, Ramin Naderi-Alizadeh, Madeline Neighly, Marcy Orosco, Bridgett Ortega, Naomi Prochovnick, Richard Rendon, Maria Richard, Max Rocha, Leland Rubin, Marc A. Sabin, Harvey Sako, Ronald Sanders, Firas Shehadeh, Dr. Shira Shavit, Chief William Siffermann, Douglas Smith, Randy Stortroen, Gwendolyn Strain, Carol Strickman, Laura Thomas, Mark Thomas, Jami Tillotson, Vallan Tyree, Inna Verdiyan, Mark A. Walsh, Chief Al Waters, Allyson West, James Whelly, Javarré Wilson, Anna Wong, and Kyong Yi.

# San Francisco's Reentry Landscape

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The Reentry Council defines “reentry” as a process that begins at the point of an individual’s arrest, continues throughout his/her incarceration and post-release supervision, and is complete once that person has made a peaceful, positive, and permanent reintegration into the community. Specific reentry goals vary from one individual to the next, but broadly defined they include living peacefully and lawfully, achieving self-sufficiency, engaging in pro-social activities and relationships, maintaining or improving physical and behavioral health.

## **Challenges to Successful Reentry**

Individuals leaving jail and prison often have a variety of complex and immediate needs, in addition to basic needs of stable housing and income. Many formerly incarcerated people face mental health needs or drug and alcohol addictions which require ongoing treatment and support. Other chronic health conditions such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS, which impact formerly incarcerated people at higher rates than the general population, create special needs and challenges for individuals reentering communities. A large percentage of people leaving prison and jail have very low levels of education and work experience, making the need for basic skills and job training acute. A variety of policies governing eligibility for housing, employment, health care, and financial assistance pose additional challenges to people making the transition. Finally, many people who have been sentenced to jail or prison experience diminished supportive social and familial networks upon release, and must work to rebuild these relationships or form new ones.

The Reentry Council’s mandate 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. The needs of each of these four populations are described below. It should be noted that a large number of adults involved in the criminal justice system have previously been involved in the juvenile justice system earlier in their lives. Further, many people in all four systems described have been exposed to traumatic events in their childhoods, and struggle with many of the challenges described in the section on juvenile justice out of home placements.

## **Adults Exiting San Francisco County Jail**

San Francisco County Jails have been recognized for its innovative practices and humanizing rehabilitative programs for decades. Jail Health Services is an arm of the San Francisco Department of Public Health. Inmates may attend high school while in custody and continue while out of custody. Children and family members may have contact visits on multiple days of the week. And, restorative justice programming is a key component of inmate programming.

At a recent point in time, the San Francisco jails held 1,653 people in custody; supervised 121 under alternative sentencing (including county parole, electronic monitoring, and SWAP); and accounted for another 1,671 people in Community Programs (including NoVA, domestic violence programs, Treatment on Demand, Women’s Reentry Center, SF’s Pretrial Homeless Release Project, Own Recognizance Project, Pretrial Diversion Program, and Supervised Pretrial

## Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)

Release Program). Inmates enrolled in the 5 Keys Charter School totaled 309. (Susan Fahey, Public Information Officer, SF Sheriff's Department, Phone, July 14, 2010).

Nationally, more than half of people held in jail in 2002 reported having a preexisting criminal justice status; more than a third were already on probation. About half of all jail inmates had full-time employment at the time of their arrest (Profile of Jail Inmates, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002). Forty four percent of jail inmates had neither attained a GED nor completed high school. Sixty six percent and 67.8% of inmates reported regular alcohol and drug use, respectively, and for many individuals, jail detention provides the first exposure to substance abuse treatment programs (SAMSHA/CSET TIP). An estimated 64% of jail inmates had a recent history or symptoms of a mental health disorder, and these conditions were accompanied by high rates of unemployment, homelessness, substance abuse, and past physical or sexual abuse. Additionally, 32% of jail inmates with mental health problems had a history of violent offenses (Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006).

Approximately 10% of San Francisco's jail population has a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar or major depression. For some people, these conditions worsen during incarceration; for others, the jail setting provides their first contact with mental health professionals. Mentally ill offenders are at a much higher risk of recidivism than their counterparts; in Los Angeles County jails, for instance, the recidivism rate among mentally ill inmates is 90% (Torrey et al, 2010). Thus, jails often stand in for mental health crisis centers, and yet are ill equipped to serve the needs of this vulnerable population.

According to a 2009 point-in-time survey conducted by the San Francisco Human Services Agency, 394 people identified as homeless (out of a total estimated San Francisco homeless population of 4,550) were in jail. Just as the jail becomes a de facto intake facility for people experiencing a mental health crisis, jail functions as an emergency "shelter" for those who live on the street. People who were not homeless prior to their incarceration are also at risk of experiencing homelessness following a release from jail. Even a brief period of incarceration can cause an individual to lose employment, stable housing, and other critical supports.

As of August 20, 2010, San Francisco Adult Probation supervised 6,552 active probationers, 17% of whom are female (SF APD, Active Probationers Summary Report as of 8/20/10). *Over half* of San Francisco Adult Probationers are 35 or younger, with 1,396 of probationers are ages 18-25. 381 people ages 56 to 65 are on probation, as are 42 individuals aged 66 or older. Of the 6,408 active probationers who had their race/ethnicity reported, a full 45% (2,838) of adult probationers are classified as black, 26% (1,652) are classified as white, and 20% (1,293) are classified as Hispanic. 4% (278) are classified as Asian; 3% (224) as Other; and 2% (123) Pacific Islander.

### **Adults Exiting Juvenile Justice Out of Home Placements**

As of June 30, 2010, 39 San Francisco juvenile probationers were aged 18-25 and in out-of-home placement sites in San Francisco. Of these, 23 were African American, 13 were Hispanic, 2 were white, and one was Asian; 33 were male and 6 were female. The home community of 7 of these youth was Bayview/Hunter's Point. The average length of stay in detention was 70.5 days, where 17 days was the minimum and 174 the maximum. The average length of stay in the out-of-home placement was 232, where the minimum was 5 days and the maximum was 982.

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During FY2010, three youth were committed to CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice (formerly CYA) facilities; all three are African American. In general, youth of color, and black youth in particular, are far more likely to become involved in the juvenile justice system than their white counterparts: black youth account for 17% of the nation's youth population, but for 28% of juvenile arrests, 37% of those in detention, 38% of those in secure placement, and 58% of youth committed to state adult prison (NCCD, 2007). Learning disabilities, physical disabilities, and mental health problems are common on young people involved in the juvenile justice system (National Council on Disability, 2003).

School connectedness decreases young people's involvement in high-risk behaviors such as drug use, gang-involvement, running away from home, theft, assault, and handgun use (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006). Additionally, educational attainment marks an important point in an individual's personal growth and maturation, can have a "normalizing effect" on an individual's community involvement, and is generally linked to positive life outcomes (Justice Policy Institute, 2007). Creating opportunities for young people leaving the juvenile justice system in San Francisco to engage in and complete high school, and communicating clear paths to post-secondary education, is one key means of mitigating long-term collateral consequences of a juvenile conviction.

Research suggests that being employed reduces adolescents' involvement in the juvenile justice system (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006), but 70% of court-involved youth released from residential facilities were either not in school or unemployed a year following their release (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002). Youth with a history of contact with the juvenile justice system are seven times more likely to be unemployed and welfare dependent in adulthood; these youth are also more likely to be arrested again later in life (Chung et al, 2005). Therefore, it is critical that young people exiting the juvenile justice system be provided with opportunities to develop skills and training that will lead to stable, meaningful employment.

An overwhelming number (75-93%) of children involved in the juvenile justice system have been sexually and/or physically abused, neglected, and/or exposed to traumatic events in the home or community (Justice Policy Institute, 2010). In fact, being abused or neglected during childhood increases the likelihood of a juvenile arrest by 59%. These experiences can lead to a host of symptoms, such as depression, despondency, aggression, recklessness, or avoidance, and in some cases, to lasting mental health problems (National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2004).

### **Adults Exiting CDCR Facilities**

According to a report prepared for the Reentry Council by CDCR Data Analysis Unit, 1,449 people were paroled from CDCR institutions to San Francisco County in 2009, of which 1,294 were men and 155 were women; 888 were classified by CDCR as black, 343 as white, 125 as Hispanic, and 93 as other. Of these 1,449, 574 people were released to San Francisco County on their first parole; 648 were released following a parole violation; and 227 had been on parole and returned to custody with a new term. Of 534 people released from CDCR institutions to San Francisco in 2005, 301 (56.37%) were returned to custody within the first year; 384 (71.91%) had returned to custody within two years; and 409 (76.59%) had returned to custody within three

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years (CDCR Adult Research, 2009).<sup>1</sup>In 2009 1,660 people who were on parole in San Francisco were returned to custody with a new prison term (ACHAR12009).

When a person paroled from a CDCR institution, s/he is provided with up to \$200 in cash “gate money” and a copy of his/her parole conditions. Some individuals have contact with family members or friends on the outside who are able to send “dress-outs” (clothing to wear out of the institution) prior to release and to offer the parolee a ride from custody. Parolees who do not have these contacts must purchase dress-outs from the prison and pay for bus fare to the county they parole, usually their county of last legal residence. Parolees must usually report to their assigned parole agent by the next business day following release.

Upon leaving prison, an individual on California parole in San Francisco may have an immediate need for stable housing, a source of income, treatment, healthcare, and education/training. Parole agents may be able to assist with meeting these needs, but may not be able to do more beyond requiring that the parolee attend a Parole and Community Team (PACT) meeting within the first week of release. Infectious diseases (such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and hepatitis B and C), serious mental illness, and co-occurring disorders impact members of the US prison population at higher rates than the general population (National Commission for Correctional Health Care, 2002), which suggests that a significant number of people leaving prison will be returning to communities with medical conditions that require ongoing – and costly – treatment and care. Other factors which characterize the reentry population, such as homelessness, transience, low literacy, and high levels of risk-taking behavior, complicate service providers’ abilities to effectively deliver treatment and services to these individuals (RAND, 2009).

While the majority of people in prison reported being seen by a physician during the time spent in custody, barriers to securing health insurance upon release suggests that many of them will not receive regular medical care once on parole (RAND, 2009). Inconsistent medical care and consequent poor health interferes with an individual’s ability to maintain employment, care for one’s children, keep appointments, and lead a productive life generally.

Two thirds of California inmates reported having a substance abuse problem, but according to a 2004 BJS survey, less than 22% of people with a history of substance abuse/dependence received in-prison treatment (RAND, 2009). Of the 573 people expected to parole [for the first time] to San Francisco between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, 13 will have participated in a substance abuse treatment program, and yet 1,728 people on parole in San Francisco have a documented substance abuse problem (EOP/CCCMS). The link between substance abuse and the commission of crime is powerful: drug users are 16 times more likely than nonusers to report being arrested and booked for larceny or theft; 14 times more likely to be arrested and booked for driving under the influence, drunkenness, or liquor law violations; and 9 times more likely to be arrested and booked on an assault charge (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997).

Of the 573 people expected to parole [for the first time] to San Francisco between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, 140 have been identified by CDCR as having a mental health diagnosis. According to a parolee demographics report on the Parolee Reentry Court Program section of the

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<sup>1</sup> This data include people released from prison on their first parole or on parole following a return to prison with a new court commitment; in other words, this data does not include people released from prison following a parole violation.

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CDCR website, 309 people on parole in San Francisco have a mental health diagnosis, 299 of whom have a co-occurring substance abuse problem. More than half of California prison inmates reported having a recent mental health problem, but only half of those received treatment while in custody. Studies have found that pre-release assessments in combination with Parole Outpatient Clinics (POC), some of which offer a route to accessing county mental health services if the clinics themselves do not offer mental health services, reduce recidivism among parolees with mental health disorders (RAND, 2009). A comprehensive, continuous net of care should surround mentally ill people leaving prison. The key to ensuring continuity of care is effective and timely communication between CDCR mental health staff, individual parole agents, and local behavioral health services.

The rate of homelessness among parolees was estimated to be as high as 30 to 50 percent in cities like San Francisco and Los Angeles (Petersilia, 2006). The Housing Choice Voucher Program (more commonly known as Section 8) and the San Francisco Housing Authority deny people with certain convictions from accessing these housing resources. These restrictions may severely limit the affordable housing options for people on parole in San Francisco. Parolees who are registered sex offenders living in San Francisco are likely homeless, given the lack of legal residential options available in San Francisco.

### **Adults Exiting U.S. Bureau of Prison Facilities**

The Bureau of Prisons administers three types of out-of-custody supervision: parole, which only applies to offenders sentenced prior to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984; probation, which is imposed in lieu of incarceration; and supervised release, which is imposed by the court as part of one's sentence following a period of incarceration. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that of the 109,712 people under some sort of federal supervision (including parole, probation, and supervised release) in 2004, 32.6% had not completed high school and another 36.8% had attained no education beyond high school. When supervision was terminated in a violation for a new offense, rates of termination were higher among those with lower levels of educational attainment and among younger individuals.

## Guiding Principles

The needs of people leaving county, state, or federal custody are complex and, in some cases, acute. Connecting these diverse individuals to the relevant services, treatment, housing, and employment opportunities is an effort that must be shared and coordinated by federal, state, local, and community-based organizations. To effectively meet the needs of the reentry population, the following guiding principles may be used to address system-wide gaps as new programs are developed and policies are designed.

**Address Inequalities.** Structural inequalities persist throughout the criminal justice system. Institutional racism and poverty fuel some of the determinants of becoming, and staying, involved in the criminal justice system. Nationally, African Americans make up 38% of prison and jail populations, and 13% of the general population. According to 2008 figures provided by the US Census Bureau, blacks/African Americans make up 6.8% of San Francisco's population, and yet 61.3% of the people paroled to San Francisco in 2009 were classified as black by CDCR. Efforts to eliminate such disparities should be coupled with efforts to radically improve economic opportunities, education, and health of affected communities.

**Continuity of Care.** Services and treatment should be provided to individuals as seamlessly as possible between institutions, and from incarceration to community. In particular, services that require significant investment of time or trust building, such as medical care or mentorship, should begin pre-release, and continue into the community.

**Cultural and Linguistic Competency.** Cultural and linguistic competence is a set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals that enables effective work within the context of the cultural beliefs, behaviors, and needs presented by consumers and their communities. (Adapted from Cross, 1989). An understanding of incarceration, violence, addiction, and trauma are components of the cultural competency required in reentry work.

**Individualized Needs Assessments.** Individualized needs assessments are critical to effectively connecting people to services and resources that are appropriate, timely, and helpful. Without an individualized assessment, an individual's needs may go unidentified and remain unmet. Or, people may be placed into a program or service that is not needed, but is available, e.g., placement in recovery group when individual does not have a substance abuse addiction.

**Justice Re-investment.** Funding should be divested from expansion of jail or prison beds, and invested into safe and effective alternatives to incarceration. By investing instead in education, health services, community building, and violence prevention services, resources can be directed to evidenced based practices to reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

The Council puts forth the following recommendations mindful that budgetary constraints may require prioritization, but confident that these recommendations are all important. To this end, the Council encourages local government to identify new funding and examine how current funds are used. Full implementation of this plan requires budgetary consideration at the state and local level.

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**Ongoing Accountability.** Accountability of systems, organizations, and individuals is needed at every level. Ongoing performance standards and related outcome measures and benchmarks should be integrated to promote ongoing accountability.

**Public Safety and Welfare.** Everyone deserves to live violence-free, and to maximize his/her welfare. Ensuring the safety and welfare of survivors of crime, formerly incarcerated people, their families, and communities of return, is central to improving reentry outcomes.

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**Components and Subcomponents**

The five major areas of reentry work have been defined and organized into Components and Subcomponents. Common, clear, working definitions of Components and Subcomponents is important for effective ongoing planning and assessment of programs, funding, barriers, needs, and recommendations. Each Subcomponent is accompanied by its “Essential Elements,” on the following pages, which are meaningful descriptions and defining characteristics of each.

| <b>Areas</b>  | <b>Components</b>                           | <b>Subcomponents</b>                           |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Civil Rights &amp; Civic Engagement of Formerly Incarcerated People</b>    | Identification & Voting                     | Access to Identification                       |
|   |   | Voting   |
|   | Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records | Legal Relief for Criminal Records              |
|   |   | Access to Criminal Records                     |
|   |   | Proper Use of Criminal Records                 |
|   | Public Education & Civic Participation      | Public Education                               |
| Civic Participation   |   |  |
| <b>Community Justice &amp; Alternatives to Incarceration</b>                  | Diversion & Collaborative Courts            | Diversion                                      |
|   |   | Pretrial Release                               |
|   |   | Collaborative Courts                           |
|   | Sentencing & Release Alternatives           | Unlocked Alternatives to Incarceration         |
|   |   | Locked Step Down Alternatives                  |
|   |   | Earned Release                                 |
|   | Probation & Parole                          | Intensive Supervision                          |
|   |   | Specialized Supervision                        |
|   |   | Regular Supervision                            |
|   |   | Limited Supervision                            |
| <b>Health &amp; Wellbeing of Currently &amp; Formerly Incarcerated People</b> | Housing                                     | Shelter  |
|   |   | Transitional Housing                           |
|   |   | Permanent Supportive Rental Housing            |
|   |   | Subsidized Permanent Rental Housing            |
|   | Physical Health                             | Prison and Jail based Health Services          |
|   |   | Community Based Health Services                |
|   |   | Health Education                               |
|   |   | Access to Medical benefits                     |
|   | Behavioral Health                           | Mental health treatment                        |
|   |   | Substance abuse treatment                      |
|   |   | Dual diagnosis/co-occurring disorder treatment |
|   |   | Trauma recovery Services                       |
|   | Wellbeing                                   | Education in Non-Violence                      |
|   |   | Post incarceration support                     |
| Wellness Programs   |   |  |

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| <b>Areas</b>  | <b>Components</b>                             | <b>Subcomponents</b>                                  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Self-Sufficiency of Currently &amp; Formerly Incarcerated People</b> | Employment                                    | Employer Engagement                                   |
|   |   | Employment Supportive Services                        |
|   |   | Vocational Training & Apprenticeship                  |
|   |   | Subsidized Transitional or Supported Employment       |
|   |   | Internships or Volunteer Opportunities                |
|   | Education                                     | Basic & Higher Education                              |
|   |   | Creative Arts Education                               |
|   |   | Cultural Identity & Social Justice Education          |
|   | Income Supports & Financial Empowerment       | Benefits Access                                       |
|   |   | Financial Services                                    |
|   |   | Money Management                                      |
|   | Financial Obligations                         | Child Support   |
|   |   | Restitution   |
| Fines & Fees  |   |   |
| <b>Welfare &amp; Safety of Families, Victims, &amp; Communities</b>     | Families of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated | Supportive Services for Families during Incarceration |
|   |   | Supporting Staying Connected and in Contact           |
|   |   | Reentry for the Family                                |
|   | Victims & Survivors                           | Safety & Notification                                 |
|   |   | Restitution & Compensation                            |
|   |   | Behavioral Health & Trauma Recovery                   |
|   |   | Community Support                                     |
|   | Communities                                   | Community Engagement for Success                      |
|   |   | Community Education                                   |
|   |   | Community Restoration                                 |

# Civil Rights and Civic Engagement of Formerly Incarcerated People

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| Components   | Subcomponents                     |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Identification &amp; Voting</b>                 | Access to Identification          |
|  | Voting                            |
| <b>Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records</b> | Legal Relief for Criminal Records |
|  | Access to Criminal Records        |
|  | Proper Use of Criminal Records    |
| <b>Public Education &amp; Civic Participation</b>  | Public Education                  |
|  | Civic Participation               |

## **Identification & Voting**

### **Access to Identification**

*Essential Elements:* Application assistance or financial assistance to obtain needed government-issued identification, including birth certificate, social security card, driver's license or other state ID, Tribal identification, or other identification needed upon release. Assistance may be provided in-custody or out-of-custody; and via mail, in person, or online.

### **Voting**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach and education about voting rights through distribution of accurate and accessible information about the law. Distribution of, and assistance completing, voter registration forms, current election materials, and absentee ballots. Assistance may be provided in-custody or out-of-custody; and via mail, in person, or online.

## **Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records**

### **Legal Relief for Criminal Record**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach, education, and legal advocacy to seal and destroy arrest records, seal juvenile records, dismissals of convictions, receipt of certificates of rehabilitation and pardons, and other legal remedies for criminal record, status of being on parole/probation, registrations for arson, drugs, or sex offenses.

### **Access to Criminal Records**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach and education to people with criminal records about how to access, read, check accuracy of, and correct RAP sheets and other criminal records. Education about, and legal advocacy to support, correcting inaccurate records.

## **Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

### **Proper Use of Criminal Records**

*Essential Elements:* Education about proper use of criminal records by employers, public service agencies, and others. Outreach and legal advocacy against improper or illegal access or use of criminal records.

### **Public Education & Civic Participation**

#### **Public Education**

*Essential Elements:* Array of public education strategies and campaigns to combat stigma of having been incarcerated, or having committed crimes in past. Promotion of individual stories share what led to involvement, and how people have made permanent exits from criminal justice system. Promotion of alternatives to “tough on crime” paradigms, including alternatives to incarceration. Education about racial, ethnic, and class disparities that exist in criminal justice and correctional systems.

#### **Civic Participation**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach to formerly incarcerated individuals to participate in government policy making bodies and community organizations. Ensure that administrative processes are open and accessible to formerly incarcerated individuals. Where relevant to issue, create “formerly incarcerated” dedicated seats.

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

**Recommendations**

The below recommendations have been developed for the Reentry Council’s consideration and possible adoption by the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civic Engagement of Formerly Incarcerated People. The “Essential Partner(s)” listed are those public agencies that would bear primary responsibility for the implementation of each recommendation. Implementation of all recommendations would be supported by the Reentry Council’s subcommittees and staff, and would include participation of all appropriate agencies and organizations.

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>Legal Relief for Criminal Record</i></p> <p>Certain convictions may prohibit people from obtaining some State professional licenses.</p>   | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 1:</u></b> Review and reduce overly broad State employment and vocational licensing restrictions based on criminal convictions unrelated to job. Ensure people with criminal histories have accurate information about impact of record on attainment of specific professions.</p>   | <p>Mayor, Board of Supervisors, &amp; SF Office of Economic &amp; Workforce Development (distribution of information)</p>             |
| <p><i>Legal Relief for Criminal Record</i></p> <p>Lifetime registrations for some sex, arson, and drug offenses inhibit some individuals’ safe and successful reintegration into communities.</p>  | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 2:</u></b> Review and reduce overly broad impacts of lifetime registrations including those for sex, arson, and drug offenses that inhibit law abiding, low risk individuals from obtaining safe and legal housing and employment/related opportunities.</p>   | <p>Mayor, Board of Supervisors</p>  |
| <p><i>Proper Use of Criminal Records &amp; Legal Relief for Criminal Record</i></p> <p>Lack of knowledge amongst jobseekers and employers about laws related to consideration of criminal backgrounds of applicants and employees, including legal meaning of a dismissal of prior conviction.</p> | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 3:</u></b> Develop educational materials for both private employers as well as jobseekers with criminal records. Provide information about legal rights and responsibilities of both job seeker and employer related to access to and review of RAP sheets and background reports, and meaning of dismissal of prior conviction. Design and deliver trainings for private businesses about relevant laws and best practices.</p> | <p>SF Human Rights Commission; SF Public Defender; SF Office of Economic &amp; Workforce Development (information for jobseekers)</p> |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>                                |
|---|--|--|
| <p><i>Civic Participation</i></p> <p>Lack of consciousness about reentry and issues impacting formerly incarcerated people in policy making and advisory bodies resulting in development of policies without consideration of unintended impacts on people with histories of incarceration.</p> | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 4:</u></b> Proactively recruit formerly incarcerated individuals to serve on appropriate established policy making and advisory bodies. Establish Reentry Council Leadership Institute to support formerly incarcerated individuals in meeting the requirements of, and opportunities for, serving on local policy making and advisory bodies.</p>        | <p>SF Mayor, SF Board of Supervisors, Reentry Council.</p> |
| <p><i>Public Education</i></p> <p>Lack of public understanding of realities of incarceration, as well as challenges of and support needed for reentry. Need to humanize people involved in criminal justice system.</p>   | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 5:</u></b> Establish a speaker’s bureau of San Franciscans with various histories of incarceration that would “come out” to share personal stories of involvement in criminal justice system, rehabilitation, and reentry. Speakers would regularly engage diverse interests and audiences, and be supported by Reentry Council Leadership Institute.</p> | <p>Reentry Council.</p>                                    |
| <p><i>Legal Relief for Criminal Record</i></p> <p>“Clean Slate” resources to provide legal relief exist in few areas of the state, but individuals often have matters to be handled in a multiple jurisdictions.</p>  | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 6:</u></b> Work with Judicial Council to standardize information available across Superior Courts to improve access to relief including dismissals, sealing arrest records, and other legal relief that must be sought in specific Superior Court in which matter was handled.</p>  | <p>SF Public Defender and Judicial Council.</p>            |
| <p><i>Voting</i></p> <p>Access to voting materials, absentee ballots, and accurate voting rights information is not consistently available to inmates in county jails.</p>  | <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 7:</u></b> Work with Secretary of State and the Corrections Standards Authority to revise regulations to improve and increase access to and use of voting rights information, registration forms, absentee ballots, and related materials across county jails.</p>  | <p>SF Sheriff and SF Department of Elections.</p>          |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Voting</i></p> <p>Need for outreach and education about voting for inmates, and families of inmates, of eligible voters in county jails.</p>   | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about administrative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>CRCE Rec. 8:</b> Assess feasibility of establishing a regular polling station in the SF County Jails for inmates and visitors of inmates on Election days. Consider implementation in at least one SF County Jail.</p>  | <p>SF Sheriff and SF Department of Elections.</p>                            |
| <p><i>Access to Identification</i></p> <p>Personal identification, such as a driver’s license, is regularly lost or destroyed upon entry to the CDCR, resulting in one more barrier to reentry upon release.</p> | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about administrative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>CRCE Rec. 9:</b> Consider creating a local program to safely and legally store personal identification during commitment to CDCR. All SF County Jail inmates awaiting transfer to CDCR could opt to safely send personal identification to program for safekeeping and access upon release.</p>   | <p>SF Sheriff’s Department.</p>  |
| <p><i>Access to Identification</i></p> <p>Obtaining a proper set of personal identification requires in-person visits to multiple agencies, over period of time past</p>   | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about administrative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>CRCE Rec. 10:</b> Staff and resource Parole PACT meetings and County Probation Orientation meetings so that all individuals attending these meetings are able to directly obtain or apply for birth certificates, social security cards, and driver’s licenses or state identifications. Consider service delivery models that streamline administration and contain costs.</p> | <p>CDCR Division of Parole Operations and SF Adult Probation Department.</p> |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>                  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><i>Voting</i></p> <p>California law prohibits people convicted of a felony and who are in prison or on parole from voting, resulting in broad disenfranchisement of incarcerated and reentry populations.</p> | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee's concerns about political feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b><u>CRCE Rec. 11:</u></b> Partner with civil rights advocates and state legislators to repeal state prohibition on right to vote for all people who have been convicted of a felony, regardless of prison commitment or parole status. Consider political feasibility, legal standing, and importance of preserving post-parole voting rights.</p> | <p>SF Mayor and SF Board of Supervisors.</p> |

# Community Justice & Alternatives to Incarceration

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| Components                                   | Subcomponents                          |
|--|--|
| <b>Diversion &amp; Collaborative Courts</b>  | Diversion                              |
|  | Pretrial Release                       |
|  | Collaborative Courts                   |
| <b>Sentencing &amp; Release Alternatives</b> | Unlocked Alternatives to Incarceration |
|  | Locked Step Down Alternatives          |
|  | Earned Release                         |
| <b>Probation &amp; Parole</b>                | Intensive Supervision                  |
|  | Specialized Supervision                |
|  | Regular Supervision                    |
|  | Limited Supervision                    |

## Diversion & Collaborative Courts

### **Diversion**

*Essential Elements:* Court or Probation monitored diversion of arrested adults from jail to community based treatment and support. Charges are dismissed upon completion of voluntary service agreement. May or may not utilize electronic monitoring.

### **Pretrial Release**

*Essential Elements:* Court monitored pretrial release services for defendants who are ordered by the Court to be supervised in the community, and not incarcerated, during pretrial period. May or may not utilize electronic monitoring.

### **Collaborative Courts & Drug Diversion**

*Essential Elements:* Criminal or juvenile courts working with collaborative team that includes defendant, district attorney, public defender, judge, and treatment professionals to provide community-based supervised treatment and social services. Dismissal of charges upon successful completion.

## Sentencing & Release Alternatives

### **Unlocked Alternatives to Incarceration**

*Essential Elements:* Court, probation, or parole ordered participation in a community treatment or other rehabilitative program, in lieu of incarceration or re-incarceration. May be operated by correctional agency or community based organization. May or may not utilize electronic monitoring, case management, supportive services, and/or work furlough. Used as a sentencing or revocation alternative sanction.

### **Locked Step Down Alternatives**

*Essential Elements:* Court, probation, or parole ordered participation in a locked treatment or other locked rehabilitative program, in lieu of higher level of incarceration. Operated by a

## **Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

correctional agency or via contract with community-based organization. May or may not utilize electronic monitoring, case management, and supportive services. Used as a sentencing or revocation alternative.

### **Earned Release**

*Essential Elements:* Based in law, and implemented by jail and prison administrators, inmates may be released before the end of their sentence by earning good time credits, participating in work or rehabilitative programs, or by qualifying for County Parole out of custody placement.

### **Probation & Parole**

#### **Intensive Supervision**

*Essential Elements:* Specialized caseloads that require intensive supervision. May utilize electronic monitoring and other supervision methods to provide higher level of surveillance. Participation in treatment or other services are conditions of probation/parole. May or may not utilize intermediate sanctions.

#### **Specialized Supervision**

*Essential Elements:* Specialized caseload dedicated to meeting specific needs of a population. Typically, this is a high needs population. May or may not require intensive supervision. May or may not utilize intermediate sanctions.

#### **Regular Supervision**

*Essential Elements:* Standard caseloads with typical balance of surveillance and services. Participation in treatment or other services may or may not be conditions of probation/parole. May or may not utilize intermediate sanctions.

#### **Limited Supervision**

*Essential Elements:* Individual not required to report. No officer assigned to supervise parolee/probationer. Individual subject to legal restrictions and other obligations of parole or probation.

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

**Recommendations**

The below recommendations have been developed for the Reentry Council’s consideration and possible adoption by the Subcommittee on Community Justice and Alternatives to Incarceration. The “Essential Partner(s)” listed are those public agencies that would bear primary responsibility for the implementation of each recommendation. Implementation of all recommendations would be supported by the Reentry Council’s subcommittees and staff, and would include participation of all appropriate agencies and organizations.

| Need or Barrier   | Recommendation  | Essential Partner(s)   |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Collaborative Courts, Drug Diversion, &amp; Unlocked Alternatives to Incarceration</i></p> <p>Services of court-ordered or other mandated treatment are funded by a mix of federal, state, local, and private funding. Capacity of mandated treatment and services is not robust enough to meet demand, and criminal justice priorities for access to treatment/services may differ from public health priorities for access.</p> | <p><i>The first two recommendations are the Subcommittee’s priority recommendations of all six recommendations presented here.</i></p> <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 1:</u></b> Develop dedicated array of out of custody services and treatment for people mandated to such treatment by Superior Court, Adult Probation Department, Sheriff, CDCR Parole, or other supervising authority. Create a funding plan and structure, through creation of dedicated funding stream or priority designation of existing funding streams. Prioritize funding for substance abuse addiction and behavioral health treatment for all individuals mandated to such treatment/services, not only to individuals participating in particular diversion program(s) or collaborative court(s).</p> | <p>SF Department of Public Health, SF Adult Probation Department, and with support from SF Superior Court.</p> |
| <p><i>Diversion, Pretrial Release, Unlocked Alternatives to Incarceration</i></p> <p>Limited information on defendants’ risks, needs, and service linkages is available to judges, from arraignment through sentencing, to assist in placing individuals into appropriate alternatives to incarceration.</p>  | <p><i>The first two recommendations are the Subcommittee’s priority recommendations of all six recommendations presented here.</i></p> <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 2:</u></b> Implement risk/needs assessment and case management system (COMPAS) for all defendants and probationers for use by judges and probation officers, in conjunction with training in evidence based sentencing (CalRAPP pilot) and supervision practices, to expand use of appropriate alternatives to incarceration in lieu of jail or prison.</p>   | <p>SF Adult Probation Department and with support from SF Superior Court.</p>                                  |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Locked Step Down Alternatives</i></p> <p>Lack of locally operated secure reentry facilities utilized as a step down facility for state prisoners returning to San Francisco from CDCR facilities.</p>   | <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 3:</u></b> Launch secure reentry facility in SF County Jail facility for CDCR inmates in final 12 months of prison sentence. Partner with appropriate community based partners. Build on program design previously developed in preliminary agreement between San Francisco and CDCR that has not yet been funded.</p>   | <p>SF Sheriff’s Department, SF District Attorney’s Office, CDCR Division of Parole Operations.</p> |
| <p><i>Intensive, Specialized, Regular Supervision</i></p> <p>Lack of comprehensive strategy, appropriate staffing, and sufficient funding has historically limited SF Adult Probation Department’s and CDCR Division’s of Parole Operations from providing effective supervision and/or treatment that minimizes recidivism.</p>  | <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 4:</u></b> SF Adult Probation Department and CDCR Division of Parole Operations continue to implement evidenced based practices in parole and probation, including use of validated risk/needs assessments, referrals to services as related to assessed needs, and staff training and reorganization. Support implementation by exploring creation of a centralized reentry one stop center to which parole and probation may easily refer.</p>             | <p>SF Adult Probation Department, CDCR Division of Parole Operations.</p>                          |
| <p><i>Limited Supervision</i></p> <p>CDCR Non-Revocable Parole (NRP) is available to inmates and parolees eligible per CDCR Policy enacted in January 2010. People on NRP are on parole, but have little to no support or supervision available through Parole. People on NRP are subject to search and seizure requirements, have no requirement to report to parole officer, and are de-prioritized for parole-funded services.</p> | <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 5:</u></b> Launch longitudinal study of people on NRP living in San Francisco in order to assess impacts of policy on public safety, public health, and recidivism. Track service needs and utilization of people on NRP in San Francisco, as provided by local service providers. Track criminal arrests and charges of people on NRP, as well as dispositions and sentences of cases. Utilize findings of study to seek policy change, as appropriate.</p> | <p>Reentry Council, in partnership with independent evaluator.</p>                                 |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>    |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <p><i>Pretrial Release</i></p> <p>Underutilization of available capacity in SF Sheriff’s Pretrial Electronic Monitoring (PTEM) program for defendants referred by Pretrial Diversion who have been denied release on Own Recognizance (OR’ed).</p> | <p><b><u>CJAI Rec. 6:</u></b> Cross training of judges, defense counsel, and prosecutors on eligibility for, services connected to, and success of PTEM. Develop agreements to more fully utilize available capacity of PTEM as alternative to jail.</p> | <p>SF Sheriff’s Department</p> |

# Health and Well-Being of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated People

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| Components               | Subcomponents                                  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Housing</b>           | Shelters                                       |
|                          | Transitional Housing                           |
|                          | Permanent Supportive Rental Housing            |
|                          | Subsidized Permanent Rental Housing            |
| <b>Physical Health</b>   | Prison and Jail based Health Services          |
|                          | Community Based Health Services                |
|                          | Health Education                               |
|                          | Access to Medical benefits                     |
| <b>Behavioral Health</b> | Mental health treatment                        |
|                          | Substance abuse treatment                      |
|                          | Dual diagnosis/co-occurring disorder treatment |
|                          | Trauma recovery Services                       |
| <b>Wellbeing</b>         | Education in Non-Violence                      |
|                          | Post incarceration support                     |
|                          | Wellness Programs                              |

## Housing

### **Shelters**

*Essential Elements:* Emergency Shelters for Single Adults & Families who are homeless, including full service shelters, low threshold shelters, winter shelters, and referral beds, with 24 hour staffing. Domestic Violence shelters for people escaping violence.

### **Transitional Housing**

*Essential Elements:* Transitional housing, clean and sober living homes, and residential treatment facilities. Residency is conditioned on ongoing compliance with program requirements. Often, there is 24-hour supervision/staffing. These programs may be for individuals or families. Length of stay may be up to 24 months.

### **Subsidized Permanent Supportive Rental Housing**

*Essential Elements:* Tenants hold lease, and there is no limit to how long they may reside. Supportive services are typically provided onsite and are recognized as a potentially essential factor in maintaining stable housing for some tenants. Nonetheless, participation in services is voluntary; not a condition of tenancy. There may or may not be 24 hour supervision/staffing. “Housing first” is one type of subsidized permanent supportive rental housing.

## **Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

### **Subsidized Permanent Rental Housing**

*Essential Elements:* Tenants hold lease. Services not necessarily connected to housing. May be through rental assistance, vouchers, Section 8, or Public Housing. Subsidy may site-based or may not be associated with particular site.

### **Physical Health Services**

#### **Prison and Jail based Health Services**

*Essential Elements:* Medical services made available to people incarcerated in jails and prisons.

#### **Community Based Health Services**

*Essential Elements:* Community-based health clinics, hospitals, respite facilities, skilled nursing facilities, hospice, dental, vision, pharmacy, laboratory, and other specialty care.

#### **Health Education**

*Essential Elements:* Includes health education in areas of prevention, chronic disease management, risk reduction counseling, and navigation of medical systems. Includes health literacy, including patient's ability to understand medical care instructions. May be in custody or out of custody.

#### **Access to Medical Benefits**

*Essential Elements:* Screening, assessment, and application for Medi-Cal, Healthy SF, SSI, AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), WIC, or other medical insurance.

### **Behavioral Health Services**

#### **Mental Health Treatment**

*Essential Elements:* Individual or group based, assessment, treatment, counseling, and management of mental health issues. May be in custody or out of custody. Residential inpatient or outpatient. May include peer-led, self-help recovery support.

#### **Substance Abuse Treatment**

*Essential Elements:* Individual or group based, counseling and management of drug and alcohol addiction. Includes assessment, case management, detoxification services. May be in custody or out of custody. Residential inpatient or outpatient. May or may not include drug testing. May be faith based. May include peer-led, self-help recovery support.

#### **Dual Diagnosis/Co-occurring Disorder Treatment**

*Essential Elements:* Treatment for co-occurring disorders of mental health and addiction. Includes assessment, case management, treatment. May be in custody or out of custody. Residential inpatient or outpatient.

#### **Trauma Recovery Services**

*Essential Elements:* Trauma-specific services to address the symptoms of psychological trauma.

### **Wellbeing**

#### **Education in Non-Violence**

*Essential Elements:* Including state certified and probation mandated batterer's intervention classes, survivor impact interventions, and anger management.

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

**Post Incarceration Support**

*Essential Elements:* Peer support or mentorship designed to provide support of people who have been incarcerated, and support them with issues specific to having been incarcerated.

**Wellness Programs**

*Essential Elements:* Exercise and nutrition. Education about prevention and health promotion.

**Recommendations**

The below recommendations have been developed for the Reentry Council’s consideration and possible adoption by the Subcommittee on the Health and Wellbeing of Currently and Formerly Incarcerated People. The “Essential Partner(s)” listed are those public agencies that would bear primary responsibility for the implementation of each recommendation. Implementation of all recommendations would be supported by the Reentry Council’s subcommittees and staff, and would include participation of all appropriate agencies and organizations.

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>      |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <p><i>Shelter</i></p> <p>The real-time centralized reservation system for SF’s Emergency Shelter beds has been designed to meet needs of those who are currently homeless. There is not an access point for people exiting jails and prisons to allow for reserving a shelter bed prior to release, resulting in lack of immediate shelter upon release for those who do not know about reservation system, or who are unable to arrive at reservation site in time.</p> | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 1:</u></b> Develop a protocol within SF’s Emergency Shelter bed reservation system for people who are exiting jails and prisons. Allow reservations to be made for incarcerated people by setting aside a number of beds for this population for their reservation during daytime, that can then be released for others if not used. Consider establishing an additional access point from in custody, to be connected to real-time reservation system for Emergency Shelter beds.</p> | <p>SF Human Services Agency.</p> |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><i>Mental Health Treatment</i></p> <p>Insufficient supply of in-custody and residential mental health treatment capacity to meet needs of reentry population.</p>   | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 2:</u></b> Increase capacity of mental health and co-occurring disorder treatment both in-custody and out of custody. Consider political will and funding required to do so.</p>   | <p>SF Department of Public Health, SF Mayor’s Office, &amp; SF Board of Supervisors.</p> |
| <p><i>Substance Abuse Treatment</i></p> <p>Insufficient supply of in-custody and residential treatment capacity to meet needs of reentry population.</p>   | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 3:</u></b> Increase capacity of substance abuse treatment both in-custody and out of custody. Consider political will and funding required to do so.</p>   | <p>SF Department of Public Health, SF Mayor’s Office, &amp; SF Board of Supervisors.</p> |
| <p><i>Prison and Jail based Health Services</i></p> <p>Access to state prison medical records, including current prescriptions, are not accessible enough by public and community based healthcare providers treating patients on outside.</p>   | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 4:</u></b> Develop local-state partnership to provide CDCR inmates with option of sharing medical records with SF Department of Public Health prior to release. Build upon infrastructure recently developed to centralize prescription information within CDCR. Consider cost of technology and other infrastructure needed.</p>  | <p>SF Department of Public Health.</p>   |
| <p><i>Permanent Supportive Rental Housing</i></p> <p>For-profit and non-profit Property managers of permanent supportive rental housing have range of policies and practices related to exclusion of applicants and tenants based on prior criminal history, yet opportunities to access these units are fairly streamlined.</p> | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 5:</u></b> Research policies and practices related to criminal history exclusions of all for-profit and non-profit property owners funded by SF Human Services Agency’s Housing First or SF Department of Public Health’s Direct Access to Housing portfolios. Utilize findings to implement policy changes to expand access, improve appeals processes, as appropriate.</p> | <p>SF Human Services Agency, SF Department of Public Health, SF Mayor.</p>               |
| <p><i>Post Incarceration Support</i></p> <p>Need for mentor network of individuals who have been incarcerated supporting individuals recently returning.</p>   | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 6:</u></b> Launch pilot mentor network so that all individuals returning to San Francisco may be matched with an appropriate mentor.</p>   | <p>Reentry Council and SF Mayor’s Office.</p>  |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Trauma Recovery Services</i></p> <p>Need for trauma-specific services for reentry population to address symptoms of psychological trauma related to past violence, victimization, incarceration, and other related traumatic experiences.</p>  | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 7:</u></b> Design and develop trauma-specific services for the most vulnerable reentry populations, and seek resources to deliver these services. Ensure that reentry providers are trained in trauma-informed practices.</p>  | <p>SF Department of Public Health.</p>  |
| <p><i>Subsidized Permanent Rental Housing</i></p> <p>HUD regulations make individuals with two specific categories convictions ineligible for public housing or vouchers. SF Housing Authority and individual property owners have broad discretion to deny applicants for prior criminal activity related to drugs, violence, or other.</p> | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 8:</u></b> Research SF Housing Authority’s denials of public housing applicants based on criminal history that is within local discretion, per HUD regulations. Develop recommendations, as appropriate, for development of improved policies and practices for SF Housing Authority’s consideration of applicants with criminal histories. Partner with NHLP and others currently working on issue.</p> | <p>SF Mayor, SF Housing Authority.</p>  |
| <p><i>Mental Health Treatment</i></p> <p>Behavioral health care for parolees eligible for Parole Outpatient Clinic is limited, and disconnected from SF Community Behavioral Health System.</p>  | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 9:</u></b> Explore possibility of developing a state-local agreement for SF Department of Public Health to provide mental health services to parolees that are currently provided by Parole Outpatient Clinic.</p>   | <p>SF Department of Public Health and CDCR Division of Parole Operations.</p>   |
| <p><i>Dual Diagnosis/Co-occurring Disorder Treatment</i></p> <p>Insufficient supply of co-occurring disorder residential treatment available for defendants with histories of violence and need for clinical case management.</p>  | <p><b><u>HWB Rec. 10:</u></b> Strengthen existing partnerships and expand capacity of residential treatment for people with co-occurring disorders that is appropriate for Court referrals and other mandated referrals.</p>   | <p>SF Department of Public Health, with support from the SF Superior Court.</p> |

# Self-Sufficiency of Currently and Formerly Incarcerated People

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| Components   | Subcomponents                                   |
|--|---|
| <b>Employment</b>                                  | Employer Engagement                             |
|  | Employment Supportive Services                  |
|  | Vocational Training & Apprenticeship            |
|  | Subsidized Transitional or Supported Employment |
|  | Internships or Volunteer Opportunities          |
| <b>Education</b>                                   | Basic & Higher Education                        |
|  | Creative Arts Education                         |
|  | Cultural Identity & Social Justice Education    |
| <b>Income Supports &amp; Financial Empowerment</b> | Benefits Access                                 |
|  | Financial Services                              |
|  | Money Management                                |
| <b>Financial Obligations</b>                       | Child Support                                   |
|  | Restitution                                     |
|  | Fines & Fees                                    |

## Employment

### **Employer Engagement**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach, education, and incentives to employers to employ formerly incarcerated people. Outreach by elected officials and other leaders to employers through job fairs and other engagements. Education of employers about importance of hiring formerly incarcerated individuals. Promotion of incentives such as bonding, tax credits, and other financial incentives for employers.

### **Employment Supportive Services**

*Essential Elements:* Assessment, job readiness, training, motivation, job search assistance, resume and interview training, career mentoring, and other services to support finding, attaining, and keeping a job. May include entrepreneurship. May be in provided in custody and out of custody.

### **Vocational Training & Apprenticeship**

*Essential Elements:* Workforce training for a specific industry connected to potential placement in a job in that field. May be in custody or out of custody.

### **Subsidized Transitional or Supported Employment**

*Essential Elements:* Transitional employment through placement into temporary paid jobs, with supportive services to connect to long-term permanent employment. Supportive services may be

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intensive and closely coordinated with treatment provider for people with significant barriers to work.

### **Internships & Volunteer Opportunities**

*Essential Elements:* Structured opportunities that are paid or unpaid to gain meaningful work experience in order to explore a new career, build a resume, learn new skills, garner a letter of recommendation, or as step to a paid position. Expectations of intern/volunteer, including hours and length of opportunity, are clearly defined. Goals and structured learning objectives are defined and monitored.

## **Education**

### **Basic & Higher Education**

*Essential Elements:* Adult literacy programs and primary educational opportunities that result in progress toward or attainment of GED or high school diploma. Provided in person or via distance learning. Traditional or alternative education. College and graduate programs for adults that may or may not result in certificates or degrees. English as Second Language courses.

### **Creative Arts Education**

*Essential Elements:* Instruction in how to perform or appreciate music, spoken word, singing, writing, visual arts, or performing arts for purposes of self exploration and enjoyment. Promotes positive reintegration and results in career options, self-esteem, and knowledge of self and empowerment. Builds trust, openness, and ability to interact. Learning and change occur through increased expression of self.

### **Cultural Identity & Social Justice Education**

*Essential Elements:* Education in cultural identity, anti-oppression, and social justice. Promotion of awareness, accountability, responsibility, and humanity through understanding self and community. Creative arts, popular education, and academic instruction are all methods that may be used to educate people about cultural identity and social justice. Learning and change occur with increased understanding.

## **Income Supports & Financial Empowerment**

### **Benefits Access**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach and education about eligibility, screening for eligibility, and application assistance for GA/CAAP, SSI/SSP, Medi-Cal, CalWORKS, Food Stamps, WIC, VA, and other government benefits. May be in custody or out of custody. May include representative payee services.

### **Financial Services**

*Essential Elements:* Financial services and discounts available to unbanked and low-income people. Goals are to increase participation in mainstream banking institutions, tax preparation services, insurance programs, and other services.

### **Money Management**

*Essential Elements:* Training and counseling for personal financial management. May include paying off debt, staying on budget, credit repair, and asset building.

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**Financial Obligations**

**Child Support**

*Essential Elements:* Outreach and education to noncustodial parents. Enforcement and supportive services of individuals to decrease payments and improve active participation of noncustodial parents. Child support matters may include those out of SF. May be in-custody or out of custody.

**Restitution**

*Essential Elements:* Education of people owing restitution about amount owed and planning for paying restitution. Collection of restitution through supportive services and enforcement.

**Fines & Fees**

*Essential Elements:* Education of people owing court fines, supervision fees, and related charges. Connect enforcement to ability to pay. Collection through supportive services and enforcement.

**Recommendations**

The below recommendations have been developed for the Reentry Council’s consideration and possible adoption by the Subcommittee on Self Sufficiency of Currently and Formerly Incarcerated People. The “Essential Partner(s)” listed are those public agencies that would bear primary responsibility for the implementation of each recommendation. Implementation of all recommendations would be supported by the Reentry Council’s subcommittees and staff, and would include participation of all appropriate agencies and organizations.

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Basic &amp; Higher Education</i></p> <p>Lack of sufficient opportunities in CDCR to obtain GED or high school diploma.</p>           | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 1:</u></b> Design and support expansion of 5 Keys Charter School model in CDCR institutions. Connect with community based organizations already working in prisons.</p>  | <p>Five Keys Charter High School &amp; SFUSD.</p>                        |
| <p><i>Employer Engagement</i></p> <p>Insufficient number of employers willing to consider people with criminal records for employment.</p> | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 2:</u></b> Research feasibility and impact of extending the City &amp; County’s “Ban the Box” policy to contractors, or implementing protected category for people with records. Consider implementation of such a policy, with exceptions as outlined in state and federal law.</p> | <p>SF Human Rights Commission &amp; SF Department of Human Resources</p> |

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| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Employment Supportive Services</i></p> <p>Incarcerated people face obstacles and delays to accessing the local continuum of workforce development opportunities. Delay in assessing individuals for valuable Workforce Investment Act (WIA) certified training opportunities until post release.</p>     | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 3:</u></b> Develop process and capacity for assessing all CDCR inmates returning to San Francisco for WIA eligibility pre-release. Partner with organizations working inside of prisons.</p>  | <p>Reentry Council &amp; SF Office of Economic and Workforce Development.</p>                             |
| <p><i>Basic &amp; Higher Education</i></p> <p>Misinformation about impact of conviction history and dismissals on eligibility for federal student financial aid prohibiting people from applying. Misinformation extends to private for-profit colleges as well as public and private non-profit colleges.</p> | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 4:</u></b> Development of educational materials for, and presentations to, individuals and community organizations about financial aid, impact of drug related felony conviction, and financial planning for higher education.</p>  | <p>SF Public Defender’s Office, City College, and SFSU.</p>   |
| <p><i>Financial Services, Money Management</i></p> <p>Lack of realistic and relevant financial services and money management advice available to incarcerated and reentering population about dealing with debts, fines, fees, and cost of living in San Francisco.</p>  | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 5:</u></b> Develop reentry-focused money management curriculum coupled with relevant financial planning services, such as Bank On San Francisco, Payday Plus SF, Working Families Credit, or Individual Development Accounts (IDA’s). Partner with financial advisors and institutions to offer training to reentry population.</p> | <p>SF Department of Child Support Services, SF Treasurer’s Office, &amp; SF Public Defender’s Office.</p> |
| <p><i>Benefits Access</i></p> <p>Lack of assessment, application, and connection to means tested benefits prior to release from jail. Underutilization of SSI/SSP, Food Stamps, GA/CAAP, TANF (CalWORKS), and Veterans Administration benefits further disconnects reentering individuals.</p>                 | <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 6:</u></b> Develop a process for assessing, applying for, and connecting eligible SF County Jail inmates prior to release for SSI/SSP, Food Stamps, GA/CAAP, TANF (CalWORKS), and Veterans Administration. Consider monthly “Connect” events inside County Jail. Consider staffing and technology needed.</p>                       | <p>SF Human Services Agency, SF Department of Public Health, and SF Sheriff’s Department.</p>             |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Benefits Access</i></p> <p>Lack of assessment, application, and connection to means tested benefits prior to release from prisons. Underutilization of SSI/SSP, Food Stamps, GA/CAAP, TANF (CalWORKS), and Veterans Administration benefits further disconnects reentering individuals.</p>   | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about administrative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 7:</u></b> Develop a process for assessing, applying for, and connecting eligible CDCR inmates prior to release for SSI/SSP, Food Stamps, GA/CAAP, TANF (CalWORKS), and Veterans Administration benefits. Consider partnering with neighboring counties to reach all key prisons through Statewide Network of Reentry Councils. Consider utilizing inter-county transfers between county social services departments in county of prison and that in county of parole.</p> | <p>SF Human Services Agency and Reentry Council.</p>                         |
| <p><i>Benefits Access</i></p> <p>Federal law prohibits people convicted of certain drug related felonies from ever being eligible for Food Stamps or TANF. California has adopted a “partial opt out” policy of this federal ban, resulting in lack of access for people in need of food, cash, and related assistance for themselves and their families.</p> | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about political feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b><u>SelfSuff Rec. 8:</u></b> Change State law to completely “opt out” of federal drug felon ban for Food Stamps and TANF in California. Consider cost savings to counties, and partner with California Welfare Directors Association, California State Association of Counties, and others.</p>   | <p>SF Human Services Agency, SF Mayor’s Office, SF Board of Supervisors.</p> |

# Welfare and Safety of Families, Victims, and Communities

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| Components  | Subcomponents   |
|---|---|
| <b>Families of Currently &amp; Formerly Incarcerated People</b> | Supportive Services for Families during Incarceration |
|   | Supporting Staying Connected and in Contact           |
|   | Reentry for the Family                                |
|   | Safety & Notification                                 |
| <b>Victims &amp; Survivors</b>                                  | Restitution & Compensation                            |
|   | Behavioral Health & Trauma Recovery                   |
|   | Community Support                                     |
|   | Community Engagement for Success                      |
| <b>Communities</b>  | Community Education                                   |
|   | Community Restoration                                 |

## **Families of Currently & Formerly Incarcerated People**

### **Supportive Services for Families during Incarceration**

*Essential Elements:* Behavioral health services, parenting classes for caregivers, and counseling to support families with individual incarcerated. Access to legal services, victims services, childcare, housing and benefits counseling, and other resources and supportive services, including through schools. Delivered from point of arrest through release.

### **Supporting Staying Connected and In Contact**

*Essential Elements:* Facilitation and supportive services to support visitation of family members in jails and prisons. May include transportation, counseling, legal services, and supportive services to create or maintain healthy relationships between family members. Efforts to involve incarcerated parents in decisions about children. Facilitation of mail, packages, phone calls in prison.

### **Reentry for the Family**

*Essential Elements:* Reunification, counseling, and mediation services and legal services oriented to return of individual to family. Education about parole and probation impacts on family. Support for families that have split up, and are establishing separate households. Integration of families into general community post reentry.

## **Victims and Survivors**

### **Safety & Notification**

*Essential Elements:* Notification, stay away orders, safety planning, relocation assistance, and other measures to ensure victims and family members have information, services, witness relocation, and protection needed from point of arrest through release, including family members who are victims.

## **Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

### **Restitution & Compensation**

*Essential Elements:* Collect restitution. Education, collection, and disbursement of compensation payments to qualified victims through compensation claims. Assist victims with process, and ensure receipt.

### **Behavioral Health & Trauma Recovery**

*Essential Elements:* Individualized behavioral health services for adults and children impacted by crime. Trauma recovery services, group or individual therapy, and related support.

### **Community Support**

*Essential Elements:* Ongoing, formal or informal, support from community organizations and individuals for survivors and families. Including restorative justice elements.

### **Communities**

#### **Community Engagement for Success**

*Essential Elements:* Community based mentorship circles with knowledge of impacts of crime and incarceration on families, victims, and communities. Mentoring circles focused on supporting each other in permanent exit from criminal justice system. Involve people who are formerly incarcerated and their families.

#### **Community Education**

*Essential Elements:* Education and outreach to neighborhoods about reentry realities (including changes in law), law enforcement, supportive services resources for formerly incarcerated individuals, and for community members concerned about them.

#### **Community Restoration**

*Essential Elements:* Community based, restorative justice opportunities for returning offenders to work with other community members. Welcome home committees, rites of passage, and other activities intended to engage individuals constructively, proactively, and fairly.

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

**Recommendations**

The below recommendations have been developed for the Reentry Council’s consideration and possible adoption by the Subcommittee on the Welfare and Safety of Families, Victims, and Communities. The “Essential Partner(s)” listed are those public agencies that would bear primary responsibility for the implementation of each recommendation. Implementation of all recommendations would be supported by the Reentry Council’s subcommittees and staff, and would include participation of all appropriate agencies and organizations.

***Recommendations related to the Welfare and Safety of Families***

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>Reentry for the Family</i></p> <p>Most reentry planning does not adequately consider the safety and needs of the family members of the returning individual. Income supports and behavioral health are key areas of need for families.</p>   | <p><b><u>Fam Rec. 1:</u></b> Incorporate families and children into individuals’ reentry plans to encourage realistic and healthy relationship, or continued separation from, family members, as appropriate. Ensure safety of family members, and unique needs of individual families, are considered.</p>                                       | <p>SF Department of Children Youth and Families, SF Sheriff’s Department, SF Human Services Agency, SF Department of Public Health.</p> |
| <p><i>Supportive Services for Families During Incarceration</i></p> <p>Absence of a coordinated and competent system of care that can meet individualized needs of families of incarcerated people. Need to build trust with criminal justice entities, and for resources to support families.</p> | <p><b><u>Fam Rec. 2:</u></b> Develop City led system to identify and reach out to families of individuals who have been arrested and incarcerated. Provide phases of support from point of arrest through release, across multiple departments, with trained liaisons designated in each department, and common outreach materials available.</p> | <p>SF Public Defender, SF Adult Probation Department, and SF Sheriff’s Department.</p>  |
| <p><i>Supportive Services for Families During Incarceration</i></p> <p>Lack of consciousness about and cultural competency in issues related to incarceration’s impact on family members among government and community delivered family services programs.</p>                                    | <p><b><u>Fam Rec. 3:</u></b> Develop training for all City funded family services providers in incarceration. Make training available to all DCYF and HSA family and children’s services grantees, as well as other family serving organizations. Partner with community based organizations with expertise.</p>                                  | <p>SF Department of Children Youth and Families, SF Human Services Agency, Juvenile and Adult Probation Departments.</p>                |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>           |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Support Staying Connected and In Contact</i><br/>CDCR houses state prisoners in locations far from home, and increasingly in other states. This practice makes it nearly impossible for families to see prisoners.</p>   | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee's concerns about political and legislative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>Fam Rec. 4:</b> Through legislative or regulatory reform, require that state prisoners are not housed unreasonable distances from families and/or parole destination. Ensure that policies and practices ensure consideration of victims' and families' safety considerations.</p>                | SF Mayor and SF Board of Supervisors. |
| <p><i>Support Staying Connected and In Contact</i><br/>CDCR periodically cancels visiting days for families of inmates in order to reduce costs. Reduction of visiting days for families inhibits ability to maintain connection with family member, especially those who live far from the prisons.</p> | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee's concerns about political feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>Fam Rec. 5:</b> Change state policy to require that the CDCR maintain a minimum level of days and hours that non-profit operated visitor centers are open at the state prisons. Partner with advocates for children and families to enact this legislation, and consider political will and funding required.</p> | SF Mayor and SF Board of Supervisors. |

***Recommendations related to the Welfare and Safety of Victims/Survivors***

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>  | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>                           |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Behavioral Health &amp; Trauma Recovery</i><br/>Lack of community based network to provide trauma informed support to survivors.</p> | <p><b>Vic Rec. 1:</b> Develop Department of Public Health and community led series of trainings for community and faith based organizations on trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). Offer groups in many communities, utilizing a train the trainer model.</p> | SF Department of Public Health, SF District Attorney. |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Safety &amp; Notification</i><br/>Lack of functioning notification system for survivors of crimes committed by offenders currently incarcerated in SF County Jail. Previously, San Francisco utilized Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system.</p> | <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 2:</u></b> Establish local notification system for survivors to be notified of release. Consider funding and infrastructure required to ensure that system meets needs of survivors.</p>  | <p>SF Sheriff's Department.</p>  |
| <p><i>Safety &amp; Notification</i><br/>Survivors of violent crime do not have sufficient information about former offenders' parole or probation conditions, and process for reporting any suspected violations of conditions.</p>   | <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 3:</u></b> Develop notification system for survivors of violent crime when former offenders are placed on probation or parole. Build upon existing local and state systems to ensure that survivors are notified of conditions of probation/parole, and are in touch with probation/parole agent.</p> | <p>SF Adult Probation Department, CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations.</p>  |
| <p><i>Safety &amp; Notification</i><br/>Survivors of domestic violence face particular risks when former abusers are released from jail/prison or placed on probation/parole for other crimes (domestic violence or other).</p>   | <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 4:</u></b> Develop specialized notification protocol for survivors of domestic violence whose former abusers are arrested or convicted for other crimes, or placed under supervision. Consider privacy of former abusers, and effectiveness of notification system.</p>                               | <p>SF Adult Probation Department, SF District Attorney, SF Police Department</p> |
| <p><i>Behavioral Health &amp; Trauma Recovery</i><br/>Lack of continuum of support for short and long term needs of survivors. Difficulty identifying secondary victims, especially children.</p>   | <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 5:</u></b> Develop City led system to identify and reach out to individuals who are survivors. Provide continuum of outreach and support in short, medium, and long term. Partner with Healing Circle, SFUSD, and others to reach often transient population.</p>                                     | <p>SF Department of Public Health and SF District Attorney's Office.</p>         |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>   | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Community Support</i><br/>                     Insufficient opportunities for offenders to participate in restorative justice workshops and victim impact panels that increase offenders’ understanding of their actions.</p>  | <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 6:</u></b> Expand victim impact panels and related presentations for offenders who are currently incarcerated. Consider mandating participation, and incentives for participation.</p>  | <p>SF Sheriff’s Department.</p>  |
| <p><i>Restitution &amp; Compensation</i><br/>                     The California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP) provides victims of violent crime, and family members of victims, with compensation to cover costs related to crime. SF District Attorney’s Office assists victims in filing claims, but delays in processing reimbursements for expenses exacerbate challenges for victims who have outstanding expenditures.</p> | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about administrative feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b><u>Vic Rec. 7:</u></b> Create a “CalVCP-Pending Fund,” a SF general funded account administered by the SF District Attorney’s Office. Victims who apply for CalVCP would be able to quickly access CalVCP-Pending funds for purposes and amounts expected to be reimbursed by state CalVCP once received. Consider technology and staffing requirements to implement.</p> | <p>SF District Attorney’s Office, SF Mayor, and SF Board of Supervisors.</p> |

**Reentry in San Francisco (as adopted by the Reentry Council, 12/7/10)**

*Recommendations related to the Welfare and Safety of Communities*

| <b>Need or Barrier</b>  | <b>Recommendation</b>   | <b>Essential Partner(s)</b>                  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Community Engagement for Success</i><br/>Lack of opportunities to build constructive relationships between people returning and other community members. Need to connect community and neighborhood groups to probation, parole, and reentry service providers.</p> | <p><b>Comm Rec. 1:</b> Develop community-based mentorship circles of formerly incarcerated individuals and other community members to provide support. Build upon existing community based violence prevention work, and model after Circles of Accountability.</p>   | <p>Mayor’s Office &amp; Reentry Council.</p> |
| <p><i>Community Education</i><br/>Lack of knowledge about challenges of reentry for individual, programs, and communities, resulting in lack of political support for funding and siting reentry programs and services.</p>   | <p><b>Comm Rec. 2:</b> Establish Reentry Speakers Bureau. Partner with School District, All of Us or None, Project WHAT!, and other partners to provide series of community forums on challenges of reentry for families and communities. Possibly combine with Speakers Bureau of formerly incarcerated individuals (<i>see Civil Rights and Civic Engagement recommendation</i>)</p>  | <p>Reentry Council.</p>                      |
| <p><i>Community Restoration</i><br/>Lack of community building, restorative justice opportunities for returning individuals to work with other community members at point of return, and discharge from parole/probation.</p>   | <p><i>This recommendation is ranked lower due to Subcommittee’s concerns about safety and political feasibility, not due to its lack of importance.</i></p> <p><b>Comm Rec. 3:</b> Partner with retired judges, SF Interfaith Council, and other networks of faith based organizations to develop network of Welcome Home committees, rites of passage, and other regular activities. Consider partnership with PACT or other parole program.</p> | <p>Reentry Council.</p>                      |

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