

The San Francisco Sentencing Commission

City & County of San Francisco

(Administrative Code 5.250 through 5.250-3)

AGENDA

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Hall of Justice

850 Bryant Street, Room 551

San Francisco, CA 94103

***Note:** Each member of the public will be allotted no more than 3 minutes to speak on each item.*

1. Call to Order; Roll call.
2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below (discussion only).
3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes from December 11, 2013 (discussion & possible action).
4. Staff Report on Sentencing Commission Activities (discussion & possible action).
5. Presentation on the Mental Health Services Act Annual Report by Marlo Simmons Department of Public Health (discussion only).
6. Presentation of the San Francisco Superior Courts Data on Felony Sentencing Outcomes and Juvenile Probation Department Data on Juvenile Sentencing Outcomes (discussion & possible action).
7. Presentation on the Realignment Sentencing Trends by Leah Rothstein, Adult Probation Department (discussion & possible action).
8. Presentation by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) on San Francisco Criminal Justice Demographics (discussion & possible action).
9. Presentation on the Report, “Public Safety Realignment and Crime Rates in California” by Professor Stephen Rafael, UC Berkeley Goldman School of Public Policy (discussion only).
10. Presentation on the Report, “California’s urban violent crime rate falls in first half of 2013” by Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) (discussion only).
11. Members’ comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items.
12. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above, as well as Items not Listed on the Agenda.
13. Adjournment.

The San Francisco Sentencing Commission

City & County of San Francisco

(Administrative Code 5.250 through 5.250-3)

SUBMITTING WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO SENTENCING COMMISSION

Persons who are unable to attend the public meeting may submit to the San Francisco Sentencing Commission, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the subject of the meeting. These comments will be made a part of the official public record, and brought to the attention of the Sentencing Commission. Written comments should be submitted to: Tara Anderson Grants & Policy Manager, San Francisco District Attorney's Office, 850 Bryant Street, Room 322, San Francisco, CA 941023, or via email: tara.anderson@sfgov.org

MEETING MATERIALS

Copies of agendas, minutes, and explanatory documents are available through the Sentencing Commission website at <http://www.sfdistrictattorney.org> or by calling Tara Anderson at (415) 553-1203 during normal business hours. The material can be FAXed or mailed to you upon request.

ACCOMMODATIONS

To obtain a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in the meeting, please contact Tara Anderson at tara.anderson@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1203 at least two business days before the meeting.

TRANSLATION

Interpreters for languages other than English are available on request. Sign language interpreters are also available on request. For either accommodation, please contact Tara Anderson at tara.anderson@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1203 at least two business days before the meeting.

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

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

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The San Francisco Sentencing Commission
City and County of San Francisco
(Administrative Code 5.250 through 5.250-3)

Agenda Item 3

DRAFT MINUTES

Wednesday, December 11, 2013
Hall of Justice
Room 551
850 Bryant St.
San Francisco, CA 94107

Members in Attendance: District Attorney George Gascón; Reentry Unit Manager Simin Shamji (Public Defenders Office); Mayoral Appointee Professor Steven Raphael (Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California Berkeley); Reentry Council Appointee Karen Roye (Director, Department of Child Support Services); Sara Schumann (Director, Juvenile Probation Services); Chief Wendy Still (Adult Probation Department); Martin Krizay (Deputy chief, Adult Probation Department); Craig Murdock (Department of Public Health) Reentry Council Appointee Catherine McCracken (Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice); Board of Supervisors Appointee Theshia Naidoo (Drug Policy Alliance); Family Violence Council Appointee Jerel McCrary (Bay Area Legal Aid); Police Lt. Hector Sainez (San Francisco Police Department [SFPD]); Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi.

1. Call to Order; Roll Call; Agenda Changes

At 10:11 a.m., District Attorney George Gascón called the meeting to order and welcomed commission members and members of the public to the San Francisco Sentencing Commission. District Attorney District Attorney Gascón thanked the SFPD for opening their space for the commission and asked the commissioners to introduce themselves. Each member introduced him/herself.

District Attorney GDistrict Attorney Gascón reviewed the outline of the agenda and asked if any members of the commission had changes to the proposed agenda. No members of the commission proposed changes to the agenda.

2. Public Comment on Any Items Listed Below (discussion only)

District Attorney Gascón reviewed the procedure for public comment and asked if the public would like to comment on any items listed on the agenda. Hearing none, the hearing proceeded to the next item.

3. Review and Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from October 16, 2013

District Attorney Gascón asked the members of the commission to review the minutes and asked if anyone had edits or additions to the October 16, 2013, meeting minutes. There were no additions or discussion.

Chief Still moved to accept the minutes and Ms. Schumann seconded. All members voted in favor and the motion passed.

4. Staff Report on Sentencing Commission Activities (discussion only)

Ms. Anderson provided an overview of commission activities since the October 16 meeting. Ms. Anderson began by recanting the prison population reduction plan that began in 2011. The plan mandated that the state reduce its prison population within two years. Chief Still said there is a big push to extend the prison population reduction plan another two years, remarking that the court has extended the deadline until February 2014. Chief Still also mentioned the need for California to stop sending prisoners to contracted beds out of state. She also said there needs to be more money to create rehabilitative programs in various communities for this population, adding that the commission needs to seek broader sentencing reform, pushing the boundaries on drug sentencing enhancements, length of stay for prior convictions, and drug sentencing. Chief Still also indicated that the negotiations regarding an extension would funnel money to more alternative programs.

Ms. Anderson asked Chief Still if there would be an update on prison population reduction for the February meetings; Chief Still said yes.

Ms. Anderson mentioned the prison demographic profile that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) is developing; Ms. Anderson said NCCD is still waiting on data from the sheriff's office. Ms. Anderson said the goal is for NCCD to have a complete profile and to present data during the February commission meeting.

Ms. Anderson also noted that a proposal was submitted to the Goldman School of Public Policy for an assessment on the feasibility of replicating Seattle's Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program in San Francisco. If selected, a three-member student group will work on this project with a report due in May 2014.

Ms. Anderson noted that the commission's webpage is being updated and will remain housed within the district attorney's website. The website will be public and include updates on relevant publications. Ms. Anderson also said she is working with members of the commission to establish the 2014 meeting calendar.

Ms. Roye provided an update on the Reentry Council, reporting that it has two additional members. Ms. Roye said the Reentry Council continues to work on the Justice Reinvestment Initiative and focus on system disproportionality and the length of probation terms. Ms. Roye stated that the Reentry Council continues to work with city stakeholders on the development of affordable housing policy for formerly incarcerated persons, which may increase affordable housing access. Ms. Roye said the Realignment San Francisco: Two Years in Review detailed report on public safety realignment will be released this month. She also announced that the next Reentry Council meeting will be held in January.

Mr. McCrary provided an update on the Family Violence Council. Mr. McCrary said the Department on the Status of Women has created a draft of a new training video, which is now in the review process and will take approximately 18 months to complete. Mr. McCrary stated

that based on information provided by Ms. Roye of the Department of Child Support Services, there were lower booking rates for women in domestic violence cases, and an audit of battered women's intervention programs was recently completed. Mr. McCrary said the Family Violence Council is currently looking for groups that can assist in reaching out to lesbian, gay bisexual, and transgender populations and Cantonese speakers; they are also looking more deeply into elder abuse and child sexual abuse. Furthermore, he noted that the SFPD will soon issue a report on domestic violence cases. Mr. McCrary reported that the next Family Violence Council meeting would be held on February 19, 2014.

Chief Still said the San Francisco Adult Probation Department is analyzing recidivism rates through the context of which staff member the participant was assigned to in adult probation. Chief Still said she will inform the Family Violence Council on the results of the analysis.

Ms. Roye said the Family Violence Council could look at ways to structure conversation on parenting plans and accessing visitation.

5. Update on Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program (discussion and possible action)

Ms. Naidoo began her presentation by stating that the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) is a pre-booking diversion pilot program developed with the community to address low-level drug and prostitution crimes in the Belltown neighborhood in Seattle and the Skyway area of unincorporated King County, Washington. Ms. Naidoo reported that the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico is implementing LEAD. Representatives from their two Santa Fe police departments met with officials in Seattle to learn about the implementation process. Santa Fe has issued a request for proposal (RFP) for service providers in the area and is now looking for private and public funding for the project. The first Santa Fe LEAD program is slated to take place in March 2014.

Ms. Naidoo also stated that Atlanta, Georgia, is looking to implement the LEAD program. They are exploring whether the program should be expanded from drug populations to prostitution as well. Ms. Naidoo noted that there is interest in other parts of the country, and a number of jurisdictions are looking at innovative alternatives.

Chief Still asked if there is an estimated budget. Ms. Naidoo said that she did not have the exact amount but would find the information and present it at the next commission meeting. Ms. McCracken asked if the estimate would include funding for services or staff. Ms. Naidoo said she was unsure but stated that she would collect the information and also present it at the next meeting.

Professor Raphael noted that if LEAD were implemented in San Francisco it would be vital to include community organizations. District Attorney Gascón seconded Professor Raphael and emphasized the importance of including community organizations. Ms. Naidoo reported that in Seattle, the business community has now invested in the LEAD model; however, the initial funding came from private entities. District Attorney Gascón brought up the Business Improvement District and emphasized that there are many ways to approach this in San Francisco.

Lt. Sainez asked when the evaluation would be available. Ms. Naidoo said that some components of the evaluation are in place and others will commence in March 2014, but they are still looking for additional researchers.

District Attorney Gascón asked if anyone had any comments or questions.

Ms. Naidoo asked whether a San Francisco delegation would like to go to Seattle to see how LEAD is implemented given that funding is available. Chief Still agreed with the idea.

Ms. Naidoo moved that the San Francisco Sentencing Commission send a delegation to Seattle to visit LEAD, Chief Still seconded.

Lt. Sainez stated that the SFPD needs more information before he can make a decision and voted no to the motion. Chief Still stated that sending a delegation to Seattle would not mean implementation but rather information gathering, and she urged the SFPD to agree to send a delegation. Lt. Sainez reiterated the need for more information and required an evaluation report before sending a delegation to Seattle. District Attorney Gascón agreed with Chief Still and stated that this would be an exploration only. Ms. Naidoo noted that the meeting should be centered on meeting the Seattle police department and discussing how LEAD program implementation has changed the city of Seattle in their perspective.

Chief Still asked whether there was preliminary data that the SFPD could review immediately, stating that she believes this can provide foundational information that the SFPD can work from when determining whether to send a delegation.

District Attorney Gascón asked if there were any public comments. There were no public comments on this presentation or the motion.

A majority of Sentencing Commission Members voted in favor of the motion to send a delegation to visit the Seattle based LEAD program. The San Francisco Police Department representative voted Nay.

6. Review and Approved San Francisco Sentencing Commission Annual Report (discussion and possible action)

Ms. Anderson began her presentation reviewing the report structure, which will include executive summary, background, the 2013 meeting (and subsequent subjects), and recommendations that will include state and local level strategies.

Ms. Anderson said the first recommendation will be to create a state-level Sentencing Commission. The second will be a change in the penalty for drug possession. Ms. Anderson stated the conversation regarding drug possession penalty came up in both prior commission meetings. She stated that these recommendations are both conceptual and do not reference any specific legislation. The local strategies include a review of an annual report on sentencing data and services, expanding resources on alternative sentencing, and investment in pre-arrest and pre-charging alternatives.

Ms. Anderson opened the floor for discussion.

Chief Still thanked NCCD for conducting research on probation lengths and said the information should be included in the annual report. She also said the project of the Cameo House should be included in the annual report in the spirit of the commission. District Attorney Gascón seconded Chief Still.

District Attorney Gascón and Chief Still provided an overview of the Shortened Probation terms pilot project, a collaboration between the two offices. District Attorney Gascón further clarified that that his office choose a pilot probation timeframe of 24 months because the population data reviewed in the Justice Reinvestment Analysis showed that was the most common time frame to successful completion of supervision. Chief Still agreed District Attorney Gascón. Mr. Raphael asked if the pilot will shorten the term for everyone. Chief Still said that they want to partner with a researcher to determine this.

District Attorney Gascón acknowledged that the local LEAD recommendation this is an exploration of the LEAD program and whether or not it will ultimately work to replicate a pre-bookings drug diversion program in San Francisco. Chief Still thanked District Attorney Gascón for being a courageous district attorney and a role model for other counties.

Ms. Naidoo indicated that the LEAD recommendation should include examination the cost-benefit analysis of reducing drug crimes.

Lt. Sainez asked what recommendation two would look like on the state level. He also asked if there would be any penalty on repeated crimes. District Attorney Gascón answered by stating that this would not be a complete decriminalization of personal drug use. District Attorney Gascón emphasized that the goal is to explore how to reduce the likelihood of reoffending. He stated that what has been done in the past does not work and that a new innovative solution will have to be conjured. He noted that this is a conceptual recommendation. Ms. Naidoo added that she has statistics from 13 other states and is happy to pass the information on to members of the commission.

Ms. Shamji commented that she hopes the commission will reconsider broader drug sentencing enhancements, thanked District Attorney Gascón, and reiterated that sentencing lengths for crimes that do not include violence should be reconsidered.

Ms. Anderson said that the report is due at the end of December and it may be appropriate to put this under future activities. Mr. Raphael asked if it would be possible to consider this for this report. District Attorney Gascón suggested that a sentence could be added into the report on sentencing lengths and enhancements.

Ms. Shamji agreed that language should be added regarding sentencing lengths and enhancements. Ms. Anderson reminded the members of the commission that members cannot vote in absence of physically convening and that they could create language during the meeting to vote on. District Attorney Gascón asked Ms. Shamji to write the additional language during the commission meeting, and Ms. Shamji agreed. This language was added to the amended annual report.

Chief Still remarked that the state needs to recognize that sentencing reform needs to start at the state level, and recommended to the mayor and board of supervisors send a letter be sent to the governor's office. Ms. Anderson recommended sending a letter to the mayor and board of supervisors pertaining to sentencing enhancement, and it will be discussed at the next commission meeting.

Chief Still agreed that a letter should be sent to the mayor asking that sentencing commission statewide statutes leading to overcrowding be part of pilot negotiations. Mr. Raphael recommends that the mayor and board of supervisors formally support any recommendations by the commission on drug sentencing length and enhancements (health and safety code 11370.2).

Sheriff Mirkarimi said that the annual report on mental health in San Francisco be considered for future consideration under the commission, particularly under point 5. Chief Still supported this point.

Ms. Shamji stated the additional sentence.

District Attorney Gascón asked if any members of the public had any concerns or questions. Joanna Hernandez, from the public, asked about future activities for 18 to 24 year olds and whether the commission is looking at this specific population in terms of where they are sent for drug sentences. District Attorney Gascón replied that the commission recognizes that this population is important to focus on and that this can be added to the report. The commission agreed that this should be included.

A member of the public, from California Partnership, asked whether there was any talk of child care for those who have committed drug offenses. Chief Still replied that she testified against this ban. The member of the public further asked if there were any programs that could be piloted rather than a bill to see what the effects are. Ms. Anderson suggested that this fall under future activities and consideration on collateral consequences. Ms. Shamji moved that this information be moved under future activities and consideration on collateral consequences; this was seconded by Chief Still.

District Attorney Gascón asked if anyone else had questions or comments. Ms. Anderson reviewed all edits and recommendations made by the commission. The members of the commission voted on the additional language and amendments, Chief Still motioned for the Sentencing Commission to approve the annual report with the listed amendments, Ms. McCracken seconded, all members voted in favor of the motion, and the motion passed.

7. Presentation on California Crime Victims' Voices by Californians for Safety and Justice and Crime Survivors for Safety and Justice (discussion only)

District Attorney Gascón introduced Sonya Shah and Milena Blake. Ms. Blake began her presentation by thanking the commission for allowing her to present. Ms. Blake introduced Californians for Safety and Justice by stating that it is a nonprofit working with Californians from all walks of life to replace prison and justice system inefficiencies with common sense

solutions that create safe neighborhoods and save public dollars. Through policy advocacy, public education, partnerships, and support for local best practices, Californians for Safety and Justice promotes effective criminal justice strategies to stop the cycle of crime and build healthy communities. Ms. Blake continued by stating that it is important to recognize victims and survivors, as they too deserve a justice system that prioritizes healing, prevention, and recovery—and too often, these are unmet.

Ms. Blake said in April 2013, Californians for Safety and Justice surveyed victims across the state to identify priority issues and needs and to let policymakers know how to help victims. Some questions included: What do typical crime victims look like? What are the needs of these people? Were these needs met? What do they think of the system and reforming the system?

Ms. Blake discussed some of the findings. One in five Californians has been a victim of crime in the last five years. Half of these acknowledge being a victim of a violent crime. Two in three victims have been victims of multiple crimes in the past five years. African Americans and Latinos are more likely to have been victims of three or more crimes in the past five years. Victims of violent crime are more likely to be low income, young (especially under 30), and Latino or African American. When asked about California's rates of incarceration, more victims say that we send "too many" people to prison than "too few." The complete report can be found at <http://www.safeandjust.org>.

Ms. Blake introduced Ms. Shah. Ms. Shah explained that she and the other leaders of their organization identify as crime victims. She spoke of her experience of child sexual abuse and her journey of recognizing what had been happening to her. She emphasized that in that experience she felt a tremendous amount of guilt and shame. She spoke of how this all happens within the victim's community and how crime survivors grapple with coming out and speaking about their experience. She said that the report underscores how crime victims generally do not want offenders to go to prison but want restorative services and rehabilitative programs. Ms. Shah stated that the diversity of voices of crime survivors have not been heard in the criminal justice arena. She stated that many victims want prisons that are effective, with more services for those inside and outside the system and more restorative justice services. She noted that the voices of survivors are not a minority or adversarial voice but are part of a larger spectrum of voices.

Ms. Blake asked if there were any questions or comments. There were no questions or comments.

District Attorney Gascón thanked both presenters for coming and agreed that these voices have been silent for too long.

8. Members' Comments, Questions, and Requests for Future Agenda Items

District Attorney Gascón commented that this annual report will generate a great deal of public interest and asked if there should be any media strategies in the release of this report. Chief Still noted that a press release or conference might be useful. The commission members seconded that a press conference will be beneficial. Ms. Anderson brought up the report's deadline (December 31, 2013) and asked if members would like the press conference to be


slated for early January. All members agreed to submit their availability to speak with press to Sentencing Commission Staff.

9. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above or Items Not Listed on the Agenda

District Attorney Gascón asked if any member of the public would like to make a comment. No members of the public had comments.

10. Adjournment


District Attorney Gascón asked if there was a motion to adjourn the third meeting of the commission. Chief Still moved to adjourn and Ms. Roye seconded. All members voted in favor and the motion passed. At 12:07 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT (MHSA)

S.F. Sentencing Commission
Wednesday, March 26th 2014

For Mental Health Care



www.YESon63.org

- Enacted into law in 2005
- 1% tax on income over \$1 million
- Designed to transform the mental health system

***“As my life got bigger,
my illness got smaller”***

- MHSA Program Participant

Guiding Principles

Wellness and Recovery Model
Client-centered and family-focused; provides opportunities for individuals to achieve their personal goals and lead fulfilling and productive lives

Consumer and Family Involvement
In all aspects of the mental health system including planning, policy development, service delivery, and evaluation

Integrated Service Delivery
Seamless experience for clients through coordinated agency efforts

Cultural Competence
Reflect values, customs, beliefs and language of population served

Community Collaboration
To increase opportunities for jobs, education, housing, etc.



**MHSA Integration:
Seven Service Categories**

- #1: Recovery-Oriented Treatment Services
- #2: Mental Health Promotion & Early Intervention Services
- #3: Peer-to-Peer Support Services
- #4: Vocational Services
- #5: MHSA Housing Program
- #6: Behavioral Health Workforce Development
- #7: Capital Facilities/Information Technology



* Note: All MHSA service categories include programs supported by Innovation (INN) funding.



MHSA Serving CRIMINAL JUSTICE Populations

- UCSF Citywide Forensics: Full Service Partnership Program
 - Serves adults with SMI engaged with the Behavioral Health Court, that have an active case or are on probation/parole
 - Provides consultation, screening and assessment, and other mental health services
- Vocational Services at Citywide Forensics
 - MHSA leverages Department of Rehab funding to provide vocational intake assessments, vocational training, sheltered workshops and other employment opportunities (e.g., job development and placement, job coaching)
- Emergency Stabilization Units and Permanent Supported Housing

MHSA Serving JUVENILE JUSTICE Populations

- ❑ SF AIIM (Assess, Identify Needs, Match to Services) Higher
 - Assess all youth detained for more than 72 hours
 - Partner with Juvenile Probation Department to address needs in case planning with court
 - Connect and support the engagement of youth and families in appropriate and effective mental health services.
- ❑ Psychiatric services in the Youth Guidance Center Clinic
- ❑ SF-ACT Intensive Outpatient Treatment program based at Civic Center Secondary

Questions? Comments?

Marlo Simmons, MPH
MHSA Director
255-3915 or marlo.simmons@sfdph.org

The following slides provide additional summary information on the variety and scope of MHSA services.

These will not be discussed during the presentation.

S.F. MHSA Service Categories

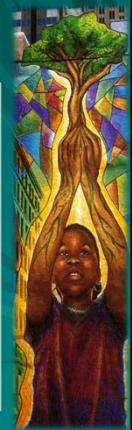
#1: Recovery-Oriented Treatment Services

Services generally provided in traditional mental health system

- ❑ Full Service Partnership (FSP) Programs
- ❑ Behavioral Health Access Center (BHAC)
- ❑ Prevention and Recovery in Early Psychosis Program
- ❑ Trauma Recovery Programs
- ❑ Behavioral Health Integration into Primary Care and Juvenile Justice
- ❑ Dual Diagnosis Residential Treatment

New in FY 14/15:

- ❑ Enhancing trauma treatment services in Southeast
- ❑ FSP Expansion



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

#2: Mental Health Promotion and Early Intervention

Raise awareness, reduce stigma, identify early signs of mental illness and increase access to services

- ❑ Comprehensive Crisis Services
- ❑ School-Based Mental Health Promotion
- ❑ Mental Health Consultation and Capacity Building
- ❑ Population-Focused Mental Health Promotion

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ African American ■ Asian and Pacific Islander (API) ■ Native American ■ Latino/Mayan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arab ■ Homeless Adults ■ Homeless or System Involved TAY (18-24) ■ LGBTQ |
|---|---|



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

#3: Peer-to-Peer Support Services

Consumers and family members provide wellness, recovery and other support services to their peers (clinic, community, residential and locked settings)

- ❑ Office of Self-Help
- ❑ CBHS Peer-to-Peer Programs (Adults and CYF)
- ❑ Peer-led Hoarding & Cluttering Program
- ❑ NAMI Pilot
- ❑ Transgender Wellness Program
- ❑ Peer Certificate (close to 100 graduates)



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

#4: Vocational Services

Assist consumers and family members in securing and maintaining meaningful employment

- Information Technology (IT)
- Remodeling
- Peer-to-Peer Behavioral Health Services

FY 14/15:

- Culinary/nutrition
- CYF/TAY Planning



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

#5: MHSA Housing Program

Continuum of supportive housing to help formerly homeless clients

- Case management supports to find and maintain housing
- Short-Term Stabilization Housing (25 SRO units)
- Permanent supported housing for adults and older adults (47 new/10 in pipeline/21 scatter site units)
- Transitional Housing for Transitional Age Youth (TAY) (40 new/6 in pipeline/10 scatter site units)

FY 14/15:

- Interest to buy 3 new units
- Explore strategies for expanding access to housing



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

#6: Behavioral Health Workforce Development

Recruit and develop a culturally competent recovery oriented workforce, including consumers and family members

- Continue WDET funding
- Mental Health Career Pathways Programs
- Training and Technical Assistance
 - EBP: Seeking Safety, Illness Management and Recovery
- Residency and Internship Programs
- Financial Incentive Programs (state funded)
- Workforce Assessment focusing on disparities



S.F. MHSA Service Categories

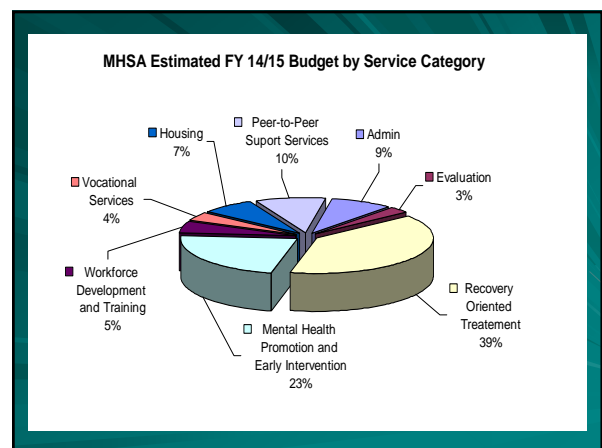
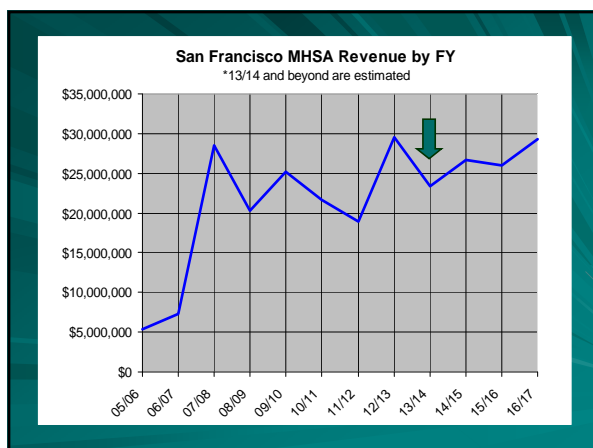
#7: Capital Facilities/Information Technology

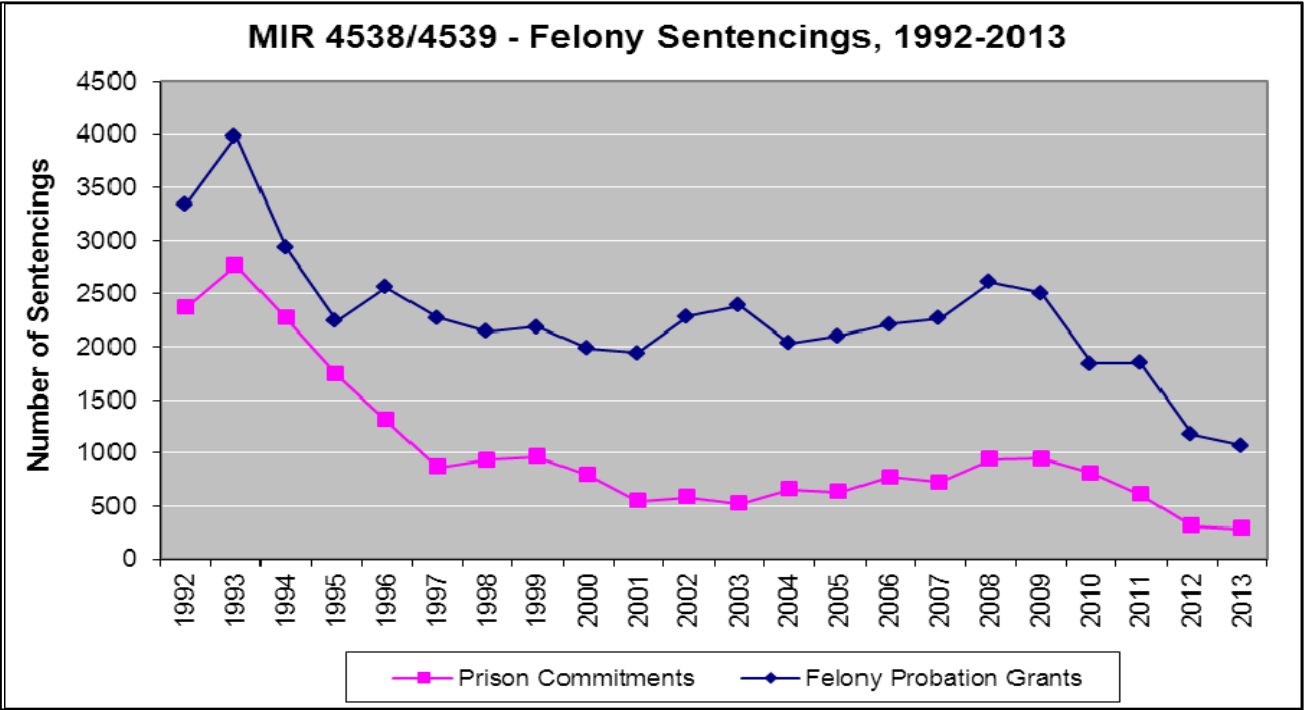
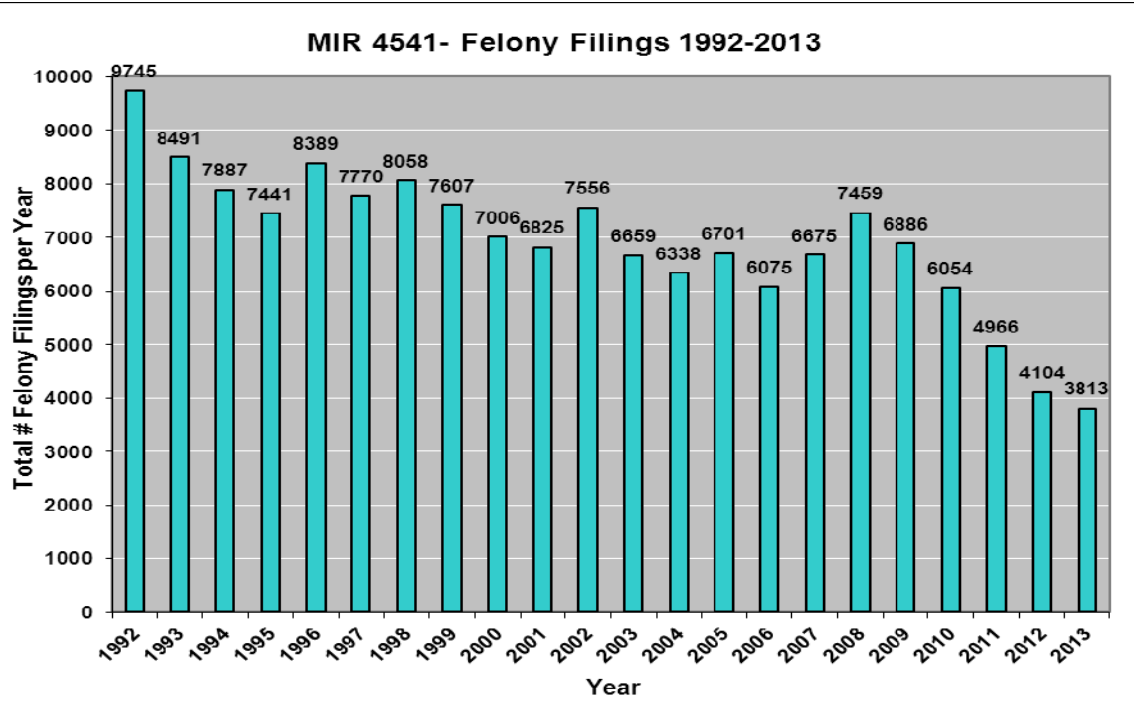
Acquire, develop, or renovate buildings for MHSA services; upgrades IT systems and improve consumers' access to personal health information

- SOMA
- Consumer Connect

FY 13/14:

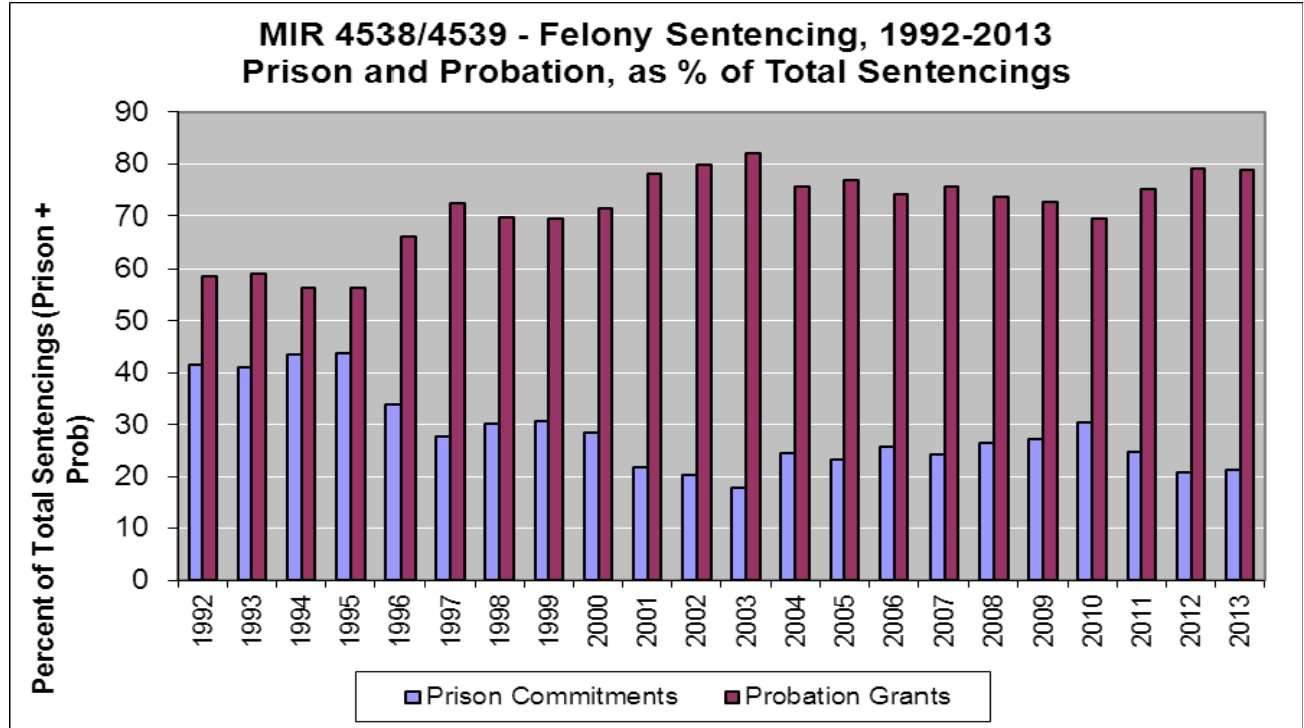
- Improve IT – Evaluations and Enhancements



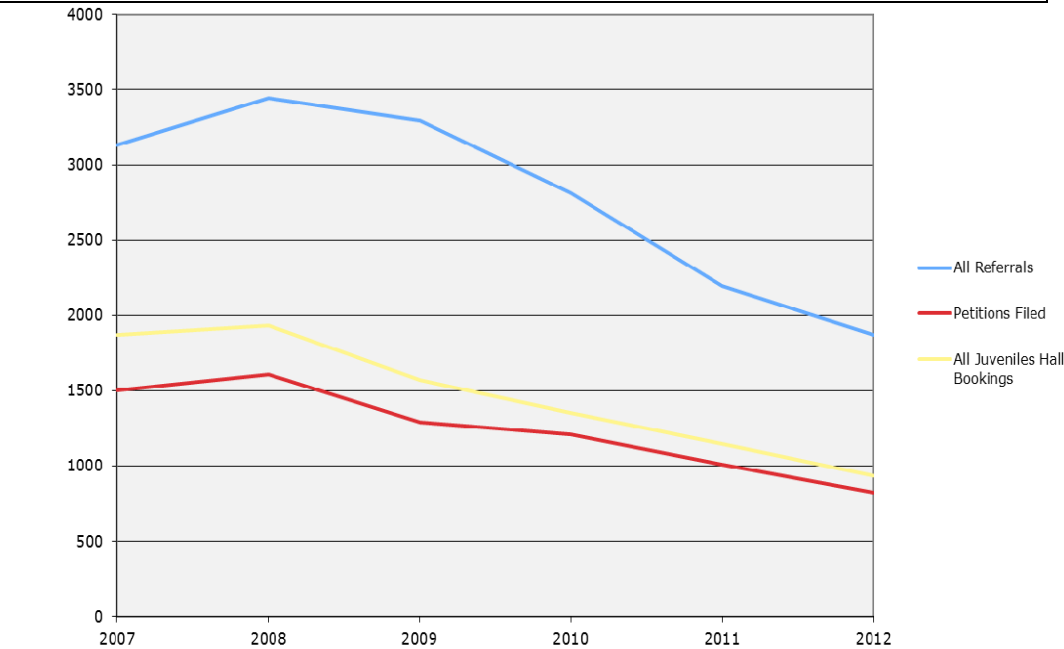
**THE SAN FRANCISCO SENTENCING COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

(San Francisco Administrative Code 5.250 thru 5.250-3)
 Agenda Item 6a. Felony Outcomes Summary 1992-2013
 Source: Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
 Business, Planning & Research, Principal Management Analyst
 Michael A. Corriere

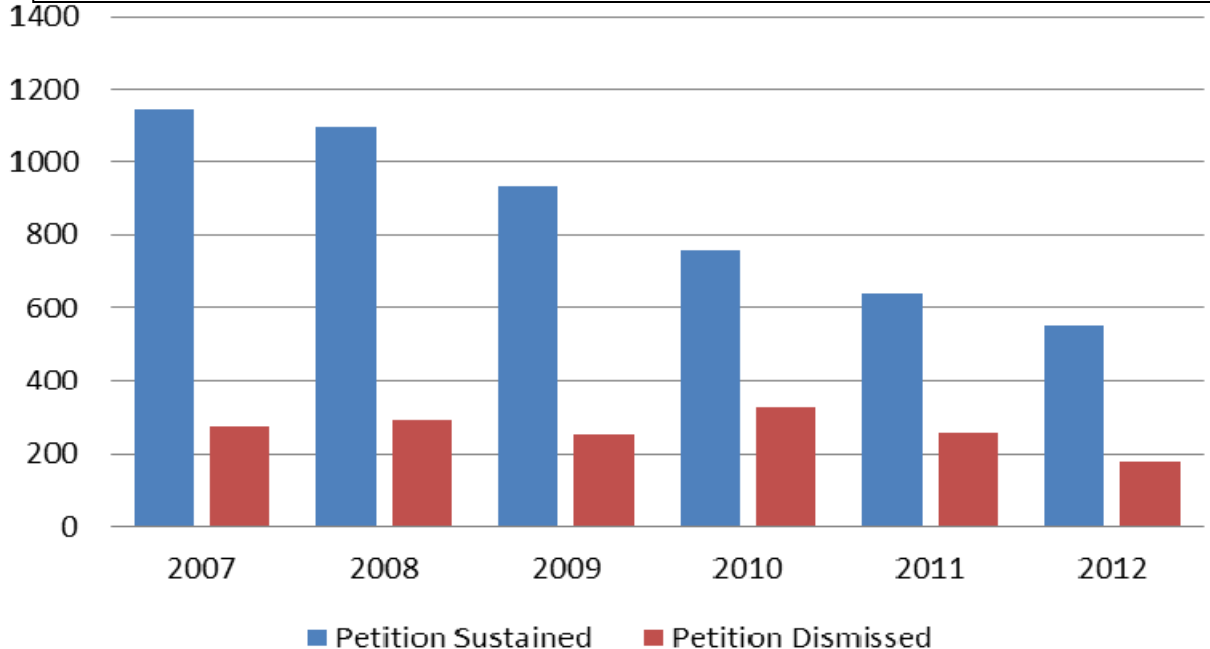


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Juveniles Probation Department Statistical Summary 2007-2012



Juvenile Outcomes Summary 2007-2012



**THE SAN FRANCISCO SENTENCING COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

(San Francisco Administrative Code 5.250 thru 5.250-3)

Agenda Item 6b.

Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
Juvenile Hall Bookings Statistical Summary

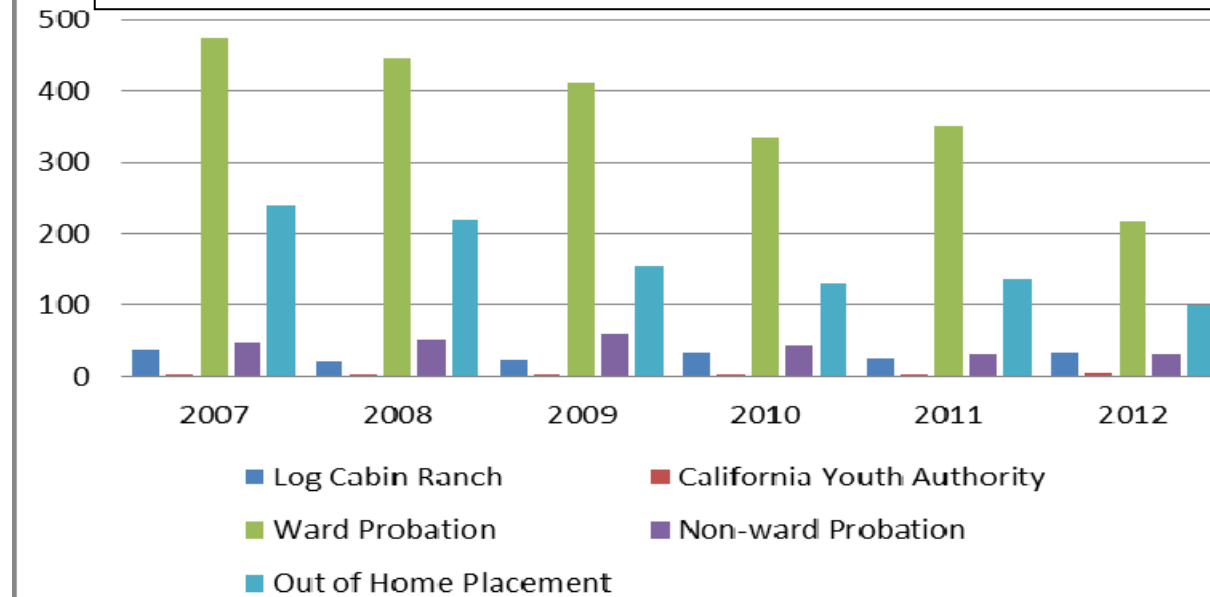
Jose Luis Perla, IT Director Information Technology Unit

**All Referrals Includes Court Orders, Violation of Probation, Home Detention Failures, Warrants, Transfers from other Counties, Citations, Certifications from Adult Court, Placement Failures, Log Cabin Medical plus all criminal offenses.*

The total number of outcome (court dispositions) will not agree with the number of petitions and referrals since some petitions filed in 2011 will be decided in 2012 and multiple petitions are combined with one final outcome only.

Not all referrals resulted in a petition filed.

Juvenile Outcome Summary by Supervision Type 2007-2012





1170(h) Sentencing Trends October 2011 through December 2013

Data source: Superior Court, Court Management System

	2011	2012				2013				Total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Total Number of 1170h sentences	75	65	69	55	60	38	56	48	46	512
Number Sentenced to Jail Only	46	33	42	22	21	15	23	19	17	238
Number Sentenced to Split Sentence	29	32	27	33	39	23	33	29	29	274
% of 1170h Sentences that were Split Sentences	39%	49%	39%	60%	65%	61%	59%	60%	63%	54%

1170(h)(5)(a) - Jail Only Sentences										
Low Sentence Length (in months)	6	8	3	16	12	8	12	9	6	3
High Sentence Length (in months)	48	40	48	72	49	44	144	116	48	144
Average Sentence Length (in months)	25	23	22	27	25	24	64	29	27	29
Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with CTS*	12	8	19	7	7	6	8	11	11	89
Ave Time Served in Jail after CTS (if >0) (months)	13	11	10	9	3	6	4	5	7	8

Sex of those sentenced under 1170(h)(5)(a)

Male	41	29	39	19	18	14	16	19	15	210
Female	5	4	3	3	3	1	7	0	2	28

Race of those sentenced under 1170(h)(5)(a)

African American	33	21	19	9	13	5	13	9	8	130
Asian	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	1	2	14
Caucasian	13	8	22	12	5	9	3	9	7	88
Unknown	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6



1170(h) Sentencing Trends October 2011 through December 2013

1170(h)(5)(b) - Split Sentences	2011	2012				2013				Total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Jail Portion										
Low Sentence Length (in months)	0	1	0.5	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
High Sentence Length (in months)	36	55	48	36	48	36	30	24	36	55
Average Sentence Length (in months)	13	14	14	14	13	13	11	10	13	13
Number Whose Jail Sentence is Served with CTS*	10	11	9	10	13	6	16	16	17	108
Ave Time Served in Jail after CTS (if >0) (months)	7	7	8	6	2	4	4	3	5	5
Mandatory Supervision Portion										
Low Sentence Length (in months)	1	6	10	4	4	6	7	8	6	1
High Sentence Length (in months)	78	66	66	54	48	72	57	60	60	78
Average Sentence Length (in months)	24	25	28	21	21	28	28	27	29	26
Total Sentence Length (Jail + MS)										
Low Sentence Length (in months)	16	16	16	14	16	16	13	16	8	8
High Sentence Length (in months)	108	96	74	72	72	84	63	72	84	108
Average Sentence Length (in months)	37	38	42	35	34	41	39	37	42	38
Gender of those sentenced under 1170(h)(5)(b)										
Male	27	28	22	29	32	20	29	27	26	240
Female	2	4	5	4	7	3	4	2	3	34
Race of those sentenced under 1170(h)(5)(b)										
African American	20	16	16	21	28	15	19	16	16	167
Asian	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	9
Caucasian	6	15	9	11	7	8	13	12	11	92
Unknown	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6

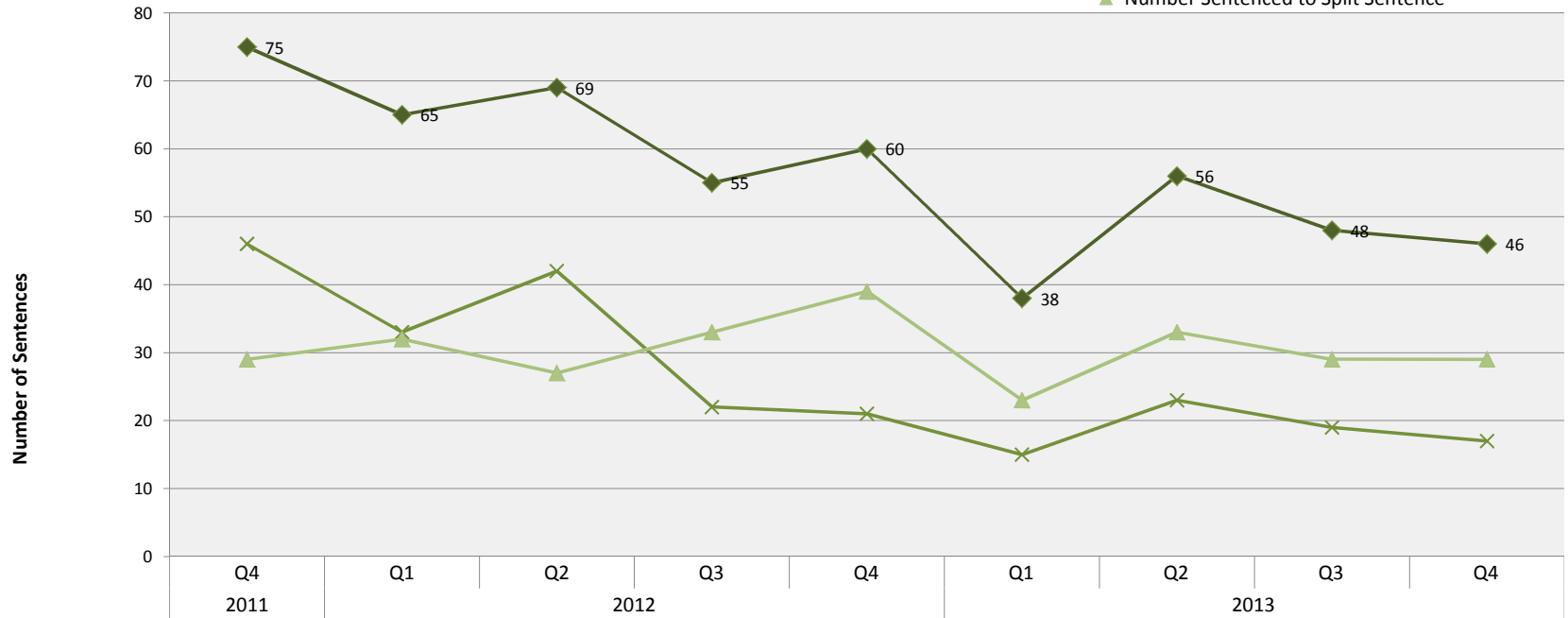
* Represents the number of people who were released after sentencing, as their jail sentence is deemed served with credits for time served pre-trial.



1170(h) Sentencing Trends October 2011 through December 2013

1170h Sentences since October 1, 2011: 512
% Straight Sentences per 1170(h)(5)(a) 46%
% Split Sentences per 1170(h)(5)(b) 54%

◆ Total Number of 1170h sentences
 ✕ Number Sentenced to Jail Only
 ▲ Number Sentenced to Split Sentence



	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013
Total Number of 1170h sentences	75	65	69	55	60	38	56	48	46
Number Sentenced to Jail Only	46	33	42	22	21	15	23	19	17
Number Sentenced to Split Sentence	29	32	27	33	39	23	33	29	29
% Split Sentences	39%	49%	39%	60%	65%	61%	59%	60%	63%



1170(h) Sentencing Trends October 2011 through December 2013

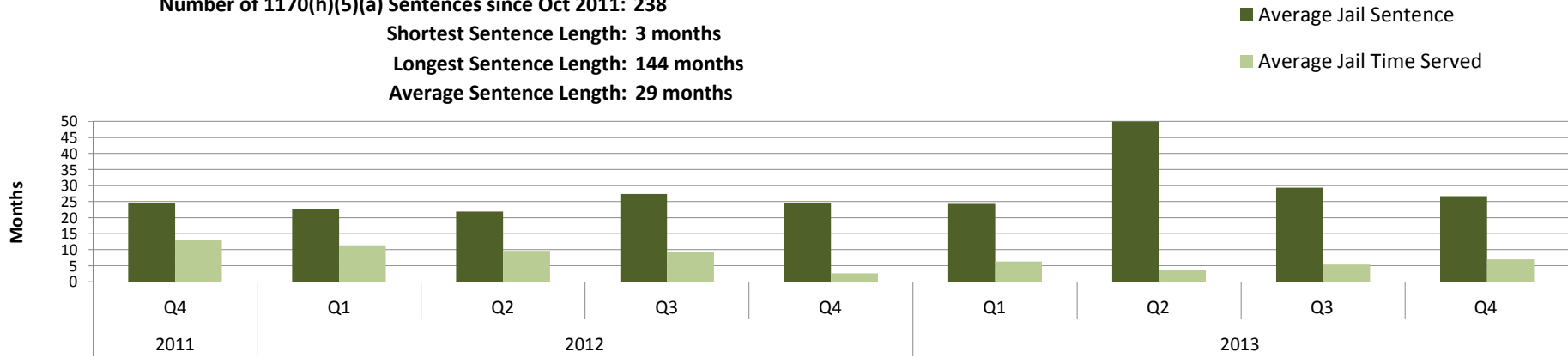
1170(h)(5)(a) Jail Sentence Lengths and Average Time Served

Number of 1170(h)(5)(a) Sentences since Oct 2011: 238

Shortest Sentence Length: 3 months

Longest Sentence Length: 144 months

Average Sentence Length: 29 months



1170(h)(5)(b) Split Sentence Lengths and Average Time Served

Number of 1170(h)(5)(b) Sentences since Oct 2011: 274

Jail Sentences:

Shortest 0 months

Longest 55 months

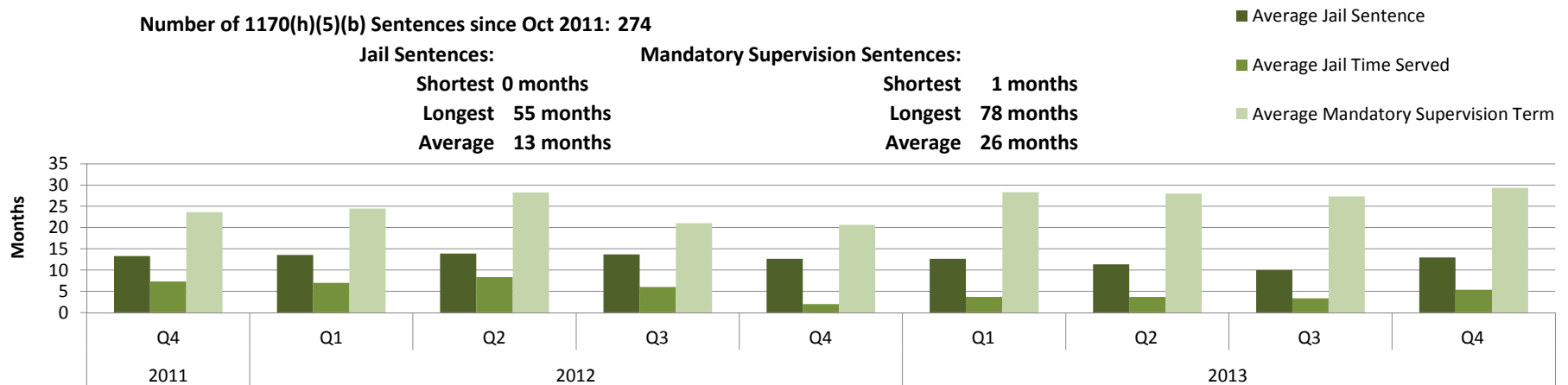
Average 13 months

Mandatory Supervision Sentences:

Shortest 1 months

Longest 78 months

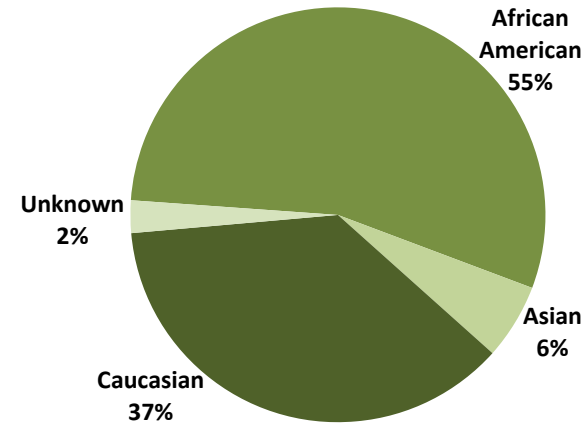
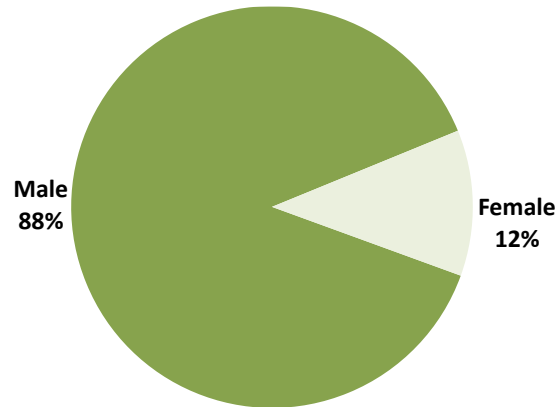
Average 26 months



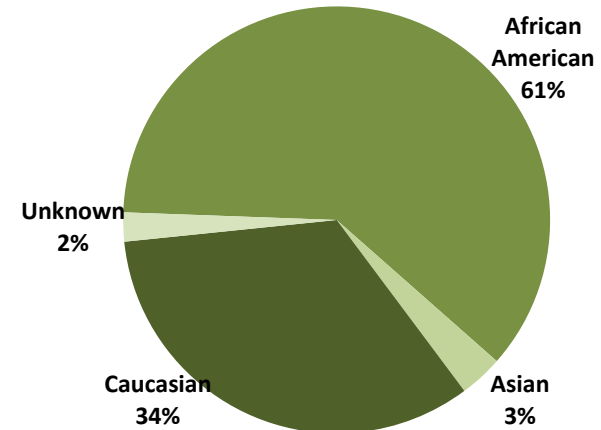


1170(h) Sentencing Trends October 2011 through December 2013

Total Sentenced Under 1170(h)(5)(a) - Straight Jail




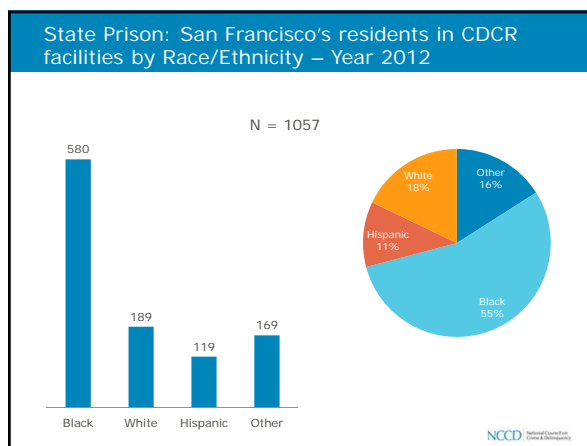
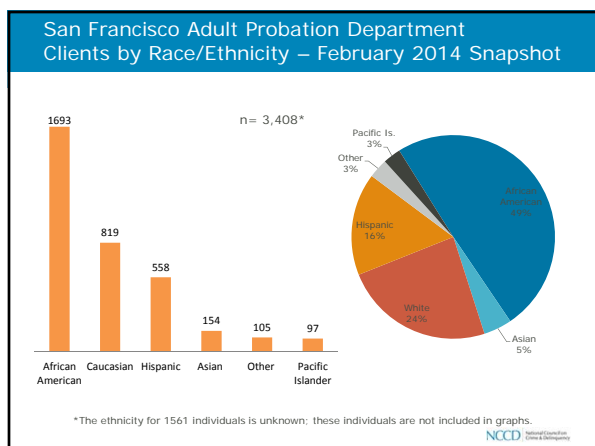
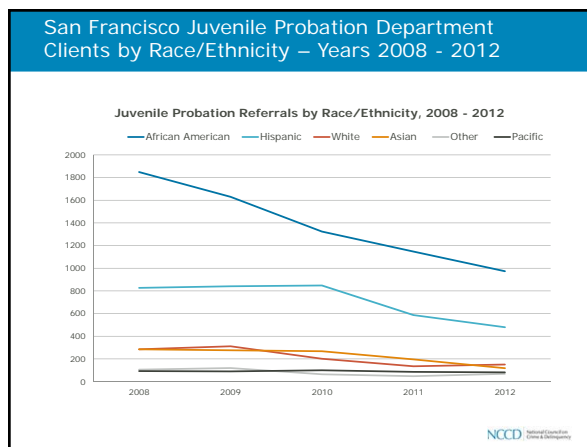
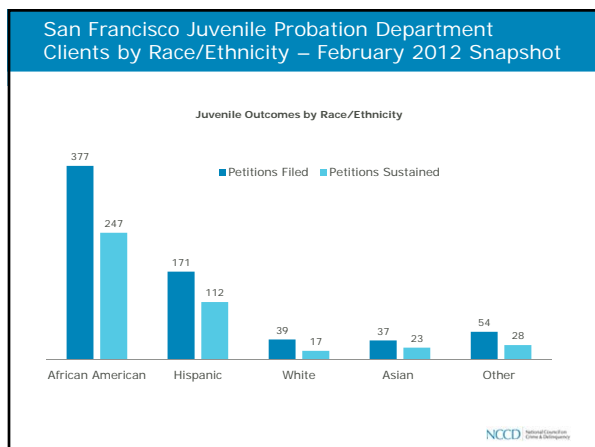
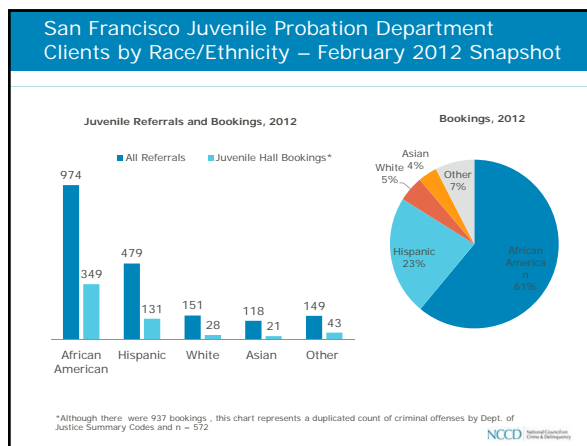
Total Sentenced Under 1170(h)(5)(b) - Split Sentence

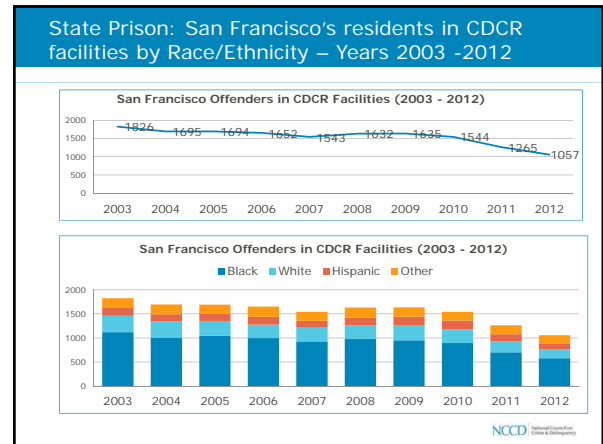
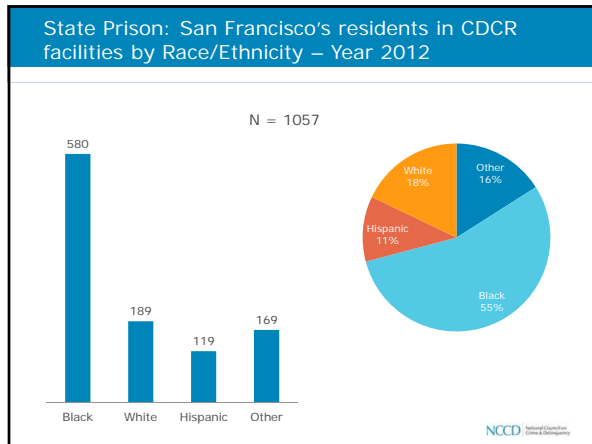


Agenda Item 8

NCCD National Council on Crime & Delinquency

Overview of San Francisco Probation and Prison Population



Agenda Item 9

The Effects of Realignment on California Crime Rates

Magnus Lofstrom, PPIC
Steven Raphael, UC Berkeley

Methods

- Exploit great differences across counties and over time in the degree to which realignment impacts county-incarceration rates.
- Compare California to a “synthetic California” constructed from states with crime rates that parallel those of the state for year preceding realignment’s implementation.

Figure 1: Weekly Admissions to California State Prisons, October 2010 through May 2013

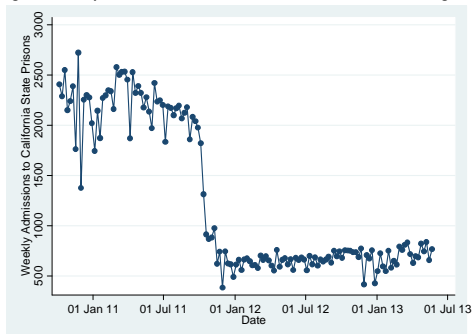


Figure 3: California Prison Population at the End of Each Month, October 2010 through May 2013

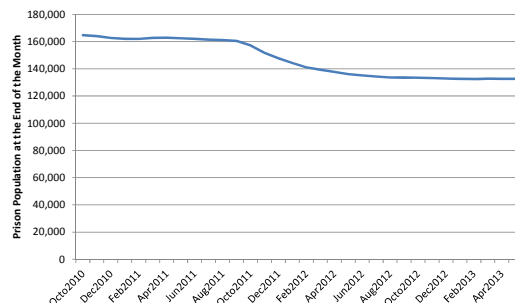


Figure 4: Scatter Plot of the Pre-Post Realignment Change in County-Level Prison Incarceration Rates Against the County-Level Prison Incarceration Rate in June 2011

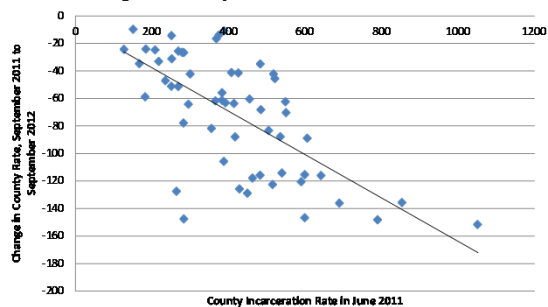
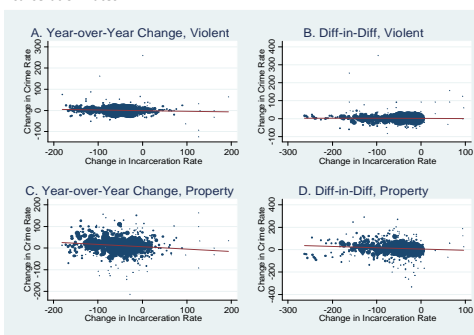


Figure 8: Scatter Plots of Two Alternative Measures of the Change in Violent and Property Crime at the County Level Against Corresponding Changes in County-Specific Prison Incarceration Rates



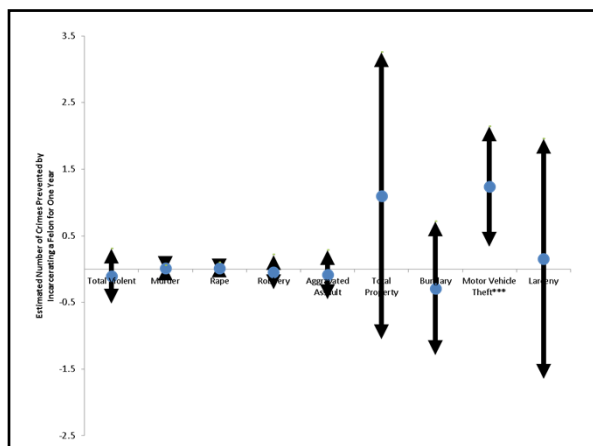


Figure 9: Violent Crime Rate Trends in California and Synthetic California, with Synthetic Comparison Group and Weighted Identified by Matching on Violent Crime Rates for Each Year Between 2000 and 2010

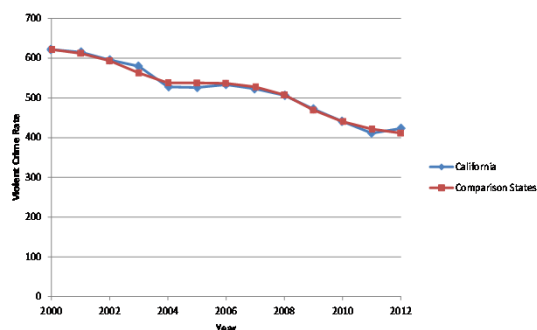
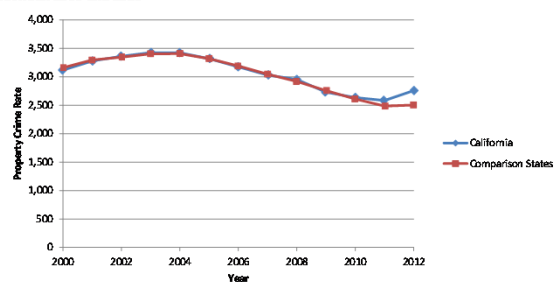


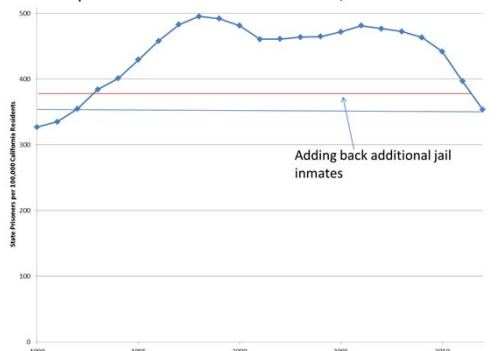
Figure 10: Property Crime Rate Trends in California and Synthetic California, with Synthetic Comparison Group and Weighted Identified by Matching on Violent Crime Rates for Each Year Between 2000 and 2010



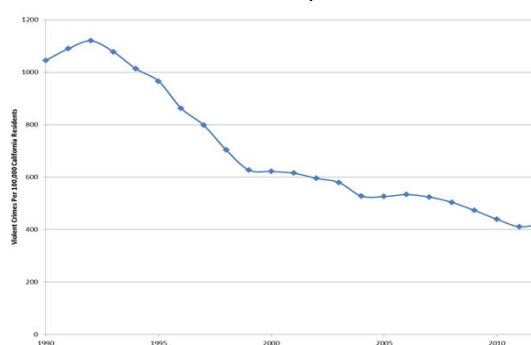
Are these effects large?

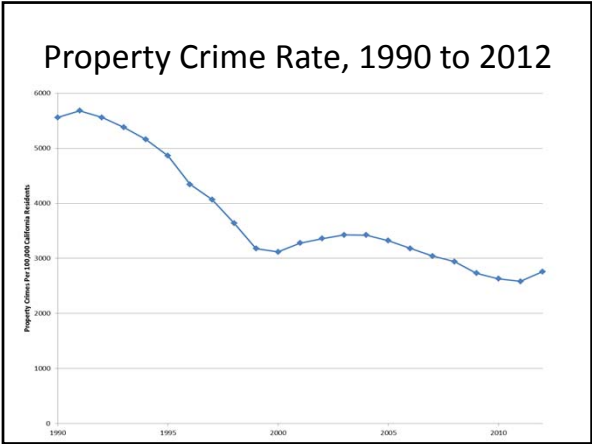
- In a cost-benefit sense, no. Estimates imply 20 cent return on a dollar of corrections spending.
- Relative to past crime and corrections trends?

State prison incarceration rate, 1990 to 2012



Violent crime rate, 1990 to 2012





Agenda Item 10

Crime Rates in a Post-Realignment California

Brian Goldstein
Policy Analyst



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Realignment in California

- California must reduce its prison population to 137.5% of rated capacity.
- Assembly Bill (AB) 109 adopted in October 2011
- Two CJCJ publications evaluate impact of Realignment on county crime rates:
 - California's 58 Crime Rates: Realignment and Crime in 2012 (January 2014)
 - California's Urban Violent Crime Rate Falls in First Half of 2013 (February 2014)



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California's 58 Crime Rates: Realignment and Crime in 2012 (January 2014)

- Assessing five felony populations from counties:
 - State-supervised individuals
 - Imprisonment in a state facility ("Prison"), and
 - State parole after imprisonment ("Parole").
 - For locally managed or realigned individuals
 - Post Release Community Supervision mandates ("PRCS"),
 - Detention at the local level due to Realignment mandates ("Realigned Population"),
 - Supervision at the local level under ongoing practices ("Residual Population").
- Change of county crime rates 2012 v. 2010



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Nearly all counties had substantial decreases in prison admissions but crime trends varied erratically.

County category	Locally managed		State managed	Change in crime rates, 2012 vs. 2010				
	Realigned	Residual		Total	Violent	Property	Homicide	MV theft
High realignment	15.3%	72.1%	12.7%	10%	2%	11%	-7%	18%
Low realignment	8.7%	81.3%	10.0%	7%	2%	7%	17%	17%
Los Angeles	13.4%	73.1%	13.5%	-2%	-11%	0%	-3%	-7%
San Francisco	4.6%	90.4%	5.0%	15.3%	-0.8%	18.3%	41.0%	34.0%
Statewide (minus LA)	11.6%	77.1%	11.3%	8%	2%	9%	7%	17%
Statewide	12.1%	76.1%	11.9%	6%	-2%	7%	4%	11%

Sources: CJSC (2013), CDCR (2013, 2013a), CPOC (2013).



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State prison use and Realignment experience does not reveal crime trend differences

Realigned / State-dependent	Locally managed		State managed	Change in crime rates, 2012 vs. 2010				
	Realigned	Residual		Total	Violent	Property	Homicide	MV theft
High/high	15.6%	70.9%	13.5%	11%	1%	12%	-9%	21%
Low/High	8.5%	78.9%	12.7%	10%	8%	11%	21%	31%
High/Low	13.0%	78.0%	9.0%	3%	2%	3%	3%	6%
Low/low	8.6%	82.9%	8.5%	4%	-2%	5%	16%	6%

Sources: CJSC (2013), CDCR (2013, 2013a), CPOC (2013).



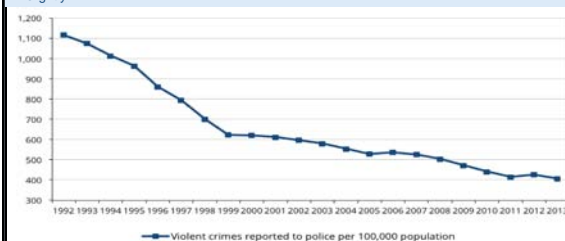
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California's Urban Violent Crime Rate Falls in First Half of 2013 (February 2014)

- Newly released FBI figures for first six months of 2013 show overall urban crime rates fell slightly



Sources: CJSC (2013); FBI (2014), DRU (2014).



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Reported crime declined in 2013 across all categories, except motor vehicle theft

Category	Change, 2013 v. 2012	First half, 2013	First half, 2012	First half, 2011
All offenses	-1.0%	3,348.2	3,382.8	3,166.1
Violent	-4.6%	457.8	479.7	467.7
Homicide	-12.0%	5.6	6.3	5.9
Rape	-14.3%	19.1	22.3	21.0
Robbery	-0.6%	194.6	195.9	189.3
Assault	-6.5%	238.5	255.2	251.4
Property	-0.4%	2,890.4	2,903.1	2,698.5
Burglary	-1.6%	616.7	626.5	574.9
Theft	-0.8%	1,767.9	1,781.4	1,678.2
MV theft	2.1%	505.8	495.2	445.3

City	Change in rates, 2013 v 2012			Rate per 100,000 population, 2013		
	Total	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property
San Francisco	21.0%	16.9%	21.7%	6,184.6	796.3	5,388.3

Sources: FBI (2014); DRU (2014).

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Faulty San Francisco Felony Arrest Data?

- San Francisco felony arrest figures were underreporting in 2010 due to a glitch in SFPD's data systems.
- Unknown if 2011 and 2012 figures are similarly affected.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	15,805	17,090	15,533	9,994	8,115	7,619
Violent	2,980	3,377	3,170	2,075	2,050	1,692
Property	2,953	2,944	2,583	1,476	1,248	1,180
Drug	6,264	7,322	6,696	2,849	1,700	1,431
Sex	96	74	42	56	75	55
Other	3,512	3,373	3,042	3,538	3,042	3,261

Sources: DOJ (2007-12).

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SFPD underreporting of "Hispanic" arrests

- Due to limitations with outdated data management system, SFPD does not accurately record ethnicity of arrestees.
- Therefore, extreme San Francisco African-American arrest disparity is likely understated.
- Arrest disparities for city's Hispanic population is unknown.

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Adjustments to SF arrest data

- Problems with SF arrest data skews state averages and distorts analysis of county experience.
- CJCJ adjusted SF arrest figures using reported-offense arrest change (per DOJ 2010 instruction).
- Race data was recalculated using statewide averages.

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