

Realignment in San Francisco: Two Years in Review

JANUARY 2014

Presented by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee:

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The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee would like to thank its members and the Human Services Agency, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Edwin Lee for their commitment to the successful implementation of Realignment and for their contributions to this report. This report was a collaboration of CCPEC partners and was authored by the the Adult Probation Department's Reentry Division.

For more information, please visit:
<http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>

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Executive Summary

Intended to reduce overcrowding, spending, and recidivism in California's prison system, the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (AB109) posed a challenge to all of California's 58 counties. Realignment transferred the responsibility for many individuals convicted of lower-level felony offenses from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to county jails and probation departments, many of which themselves were overcrowded and under-resourced. California's counties have responded to this challenge in vastly different ways and have therefore felt the impact of Realignment very differently. The following dramatic figures illustrate criminal justice population dynamics in San Francisco since the onset of Realignment: San Francisco's County Jail population is at a 40-year low and the Adult Probation caseload has dropped by 25 percent in the last four years alone; San Francisco has reduced its probation revocations to state prison by 75 percent since 2009; in September 2013, the County Jail's average daily population of AB109 individuals was 75 percent lower than the average daily population of AB109 individuals over the previous 23 months; and of those individuals completing community supervision terms, 75 percent completed successfully.

The City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) was uniquely positioned at the outset of Realignment implementation to develop a coordinated response to Realignment, given CCSF's history of partnership and collaboration among criminal justice, health and human services, and community based agencies and organizations. These partnerships resulted in reforms aimed at providing evidence-based community supervision and sentencing, alternatives to incarceration, mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, and comprehensive reentry programs and services. Building on this foundation, San Francisco's response to Realignment implementation was robust and comprehensive. The Mayor's Office, Superior Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Police Department, Sheriff's Department, Adult Probation Department, Department of Public Health, Office of Economic and Workforce Development and Human Services Agency worked together to create and implement a Realignment strategy that emphasizes collaboration, alternatives to incarceration, due process protections for clients, risk based community supervision, wrap-around services, and evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes.

Two years after the implementation of Realignment, the results of these strategies have become apparent, not only for those individuals directly affected by AB109, but for all those involved in CCSF's criminal justice system. While the number of people impacted by Realignment has grown over the last two years, overall the number of people in San Francisco County Jail and under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department (APD) has declined significantly: San Francisco's jail population is at a 40-year low and the Adult Probation caseload has dropped by 25 percent in the last four years alone.

Within this context, in the last two years CCSF served over 4,400 individuals under Realignment, the vast majority of whom were parole violators serving sentences in County Jail. The final policy change resulting from AB109, which transferred parole revocation hearings from the Board of Parole Hearings to county Superior Courts, was implemented in July 2013. At the same time, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Parole Operations began using a system of graduated sanctions to respond to parole violations. Together, these changes have caused a dramatic drop in the parole violator population in San Francisco County Jail, first evident in September 2013 when the jail's average daily population of AB109 individuals was 75 percent lower than the average daily population of AB109 individuals over the previous 23 months.

San Francisco continues to use split sentences for over half of the PC § 1170(h) sentences imposed, at a rate that is double the statewide average for use of split sentences. Given the investment in rehabilitation, treatment, and evidence-based supervision strategies employed by APD, CCSF's criminal justice partners are committed to increasing the use of split sentences, which will provide more individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) with evidence-based services and supervision.

San Francisco's AB109 population over the last two years has been substantially larger than the State projected. While the monthly number of individuals released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) dropped slightly in the second year of Realignment implementation, overall the number of PRCS clients returned to San Francisco exceeded the State's projections by 25 percent over the two years.

Those serving sentences in County Jail or under the supervision of APD due to Realignment are significantly higher risk for recidivating, with longer criminal histories, and more significant criminogenic needs than non-AB109 inmates and probationers. Using results of the risk and needs assessments conducted with every AB109 client, APD is able to identify the unique set of services and treatment interventions that are most greatly needed by each client. In the coming year, further analyses will be conducted to identify any gaps that exist between clients' needs and CCSF's service delivery system.

After the first year of Realignment implementation, San Francisco's Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) reported on the impacts of and responses to Realignment in CCSF, emphasizing the collaborative initiatives and innovations that were put into place during that year and those that were still being developed. The key Realignment initiatives planned for 2013 were the launch of the Reentry Pod and the Community Assessment and Services Center, both of which opened their doors to clients in the past year. The CCPEC's strategy of providing a seamless transition from in-custody reentry planning to community supervision is now in place. This strategy emphasizes treatment and services tailored to each client's criminogenic risk and needs, and utilizes the expertise and resources of CCSF's criminal justice, human services, public health, education, workforce development, and community partners to provide these services for individuals both in and out of custody.

In addition to reviewing key Realignment programs, this report also describes outcomes of the Realignment populations. Of those clients who started a Mandatory Supervision or PRCS term during this time, 57 percent remained in compliance, receiving no custodial sanctions or new arrests. This is a significant shift from the return to custody rate of 78 percent for parolees in San Francisco prior to Realignment. During the last two years, 437 individuals completed jail sentences under PC § 1170(h) and 303 completed Mandatory Supervision or PRCS terms. Of those completing community supervision terms, 75 percent completed successfully.

While a majority of Realignment clients have remained in compliance and had successful outcomes, a number have returned to County Jail through a flash incarceration, violation, or new arrest; many of these individuals have returned more than once. APD is undergoing analyses to identify those factors that are most predictive of a client's repeated arrests and will tailor responses, strategies, and services to address those factors.

Two years into Realignment implementation, the CCPEC is now pleased to present this report containing descriptions of the new initiatives implemented over the past year, and plans and priorities for the coming year. San Francisco will continue to invest in the collaborative Realignment strategies implemented thus far, using data on the impacts of these strategies to continuously make needed adjustments and improvements. CCPEC members will continue to expand strategies that provide alternatives to incarceration, even in the context of a historically low jail population.

Introduction

From the outset of Realignment implementation, San Francisco's Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) has emphasized collaborative initiatives, innovative approaches to complex challenges, and research and evaluation. During the second year of Realignment, CCSF has continued to advance these priorities. Two of the key initiatives described in San Francisco's prior Realignment Implementation Plans were launched in 2013: the opening of the Reentry Pod and the Community Assessment and Services Center, providing a seamless transition from in-custody reentry planning to community supervision. This strategy benefits from the expertise and resources of CCSF's criminal justice, human services, public health, education, workforce development, and community partners.

The CCPEC has also continued to improve data collection, reporting, and evaluation capabilities as they relate to Realignment implementation and outcomes. As a result of this work, the CCPEC is able to present preliminary outcomes for the Realignment population in San Francisco over the last two years (ending September 30, 2013) and identify research and evaluation priorities for the coming year.

The CCPEC is pleased to present this report on the first two years of Realignment implementation in San Francisco, containing descriptions of the new initiatives implemented over the past year, preliminary outcomes of the Realignment populations, and descriptions of the CCPEC's plans and priorities for the coming year.

Legislative Background and Context

Over the last two years, the City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) has embraced the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (“Realignment,” also known as Assembly Bill 109 [AB109]), and related legislation. It has been widely observed that Realignment is the most significant change in California’s criminal justice policy in over 50 years. Realignment amended a broad array of statutes concerning where a defendant will serve his or her sentence and how a defendant is to be supervised upon release from custody.¹ In enacting Realignment, the Legislature declared, “Criminal Justice policies that rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not sustainable and will not result in improved public safety. California must reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community based corrections programs and evidence-based practices that will achieve improved public safety returns on this state’s substantial investment in its criminal justice system. Realigning low-level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent or sex offenses to locally run community based corrections programs, which are strengthened through community based punishment, evidence-based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity, will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society.” [Cal. Pen. Code § 17.5(a)(3)-(5)]

A summary of the four major changes enacted by Realignment follows:

POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS): Individuals released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, who were serving sentences for non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses, are released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Prior to October 1, 2011, these individuals would have been released to Parole. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department administers PRCS. PRCS revocations are heard in San Francisco Superior Court, and violation sentences are served in San Francisco County Jail.

CAL. PEN. CODE § 1170(H): Individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1, 2011, may be sentenced to San Francisco County Jail for more than 12 months. Individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) may be sentenced to the low, mid, or upper term of a triad. The individual may be sentenced to serve that entire time in County Jail, or may be sentenced to serve that time split between County Jail and Mandatory Supervision. Mandatory Supervision is administered by the San Francisco Adult Probation Department.

FLASH INCARCERATION: Flash Incarceration is defined under Cal. Pen. Code § 3454(b) as a period of detention in County Jail for up to ten consecutive days. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department is authorized to impose flash incarcerations for individuals on PRCS, giving the Department the ability to impose shorter, but if necessary, more frequent sanctions for violations of PRCS conditions.

¹ Additional background information on legislation related to Realignment is provided in Appendix C.

ADJUDICATION OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS (CAL. PEN. CODE § 3000.08, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2013): Beginning July 1, 2013, parole revocation proceedings (with the exception of cases involving individuals released from prison following a life sentence) are no longer administrative proceedings under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole Hearings. Instead, revocation proceedings are heard by the Superior Court in the county where the parolee was released. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Parole Operations continues to supervise persons placed on parole. As of October 1, 2011, parole violation sentences are no longer served in state prison, but in San Francisco County Jail.

California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009

The California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009, or Senate Bill 678 (SB678), created the Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to encourage the implementation of evidence-based practices in probation departments across California in order to reduce probation revocations to state prison. The law also mandated the creation of a Community Corrections Partnership, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer in each county, to advise on the uses of these funds.

San Francisco has been successful in safely reducing felony probation revocations to state prison. In 2009, 256 individuals on felony probation in San Francisco were revoked to state prison. Through implementation of evidence-based practices in sentencing and probation supervision, CCSF's state prison revocations were reduced from the 2009 rate by 22 percent in 2010, 48 percent in 2011 and 75 percent in 2012. With only 27 state prison revocations from January through September 2013, CCSF is on track to achieve an 86 percent reduction in annual state prison revocations since 2009 by the end of 2013.

A portion of the reduction of probation revocations sent to state prison is attributable to changes in sentencing due to AB109. Since October 2011, eligible probationers facing a revocation are sentenced to County Jail under PC § 1170(h) rather than state prison. The striking reduction in state prison revocations successfully reduces the burden on the state prison system. However, a more complete measure of the efficacy of San Francisco's evidence-based practices in probation supervision is measured by the reduction in all state prison eligible revocations, including those sentenced to County Jail under PC § 1170(h), since 2009. When these are taken into account, and given the trends in the first three quarters of 2013, CCSF is on track to achieve a 64 percent reduction in prison-eligible revocations since 2009, from 256 in 2009 to only 92 in 2013.

Chart 1. Probation Revocations to State Prison and County Jail under PC § 1170(h), 2009 through Sept 2013



Source: Adult Probation Department Case Management System and Superior Court's Court Management System.

As a result of its success from 2009 through 2011, the San Francisco Adult Probation Department was awarded \$2,187,642 in SB678 Incentive Funds.² In Fiscal Year 2013/14, San Francisco was allocated \$632,779 in SB678 funds, a reduced amount from prior years due to changes in the State's funding formula. APD has invested all of these funds in services, treatment, and housing for probation clients.

² APD received \$831,075 for the decrease in state prison revocations achieved between 2009 and 2010, and \$1,356,567 for the decrease achieved between 2010 and 2011.

Local Planning and Oversight

San Francisco agencies impacted by Realignment benefit from the activities of advisory and policy bodies tasked with examining best practices and approaches to support individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) & Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC)

California Penal Code § 1203.83 established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county, to be chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and charged with advising on the implementation of SB678-funded initiatives. AB109 and AB117 (2011) established an Executive Committee of the CCP charged with development of a plan to implement Realignment, for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors (Cal. Pen. Code § 1230.1). Chaired in San Francisco by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, the CCPEC developed the 2011 and 2012 Implementation Plans, which were approved by the Board of Supervisors on September 29, 2011, and by the CCPEC on June 1, 2012, respectively. The complete 2011 and 2012 Implementation Plans are available at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>.

The CCPEC provides leadership on the Implementation Plan, oversees the Realignment process, and votes on annual funding allocations.

The CCSF's Realignment budget detail for Fiscal Years 2011/12 through 2013/14 follows on the next page.

Table 1. City and County of San Francisco Realignment Budget Detail

SOURCES	FY 11–12 (9 months)	FY 12–13	FY 13–14
AB109 Revenue	\$5,787,176	\$17,298,112	\$21,300,000
Sheriff*	\$350,938	\$8,539,301	\$10,500,000
Adult Probation, On-going Revenue	\$4,498,899	\$8,539,301	\$10,500,000
Adult Probation, One-time Revenue	\$556,325	\$0	\$0
District Attorney	\$190,507	\$109,755	\$200,000
Public Defender	\$190,507	\$109,755	\$200,000
General Fund Support	\$6,908,912	\$2,339,714	\$2,500,000
Total Sources	\$12,696,088	\$19,637,826	\$23,800,000

USES	FY 11–12 (9 months)	FY 12–13	FY 13–14
Adult Probation	\$5,055,224	\$9,379,126	\$12,100,000
APD Supervision, Staff Training and Operations	\$3,238,062	\$6,471,139	\$5,546,400
APD Services, Treatment, and Housing	\$1,817,162	\$2,907,987	\$6,553,600
Sheriff*	\$7,259,850	\$9,679,800	\$11,100,000
Public Defender	\$190,507	\$289,450	\$300,000
District Attorney	\$190,507	\$289,450	\$300,000
Total Uses	\$12,696,088	\$19,637,826	\$23,800,000

* The Sheriff's Department did not receive a net increase to its budget because General Fund dollars were reduced commensurately with AB109 dollars allocated to the Department. The Sheriff's Department does not track expenses related to AB109 prisoners separately from costs associated with non-AB109 prisoners.

Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco

San Francisco's criminal justice leadership recognized the need for coordination of services, policies, and operational practices before the State mandated the creation of the CCP and CCPEC. From 2005 until 2008, two ad hoc reentry councils focused on different aspects of the reentry process in 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 of the City and County of San Francisco (Reentry Council). The purpose of the Reentry Council (San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1) 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 success of the Reentry Council is rooted in its shared leadership, engagement of formerly incarcerated representatives, and strong participation of safety net and health care partners. It is co-chaired by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, and Sheriff. The Public Defender's Office provided primary staffing of the Council from February 2007 until October 2011, at which time the Adult Probation Department assumed staffing the Council. Centralizing support for the Reentry Council and Community Corrections Partnership in the Reentry Division of the Adult Probation Department has strengthened citywide collaboration, coordination of resources, and Realignment efforts. The Reentry Council has three subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Policy and Operational Practices, the Subcommittee on Support and Opportunities, and the Subcommittee on Assessments and Connections.

San Francisco Sentencing Commission

The San Francisco Sentencing Commission, established by Article XXV Chapter 5.250 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, was spearheaded and is chaired by District Attorney George Gascón. The Sentencing Commission encourages the development of criminal sentencing strategies that reduce recidivism, prioritize public safety and victim protection, emphasize fairness, employ evidence-based best practices, and efficiently utilize San Francisco's criminal justice resources. The Sentencing Commission analyzes sentencing patterns and outcomes; advises the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and other City departments on the best approaches to reduce recidivism; and makes recommendations for sentencing reforms that advance public safety and utilize best practices in criminal justice.

The Second Report of the San Francisco Sentencing Commission was issued in December 2013 and is available at <http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org/index.aspx?page=191>.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative

In April 2011, the Reentry Council was awarded a technical assistance grant by the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance to participate in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). The purpose of JRI is to assist jurisdictions in identifying the major cost drivers of their criminal justice systems, exploring ways to make these systems more cost effective, and generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable. States and localities engaging in justice reinvestment collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes to increase efficiencies, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes. Cal. Pen. Code § 3450(b)(7), as added by AB109, states that "fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county."

The Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice was the technical assistance provider for San Francisco's JRI Phase I. During Phase I, local partners met with consultants to discuss challenges and identify inefficiencies in San Francisco's criminal justice system. The consultants then conducted an in-depth analysis of San Francisco's criminal justice data and identified the main drivers of criminal justice costs. This analysis led to policy recommendations, developed by local partners with support of the JRI team, aimed at reducing inefficiencies and improving outcomes. The three policy strategies that grew out of this work, and which will be pursued in a forthcoming application for a Phase II JRI award, are as follows:

- > **STRATEGY 1:** Shorten the standard probation term from 36 to 24 months.
- > **STRATEGY 2:** Maintain and expand pretrial alternatives to detention, including a consideration of the bail schedule, to further reduce the County Jail population.
- > **STRATEGY 3:** Reduce or eliminate disproportionately high involvement of people of color, African Americans in particular, in San Francisco's criminal justice system.

California Risk Assessment Pilot Project

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) have been working since 2009 with San Francisco, Napa, Santa Cruz and Yolo Counties in order to implement evidence-based sentencing practices through the California Risk Assessment Pilot Project (CalRAPP). The project is a collaborative effort bringing together county teams from the Superior Court, probation departments, public defenders, district attorneys, and other justice partners.

APD implemented COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions), a validated risk and needs assessment instrument which calculates a client's criminogenic risks and needs and informs the development of a client's individualized treatment and rehabilitation plan (ITRP), in 2011. As part of the CalRAPP, Deputy Probation Officers incorporate COMPAS data into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report provided to the court, which contains critical information about an individual's criminogenic risk and needs factors for use in sentencing decisions.

Recidivism and revocation rates will be tracked by the CalRAPP team for up to three years for both participating offenders and a control group of similar offenders not participating in the project, to identify the effects of using risk assessment information in sentencing recommendations and decisions.

Women's Community Justice Advisory Group

Throughout 2012, the Adult Probation Department and Sheriff's Department convened meetings of the San Francisco Women's Community Justice Advisory Group, comprised by local stakeholders and practitioners and guided by Dr. Barbara Bloom and Dr. Barbara Owen, nationally-recognized experts on the experiences of justice-involved women and girls. The purpose of this working group was to examine the services and policies impacting women involved in the San Francisco criminal justice system, and to develop recommendations for improving service delivery through collaborative, interagency leadership; integrated and coordinated case management across justice and community partners; expanded pretrial and community-based alternatives to incarceration, particularly for pregnant and parenting women; community-based services that women can access during and after their justice involvement; and improved systems for collecting and analyzing data to inform evaluation and program monitoring. The *Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint: A Gender-Responsive, Family-Focused Approach to Integrating Criminal and Community Justice* is the culmination of this year-long process, and continues to guide departments' efforts to provide gender-responsive, trauma-informed services throughout the criminal justice system. The *Women's Community Justice Reform Blueprint* is available at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>.

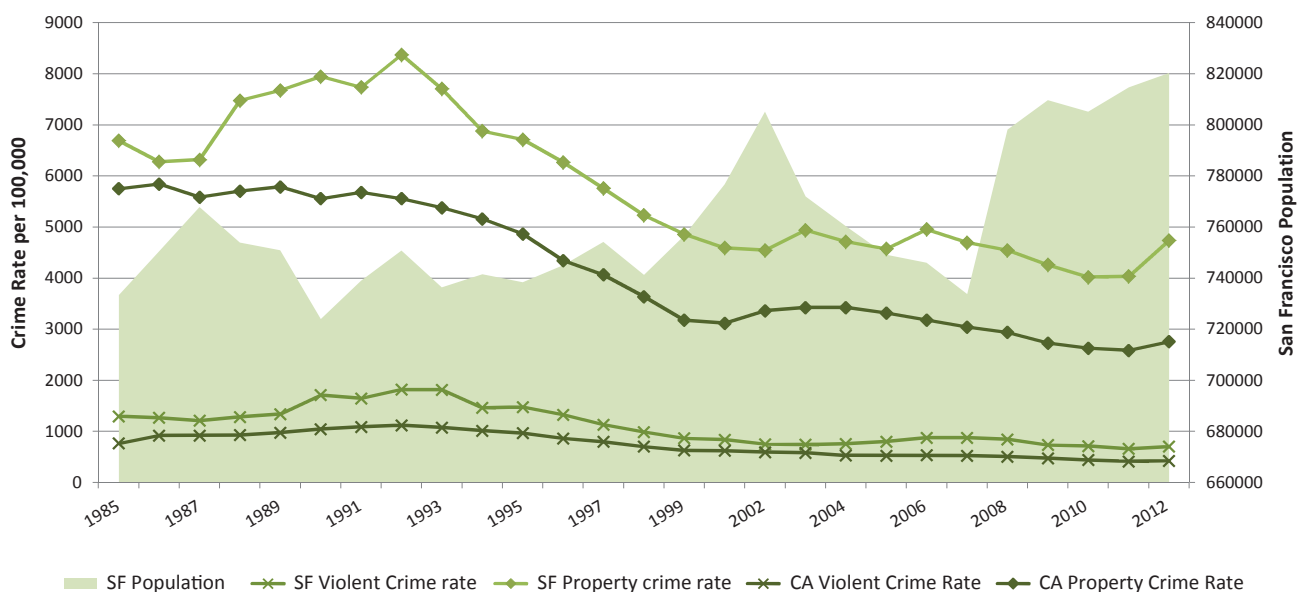
Impacts Across San Francisco

Criminal Justice Trends

Realignment took effect in California following a downward trend in crime rates that began over 20 years ago. While San Francisco's property and violent crime rates have consistently been higher than statewide averages, San Francisco's rates have declined significantly since the mid-1980s along with the State's, with a temporary uptick from 1987 through 1992.

After a consistent downward trend since the 1980s, San Francisco's property and violent crime rates increased slightly in 2012. While this trend was mirrored statewide, San Francisco's crime rate increased by a slightly larger margin from 2011 to 2012 than in the State as a whole. San Francisco's property crime rate increased 17 percent and its violent crime rate increased by seven percent while statewide crime rates increased by seven and three percent, respectively. Nationwide, between 2011 and 2012, the violent crime rate did not change and the property crime rate decreased but at a lower rate than previous years, thus suggesting that the slight increase in California's and San Francisco's crime rates in this time period may be reflecting nationwide increases in crime rates.

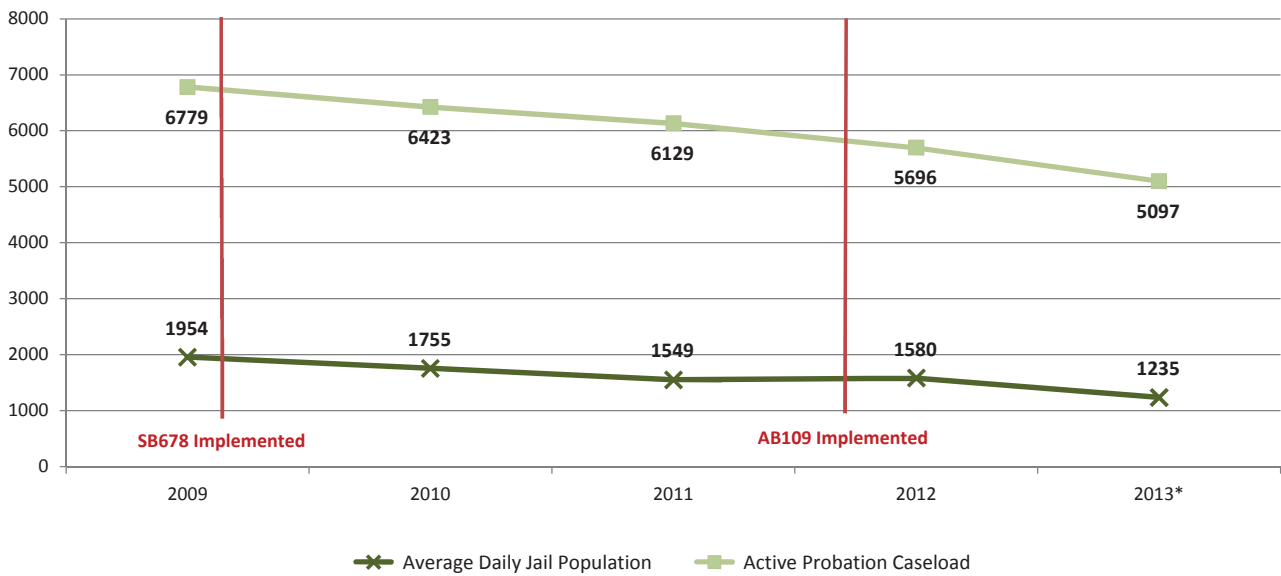
Chart 2. San Francisco and California Crime Rates, 1985 – 2012



Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
Date of download: Dec 19 2013

Within this context, San Francisco has strategically increased its use of evidence-based practices, alternative sentencing, collaborative courts, and diversion programs, thus compounding the effects of decreasing crime rates to result in historic lows in the number of people in CCSF’s criminal justice system. San Francisco’s County Jail population is the lowest seen in 40 years, having decreased almost 40 percent in the last four years alone. The population supervised by the Adult Probation Department has also reduced dramatically, dropping by 25 percent since 2009. The declines in the County Jail and Adult Probation populations have continued throughout the first two years of Realignment implementation. These trends, combined with the successful completion rates of probationers discussed above, illustrate the long-term effects of San Francisco’s evidence-based practices and strategies.

Chart 3. San Francisco’s Criminal Justice Trends, 2009 – 2013



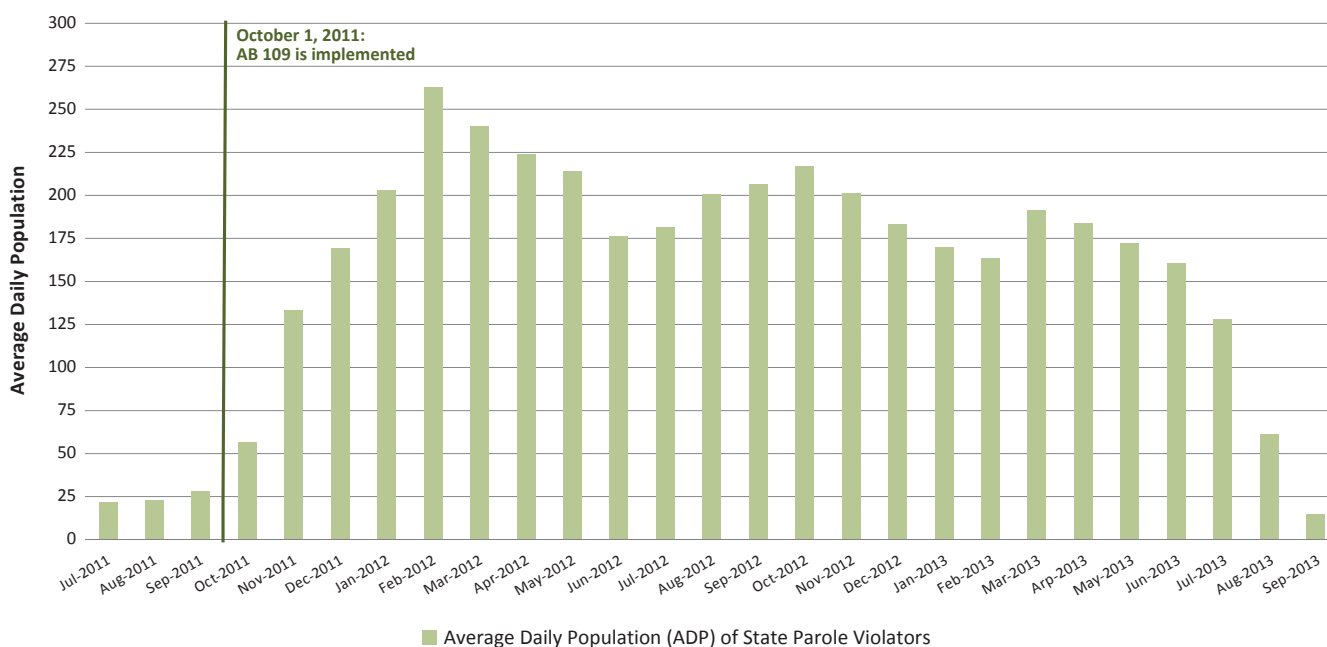
* 2013 population numbers are as of December 12, 2013. Other years' population numbers are as of the end of the calendar year.
Sources: Adult Probation Department Case Management System and Sheriff's Department Jail Management System

Impacted Populations

During the first month of Realignment—October 2011—San Francisco criminal justice agencies housed or supervised over 200 individuals on PRCS, PC § 1170(h) County Jail or Mandatory Supervision, or serving parole revocation sentences in County Jail. This monthly number continued to grow to a high of 261 in January 2012. In 2012, an average of 199 individuals started new AB109-related sentences every month. From January through August of 2013, the monthly average dropped to 160, consistent with reductions in the number of releases to PRCS, the number of new PC § 1170(h) sentences imposed, and the number of State Parole violators in County Jail.

From the beginning of Realignment through August 2013, the overwhelming majority of individuals impacted by AB109 changes were State Parole violators, who made up over 75 percent of CCSF’s AB109 individuals. An average of 145 individuals began a State Parole violation sentence every month during this time period. In July 2013, State Parole violation hearings were transferred from the Board of Parole Hearings to Superior Courts in the counties in which the parolee was released, increasing the burden of proof for conviction, as well as the defense resources available to defendants. This development, along with Parole’s implementation of graduated sanctions, rewards, and responses and greater latitude by the supervising Parole Unit to make sanctioning decisions, has led to a dramatic drop in the number of individuals awaiting parole violation proceedings in County Jail. This drop became apparent in the jail population in September 2013, as those previously sentenced for parole violations completed their sentences and drastically fewer new sentences were imposed beginning in July. While this report shows only the first month in which the effect of these changes was fully realized, the trend has continued.

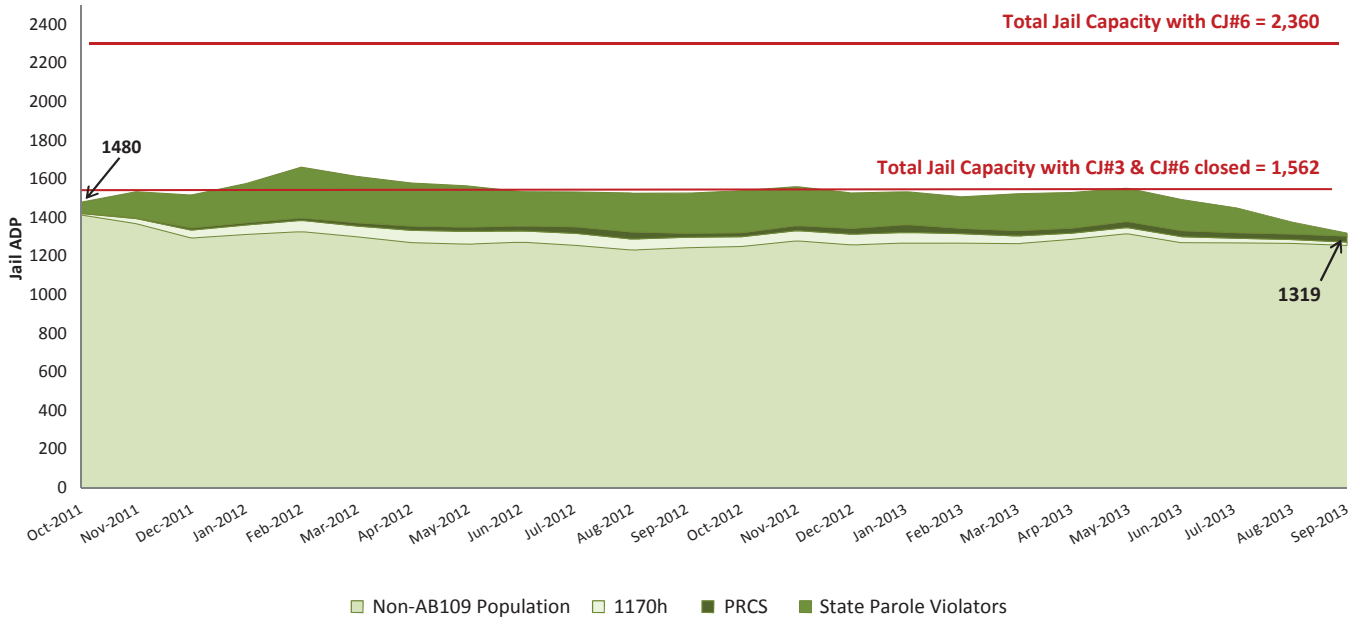
Chart 4. State Parole Violators: Average Daily Population in County Jail Pre-Implementation and Post-Implementation of AB109



Notes: This chart compares monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) for State Parole Violators in county jail prior to the implementation of AB109 (July 2011 – September 2011) and post-implementation of AB109 (October 2011 – September 2013). The total monthly amount of State Parole Violator custody days by individual is the number of days that falls in that month between their "Parole Only Date" and their "Release Date" or the last day of that month, whichever date is sooner. The "Parole Only Date" represents the date that local charges were adjudicated and any local charges were sentenced. The monthly ADP is calculated by adding the total number of "Parole Only" custody days across all State Parole Violators in a given month and dividing that number by the number of days in that month.

Source: Sheriff's Department Jail Management System

Chart 5. Average Daily Jail Population, by Type of Commitment, October 2011 – September 2013



Notes: The Non-AB109 Population is the difference between the Average Daily Population (ADP) for the entire County Jail by month and the ADP for AB109 individuals by month. ADP by month represents the total amount of service days rendered for inmates divided by the number of days in that month. For inmates serving a sentence for a violation of 1170h, PRCS, or Parole, the total amount of AB109 custody days is the number of days in custody after any local charges are adjudicated and sentences are served, so that the custody time is only as a result of an AB109-related charge.

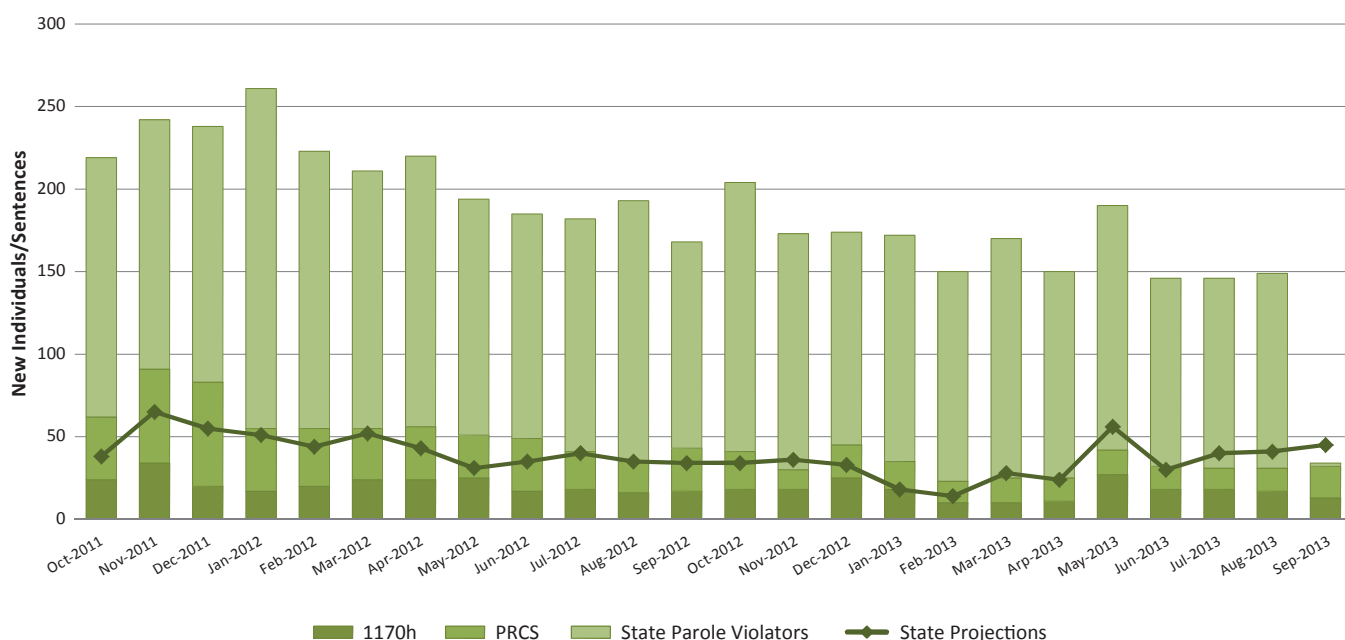
Source: Sheriff's Department Jail Management System

Population Projections and Actual Impacts

At the outset of Realignment, the State projected the number of individuals that would be released from CDCR to PRCS in each county, in addition to the number of PC § 1170(h) sentences expected by month. The State made no projections regarding State Parole violators serving sentences in county jails.

Cumulatively, since October 2011, San Francisco sentenced 466 individuals under PC § 1170(h) while the State projected 424 sentences, and received 614 PRCS clients while the State projected 498. The impact of Realignment on San Francisco, therefore, exceeded the State's expectation by 17 percent, not accounting for the impact of State Parole violators in County Jail, which has been the population with the largest impact on CCSF's criminal justice system under AB109. Of the 466 individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h), 219 started a Mandatory Supervision sentence.

Chart 6. Individuals Newly Processed Under AB109 Countywide, October 2011 – September 2013



Notes: 1170h individuals are counted in the month in which they receive an 1170h sentence; PRCS individuals are counted in the month of their release to PRCS from CDCR custody; State Parole Violators are counted in the month when their local charges are adjudicated, such that they are only in custody for State Parole violations. The State did not make projections for State Parole Violators so this population is not included in the State Projections count.

Sources: Superior Court's Court Management System, Adult Probation Department's case management system, Sheriff's Department Jail Management System. State projections for AB109 are based on the California Department of Finance (DOF) 1170h Estimates and on the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) PRCS estimates.

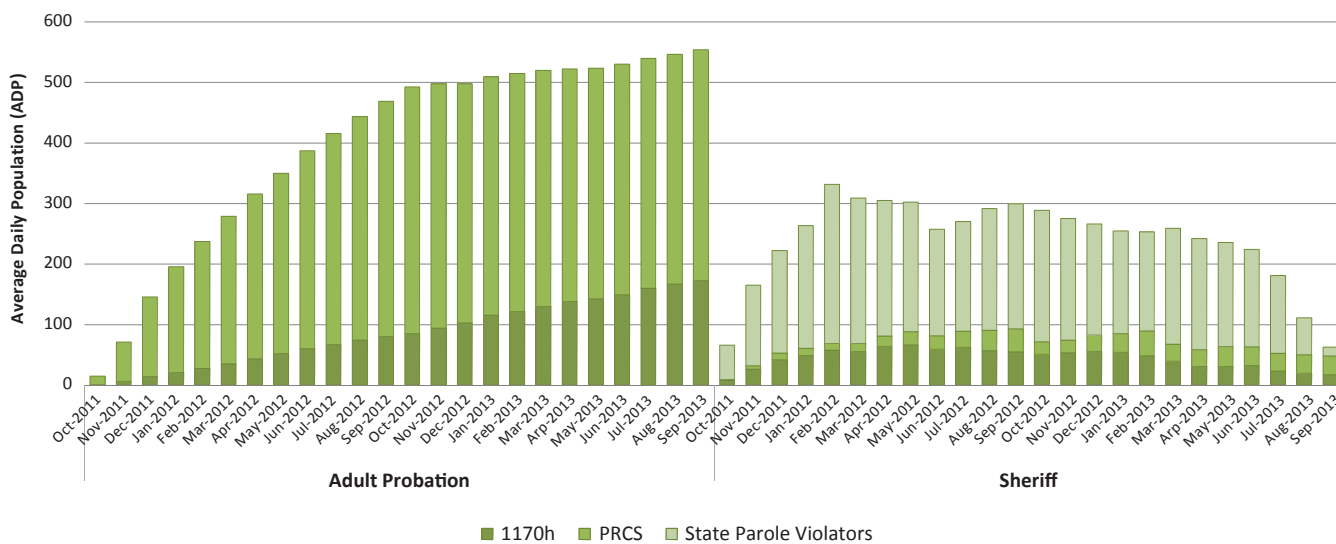
Average Daily Population

While the discussion above summarizes the number of individuals impacted by Realignment, a discussion of the impacts of Realignment on CCSF’s criminal justice agencies requires accounting for the length of sentences these individuals serve. A calculation of each agency’s Average Daily Population (ADP) takes into account the average number of individuals served over a period of time, given the number of individuals starting a sentence during that time period and the lengths of their sentences.

Not surprisingly, the Adult Probation Department’s ADP of AB109 individuals has increased steadily since October 2011, as new PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients start sentences that range from several months to several years. The Sheriff’s Department’s ADP of AB109 individuals grew in the beginning of Realignment implementation and then leveled off, due to the fact that the largest AB109 population serving time in County Jail were parole violators, who serve no more than 90 days.³ As discussed above, the number of parole violators in County Jail dropped dramatically in September, 2013, thus reducing the Sheriff’s AB109 ADP to 63 in September 2013, compared to a high of 332 in February 2012.

Chart 7. Average Daily AB109 Population by Month, October 2011 – September 2013

Counts do not account for varying service needs or associated department workload



Notes: Each department has a unique role in managing individuals newly processed under AB109; measuring the Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB109 clients by department does not account for differing service needs. Average Daily Population (ADP) by month represents the total amount of service days rendered for AB109 clients by a department divided by the number of days in that month. For inmates serving a jail sentence for a violation of 1170h, PRCS, or Parole, the total amount of AB109 custody days is the number of days in custody after any local charges are adjudicated and sentences are served, so that the custody time is only as a result of an AB109-related charge.

Sources: Adult Probation Department’s Case Management System, Sheriff’s Department Jail Management System

³ Per AB109, the maximum sentence for a parole violation is 180 days. Parole violations are eligible day-for-day credits, which results in a maximum time to serve of 90 days.

The AB109 ADP in the Adult Probation Department grew from 279 in the first year of Realignment to 522 in the second. In contrast, the Sheriff’s Department’s AB109 ADP dropped slightly from 265 to 226. Given the reduced numbers of parole violators in County Jail beginning in September 2013, the AB109 annual ADP in County Jail is expected to drop significantly in the coming year.

Chart 8. Average Daily AB109 Population, Adult Probation and Sheriff’s Departments, Years One and Two of Realignment

Counts do not account for varying service needs or associated department workload



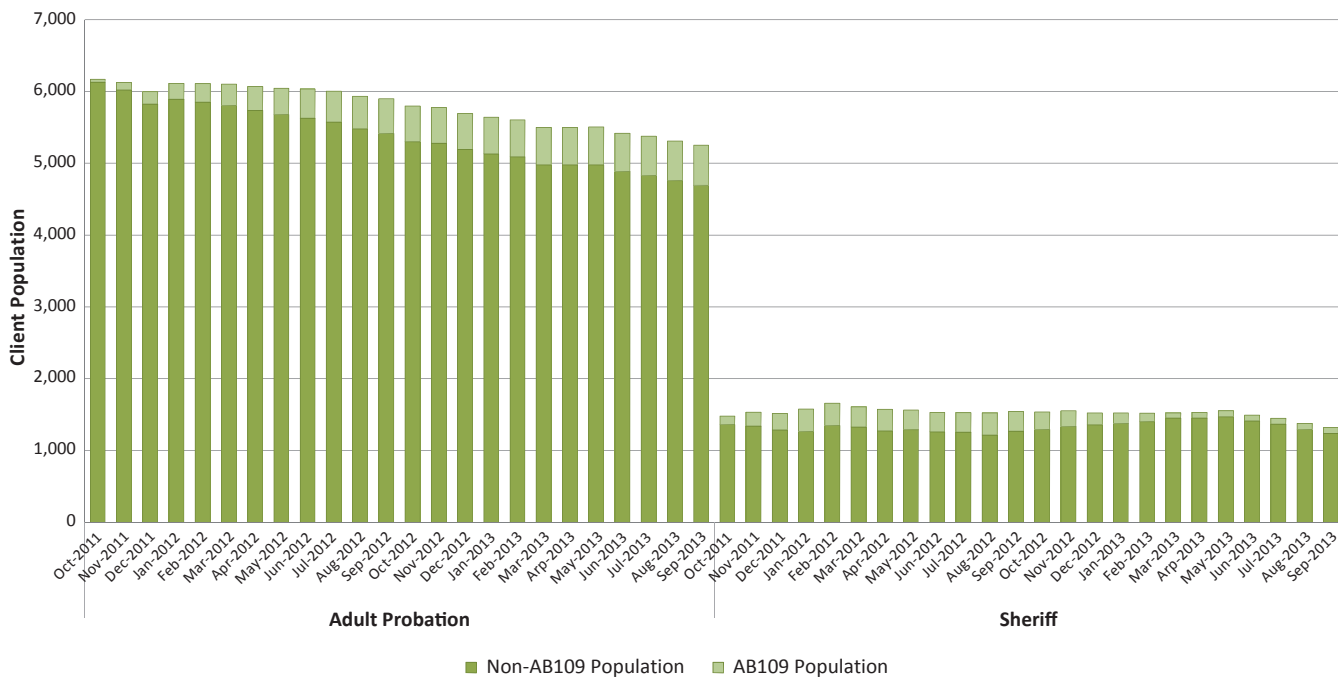
Notes: Each department has a unique role in managing individuals newly processed under AB109; measuring the Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB109 clients by department does not account for differing service needs. Average Daily Population (ADP) by year represents the total amount of service days rendered for AB109 clients by a department divided by the number of days in that year. For inmates serving a jail sentence for a violation of 1170h, PRCS, or Parole, the total amount of AB109 custody days is the number of days in custody after any local charges are adjudicated and sentences are served, so that the custody time is only as a result of an AB109-related charge.

Sources: Adult Probation Department’s Case Management System, Sheriff’s Department Jail Management System

While the impact of AB109 on CCSF’s criminal justice system has been significant, AB109 clients represent a fraction of the total population served by this system, as illustrated below. However, as indicated by the COMPAS risk and needs assessments conducted, the AB109 population is, on average, a higher risk and higher need population than the non-AB109 clients served in San Francisco.

Chart 9. AB109 Population Caseload by Adult Probation and Sheriff’s Departments, October 2011 – September 2013

Counts do not account for varying service needs, service duration or associated department workload



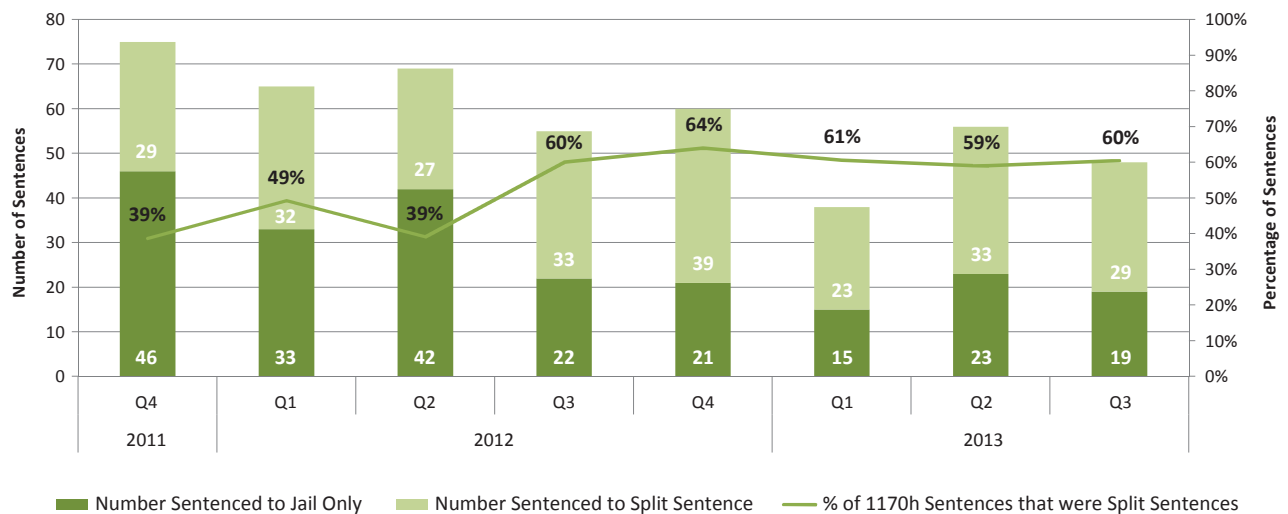
Notes: Each department has a unique role in managing newly processed AB109 individuals; measuring volume of new individuals processed by month does not account for differing service duration and service needs across departments. For each department, the AB109 Population by month is the cumulative total number of individuals for each of the AB109 population types under that department’s supervision. The Non-AB109 Population is the average monthly client population for the department, less the AB109 population. Those serving jail sentences for 117oh, PRCS, or Parole violations are counted in the month when their local charges are adjudicated and every subsequent month they remain in custody, such that they are in custody for only AB109-related charges.

Source: Adult Probation Department’s Case Management System, Sheriff’s Department Jail Management System

PC § 1170(h) Sentences Imposed

San Francisco’s District Attorney, Public Defender, and Chief Adult Probation Officer are in agreement regarding the value of Mandatory Supervision (the community supervision portion of a PC § 1170(h) split sentence) and the services and treatment that can be offered during that time. However, the first quarter of Realignment implementation saw a relatively low proportion (39 percent) of total PC § 1170(h) sentences that were split sentences. This low rate can be explained by the large number of individuals sentenced during the first month of Realignment who had significant custody credits for the time they were incarcerated prior to sentencing. Many of these individuals were sentenced to a straight jail sentence under PC § 1170(h)5(a) and released for time served at sentencing. Since then, the proportion of split sentences has increased to 64 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 and 60 percent in the third quarter of 2013. Of all PC § 1170(h) sentences imposed in San Francisco since October 2011, 52 percent have been split sentences, which is twice the statewide average of 26 percent. The District Attorney, Public Defender, and Chief Adult Probation Officer are working with the Court to further increase the proportion of split sentences in San Francisco and expand criteria in the collaborative courts to include the 1170(h) population.

Chart 10. 1170(h) Straight and Split Sentences Imposed by Quarter, Q4 2011 – Q3 2013



Source: Superior Court’s Court Management System

Table 2. PC § 1170(h) Sentence Lengths, Oct 2011 – Sept 2013

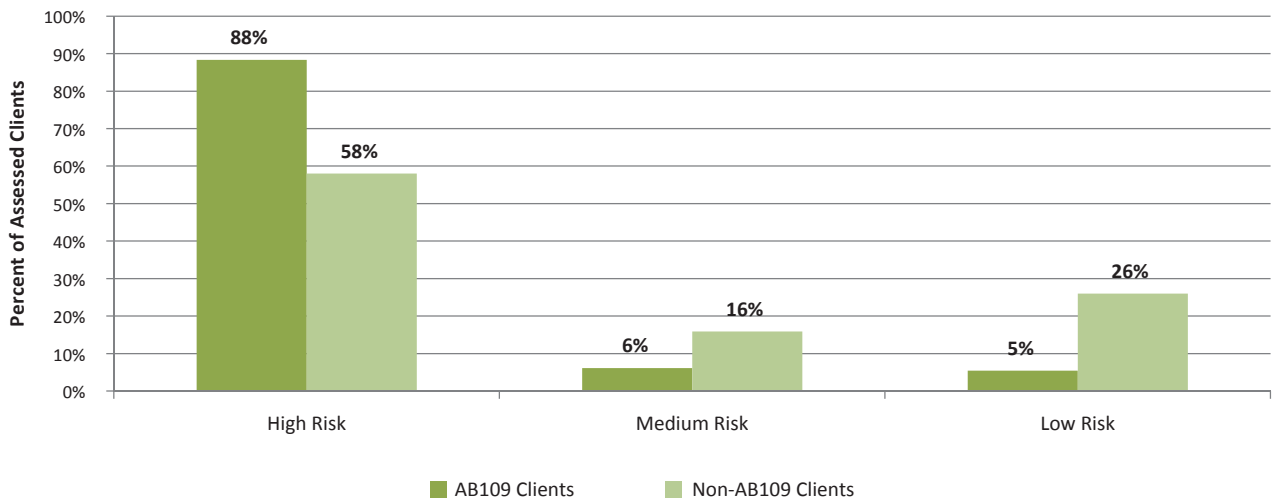
	Straight Jail Sentences (221 sentences)	Split Sentences (245 sentences)	
		Jail Time	Mandatory Supervision
Average Sentence Length	30 months	13 months	25 months
Average Time Served with Credits (if not released at sentencing)	8 months	5 months	N/A
Low Sentence Length	3 months	0 months	1 month
High Sentence Length	144 months	55 months	78 months

AB109 Clients' Risks and Needs

San Francisco has a long-standing commitment to collaborative court models which provide alternatives to eligible individuals involved in the criminal justice system. Individuals sentenced to state prison in San Francisco tend to be those who have exhausted or are not eligible for these programs because they have been convicted of more serious crimes or have a longer criminal history than individuals who have historically been on probation or in County Jail. Thus, the AB109 population is a significantly higher-risk and higher-need population than the non-AB109 populations served.

San Francisco's PRCS clients have had an average of eight prior felony convictions and a quarter of PRCS clients have had 11 or more prior felony convictions. Furthermore, while PRCS eligibility requires individuals' current offense to be a non-serious, non-violent, or non-sex offense, over two-thirds of PRCS clients have a serious, violent, or sex offense in their past.

Chart 11. Risk Level of Adult Probation Department AB109 and non-AB109 Clients



Notes: Risk Level is calculated by the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment instrument and refers to a client's risk of recidivating. Includes all clients who were active on PRCS or Mandatory Supervision (AB109 Clients) or probation (non-AB109 clients) on September 26, 2013, who had completed a COMPAS risk assessment (after 2011) or a CAIS assessment (prior to 2011), the result of which was recorded in APD's case management system.

Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

APD Deputy Probation Officers conduct a COMPAS assessment with clients to determine their risk of recidivating and to identify their criminogenic needs. A vast majority of APD's clients have significant needs, with most assessed as having the following: vocational/education, substance abuse, cognitive behavioral, criminal opportunity, criminal personality, social environment, residential instability, and criminal thinking self-report.⁴ A large proportion of AB109 clients have needs in every need category.

APD has used this information to target AB109 funding to those services that meet the most prevalent needs, including vocational/education programs, substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral programming, mental health treatment, and housing, as discussed in more detail below.

⁴ Needs are defined and categorized by the COMPAS criminogenic need subscales.

Chart 12. Assessed Needs of APD’s AB109 and Non-AB109 Clients



Notes: Needs are identified through the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment conducted by APD Deputy Probation Officers and recorded in the COMPAS case management system. Needs shown here are those identified as "Highly Probable" or "Probable." Data includes all needs assessments completed for active APD clients as of June 12, 2013.
 Source: Adult Probation Department's COMPAS Case Management System

In order to further analyze the needs and risk factors of AB109 clients, Dr. Steven Raphael, professor of Public Policy at University of California Berkeley’s Goldman School of Public Policy and member of the San Francisco Sentencing Commission, partnered with APD to conduct an analysis of re-arrest incidents for PRCS clients during their first year on PRCS. Based on preliminary findings of an analysis of arrest incidents for PRCS clients released through June 26, 2012, the following characteristics were most highly correlated with multiple arrests within a client’s first year on PRCS:

- > Failure to report to APD within two days of release from CDCR
- > High COMPAS risk score
- > Mental health designation by CDCR
- > Self-reported as homeless at release from CDCR

While still in progress, this analysis serves as a logical basis for fine tuning, streamlining and expanding strategies and services that best address the risk factors identified. For example, placing clients who do not report within two days of their release from state prison on an intensive supervision caseload with comprehensive wraparound services; increasing access to behavioral health services; and expanding housing resources for PRCS clients are strategies strongly supported by this analysis. In the coming year, APD will explore these strategies in light of the final findings of this analysis.

Creating a Model

Shared Values

Evidence-based practice is grounded in specific service approaches that are strength-based, trauma-informed, and gender-responsive. The CCPEC signaled its commitment to these approaches in prior Realignment plans, and recommits to them through this report. Deputy Probation Officers and service providers that receive Realignment funding to serve AB109 clients employ the following approaches to working with this population:

Strength-based Practices

- > Build upon the strengths of individuals in order to raise their motivation for treatment,
- > Empower individuals to recognize personal responsibility and accountability,
- > Provide positive reinforcements, and
- > Provide positive behavior support through peers or mentors.

Trauma-informed Practices

- > Take the trauma into account,
- > Avoid activities or behaviors that trigger trauma reactions,
- > Adjust the behavior of counselors, staff, and the organization to support the individual, and
- > Allow survivors to manage their trauma symptoms.

Family-focused Practices

- > Provide services to strengthen family systems,
- > Promote healthy family functioning,
- > Encourage families to become self-reliant,
- > Provide a course specific to developing effective parenting skills, and
- > Develop strategies to support children of incarcerated and supervised parents to break the intergenerational cycle of crime and incarceration.

Gender-responsive Practices

- > Acknowledge that gender makes a difference,
- > Understand that there are different pathways into the criminal justice system based on gender, and
- > Design gender-responsive programming with consideration of site, staff selection, curricula, and training that reflects an understanding of the realities of women's lives and addresses their pathways.

Interagency Collaboration: San Francisco Reentry Pod

San Francisco's criminal justice partners recognize the importance of assisting individuals in planning for reentry and providing comprehensive coordination and delivery of services throughout the criminal justice system. The San Francisco Sheriff's Department, in partnership with the Adult Probation Department, opened the Reentry Pod in County Jail 2 in February 2013. The Reentry Pod houses up to 56 men who will be released to Mandatory Supervision, PRCS, or felony probation who have 30 to 120 days left of a sentence to serve and have been assessed as medium-high or high risk for recidivism. APD and the Sheriff's Department are in the process of entering into a contract with CDCR to bring individuals who will be released to PRCS in San Francisco to the Reentry Pod for the last 60 days of their prison sentence, as part of a three-year pilot project authorized by the Budget Act of 2013 (Assembly Bill 110). Starting in early 2014, PRCS clients will be transferred to the County Jail 60 days prior to the completion of their prison sentence to allow APD to begin providing necessary services and interventions in the San Francisco County Jail.

The Reentry Pod, the first of its kind in California, joins pre- and post-release programs to improve public safety, reduce recidivism and provide the necessary continuum of resources for a successful reentry into the community and the tools to complete community supervision productively. APD and the Sheriff's Department have worked with community partners to design a rigorous schedule for individuals in the Reentry Pod to engage them in individualized and group interventions and allow them to continue these interventions during their supervision in the community and at the Community Assessment and Services Center. These interventions are designed to address offenders' criminogenic risks. Reentry Pod clients have access to: educational credit through Five Keys Charter School, computer and job readiness training, behavioral health assessments and treatment, cognitive behavioral programming, case management, and other community based services and programs. In addition to these services, APD in collaboration with the Forensic AIDS Project and the Harm Reduction Coalition has established an Overdose Prevention pilot program in the Reentry Pod. Clients are educated and trained on how to identify an overdose and how to administer Naloxone (Narcan), which can counter the effects of an opiate overdose; this pilot program provides clients with two Narcan kits upon release.

The Reentry Pod allows easier access to probation officers as individuals prepare to be released back to the community. Two Deputy Probation Officers are assigned to the Reentry Pod to facilitate programming, refer clients to services, and coordinate supervision goals. Deputy Probation Officers who will supervise these individuals in the community visit their clients in custody to develop individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans and build rapport.

As of the end of September 2013, 106 individuals had been housed in the Reentry Pod, with a majority (57 percent) serving sentences for a probation violation. Twenty-two percent of Reentry Pod participants were PRCS violators; 18 percent were serving the jail portion of their PC § 1170(h) 5(b) split sentence; and three percent were Mandatory Supervision violators. Ninety-two individuals had exited the Reentry Pod after an average stay of 37 days.

Interagency Collaboration: Community Assessment and Services Center

The Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC) was a cornerstone community corrections initiative of the City and County of San Francisco's Public Safety Realignment Plan of 2012. Opened in June 2013, the CASC is a partnership of the Adult Probation Department and Leaders in Community Alternatives, Inc. (LCA). The CASC was created to protect public safety, reduce victimization, maximize taxpayer dollars, and contribute to San Francisco's community vitality. The CASC is an innovative one-stop reentry center that serves the comprehensive needs of clients under APD probation supervision. The CASC model tightly aligns law enforcement and support services into an approach focused on accountability, responsibility, and opportunities for long-term change.

The CASC is targeted to APD's highest risk and highest need clients, providing services and APD community supervision for these individuals on-site. APD's Realignment Division is located at the CASC, along with APD's sex offender and homeless units. In addition to meeting with probation officers, clients use the CASC to access a range of evidence-based services provided by LCA and other service providers, including coordinated case management, mental health treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, anger management, substance abuse treatment, relapse prevention, gender responsive programs, programs addressing trauma and victimization, parenting classes, education provided by Five Keys Charter School, vocational training, and employment readiness and placement. Additional services include recovery meetings, family reunification, community service projects, and referrals to other needed resources. APD and LCA staff closely coordinate efforts so that clients access a unique blend of CASC services contingent on the results of their Individualized Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP), and Client Service Plan, which is developed by LCA in concert with the client.

Public partner agencies hold hours at the CASC to reduce barriers for clients and increase opportunities for engagement. Partners include the Department of Child Support Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Clean Slate Program of the Public Defender's Office. The following partner organizations also provide services at the CASC: America Works, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, Community Works, and the Senior Ex-Offender Program. Forthcoming partnerships include Tenderloin Housing Clinic and a Batterer's Intervention Program on-site for individuals mandated to 52 weeks of domestic violence counseling.

CCPEC partners are working together to expand the use of the CASC as an alternative sentencing option for probation, PRCS, and Mandatory Supervision violators. Requiring regular reporting to the CASC, as well as engagement with specified programs and services, would allow eligible individuals to remain in the community to address their criminogenic needs in lieu of the jail time, a more costly option.

Interagency Collaboration: Cameo House

The Adult Probation Department has partnered with the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, the Human Services Agency, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Superior Court to develop an alternative sentencing program for pregnant and parenting women at Cameo House, prioritizing women who are eligible for PC § 1170(h) sentencing. Cameo House provides housing, treatment, and supportive services to up to 11 women and 22 children in San Francisco's Mission District. Pregnant and parenting women will be identified and assessed for eligibility prior to sentencing; the Adult Probation Department Investigations Division will make recommendations to the Court regarding a defendant's placement at Cameo House. Women sentenced to Cameo House will be under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department and will be required to participate in a range of treatment, educational, and vocational activities according to their assessed needs. Women whose children have involvement with Child Welfare Services will receive support from Cameo House staff in facilitating reunification plans. The goals of this program include preserving family integrity through decreased time spent in custody by primary care-givers; holding women accountable for criminal behavior by requiring participation in a year-long residential program offering opportunities for treatment, education, employment, and pathways to permanent housing; and strengthening San Francisco's community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Research and Evaluation

A key component of San Francisco's Realignment implementation strategies has been collaboration across departments to collect and share data. Prior to October 1, 2011, San Francisco's criminal justice partner agencies began weekly working group meetings to share information, report on data and trends, and develop collaborative strategies for Realignment implementation. A data working group later formed that met regularly to identify data elements to collect regarding Realignment populations, identify the data systems and points of contact to track these elements, and troubleshoot challenges regarding information sharing and tracking AB109-related events and individuals.

The Controller's Office of the City and County of San Francisco convened the data sharing working group and collected data from the Adult Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, and Public Health Department to develop the data elements in the report *Public Safety Realignment in San Francisco: The First 12 Months*, released in December 2012. The Adult Probation Department then assumed responsibility for collecting data and updating these charts for subsequent reports. Criminal justice partners have maintained open and consistent communication and information sharing regarding Realignment clients, programs, trends, and strategies.

While the data working group ceased meeting after resolving all major data and information gaps related to tracking and sharing information on Realignment implementation, the larger Realignment Working Group has continued to meet biweekly. At each Working Group meeting, every partner agency reports on current trends and statistics related to Realignment populations.

In the coming year, research and evaluation will continue to be a key strategy in Realignment implementation. With two years of experience and data available, San Francisco will now be able to assess the efficacy and outcomes of programs and strategies, as well as use data and information to adjust programs, target those clients most likely to benefit from those programs, and identify CCSF's gaps between available services and clients' needs. In Fiscal Year 2013/14, the Adult Probation Department will implement program evaluations of its Realignment-funded services, including the CASC.

Also in the coming year, San Francisco will be one of eleven counties participating in the Public Policy Institute of California's (PPIC) collaborative project with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to measure the performance and outcomes of California's Public Safety Realignment. As stated by PPIC, "[t]he ultimate goals of the project are to identify the sanctions, interventions, and services that are most effective for reducing recidivism and to provide the necessary information for counties to plan further steps to reduce criminal justice costs while maintaining public safety." San Francisco will provide data on demographic and criminogenic characteristics of its AB109 clients, as well as incarceration, sanctions, and recidivism information. PPIC will then analyze the relationship between San Francisco's reentry strategies and public safety outcomes and compare these relationships and outcomes with other counties throughout the State. This analysis will provide valuable information for San Francisco to assess the Realignment services and strategies put into place thus far, as well as to ensure that future funding is directed to those services and strategies that have proven positive outcomes.

San Francisco will also partner in the coming year with George Mason University's Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence! (ACE!) to analyze the criminogenic needs of the Adult Probation Department's clients and the services provided by San Francisco reentry service providers. ACE! will collect data from APD and service providers to conduct a gap analysis using its Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) Simulation Tool. The outcome of this analysis will be a summary of the service needs of APD clients, the services currently provided, and the gaps where CCSF's service delivery system could better meet clients' identified needs. This will further assist San Francisco in directing funding and Realignment resources towards those programs that will most effectively meet the needs of clients.

Therefore, in the coming year, a strategic focus on research and evaluation will allow San Francisco criminal justice partners to further refine and tailor their Realignment strategies to be more effective, cost efficient, and evidence-based.

Reentry Pod at a Glance

PROCESS AND PROGRESS

The Reentry Pod represents a unique and unprecedented collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and the Adult Probation Department (APD) to develop a continuum of services from County Jail to the community for individuals who will be released to community supervision. A working group of Sheriff's Department and APD staff meets weekly to identify clients for the Reentry Pod through a collaborative review of individuals in jail custody. Eligibility criteria include length of sentence, criminal justice status upon release (individuals must be under the supervision of APD), and classification as medium to high risk (according to a COMPAS assessment). Clients meeting the eligibility criteria are transferred to the Reentry Pod where they meet with a Pre-Release Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) and develop an Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP). If the client is already on probation, the Pre-Release DPO works with the client's supervising DPO to adjust the ITRP according to client's current needs and the programs offered in the Reentry Pod.

The Reentry Pod is designed to lead into and enhance APD's reentry services in the community, which are centered at the Community Assessment and Service Center (CASC), and to provide a continuum of service for the client based upon their ITRP. Case managers from the CASC provide reentry planning in conjunction with the supervising DPO. When a client exits the Reentry Pod, he may continue accessing services initiated in the Reentry Pod at the CASC.

Current classes in the Reentry Pod include:

- > Relapse Prevention Groups
- > Thinking for a Change
- > Seeking Safety
- > Five Keys Charter School
- > Job Readiness Training
- > Anger Management
- > Family Dynamics
- > Restorative Justice
- > Yoga

PRELIMINARY DATA*

The Reentry Division has begun a preliminary analysis of the outcomes of Reentry Pod clients who have left the Pod. Reentry Pod clients are the highest risk population under supervision and many have been cycling in and out of custody for years. As such, it is not surprising that some clients return to the Pod after an initial stay. The Reentry Division will be supplementing this analysis with a process evaluation in 2014 to identify adjustments that can be made to improve outcomes.

As of October 2013:

Cumulative no. of individuals in the Reentry Pod	106
No. of individuals who have exited the Reentry Pod	92
Average no. of days in the Reentry Pod	37
Exit Pathways	
To APD Community Supervision	52
Early Release by Court	9
Early Release to Sheriff’s Programs	5
Removed for rule violation.....	15
Other.....	8
Total individuals released from Reentry Pod and re-arrested	26
Total re-arrests of individuals released from the Reentry Pod	45
Individuals released from Reentry Pod and re-arrested within 3 months.....	22
Individuals released from Reentry Pod and no re-arrests	26

While the sample is too small for robust statistical analysis, a preliminary comparison of clients who have completed the Reentry Pod and have not been re-arrested and clients who have been re-arrested within 3 months of release yields insight into potential trends.

Level/Type of Service Engagement	Individuals who have not been re-arrested (n = 26)	Individuals re-arrested within 3 months of release (n = 22)
Client was met at release by DPO, case manager, or other service provider	12	2
Received housing placement upon release	14	7
Received substance abuse treatment post-release	15	4
Average number of contacts with DPO post-release**	4.5	2.1

* Data sources include: 1) APD Reentry Pod Database; 2) Sheriff Department’s Reentry & Re-arrest records; 3) APD Case Files.

** Includes office meetings, field visits, and phone calls either initiated by DPO or by the client.

Community Assessment and Services Center: The First Six Months

On June 18, 2013, Leaders in Community Alternatives, Inc. (LCA) and the San Francisco Adult Probation Department (APD), along with numerous public and community based partner agencies, launched the Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), a “one stop” reentry services site that provides a broad array of services to clients of the Adult Probation Department. The CASC is designed to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by effectively engaging clients in skills-building activities and other transformative service opportunities that are known to increase self-sufficiency and self-efficacy and to help clients successfully exit the criminal justice system.

Current classes and services offered at the CASC include:

- > America Works
- > Anger Management
- > Case Management
- > Community Recovery Resources
- > Department of Child Support Services
- > Five Keys Charter School
- > Fridays at 3pm
- > Helping Women Recover
- > Job Readiness and Job Placement
- > Life Skills
- > Occupational Therapy Training Program
- > Parenting and Family Dynamics
- > Thinking for a Change
- > Substance Abuse Prevention
- > Seeking Safety

The CASC integrates evidence-based criminal justice practices, restorative justice principles, and individualized service delivery. New clients are assigned an LCA case manager who has reviewed the Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP) and referral information provided by the case carrying Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). A Client Service Plan is then created collaboratively by the client and case manager. The process includes a review of all intake materials, with an emphasis on the ITRP and the COMPAS assessment results, a discussion of the client’s immediate needs, short-term and long-term goals, and a review of the multiple program components and on-site services available through the CASC partner continuum. Psychiatric social workers from the Department of Public Health are stationed on-site to conduct assessments, provide brief therapy sessions, and make referrals for additional psychiatric and health needs. Additional public partner agencies present at the CASC include the Clean Slate program of the Public Defender’s office and the Department of Child Support Services.

PRELIMINARY DATA†

LCA consistently collects data regarding clients referred to and engaged at the CASC. Individuals referred to the CASC can either engage in “Standalone Services” (i.e., classes and groups) or “Full Case Management” (i.e., intensive case management as described above).

Total APD Referrals during the period of 7/1/13 to 12/20/13: 480 Clients

Breakdown of APD Referrals:

> AB109 clients	239
> Non-AB109 clients	241

Breakdown of APD Referrals by service type:

> Standalone Services	196
> Full Case Management	284

WORKSHOPS DELIVERED

1. **Thinking for a Change:** A total of 56 clients have completed Thinking for a Change (T4C), a cognitive behavioral program designed by the National Institute of Corrections. At the time of this report, there are four T4C cohorts in progress—three cohorts serving male clients and one dedicated to female clients.
2. **Anger Management:** three cohorts to date—two currently in progress and one cohort completed with one graduate.
3. **Seeking Safety:** four cohorts to date—two currently in progress and two cohorts completed with two graduates.
4. **Substance Abuse:** four cohorts to date—all are currently in progress.

FUTURE GOALS

Increased client engagement and retention are the primary goals of the CASC moving forward. Given that this population is high risk, high need, and challenging to serve, the CASC will continue to work within its collaborative structure to devise viable strategies to incentivize participation.

† Data sources: LCA CASC Database

Individual Department Responses

Adult Probation Department Initiatives

The Adult Probation Department has invested substantial resources in developing infrastructure, human resources, and client services in order to respond effectively to Realignment. These investments have led to improved outcomes and significant reductions in the overall Adult Probation population. APD is the proud recipient of the 2013 American Probation and Parole Association's President's Award, which recognizes exemplary community corrections programs which serve to advance the knowledge, effectiveness and the integrity of the system.

A major effort of the department over the last year has been the selection of and preparation for new case management software to replace the department's legacy system. Smart Probation, developed by Homeland Justice, will dramatically expand and improve APD's ability to capture data about clients and report on a full range of outcomes. Smart Probation is expected to launch in late spring 2014.

APD is committed to providing exceptional service by staff trained in evidence-based practices. In the fall of 2012, APD hired 22 Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) to support the department's response to Realignment. DPOs working in the AB109 Division of APD have undergone training in Motivational Interviewing, Street Drug Identification, Force and Weaponry, administering the Static 99R (for sex offenders), AB109 Fundamentals, Felony Sentencing After Realignment, Probation Supervision After Realignment, Supervising Offenders with Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Needs, and CalRAPP Evidence Based Practices 101. Additionally, APD has expanded its capacity to provide peer-led safety trainings to DPOs. Three Deputy Probation Officers from the Realignment Division were recently trained to become firearms instructors, and three Deputy Probation Officers have become certified weaponless defense instructors. During the spring of 2014, staff will receive training in Field Officer Training, Non-violent Crisis Intervention, and Why Gender Matters: Creating Trauma-Informed Services for Women and Men. Staff from the Realignment Division and Reentry Division have attended the following conferences to present and share ideas with other jurisdictions: American Probation and Parole Association Annual Training Institute, Association of Female and Juvenile Offenders 15th Bi-Annual Adult & Juvenile Female Offender Conference, Association of Criminal Justice Research of California conferences, and the 3rd Annual Public Safety Realignment Conference.

APD supervises its population according to COMPAS-assessed risk and need, and accordingly has created specialized caseloads in its Realignment Division. A Pre-Release Unit of two Deputy Probation Officers works in the Reentry Pod to assist clients in their reentry planning and conducts pre-release planning for clients who will be released to PRCS directly from state prison. The PRCS unit has a women-specific caseload, a gang caseload, a sex offender caseload, and two 20:1 intensive supervision caseloads. All Realignment caseloads maintain client-to-officer ratios of no more than 50:1, which is in keeping with the American Probation and Parole Association's recommendations.

Information about clients' criminogenic risk and need, as identified by COMPAS, drives the formulation of clients' Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plans (ITRP). Deputy Probation Officers work collaboratively with clients to implement the ITRP and refer clients to services and programs to fulfill the goals it contains. APD has launched a broad array of services and resources for clients since the onset of Realignment. A detailed description of the programs and services available to APD's AB109 clients is provided in Appendix A.

APD is in the process of developing a Victim Restoration Program (VRP) for victims of individuals supervised by APD and for those clients who have been victims of violence and other crimes. The VRP will create a unique and critical opportunity to work collaboratively with targeted community-based organizations to address the myriad needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, robbery and other crimes that have far-reaching effects on people's lives. The VRP will deliver services to victims in diverse communities in a manner that effectively addresses language, cultural and other barriers.

Shortly before Realignment began, APD created the Reentry Division to direct collaborative efforts to promote policy, operational practices, and supportive services to effectively implement Realignment and coordinate reentry services within APD and with partner agencies. The Division provides support to the CCP, the CCPEC, and the Reentry Council and provides research and analysis related to Realignment to CCSF agencies, the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the State of California, and other stakeholders. The Reentry Division also coordinates contracts for Realignment-related services and programs and provides information and support to APD sworn staff in making appropriate service referrals for APD clients. The Reentry Division also publishes *Getting Out and Staying Out: A Guide to San Francisco Resources for People Leaving Jail and Prison* (<http://sfreentry.com/resource-guide>).

Office of the District Attorney Initiatives

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PLANNER (ASP)

The District Attorney created the Alternative Sentencing Planner (ASP) position in 2012 to examine and recommend cost effective sentencing alternatives that lead to better long-term outcomes for defendants and the community. The ASP contributes toward thoughtful sentences that address the seriousness of the crime, the criminogenic needs of the offender, and victim restoration. From February 2012 through September 2013 the ASP has conducted 155 in-depth reviews and 31 case consults for prosecutors. Preliminary results of the program show that the ASP's recommendations are associated with significant increases in the average amount of time a defendant is sentenced to rehabilitative programming. The Office is pursuing a comprehensive outcome evaluation to further assess the program's impact on case and defendant outcomes.

In 2013 the Alternative Sentencing Planner continued to conduct outreach to community based organizations and expanded casework outreach to include in-custody defendant interviews. These interviews allow the ASP to gather information, make an assessment of the criminogenic needs of the defendant, and determine an appropriate sentence.

In fiscal year 2013–2014 the San Francisco District Attorney's office will conduct an internal survey to identify the most valuable point at which prosecutors can utilize ASP recommendations and the elements of the ASP recommendations that are most useful to achieve the appropriate disposition. The District Attorney's office is confident that the ASP resource should be expanded to meet demand, including an additional full time staff person, and continues to explore replicating the ASP model in the juvenile division. The District Attorney's office Early Resolution Program (ERP) continues to help settle PC § 1170(h) and prison-eligible cases quickly,

ensuring efficient use of county resources and expanding opportunities for alternatives to incarceration. The ASP also conducts case reviews for managing attorneys on ERP cases.

Over the past year, the District Attorney's office has enhanced its relationships with residential treatment centers and now supports defense counsel to determine drug treatment program eligibility while defendants are in custody, allowing for more timely and appropriate placements based on community expertise.

VICTIM SERVICES

The District Attorney's office continues to provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of crimes, including assistance in filing claims with the State Victim Compensation Program, providing crisis intervention and emergency assistance, identifying appropriate community resources and services, securing restitution, assisting with relocation, meeting transportation needs, and providing help navigating the criminal justice system. The Victim Services Division provides these services in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, and Vietnamese and utilizes the language line services for additional language assistance. The Victim Service Division caseloads continued to increase in 2013 to over 5,778 victims.

The San Francisco District Attorney's office anticipates submitting requests for additional victim services resources from Realignment funds to appropriately meet the demand for services and ensure adequate coverage of Realignment-related hearings by the District Attorney's office Victim Services Division. Consistency in victim notification and court support for victims at the hearings are essential elements for meeting obligations to victims under Marsy's Law.

PAROLE HEARINGS

From July through September 2013 the District Attorney's office participated in 53 parole hearings. Parole violators were represented by the Public Defender's office in all but one of these proceedings.

The San Francisco District Attorney's office, Public Defender's office, CDCR Parole Division and the Superior Courts have worked closely together to establish a fair process for parole hearings that places minimal burden on the court calendar. The District Attorney's office and Public Defender's office, utilizing current department resources, have each designated a single attorney to handle all parole revocation proceedings to ensure continuity in policy and successful implementation of the new responsibilities. While each office has successfully maintained continuity, there are practical administrative challenges as these attorneys must balance parole revocation duties with other caseloads requiring representation in other courtrooms.

STAFF CAPACITY AND TRAININGS

The District Attorney's office has been actively engaged in staff capacity building, inter-agency collaboration, and training throughout 2013. Among other Realignment-specific trainings, District Attorney's office staff received training on CDCR restitution practices in regards to the PRCS population.

The Alternative Sentencing Planner is currently working in collaboration with the San Francisco Criminal Justice Transitional Age Youth Partnership Planning Committee and organized an Asian Pacific Islander (API) Cultural Awareness Training for District Attorney's office investigators, victim services staff, and community based service providers on best practices for supporting API community members in crisis. In addition to the identified Realignment-related trainings, the office facilitated over 200 trainings for investigators, victim witness advocates, paralegals, and attorneys.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In 2013, the District Attorney's office increased its data analysis and collection capacity by hiring a Chief Information Officer. However, the office remains underresourced in developing Realignment data tracking systems, regularly reviewing those systems, and performing complex data analysis to inform agency practice.

The District Attorney's office continues work on establishing a case data tracking protocol for PC § 1170(h) eligible cases. Once complete, the system will allow analyses of outcomes for all PC § 1170(h) eligible cases, including comparisons between those that did result in PC § 1170(h) sentences and those that did not. This will help to further inform future sentencing decisions and case outcomes.

VICTIM RESTITUTION COLLECTION

In 2012, Senate Bill 1210 Lieu., Collection of Criminal Fines and Fees was chaptered into law. The provisions of SB 1210 provide local county jurisdictions with the authority to collect restitution from post disposition Realignment defendants while in local custody, on Mandatory Supervision, or on PRCS. In the coming year, the District Attorney's office will continue to work with criminal justice partners to review the feasibility of restitution collection from the Realignment population while in custody of the San Francisco County Jail.

Office of the Public Defender Initiatives

The Public Defender's office is working to reduce the number of people coming into the criminal justice system under Realignment in a variety of ways.

PUBLIC DEFENDER REALIGNMENT TEAM

The Realignment Team consists of an attorney and criminal justice specialist within the office's existing Reentry Unit. The team has worked exclusively with individuals impacted by Realignment, and they provide services and due process protections to those who are on PRCS.

The attorney assigned to the Realignment Team is fully versed in evidence-based practices and understands the wide range of service needs of its clients. The attorney is an effective advocate for the use of alternative sentencing strategies and equally well-versed in the legal issues and advocacy techniques required in the revocation process. The attorney provides legal representation during administrative hearings and investigates cases, litigates motions, and conducts formal revocation hearings.

The attorney has also been responsible for designing alternative sentencing strategies and identifying clients who are eligible for collaborative courts and other evidence-based programs. This attorney trains fellow deputy public defenders on alternative sentencing strategies and how to implement evidence-based strategies to improve legal and social outcomes. This position also works closely with the District Attorney's Alternative Sentencing Planner to explore and develop new sentencing schemes.

Another addition to the team is the criminal justice specialist, a highly experienced reentry specialist with a social work background, who conducts comprehensive assessments to determine client needs and collaborates with the Adult Probation Department's AB109 unit to help identify new referrals and to discuss progress of clients who are receiving services. The criminal justice specialist performs clinical work, assesses client needs, refers clients to services, and advocates for these individuals both in and out of court. Together with the attorney, the criminal justice specialist explores and advocates for community-based sanctions and seeks appropriate placements and programs for qualifying individuals.

There are limited resources available to provide representation to individuals at PRCS violation hearings. The volume of hearings, as well as the court's protocol for handling the hearings, will determine the resources required. Additional attorneys, investigators and paralegals may be required to provide representation at these hearings depending on the actual number of hearings that are required.

COORDINATION WITH EXISTING REENTRY PROGRAMS

The Public Defender's Realignment team and Reentry Unit provide an innovative blend of legal, social and practice support through its Clean Slate and Social Work components. The Reentry Unit's social workers provide high quality clinical work and advocacy, effectively placing hundreds of individuals in drug treatment and other service programs each year.

The office's Clean Slate Program assists over 4,000 individuals each year who are seeking to "clean up" their records of criminal arrests and/or convictions. Clean Slate helps remove significant barriers to employment, housing, public benefits, civic participation, immigration and attainment of other social, legal and personal goals. The program prepares and files over 1,000 legal motions in court annually, conducts regular community outreach, distributes over 6,000 brochures in English and Spanish and holds weekly walk-in clinics at five community-based sites, in predominantly African American and Latino neighborhoods most heavily impacted by the criminal justice system. The Clean Slate program also holds hours at the CASC to serve APD clients. The

Public Defender will seek to expand these services to the population under AB109, contributing to the overall success of Realignment.

ADVOCATE USE OF ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES

The Public Defender's office has conducted multiple in-house trainings about alternative sentences, reflected in CCSF's high percentage of PC § 1170(h)5(b) split sentences. The Realignment Social Worker successfully advocates in court for alternative sentences, including making appropriate placements of PC § 1170(h) individuals in residential programs prior to completion of their jail sentences and working with the District Attorney's office Alternative Sentencing Planner to identify alternative sentences. The Office has also worked to expand eligibility for Collaborative Courts, including advocating for the expansion of Drug Court eligibility criteria to include PC § 1170(h) clients. The Public Defender is currently working with the District Attorney to identify potential candidates for a Pilot Program.

PRE-TRIAL REFORM

The Public Defender's office is actively involved in the San Francisco Sentencing Commission. The Public Defender, along with others, advocated against cuts to Pre Trial Diversion Services, and is working to develop strategies to reduce San Francisco's pre-trial jail population.

PAROLEE REPRESENTATION

In response to the shift of responsibility for parole revocation hearings to the San Francisco Superior Court, the Public Defender appointed one full-time attorney to handle all San Francisco parole revocation cases. As of September 30, 2013, this attorney has represented 52 individuals at parole revocation proceedings and is working to identify resources and services for this high risk and high needs population. Of the 52 individuals represented thus far, 23 have been PC § 290 registrants (sex offenders) who have significant housing and service barriers to their reintegration into the community. In the coming year the Public Defender and criminal justice partner agencies will explore avenues for addressing these barriers in order to connect these individuals with needed housing and treatment services.

San Francisco Sheriff's Department Initiatives

IN CUSTODY PROGRAMS

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department (SFSD) continues to provide programming and services focused on reducing recidivism for individuals in custody and in the community. The Sheriff's in custody programs include: Resolve to Stop the Violence Project (RSVP), Roads to Recovery, Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTERS), Community of Veterans Engaged in Recovery (COVER), NextCourse culinary programming, academic and vocational education by Five Keys Charter School, and a bicycle repair and maintenance class.

The Sheriff's Department provides staff support to the Reentry Pod in partnership with the Adult Probation Department. APD and SFSD staff meet weekly to review inmate eligibility for the Reentry Pod, to discuss operational and programmatic developments in the Reentry Pod, and to plan for the addition of inmates who will be transferred from CDCR institutions to the Reentry Pod 60 days prior to their release.

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

The Sheriff's Department implemented Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) in August 2013. VINE is a free and anonymous service provided to crime victims, allowing victims to receive notifications regarding changes to an offender's custody status. Notifications of an inmate's transfer to another jurisdiction occur within eight hours and notifications of an inmate's release occur within 30 minutes.

EXPANDED VISITING

A pilot project of the Sheriff's Department expanding visiting hours in County Jails 3 and 4 at the Hall of Justice began in September 2013.⁵ Additionally, family and friends visiting inmates at County Jail 5 are now able to utilize an online visiting sign up system, rather than signing up through the phone hotline or in person at the jail. These initiatives improve inmates' connections to their families and communities, which can improve their successful transition to the community upon their release from custody.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Sheriff's Department has an established Jail Alternatives Division. This division oversees the Sheriff's Department Community Programs, a variety of employment and educational programs including: the Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP), a work program available to eligible individuals in lieu of incarceration; the Post Release Education Program (PREP), which provides reentry, educational, vocational, substance abuse treatment, anger management, and batterers' intervention classes; electronic monitoring; and a variety of specialized services designed to help ex-offenders successfully re-enter the community following periods of incarceration.

The Five Keys Charter School, with classrooms in the County Jail, APD's office in the Hall of Justice, and the CASC, provides individual skill development to students in pursuit of their High School Diploma, GED, or other academic goals, including basic literacy and services for English language learners. Assessment tools are used to establish students' academic level and Five Keys instructors work with students to establish academic goals and plans to achieve them.

The Women's Resource Center (WRC), located at 830 Bryant Street, is designed to give women the services necessary to achieve and maintain safe and healthy lifestyles. Services include assistance and referrals for housing, substance abuse programs, employment readiness training and placement, mental health services, and legal assistance. Personal development classes including empowerment groups, relapse prevention, and visual and written performing arts are offered. Workshops focus on vocational skills, life skills, violence prevention, computer instruction, culinary arts and nutrition, parenting skills, and financial literacy.

SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

The Sheriff's Department Survivor Restoration Program (SRP) provides community-based and in custody services for survivors of violence and crime. SRP provides survivors with a needs assessment, safety planning, and domestic violence support groups, and connects clients to other Survivor Restoration Programs. SRP also raises awareness about the importance of restorative justice programs that hold offenders accountable, repair the harm caused by crime, and provide survivor restoration, empowerment, and community involvement for both. Survivors are supported while navigating through family, criminal, and civil appearances, as well as other criminal justice and city agencies. Through the SRP, survivors of domestic and random violence whose perpetrators are participating in Sheriff's Department in custody offender programs are provided with advocacy and support services. Offenders are provided with the opportunity to hear about the experiences of survivors of violence and the lifelong impact of crime.

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5 Since then, County Jail 3 has been closed.

Department of Public Health Initiatives

The Department of Public Health (DPH) continues to partner with APD in creating innovative mechanisms for providing services to those AB109 clients in need of behavioral health, primary care, and stabilization housing. Through the work of the AB109 Case Management Unit within DPH's Community Behavioral Health Services, AB109 clients who meet medical necessity have access to a larger system of care intended to provide holistic, appropriate and culturally competent services. This matrix of care is comprehensive and assists clients in achieving wellness and recovery.

The AB109 Case Management Unit is intentionally co-located with other programs that address the needs of clients with health concerns. The services include assessment and placement authorization into care, primary care medical services, narcotic replacement therapy such as methadone and buprenorphine, treatment engagement activities, detoxification services, access to pharmacy services and medications, and stabilization housing.

It is with a commitment to the AB109 population that that the program attempts to inspire those it serves, achieving wellness and recovery for all program participants. Efforts over the past year have focused on three system accomplishments:

1. Enhancing the matrix of services to be more responsive the needs of San Francisco's AB109 clients.
2. Recruiting experienced staff with the clinical expertise and knowledge of the forensics population.
3. Investing in specific clinical interventions that target critical areas of concern for AB109 clients.

With funding through APD, DPH was able to work closely with APD in analyzing trend data to identify those treatment and program interventions in which program participants achieved satisfactory outcomes. These program interventions include:

- > residential substance abuse treatment
- > residential mental health treatment
- > intensive outpatient services
- > stabilization housing for PRCS clients
- > access to physicians for primary care concerns
- > clinical staff for short term therapy and crisis resolution
- > toxicological screening as a treatment indicator

As part of the accessibility to necessary care and in light of changing landscape of health care provision as a result of the Affordable Care Act, the AB109 Case Management Unit engages in targeted outreach to enroll all AB109 participants in insurance coverage and newly expanded entitlements. As a result, 127 AB109 clients who were not already receiving coverage have been enrolled and now benefit from affordable health care.

Over the first two years of Realignment in San Francisco, a total of 681 unduplicated AB109 clients on community supervision were referred to DPH. Of these, 119 were PC § 1170(h) sentenced individuals and 562 were PRCS clients. Of the PRCS clients, 28 were designated as Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) participants in state prison, and therefore affected by acute and severe mental illness, and 39 participated in the CDCR Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS). Of the total number of referrals, 46 percent met medical necessity and were authorized and placed into ongoing care.

As part of increased efforts to integrate the access to care with the criminal justice system, DPH has detailed clinical staff to the CASC for the purposes of early intervention and early engagement for returning individuals. With in-reach to the Reentry Pod and seamless transition to care, AB109 clients may benefit from wrap-around and support services intended to prevent recidivism and re-offense.

Superior Court Initiatives

Throughout the first two years of Realignment implementation, the Superior Court has reviewed and made appropriate adjustments to current processes and procedures to respond to the requirements of Realignment legislation. The Court has also provided continuing education and training for all court staff, judges, and hearing officers in the areas of PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, PC § 1170(h) sentencing, and parole hearings.

In the last year, the Court has focused on enhancing its information technology and data analysis capacity in order to produce data on Realignment populations within the Court. As a result, the Court has developed and refined processes and procedures regarding PC § 1170(h) sentencing and PC § 3455 PRCS violations. The Court is examining and refining current processes and updating, amending, and revising them as necessary, including making improvements to court forms and sentencing reports.

The Court designated Department 22 to hear parole revocation hearings two afternoons a week beginning in July 2013. A Standing Committee meets regularly to discuss current policies and procedures related to parole revocations and to identify adjustments and refinements that are needed. In addition, information and Court forms regarding parole revocation hearings have been updated and revised.

Human Services Agency Initiatives

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Major provisions of the Affordable Care Act went into effect on January 1, 2014, including expansion of the Medi-Cal program to low-income single adults, which will benefit many justice-involved individuals. Throughout summer and fall of 2013, APD, DPH, and the Human Services Agency (HSA) engaged in a joint planning process to identify strategies for enrolling jail inmates and reentry clients into health coverage. Strategies currently under exploration include certifying APD community-based partners as enrollment assisters, training APD and service provider staff on how to help clients enroll online, and stationing DPH or HSA staff at APD service sites and the jails to enroll clients. DPH has already dedicated one staff person to providing application assistance to APD clients at the CASC. Setbacks in the State's implementation of technology systems needed to facilitate smooth enrollment into coverage have delayed the ability to move forward on these strategies in 2013, but progress is anticipated in 2014.

NEW ROADS PROGRAM

The New Roads program provides individuals who are homeless or temporarily housed with shallow rental subsidies, financial assistance, and supportive services to ensure that they obtain and retain permanent housing and achieve educational and vocational goals. Program staff works with each participant to develop an individual service plan with the goal of achieving lasting housing stability.

Launched in January 2012, New Roads was initially administered by a local nonprofit, Hamilton Family Center, through a contract with the HSA. For Fiscal Year 2012/13 the contract was re-bid to the Tenderloin Housing Clinic. In October 2013, administration of the contract was shifted from HSA to APD.

In FY 12/13, twenty-eight clients received rent subsidies and services; three additional people enrolled in the program during the first quarter of FY 13/14. Of the 15 clients who exited the program in FY 12/13, two-thirds completed successfully. Of those who could be contacted six months after their rental subsidy had ended (n=5), all remained permanently housed. Though the numbers served by New Roads are relatively small, these outcomes are promising.

CAMEO HOUSE

As discussed above, HSA has partnered with APD to enhance programming at Cameo House, which has been supported for several years by Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care funding, administered by HSA. Through this continued partnership, HSA will continue to support homeless women's access to permanent housing and economic opportunity, and to facilitate reunification plans on behalf of homeless women residing at Cameo House whose children are involved in Family and Children Services (Child Welfare).

Outcomes from the First Two Years

Completions, Sanctions, and Recidivism

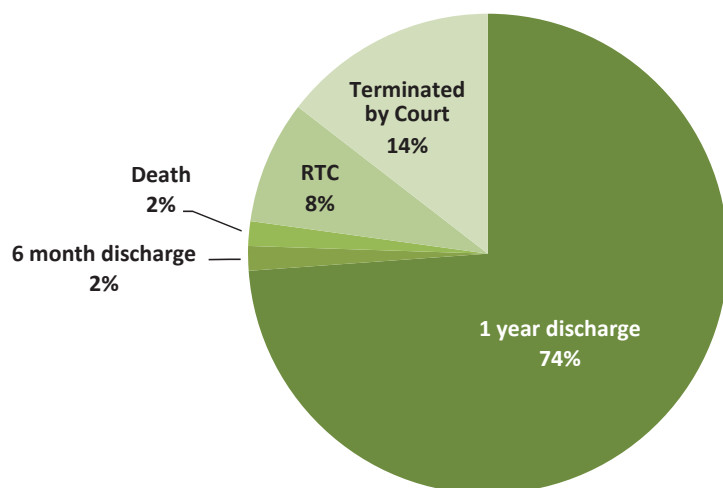
COMPLETIONS

Since the outset of Realignment, 437 individuals sentenced under PC § 1170(h) have completed their jail sentences, including 169 individuals who were released at sentencing due to their credits for time served.

Overall, 75 percent of the 303 individuals completing a PRCS or Mandatory Supervision term with APD during the first two years of Realignment completed successfully. Mandatory Supervision clients complete supervision through completion of their court-ordered Mandatory Supervision term, revocation or termination of their term by the Court, or transferring their supervision to another jurisdiction. PRCS clients serve a term of up to three years, but are released after any 12 consecutive months without a custodial sanction and may be released after six successful months on PRCS, per the Chief Adult Probation Officer's discretion. As of September 30, 2013, 425 PRCS clients had spent at least 12 months on PRCS. Of these, 178 (42 percent) were released for having no custodial sanctions for 12 consecutive months.

Of those released to PRCS during the first two years of Realignment, 241 (39 percent) completed or were terminated from PRCS, with most of these completions (178 or 74 percent) due to the clients completing 12 consecutive months without a custodial sanction. Four PRCS clients were released early after six successful months on PRCS. Thirty-five PRCS clients (15 percent of all completions) were terminated by the Court, mostly due to other pending charges. Twenty clients who completed PRCS during this time period (8 percent) were on PRCS to complete their parole terms after having been returned to custody. Four clients died while on PRCS.

Chart 13. PRCS Completions, October 2011 – September 2013

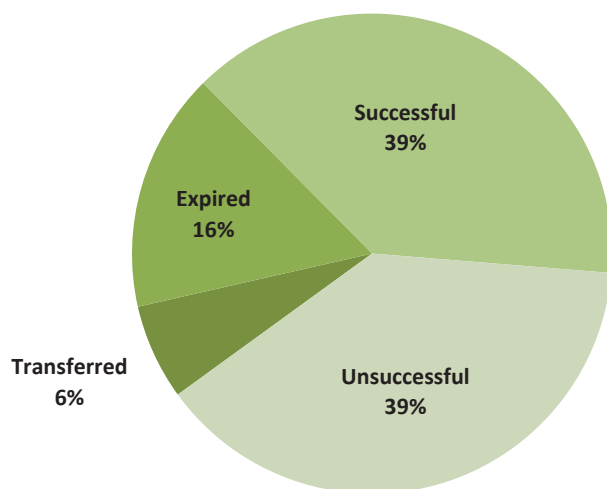


Notes: RTC refers to those parole violators who were returned to custody (RTC) to state prison prior to October 1, 2011 and released to PRCS after October 1, 2011 to complete the remainder of their parole term on PRCS.

Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

The average length of Mandatory Supervision sentences given over the first two years of Realignment is 25 months. A majority of Mandatory Supervision clients have therefore not reached the end of their sentenced term, thus limiting the number of clients who have been able to complete their terms successfully thus far. Therefore, those who have completed are more likely to have been terminated unsuccessfully prior to the end of their sentenced term than to have reached the end of their sentenced term and completed successfully. Nonetheless, during this time period, 62 of the 219 individuals (28 percent) that started a Mandatory Supervision term completed or were terminated from supervision. Of those, 24 (39 percent) completed their Mandatory Supervision term successfully, 24 (39 percent) were terminated unsuccessfully or had their Mandatory Supervision term revoked, 10 individuals' (16 percent) Mandatory Supervision term expired while in custody for a violation or new charge, and 4 (6 percent) were transferred to another jurisdiction.

Chart 14. Mandatory Supervision Completions, October 2011 – September 2013

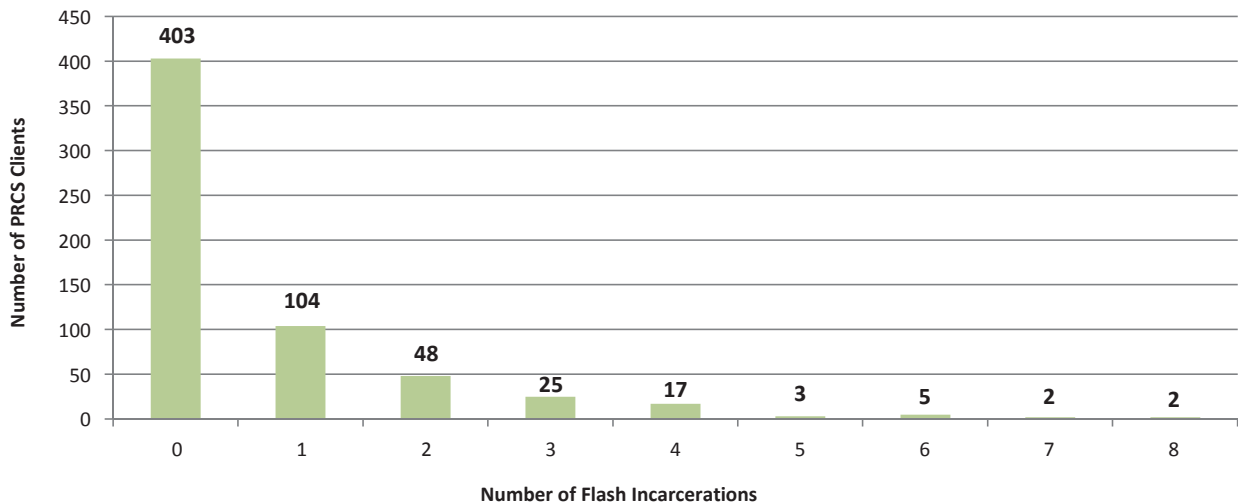


Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

SANCTIONS

Under the authority granted by AB109 to impose flash incarcerations for PRCS clients for up to 10 days (PC § 3454b) APD imposed 418 flash incarcerations for 206 PRCS clients. A majority of PRCS clients, 66 percent, had no flashes imposed, while 17 percent had received one flash, 8 percent had received two flashes, 4 percent had received three flashes, and 5 percent had received four or more flashes. The average length of a flash incarceration was 9 days.

Chart 15. PRCS Clients by Number of Flash Incarcerations Received, October 2011 – September 2013



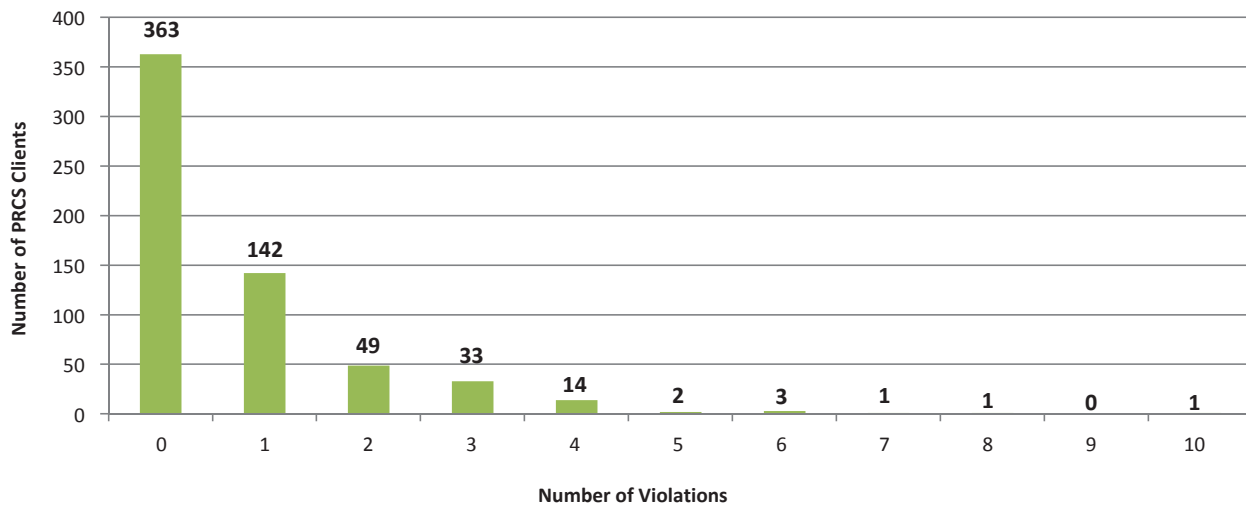
Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

The next level of sanction imposed for PRCS clients, after a flash incarceration, is a PRCS violation (PC § 3455a), which is filed for a more serious violation of supervision terms, a pattern of non-compliance that continues after flash incarcerations have been imposed, or for a new crime violation that may or may not be pursued as a new charge. A majority of PC § 3455a violations result in a sentence in County Jail. Others result in a period of time on electronic monitoring. Over the first two years of Realignment, APD imposed 448 PC § 3455a violations for 246 PRCS clients, 15 of which resulted in an electronic monitoring sentence while the rest resulted in jail sentences averaging 75 days.⁶

A majority, 60 percent, of PRCS clients did not receive a PC § 3455a violation during the first two years of Realignment. Twenty-three percent of PRCS clients received one violation, eight percent received two, five percent received three, two percent received four, and one percent received five or more violations.

6 Time served for a PC § 3455a violation is eligible for half time credits and therefore individuals serve half of their sentence.

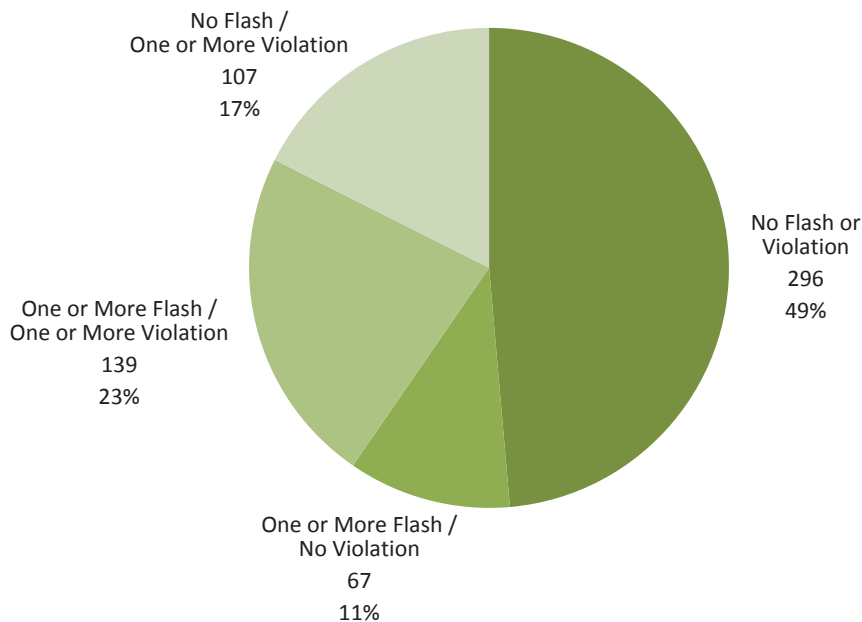
Chart 16. PRCS Clients by Number of PC § 3455a Violations Imposed, October 2011 – September 2013



Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

Almost one-half of PRCS clients, 49 percent, received neither a flash incarceration nor a violation during the first two years of Realignment. Eleven percent received one or more flash but did not subsequently receive a PC § 3455a violation, while 23 percent received one or more flash and one or more violation. Seventeen percent of PRCS clients received a violation but not a flash, almost all of which (102 out of 107 violations) were for new law violations.

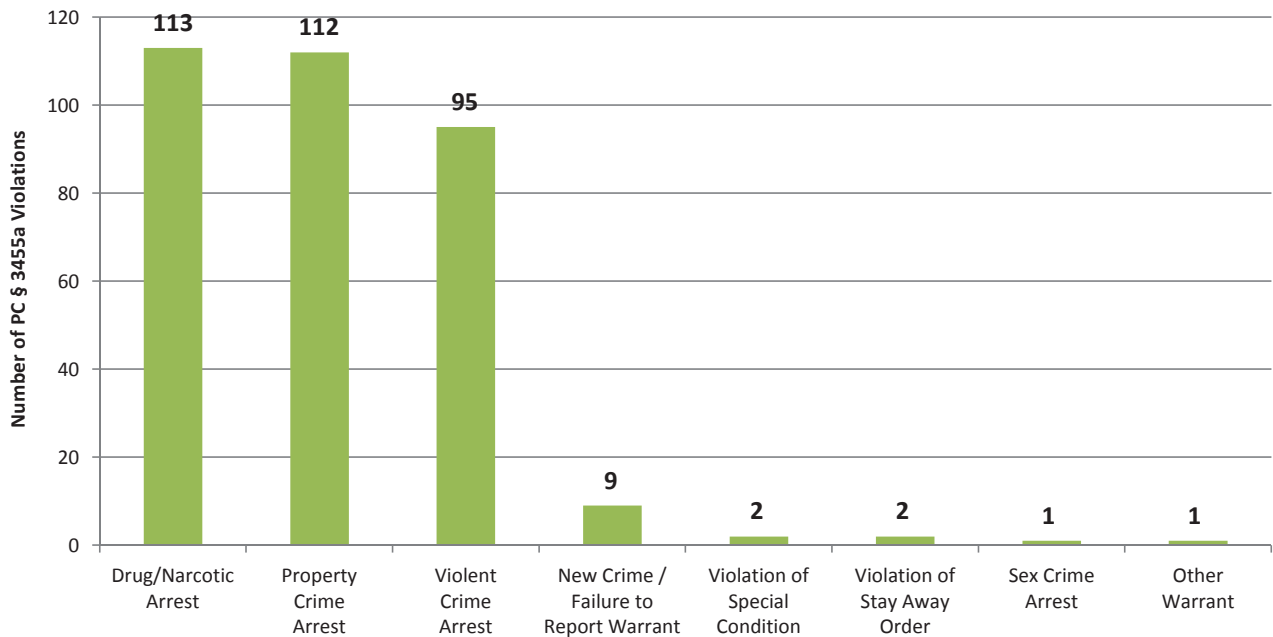
Chart 17. PRCS Clients, by Sanction(s) Imposed



Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

Of the 448 PC § 3455a violations imposed, 335 (75 percent) were due to a new law violation, rather than a technical violation. One-third of these were due to a drug or narcotic crime or arrest, one-third to a property crime arrest, and 28 percent to a violent crime arrest. The remaining five percent of PC § 3455a violations issued for new law violations were due to an arrest for a new crime when a failure to report warrant was outstanding (three percent), a special condition violation, a violation of a stay away order, a sex crime arrest, or another warrant (each less than one percent).

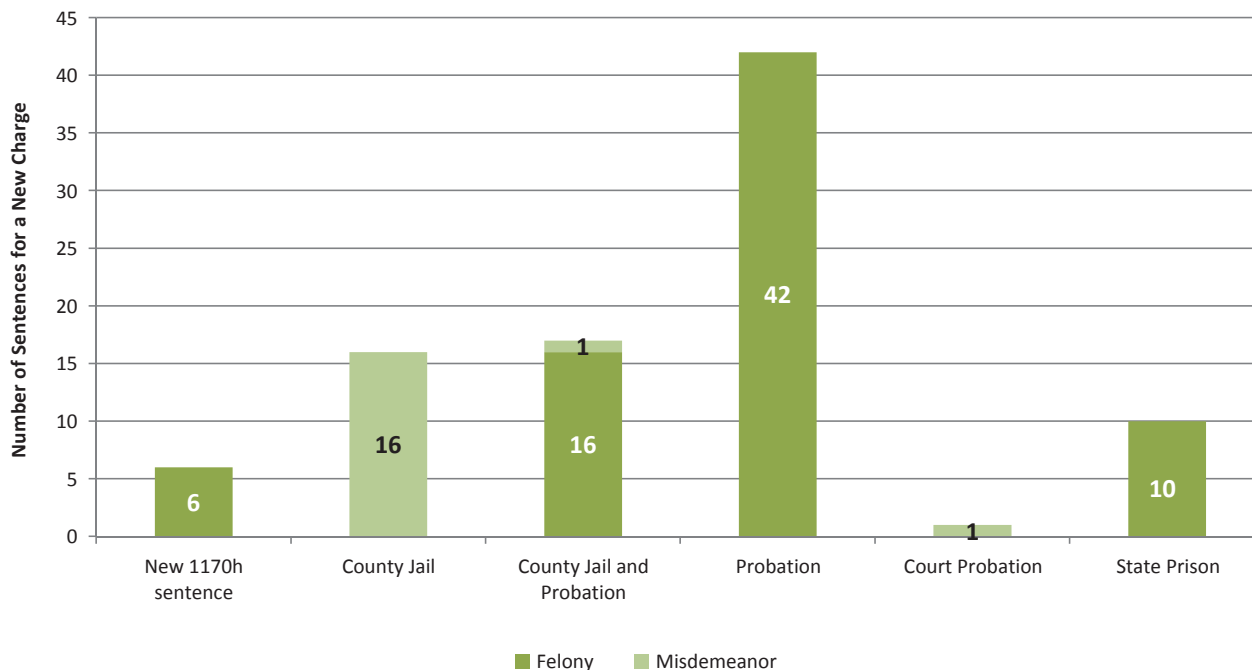
Chart 18. PC § 3455a Violations Issued for New Law Violations, by Type of Crime



Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

Of the 335 violations issued for a new law violation, 92 resulted in a new sentence, most of which (46 percent) were a new felony probation grant. Seventeen percent were felony charges resulting in a County Jail and probation sentence, another 17 percent were misdemeanor charges resulting in County Jail sentences, 11 percent resulted in state prison sentences, and seven percent resulted in PC § 1170(h) sentences.

Chart 19. PRCS Violations for New Charge Resulting in a New Sentence, by Type of Sentence



Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

PRCS clients are required to report to APD within two days of their release from state prison. Of the 614 PRCS clients released to San Francisco from October 2011 through September 2013, 89 percent complied with this requirement. Of the 66 individuals who did not report within two days and for whom a warrant was issued, 64 subsequently reported, over half of them within two weeks of issuance of the warrant. Two individuals have yet to report. As noted above, a preliminary analysis examining risk factors that are correlated with multiple arrest incidents while on PRCS found that a failure to report within two days of release from state prison is one of the most predictive factors for multiple arrests after reporting. APD is therefore exploring strategies for interrupting this cycle for those who fail to initially report.

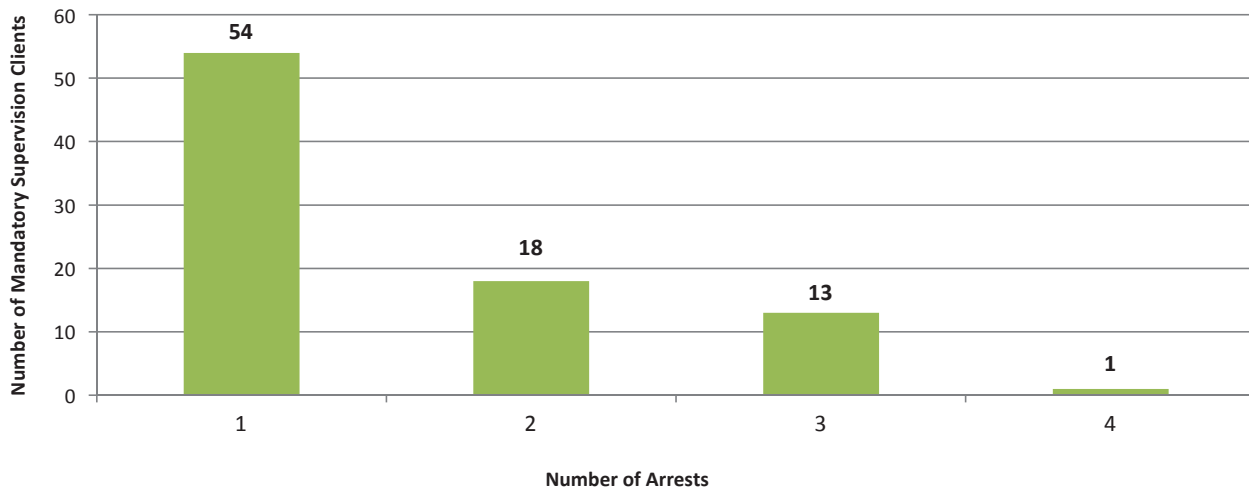
Per AB109, probation departments are not provided the same sanctioning tools for Mandatory Supervision as for PRCS, namely the authority to impose flash incarcerations and PC § 3455a violations. Therefore, when a Mandatory Supervision client is not in compliance, the result is either a charge for a new crime or a Motion to Revoke (MTR) for a violation of his or her supervision terms.

During the first two years of Realignment, 101 Mandatory Supervision clients (46 percent) were arrested at least once on new charges for a total of 187 arrests.⁷ Of these arrests, 54 (29 percent) resulted in charges being dismissed, 73 (39 percent) resulted in a Motion to Revoke, 50 (27 percent) resulted in a sentence for a new charge, and 10 (5 percent) were pending as of September 30, 2013.

Of the 86 clients whose arrest charges were not discharged or dismissed, most were arrested only once. Twenty-one percent of these clients were arrested twice, 15 percent three times, and one client was arrested four times. About one-third of the arrests that were not subsequently dismissed were due to a drug or narcotics charge, one-third were due to a property crime charge, 23 percent were due to a non-compliance charge, and seven percent to a violent crime charge.

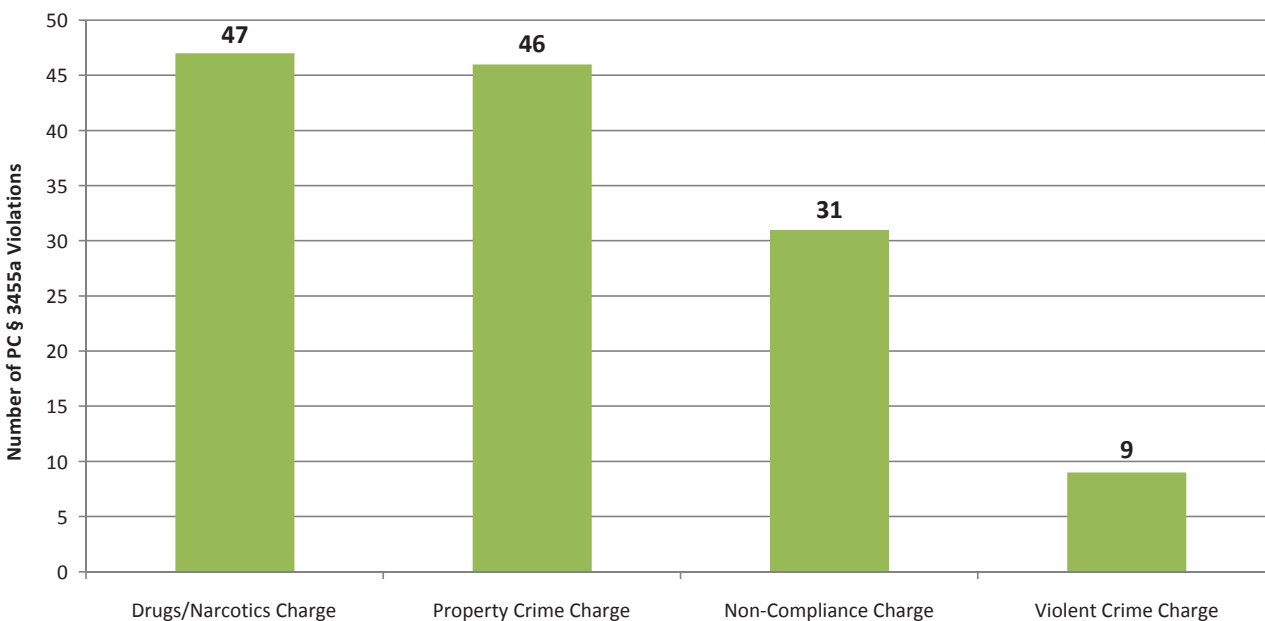
⁷ Not including arrests for technical violations or those that were connected to the same court number as the original Mandatory Supervision sentence.

Chart 20. Mandatory Supervision Clients by Number of Arrests, October 2011 – September 2013



Notes: Arrests do not include those for which charges were discharged or dismissed.
 Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

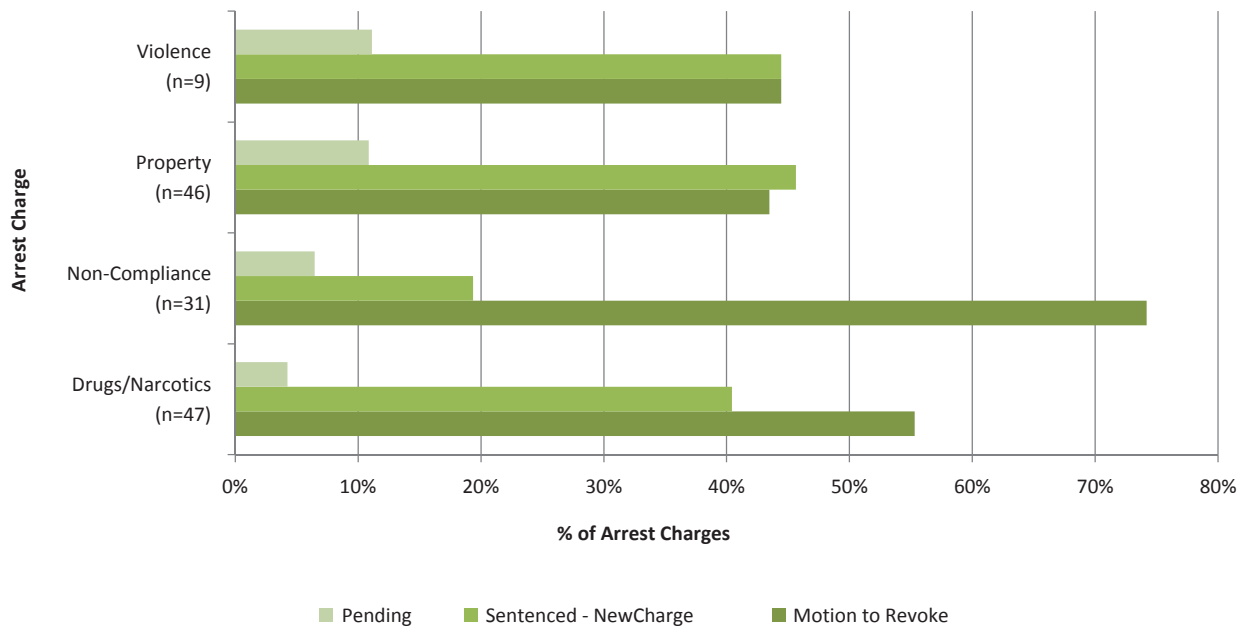
Chart 21. Mandatory Supervision Arrests, by Arrest Reason



Notes: Arrests do not include those for which charges were discharged or dismissed.
 Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

Arrests due to violent or property crime charges were equally likely to result in a new sentence as in an MTR. Slightly more drug and narcotics arrests resulted in an MTR than in a new sentence and a vast majority of non-compliance arrests arrested in an MTR while few resulted in a new sentence.

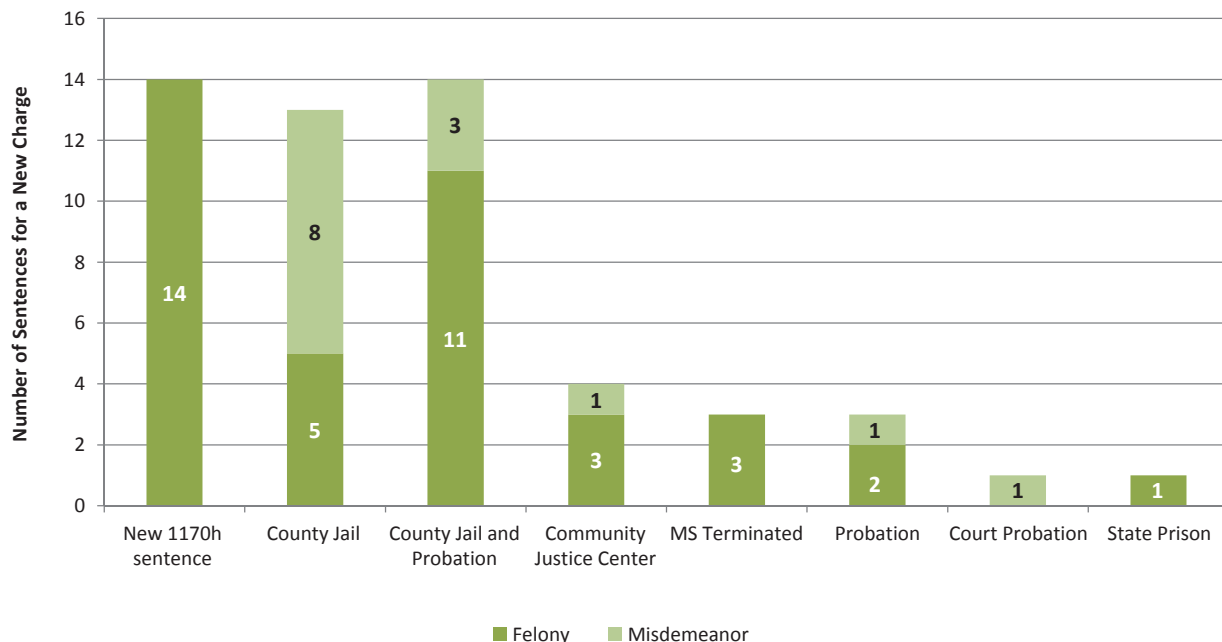
Chart 22. Arrest Charge Results for Arrest Types, Mandatory Supervision Arrests, October 2011 – September 2013



Notes: Arrests do not include those for which charges were discharged or dismissed.
 Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

Of the 50 Mandatory Supervision arrests that resulted in new sentences, 72 percent were felony charges and 28 percent were misdemeanors. About a quarter were sentenced to a new PC § 1170(h) term, a quarter to County Jail, a quarter to County Jail and probation, and the remaining quarter were sentenced to the Community Justice Center (4), had their Mandatory Supervision terminated (3), were sentenced to a new grant of probation (3), court probation (1), or state prison (1).

Chart 23. Mandatory Supervision Arrests Resulting in a New Sentence, by Type of Sentence

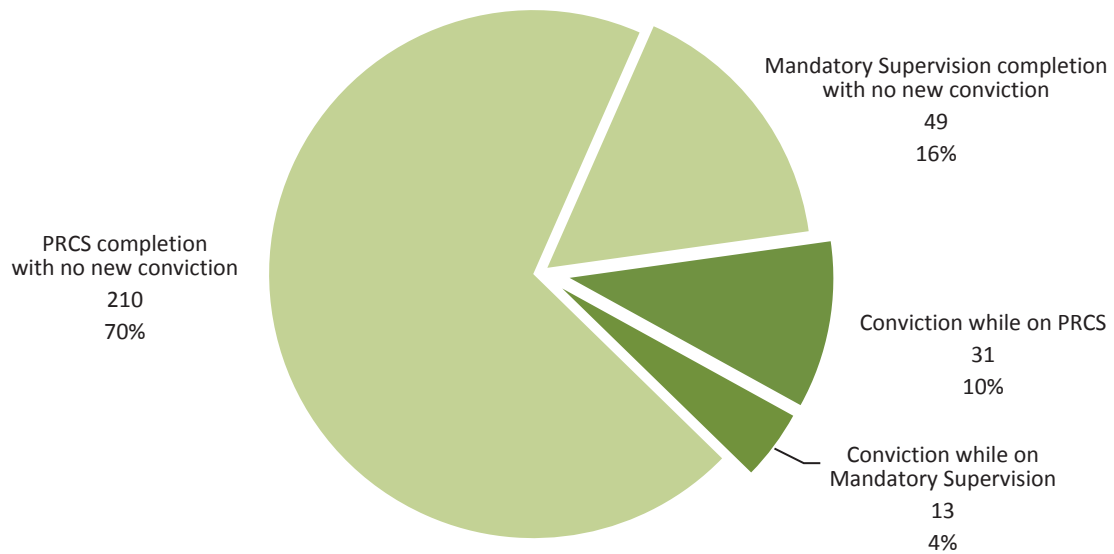


Source: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System

RECIDIVISM

The Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) defines recidivism as “a subsequent criminal adjudication/conviction while on probation supervision,” as determined at the time the individual completes supervision. According to this definition, San Francisco’s recidivism rate for AB109 clients for the first two years is 14 percent—14 percent of clients who completed a PRCS or Mandatory Supervision term during this time period were convicted of a new crime while on supervision.⁸ The recidivism rate for PRCS clients is slightly lower, 13 percent, and for Mandatory Supervision clients it is slightly higher, 21 percent.

Chart 24. PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Recidivism, October 2011 – September 2013



Source: Adult Probation Department’s Case Management System

Direct comparisons to recidivism rates for this population prior to AB109 are difficult, due to the fundamental differences in the recidivism definitions used. Prior to AB109 implementation, CDCR reported a parole recidivism rate in San Francisco of 78 percent, defining recidivism as any return to custody in the first three years after release from state prison. The recidivism definition used by CPOC is more specific, measuring only new convictions during one’s time on supervision. The most comparable measure to CDCR’s pre-AB109 recidivism measure is APD’s compliance rate for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients. Those clients who did not receive any custodial sanctions (PRCS) or new arrests⁹ resulting in an MTR or new sentence (Mandatory Supervision) are considered in compliance. Over the first two years of Realignment, the compliance rate for PRCS clients was 49 percent and for Mandatory Supervision clients the compliance rate was 60 percent. Therefore, 51 percent of PRCS and 40 percent of Mandatory Supervision clients were returned to custody during the first two years of Realignment, a drastic reduction from the parole return to custody rate prior to AB109 of 78 percent.

8 This includes those whose new conviction resulted in terminating their supervision term.

9 Includes only those arrests for new charges rather than for technical violations, thus making the measure not fully comparable to CDCR’s recidivism measure, as CDCR’s measures a return to custody for any reason.

Looking Ahead

San Francisco's criminal justice, public health, and human services partners have met the challenge posed by Realignment by drastically expanding services and programs, enhancing community supervision, and strengthening inter-agency collaboration related to CCSF's new responsibilities. The outcomes from the first two years of Realignment illustrate that these strategies are on the right track. They also suggest opportunities to further strengthen these strategies and partnerships in the coming years.

Looking ahead, San Francisco's Realignment strategies will continue to prioritize inter-agency collaboration, using outcome data to make needed adjustments and improvements to these strategies. CCPEC members will promote strategies that provide appropriate alternatives to incarceration, even in the context of a historically low jail population. Together, CCSF's criminal justice and partner agencies will continue to expand the services and treatment options available to the high-need population affected by Realignment and will remain committed to using evidence-based sentencing and supervision strategies to enhance public safety and interrupt the cycle of crime.

Appendix A

Table 3. APD-Funded Services

Type of Service	Description of Service	Capacity
Assessment and Placement in Outpatient and Residential Behavioral Health Treatment, and Benefits Enrollment	APD clients are referred to the Department of Public Health’s Behavioral Health Access Center or the Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), where Care Coordinators assess for placement in behavioral health treatment and sober living environments. Clients are also connected to health coverage and other benefits.	<i>All APD clients can be referred to DPH for assessment and placement in array of community based placements.</i>
Basic Needs for Clients	DPOs distribute MUNI tokens, hygiene kits, meal vouchers, and clothing vouchers to clients in need. Clients are provided assistance in applying for the Federal Lifeline cell phone service program and provided verification for reduced-fee California IDs from the Department of Motor Vehicles.	<i>All APD clients are eligible to receive basic needs items.</i>
Intensive Case Management	Eligible clients receive intensive case management and barrier removal services from Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA), which operates the CASC in partnership with APD. Forthcoming partnerships with Senior Ex-Offender Program and Citywide Case Management will provide intensive case management for those who demonstrate a need.	<i>LCA/CASC: 150 SEOP (for clients ages 40+): 30 UCSF/Citywide (for clients with mental health challenges): 30</i>
Clinical Interventions	In partnership with the Department of Public Health, clients of APD may be referred for clinical assessments, brief therapy, and resource brokerage by clinicians based at APD and the CASC.	<i>DPH Clinicians: Up to 50 clients. PAC/ISP: Up to 50 for comprehensive clinical services.</i>
Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC)	The CASC is an innovative “one-stop” community corrections reentry center that provides on-site supervision of clients and comprehensive case management, and co-locates services including a charter school, vocational training, behavioral health services, and cognitive behavioral groups that address criminal attitudes and behaviors. The CASC also helps to reduce barriers to accessing health and income benefits by providing dedicated office space for public sector partners, including the Department of Public Health and the Human Services Agency.	<i>600 unduplicated APD clients per year.</i>
Education	Five Keys Charter High School provides educational instruction and preparation for students interested in receiving a GED or High School Diploma. Five Keys has sites at the Learning Center at the Hall of Justice inside APD and at the CASC.	<i>Learning Center at HOJ: Up to 15 students at a time. CASC Learning Center: Up to 15 students at a time.</i>

Type of Service	Description of Service	Capacity
Emergency Stabilization Units	Homeless and extremely unstable clients of APD are referred to short-term stabilization rooms in partnership with Department of Public Health, Housing and Urban Health Division.	<i>There are 46 stabilization units.</i>
Job Training and Employment	Clients of all ages and educational backgrounds are referred to America Works, which provides job training and placement services. 18–25 year old clients may also be referred to the Interrupt Predict and Organize Employment Initiative, a project of the Mayor’s Office of Violence Prevention Services; 18–21 year-old clients may be referred to the Occupational Therapy Training Program.	<i>America Works: 108 APD clients to be placed in unsubsidized employment. IPO: Potential for 100 clients as Mayor’s office adds new cohorts</i>
Reentry Pod	In collaboration with the Sheriff’s Department, APD and its partner agencies provides pre-release case management, engagement, and interventions to up to 56 individuals who will be released to probation supervision. The Reentry Pod serves individuals who have 30–120 days remaining to serve in custody. Eligible clients include individuals who will be released to PRCS, Mandatory Supervision under PC § 1170(h)5(b), or Felony Probation.	<i>There are 56 beds.</i>
Restorative Justice/Victim-Offender Education	APD clients may be referred to attend Victim-Offender Education process groups provided by Insight Prison Project. These groups meet for six hours per week for up to 20 weeks.	<i>Up to 30 clients. 15 per cohort, 2 cohorts per year.</i>
Sex Offender Treatment	APD clients who are mandated to treatment under the Containment Model receive treatment from San Francisco Forensics Institute. Clients receive treatment for at least one full year, typically during one group and one individual session per week.	<i>All mandated clients to be referred for services under the containment model.</i>
Thinking for a Change	APD clients may be referred to cognitive behavioral groups facilitated by staff trained by the National Institute of Corrections. Thinking for a Change groups meet twice per week for 13 weeks, for a total of 26 two-hour sessions.	<i>Up to 225 clients. 15 per cohort, 15 cohorts per year.</i>
Transitional Housing and Sober Living	Partnerships with community-based providers provide clients access to transitional housing, which combine short-term housing with assistance in identifying permanent housing options in San Francisco. Forthcoming partnerships will provide congregate sober living environments for eligible clients.	<i>There are 24 transitional housing units.</i>
Transitional Rental Subsidies	Work-ready or employed clients may be referred to the New Roads Rental Subsidy Program, operated by Tenderloin Housing Clinic, for partial rental subsidies for up to one year.	<i>Up to 15 rental subsidies at any point in time.</i>

Appendix B

CHARACTERISTICS OF AB109 POPULATION

Table 4. Characteristics of AB109 Individuals, October 2011 through September 2013

	PRCS Individuals		1170h-Sentenced Individuals		Parole Violators		Total		San Francisco Pop. (2010 Census)
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
Total	614		466		3,342		4,422		805,235
GENDER									
Male	564	92%	409	88%	3,167	95%	4,140	94%	51%
Female	50	8%	57	12%	176	5%	283	6%	49%
AGE									
Average Age, Men	39		38		41		40		39
Average Age, Women	37		38		36		37		39
18–24 Years	52	8%	58	12%	189	6%	299	7%	10%
25–39 Years	261	43%	213	46%	1,341	40%	1,815	41%	30%
40–54 Years	250	41%	154	33%	1,496	45%	1,900	43%	22%
55–69 Years	51	8%	39	8%	307	9%	397	9%	16%
70+ Years	0	0%	2	0%	9	0%	11	0%	10%
RACE / ETHNICITY									
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	0%	NA	NA	18	1%	20	0%	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	5%	19	4%	90	3%	138	3%	36%
African American / Black	358	58%	273	59%	2,099	63%	2,730	62%	7%
Hispanic	73	12%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%
Other	24	4%	NA	NA	83	2%	107	2%	NA
White	126	21%	162	35%	1,016	30%	1,304	29%	54%
Unknown	2	0%	12	3%	37	1%	51	1%	3%

Table 5. Characteristics of Post Release Community Supervision Clients

	#	% of Total		#	% of Total
Total PRCS Population	614		ACTIVE PRCS CLIENTS BY CDCR FACILITY OF RELEASE		
PRCS COMPLETIONS			California State Prison, San Quentin	218	36%
Return to Custody PRCS Clients Completing	20	3%	California Correctional Center	38	6%
Successful Early Completions (6 month)	4	1%	Valley State Prison for Women	30	5%
Successful Completions (12 months)	178	29%	Deuel Vocational Institution	23	4%
Terminated by the Court	35	6%	Folsom State Prison	21	3%
Completions due to Client's Death	3	0%	California Medical Facility	18	3%
HOLDS			Avenal State Prison	15	2%
PRCS Clients with ICE Holds	13	2%	Sierra Conservation Center	15	2%
PRCS Clients with Federal Hold	2	0%	Correctional Training Facility	14	2%
PRCS Clients with State Hold	4	1%	California State Prison, Solano	14	2%
PRCS Clients with Other County Hold	8	1%	High Desert State Prison	11	2%
PRCS CLIENTS' PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			CA Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	9	1%
Average Number of Prior Convictions	8		California State Prison, Sacramento	9	1%
0 Prior Convictions	11	2%	North Kern State Prison	8	1%
1 – 2 Prior Convictions	62	10%	Pelican Bay State Prison	8	1%
3 – 5 Prior Convictions	180	29%	California Men's Colony	7	1%
6 – 10 Prior Convictions	203	33%	California Institute for Men	7	1%
11 or More Prior Convictions	140	23%	Salinas Valley State Prison	7	1%
PRCS CLIENTS' MOST SERIOUS PRIOR CONVICTION			California Correctional Institution	6	1%
Violent Crime	259	42%	California State Prison, Corcoran	5	1%
Property Crime	133	22%	California Institution for Women	5	1%
Weapons Crime	100	16%	Central California Women's Facility	5	1%
Drug Crime	59	10%	Mule Creek State Prison, Lone	4	1%
Vehicle Crime	21	3%	Contract Bed Unit	4	1%
Sex Offense	15	2%	California State Prison, LA County	3	<1%
Fraud	7	1%	Kern Valley State Prison	2	<1%
Arson	3	0%	California Rehabilitation Center	2	<1%
Gang Crime	2	0%	Calipatria State Prison	1	<1%
Total with violent, weapons, or sex crime	374	61%	Centinela State Prison	1	<1%
			Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	1	<1%
			Court Walkover / Transfer from another County	96	16%

Table 6. Characteristics of PC § 1170(h)-Sentenced Individuals

	#	% of Total		#	% of Total
ALL 1170(H) SENTENCES			1170(H)(5)(B) - SPLIT SENTENCES		
Total Sentenced under 1170(h)	466		<i>Jail Portion</i>		
Total Sentenced to Jail Only - 1170(h)(5)(a)	221	47%	Low Sentence Length (months)	0	
Total Sentenced to Split Sentence - 1170(h)(5)(b)	245	53%	High Sentence Length (months)	55	
			Average Sentence Length (months)	13	
1170(H)(5)(A) - STRAIGHT JAIL SENTENCES			Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with CTS	91	37%
Low Sentence Length (months)	3		Average Sentence if Not Released at Sentencing	5	
High Sentence Length (months)	144		<i>Mandatory Supervision Portion</i>		
Average Sentence Length (months)	30		Low Sentence Length (months)	1	
Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with CTS	78	35%	High Sentence Length (months)	78	
Average Sentence if Not Released at Sentencing	8		Average Sentence Length (months)	25	

Notes: PRCS data includes all individuals released to PRCS, including those with federal, state, INS, or other county holds. Age refers to the age at their release from CDCR custody to PRCS. 1170h data includes all individuals sentenced under 1170(h)(5)(a) and 1170(h)(5)(b) through September 30, 2013. Parole violator data includes all individuals in county jail for a parole violation through September 30, 2013. Race and ethnicity data reported is that recorded in each data management system. For PRCS clients, race/ethnicity is as recorded by CDCR and/or the individual's Deputy Probation Officer at APD. For 1170h-sentenced individuals, categories used here are those race categories used in the Court Management System (CMS): Black, Chinese (shown here under Asian or Pacific Islander), White, and Other. Parole violator categories used here are those race categories used in the Sheriff's Jail Management System (JMS). JMS and CMS do not record ethnicities and therefore Hispanic individuals are reported in the appropriate race category.

Sources: Adult Probation Department's Case Management System, Sheriff's Department Jail Management System, Superior Court's Court Management System

Appendix C

AB109 REALIGNMENT LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. Amended by AB 117 on June 28 2011, AB109 transfers responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act began on October 1, 2011.

Section 1230.1 of the California Penal Code was amended by AB109 and AB117 to read “(a) Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the County Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 public safety realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county’s Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, a Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, presiding Judge or his or her designee, and the department representative listed in either section 1230 (b) (2) (G), 1230 (b) (2) (H), or 1230 (b) (2) (J) as designated by the county board of supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan. (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a vote of 4/5ths in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs.

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