City & County of San Francisco

(Administrative Code 5.250 through 5.250-3)

AGENDA June 19, 2019 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Hall of Justice District Attorney Law Library 850 Bryant Street Room 322 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 March 13, 2018 (discussion & possible action).
- 4. Staff Report on Sentencing Commission Activities (discussion & possible action).
- 5. Presentation on Safety and Justice Challenge Updates by Truls Neal, Justice System Partners (discussion only).
- 6. Presentation on Sentencing Enhancements and Incarceration: San Francisco, 2005-2017 by Joe Nudell, Stanford Computational Policy Lab and Robert Weisberg, Stanford Criminal Justice Center (discussion & possible action).
- 7. Members' Comments, Questions, Requests for Future Agenda Items (discussion & possible action).
- 8. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above, as well as Items not Listed on the Agenda.
- 9. Adjournment.

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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 <u>tara.anderson@sfgov.org</u> 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 <u>tara.anderson@sfgov.org</u> or (415) 553-1203 at least two business days before the meeting.

CHEMICAL SENSITIVITIES

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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

CELL PHONES

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Co-Chairs may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

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Individuals and entities that influence or attempt to influence local legislative or administrative action may be required by San Francisco Lobbyist Ordinance (SF Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code sections 2.100-2.160) to register and report lobbying activity. For more information about the Lobbyist Ordinance, please contact the Ethics Commission at 30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 3900, San Francisco CA 94102, telephone (415) 581-2300, FAX (415) 581-2317, and web site http://www.sfgov.org/ethics/

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MEETING MINUTES March 13, 2019 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant Street Room 322, San Francisco, CA 94103

Members in Attendance: George Gascón, District Attorney; Commander Teresa Ewins, San Francisco Police Department; Tara Agnese, Adult Probation Department; Diana Oliva-Aroche, Department of Public Health; Ali Riker, San Francisco Sheriff's Department; Allen Nance, Juvenile Probation Chief; Simin Shamji, Public Defender's Office; Lt Weiss, BART Police Department; Chief Karen Roye, Reentry Council Appointee; Eric Henderson, Reentry Council Appointee; Mark Culkins, Superior Court; and Paula Hernandez, Assistant Chief Juvenile Probation.

1. Call to Order; Roll call.

District Attorney Gascon welcomes everyone to the 27th Sentencing Commission Meeting and calls the meeting to order at 10:10am. Members introduced themselves. DA Gascon called for a moment of silence for Public Defender Jeff Adachi.

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

No Public Comments received.

3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes from December 12, 2018 (discussion & possible action).

District Attorney Gascon asked commission members to review minutes from the previous commission meeting. Karen Roye made the motioned to approve the minutes, Diana Oliva-Aroche seconded the motion. Minutes from December 12, 2018 approved unanimously.

4. Staff Report on Sentencing Commission Activities (discussion & possible action).

Mrs. Anderson provided updates on Sentencing Commission Membership transitions and the updated roster, proposed changes to meeting location for September and December, Safety and Justice Challenge Technical Assistance, and the Accept and Expend Ordinance for the Safety and Justice Challenge Grant. Lastly, Mrs. Anderson indicated that due to staffing constraints the Legislation Workgroup would be on hold until the 2020.

Director Karen Roye provided the Reentry Council (RC) update. The RC met on January 24th at St Anthony's Foundation. Presentations included an Overview of Addiction Treatment and Treatment access points, presenters included Commander Lazar, SFPD and Angelica Almeida. Updates were provided on the Recovery Summit and Getting Out and Staying Out Guide. Most notable is that the guide is transitioning a web-based format. Lastly, the Anti Recidivism Coalition presented in preparing persons formerly serving life sentences for release. It was announced that the next meeting would take place on April 25th at St Anthony's.

No Report was provided by the Family Violence Council.

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5. Update from the Criminal Justice Racial Equity Workgroup (discussion & possible action).

Mrs. Anderson provided a brief summary on the activities of the Criminal Justice Racial Equity Workgroup (CJREW). Three meetings were held since December 2018. The focus of these meetings is implementing the racial equity statement and the agenda for action. Discussions are focused on creating measurable and specific outcomes to set accountability standards. A portion of this work includes shared learning and taking examples from other departments in San Francisco. As an example, Mrs. Anderson shared the Arts Commission Racial Equity Statement. Lastly, Mrs. Anderson reminded members that the Safety and Justice Challenge grant includes budget allocations for implicit bias and procedural justice training.

6. Update on Use of Humanizing Language by Sentencing Commission Member Eric Henderson (discussion & possible action).

Mr. Henderson proposed a non-binding resolution to use more human centered language in the criminal justice system. Mr. Henderson cited labeling theory and the concept of self-fulfilling prophecy, as reasons for the need to have a commitment to acknowledge that people are more than their worst mistake. The inspiration for the proposed resolution came from Mr. Henderson's involvement in an Executive Steering Committee for the Board of State and Community Corrections. The committee was discussing how the statute that created the funding mechanism used the term offender throughout. The agencies looking to apply for funds opposed the language arguing that when people have served their time and are returning to community referring to them as offenders is counter to reentry goals. A sample resolution was provided for members to review. The language in the resolution was adopted from a similar piece of legislation that passed in Pennsylvania. Mr. Henderson acknowledged that there may be circumstances where using the term might be unavoidable but emphasized that prioritizing human center language should be the standard. The sample resolution includes specific examples of terms that are considered people centered. Mr. Henderson requested feedback and support for the resolution.

Members discussed the need for an implementation plan, training and a requirement to sign on like the racial equity statement. Additional points covered included incorporating trauma informed language, a regional approach and the need to consideration language changes in Titles 15 and 24.

Director Karen Roye made a motion to support the resolution on Use of Humanizing Language and instructed Sentencing Commission Director Tara Anderson to work with Mr. Henderson, the Reentry Council, and the Youth Commission on the resolution language and incorporating training objectives to ensure successful implement and compliance. Ali Riker seconded the motion. No Public Comments received. All approved. Motion passed.

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7. Annual Review of San Francisco Sentencing Trends by Maria McKee, Principal Analyst, San Francisco District Attorney's Office (discussion & possible action).

Maria McKee presented on Superior Court and District Attorney's Office data on incoming caseloads, filings, trial conviction rates by year and crime type. Slides were provided. At the conclusion of her presentation Ms. McKee responded to questions from members.

8. Presentation on 2018 Sentencing Legislation by Sentencing Commission Director, Tara Anderson (discussion & possible action).

Mrs. Anderson reported on Sentencing related bills that were chaptered into law in 2018. In 2018, there were well over 2,000 bills that were introduced, 1,217 made it to the governor's desk and 1,016 were signed into law. Of those 12 included sentencing related outcomes from increasing penalties, enhancements, post-conviction relief and non-documented status. A handout was provided on the chaptered bills. Mrs. Anderson summarized each bill chaptered into law and opened the discussion for Sentencing Commission members.

9. Update on Safety and Justice Challenge Activities by Truls Neal, Justice System Partners (discussion & possible action).

Mr. Neal provided an overview of the key activities completed by the Safety and Justice Challenge Workgroup which included the Stress Test, Behavioral Health Site Visit, and outcomes of the strategy workgroup meeting. Handouts were provided covering the five San Francisco Safety and Justice Challenge Strategies and the summary findings from the Stress Test. Members discussed edits to the Stress Test summary.

10. Presentation on Case Processing Resources by Tim Dibble, Vice President, Justice Management Institute (discussion & possible action).

This item was taken out of order before agenda item 8. Tim Dibble presented on Justice Management Institute's role as a Safety and Justice Challenge Technical Assistance provider working on case processing slides were provided. Mr. Dibble responded to questions from members.

11. Members' Comments, Questions, Requests for Future Agenda Items (discussion & possible action).

No comments.

12. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Above, as well as Items not Listed on the Agenda. No Public Comments received.

13. Adjournment.

Ali Riker made a motion to adjourn the 27th meeting of the Sentencing Commission. No Public Comments received. Eric Henderson seconded the motion. All approved. Motion passed.

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Sentencing Commission Staff Report

June 19, 2019 Prepared by Tara Anderson, Sentencing Commission Director

2019 Remaining Meeting Dates

Sentencing Commission Full Meetings

September 19, 2019	December 4, 2019
10 am- 12pm	10 am- 12pm
350 Rhode Island Street, San Francisco, CA	Location TBD

Criminal Justice Racial Equity Workgroup

July 16, 2019*	September 17, 2019*	November 19, 2019*
3pm-4pm	3pm-4pm	3pm-4pm

All meetings are held in Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant Street, Rm 436. *Denotes same week as the SJC workgroup meeting schedule.

Safety and Justice Challenge Workgroup

What to Expect at the June Meeting:

- Jail Population Trends Report
- Updates on Hiring
- Updates on TA and Training
- Implementation Plan Feedback
- Racial and Ethnic Disparity Reduction Plan Feedback

July 18, 2019 12pm- 1:30pm Hall of Justice 850 Bryant Street, Rm 436

What to Expect at the July Meeting:

- Jail Population Trends Report
- Special Session devoted to Supportive Housing with guest presenters.

These meetings occur monthly. During the June 20th meeting members will discuss moving to the 4th Tuesday of the month. An updated meeting schedule will be distributed once finalized. Please review the attached Workgroup Roster. If there is an agency or person that has been left off please contact Tara Anderson and she will make the correction.

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Policy Research Associates Technical Assistance Sequential Intercept Model Intercept 0/1 Exercise September 10-11, 2019

Institute for State and Local Government Site Visit September 18-19, 2019

National Safety and Justice Challenge Network Meeting Update

On May 7-9th a delegation of 11 representatives of the City and County of San Francisco and Superior Court attended the SJC National Network meeting. Sessions included; California site meeting, Housing Across the Intercepts, Professional affiliation breakouts, Community Engagement, Defining Front-end Diversion, Using data to examine racial and ethnic disparities, and so much more. Justice System Partners (JSP) our assigned site coordinator facilitated actionoriented discussions and provided updates on MacArthur Foundation expectations. San Francisco participants shared key takeaways from sessions and identified potential solutions to local issues. These included but are not limited to challenges with probation holds, delays in transfer to Department of State Hospitals and the top 100 people in-custody with the greatest length of stay. These issue areas will be incorporated into the Implementation Plan due at the end of June.

Key Deliverables due to the MacArthur Foundation by June 30th

- Racial and Ethnic Disparity Reduction Plan
- Finalized Strategy Implementation Plan

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Safety and Justice Challenge Workgroup Roster of Members

Tara Agnese

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

Tara Anderson

Director of Policy District Attorney's Office 850 Bryant Street, Room 322 San Francisco, CA 94103 tara.anderson@sfgov.org

Lauren Bell

Director, Reentry Division San Francisco Adult Probation Department 564 6th Street San Francisco, CA 94103 Lauren.bell@sfgov.org

Honorable Teresa Caffese

Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 850 Bryant St. San Francisco, CA 94103 **TCaffese@sftc.org**

Mark Culkins

Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco Court Administrator 850 Bryant St. 3rd Floor Room 3C San Francisco, CA 94103 mculkins@sftc.org

Eric Henderson

Policy Director Initiate Justice Sentencing Commission Member eric@initiatejustice.org

Lisa Lightman

Director, San Francisco Collaborative Courts Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 400 McAllister Street San Francisco, CA 94102 <u>llightman@sftc.org</u>

Maria McKee

Director of Research & Analytics The Office of District Attorney George Gascón City and County of San Francisco 850 Bryant Street, Room 322 San Francisco, CA 94103 <u>Maria.mckee@sfgov.org</u>

Tanya Mera

Director, Jail Behavioral Health & Reentry Services Jail Health Services Department of Public Health Tanya.mera@sfdph.org

Katherine Miller

Chief of Programs & Initiatives District Attorney's Office 850 Bryant Street, Room 322 San Francisco, CA 94103 katherine.miller@sfgov.org

Armando Miranda

Deputy Public Defender Pretrial Release Unit, Bail Unit & Research Unit San Francisco Public Defender <u>Armando.miranda@sfgov.org</u>

Diana Oliva-Aroche Director of Public Safety and Immigration Policy Department of Public Health **diana.oliva-aroche@sfdph.org**

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Dr. Lisa A. Pratt

Director/Medical Director Jail Health Services Department of Public Health <u>lisa.pratt@sfdph.org</u>

Commander Dan Perea

San Francisco Police Department Daniel.perea@sfgov.org

Alisha Alcantar Tomovic

Chief Program Officer San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project 925 Harrison Street San Francisco, CA 94103 alishaa@sfpretrial.org

Ali Riker

Director of Programs San Francisco Sheriff's Department Alissa.riker@sfgov.org

Simin Shamji

Deputy Public Defender Director, Specialty Courts & Reentry Programs Office of the Public Defender <u>Simin.shamji@sfgov.org</u>

Alissa Skog

PhD Student | Goldman School of Public Policy Research Associate | California UC Berkeley <u>alissaskog@berkeley.edu</u>

Tiffany Sutton

San Francisco Police Department <u>Tiffany.sutton@sfgov.org</u>

Betsy Wolkin

Bar Association of San Francisco Indigent Defense Administration 301 Battery Street, 3rd Floor San Francisco, Ca. 94111 <u>bwolkin@sfbar.org</u>

Sharon Woo

Chief Assistant District Attorney Operations Department Office of San Francisco District Attorney George Gascon sharon.woo@sfgov.org

For more information, please contact Tara Anderson, Director of Policy San Francisco District Attorney's Office (415) 553-1203, or tara.anderson@sfgov.org Agenda Item 6 ·

Sentencing Enhancements and Incarceration in San Francisco: 2005–2017



Motivation

- Past work has focused largely on Three Strikes
- Less work on the broader effect of enhancements on incarceration, racial disparities, and public safety

Questions

- How **frequently** are enhancements sentenced? How have they affected **overall time served**?
- To what extent, if any, has this time been served **disproportionately by race**?
- What **impact** do these longer sentences have on crime?

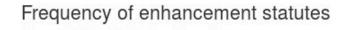
Overview of sentencing data

- Data cover San Francisco only
- 2005 to 2017 (7,827 cases)
- **Principal felonies** with **non-stayed** sentences
- Time served for felonies in **prison** and **jail**

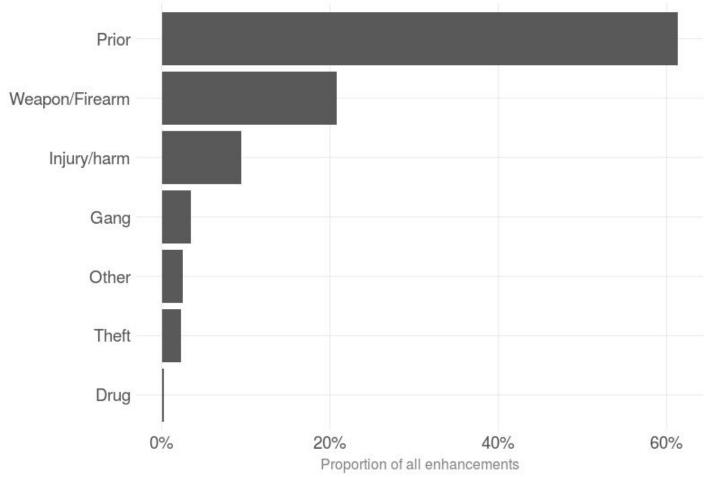
Impact on incarceration

How common are enhancements?

One in **eight** felony sentences include at least one enhancement.



From 2005 to 2017, San Francisco



Half of enhancements, 3 statutes

- 667.5(B) Prior felony prison/jail term: **1 year sentence**
- 667(A) Prior serious felony conviction: **5 year sentence**
- 667(D-E) Three Strikes: double base or life sentence

What is a "typical" enhancement case?

A typical enhancement case

The universe of cases with enhancements skews towards

violent crimes (robbery, assault).

A typical enhancement case

"Robbery with a nickel prior."

A typical enhancement case

"Robbery with a nickel prior."

211 PC – 2nd degree robbery: 3 year sentence

667(A) – Prop 8 Prior: 5 year sentence

How much time is served for enhancements?

How much time is served for enhancements?

Time sentenced ≠ time served

Example

Person A: cocaine possession with intent to sell

Person B: cocaine / intent to sell + prior assault (3 strikes)

Example

Person A: cocaine possession with intent to sell

Nominal sentence: **3 years**

Person B: cocaine / intent to sell + prior assault (3 strikes)

Example

Person A: cocaine possession with intent to sell

Nominal sentence: **3 years** Credit adjustment: **0.5x**

Person B: cocaine / intent to sell + prior assault (3 strikes)

Example

Person A: cocaine possession with intent to sell

Nominal sentence: **3 years** Credit adjustment: **0.5x**

Person B: cocaine / intent to sell + prior assault (3 strikes)

Nominal sentence: **3 years x 2**

Example

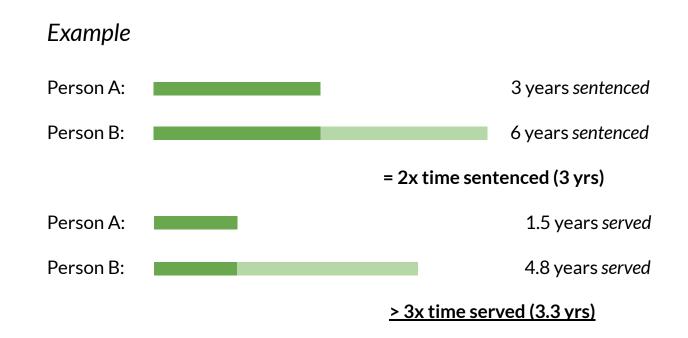
Person A: cocaine possession with intent to sell

Nominal sentence: **3 years** Credit adjustment: **0.5x**

Person B: cocaine / intent to sell + prior assault (3 strikes)

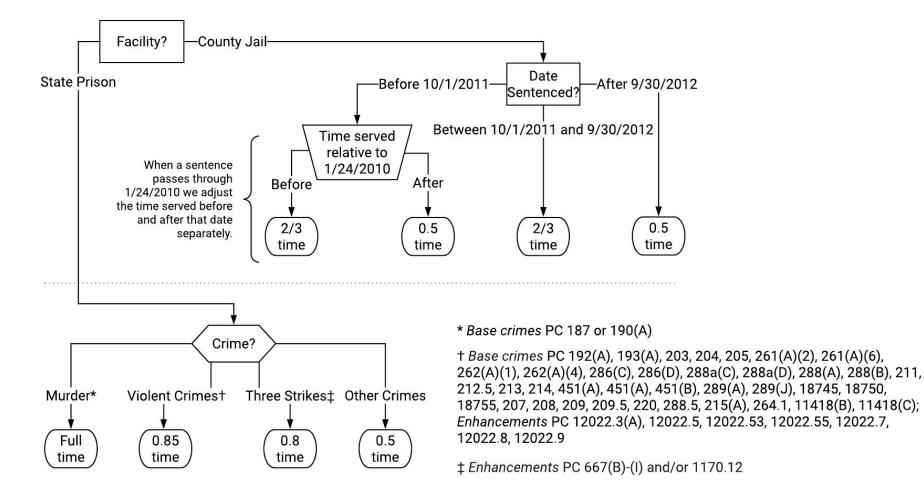
Nominal sentence: **3 years x 2** Credit adjustment: **0.8x (3SL)**





Time served ≠ time sentenced

- Credit eligibility based mostly on type of offense
- For simplicity, assume everyone gets all good-time credit



Enhancements add to time served in two ways.

- **Directly**: term of incarceration
- Indirectly: limit credit-earning ability

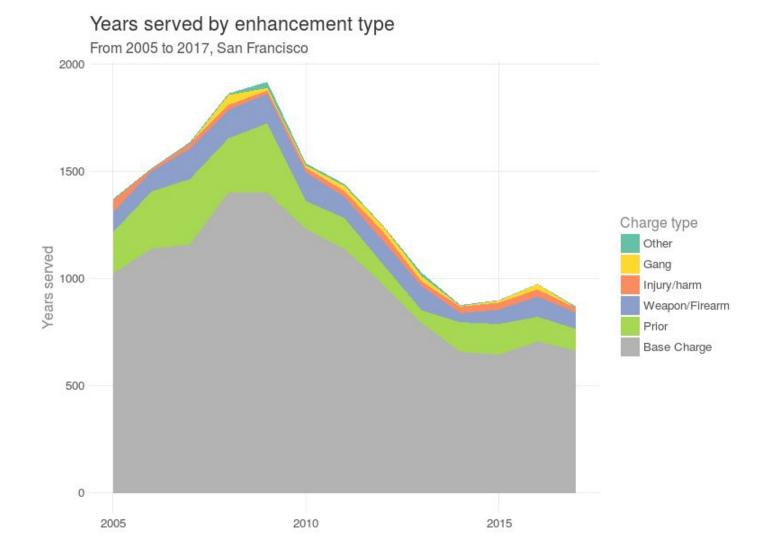
- Estimate credit-adjusted total time served
- Filter out enhancements, re-applying adjustments to

estimate time served due to base sentence alone

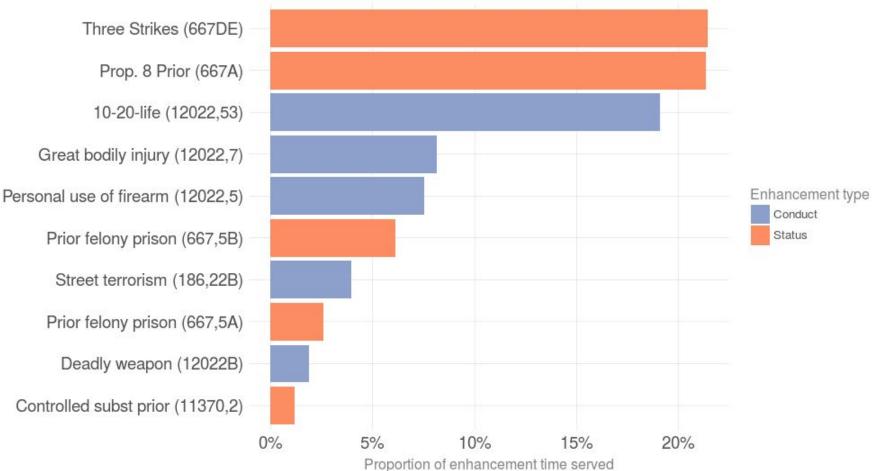
• **Difference** is time attributable to enhancements



One in **four** years served is due to an enhancement sentence.



Proportion of enhancement time served by statute From 2005 to 2017, San Francisco



Among cases with enhancements:

3.9 years for base 4.5 years for enhancement

In the 87% of felony cases in which there is no enhancement, people serve an average term of **1.3 years**.

Racial disparities

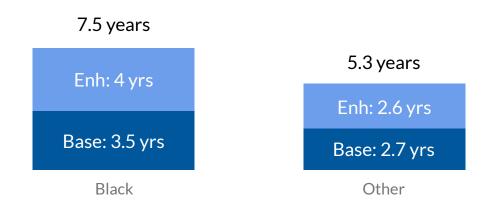
The African-American community makes up **6%** of the residential population, and **58%** of felony convictions in San Francisco, but serves



of all enhancement time in San Francisco– 700 years for African-Americans arrested between 2011–2017.

http://www.bayareacensus.ca.gov/counties/SanFranciscoCounty.htm

Average enhancement sentence for individuals arrested since 2011*:



This disparity appears to be driven by differences in base charges, not differential application of enhancements

(Disparate impact, not necessarily disparate treatment)

Impact on public safety

Recall our cocaine dealers ...

Person A serves 1.5 years

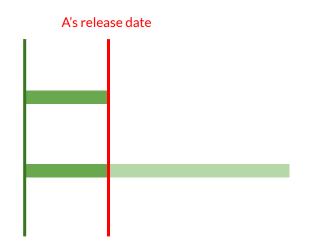
Person B (striker) serves 4.8 years



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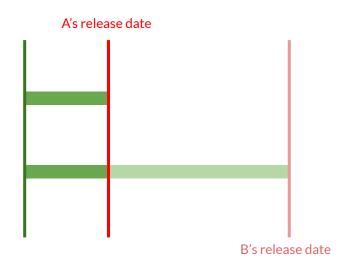
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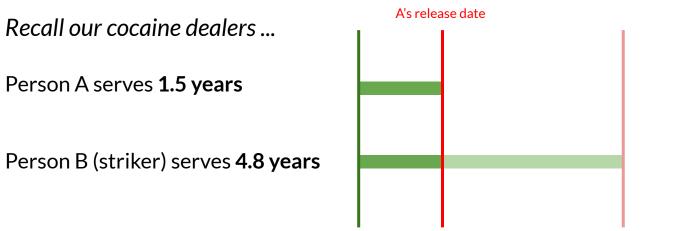


Recall our cocaine dealers ...

Person A serves **1.5 years**

Person B (striker) serves 4.8 years





B's release date

How much crime did A commit while B was incarcerated?

Measuring incapacitation effect

- Match case with an enhancement (B) to one without (A)
- Count felonies committed by A during the time B served

for enhancement

Propensity score matching

- "Apples to apples"
- Match on base crime type, sex, age, priors, arrest date

Assumption:

The group of people we will consider who served enhancement time is **comparable** to the group who didn't.

Measuring incapacitation effect



Counting felonies committed (charged & convicted) in this window

For every **2 years served** of enhancement sentences, **1 felony** prevented

Majority burglary, theft, drugs

For every 9 years served of enhancement sentences, 1 violent felony prevented

Over half robbery; close to 90% robbery + burglary + gang

Limitations to this approach

- B might actually be riskier than A
 [underestimate public safety benefit of enhancements]
- Longer stays might be criminogenic [overestimate public safety benefit of enhancements]
- We cannot examine general deterrence of statutes
- Only looking at offenses in San Francisco
- Convictions likely underestimate crime

Jail: **\$63,000** / person / year

Prison: **\$81,000** / person / year

https://lao.ca.gov/PolicyAreas/CJ/6_cj_inmatecost

https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/jrp/39-SFControllerJailPopulationBenchmarkingReport2013.pdf

Jail: **\$63,000** / person / year

2 years: **\$126,000** 9 years: **\$567,000**

Prison: **\$81,000** / person / year

2 years: **\$162,000** 9 years: **\$729,000**

https://lao.ca.gov/PolicyAreas/CJ/6_cj_inmatecost

https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/jrp/39-SFControllerJailPopulationBenchmarkingReport2013.pdf

Summary

Key findings

- One in four years served due to enhancements
- Half of time served from enhancements for priors

Key findings

- One in four years served due to enhancements
- Half of time served from enhancements for priors
- One in eight cases had one or more enhancement term
- In cases with enhancements, enhancements more than double the base term

Key findings

- Black individuals served 70% of enhancement time, while accounting for 58% of San Francisco's felony convictions, and 6% of the city's population
- **1 felony** (charged & convicted) prevented for **2 years** of enhancement time served; **1 violent felony** prevented for every **9 years** served

Implications

One can substantially reduce incarceration by focusing charging decisions on **just 3 enhancement statutes**.

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One can substantially reduce incarceration by focusing charging decisions on **just 3 enhancement statutes**.

- Three Strikes
- Prop 8 Prior
- 10-20-life

Limitations

- It's hard to predict the effect of reducing enhancements on the behavior of prosecutors and defendants:
 - Prosecutors might instead use other base charges to increase sentences [dampening effect of policy changes]
 - Defendants may gain bargaining power without threat of enhancements [magnifying effect of policy changes]

Limitations

- It's hard to predict the effect of reducing enhancements on the behavior of prosecutors and defendants:
 - Prosecutors might instead use other base charges to increase sentences [dampening effect of policy changes]
 - Defendants may gain bargaining power without threat of enhancements [magnifying effect of policy changes]
- SB 1393 judges can dismiss 667(A) may help gauge effect of policy changes on behavior.

Beyond San Francisco?

• San Francisco is probably not representative

• Ranked lowest in Three Strikes sentencing (20x lower than top)

• Suspect other enhancements may be similar

Stanford Computational Policy Lab policylab.stanford.edu





Introduction

Projects