

As approved by the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership, June 1, 2012.



City & County of San Francisco Public Safety Realignment & Post-Release Community Supervision 2012 Implementation Plan

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) transferred responsibilities for supervising non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex offenders and some parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to counties starting on October 1, 2011. The new legislation presented an unprecedented opportunity for counties to determine an appropriate level of supervision and services to address both the needs and risks of individuals, exiting jails and prisons.

The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee is authorized by California Penal Code § 1230.1, as added by Assembly Bill 109 and amended by Assembly Bill 117. The CCPEC is tasked with making realignment recommendations and providing oversight for the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act. In July 2011, the Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief of Adult Probation, Wendy Still, presented to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors the *City & County of San Francisco Public Safety Realignment & Post-Release Community Supervision, 2011 Implementation Plan*.

2011 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Strategies

The CCPEC has created meaningful collaboration among criminal justice partners, as well as other non-traditional public safety partners such as the Department of Public Health, Humans Services Agency, and the Office of Economic and Workforce Development. This valuable combination of partners has allowed the City and County of San Francisco to offer a continuum of services for individuals under its supervision. Services include:

- Pre-release planning,
- Legal counsel,
- Substance abuse treatment,
- Mental health services,
- Medical care treatment,
- Housing assistance,
- Job readiness and placement, and
- Specialized supervision.

The 2011 plan recommended that almost a third of the funds allocated for the first nine months of realignment implementation (October 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012) be dedicated to providing direct services to clients. The 2011 Implementation Plan was approved unanimously by the Board of Supervisors on September 29, 2011.

Members of the Community Corrections Partnership and its Executive Committee have served over 400 clients during the first eight months of realignment. A pre-release team of the Adult Probation Department goes regularly into state prisons across the State and to San Francisco's county jails. The purpose of these visits is to conduct risk and needs assessment to individuals being released under Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision to the City and County of San Francisco. Once these individuals are

released to the community, the Post-Release Community Supervision and 1170(h) Unit provides care and close supervision for these individuals. This unit ensures that clients receive the needed services to successfully complete the terms of their supervision.

The District Attorney and the Public Defender Offices have dedicated staff to diligently advocate for the best possible outcomes for individuals being sentenced under the new redefined felonies (PC 1170(h)). They also advocate for those individuals who violate the conditions of their Post-Release Community Supervision. They perform these duties without compromising public safety. The Department of Public Health, Human Services Agency, and the Office of Economic and Workforce Development receive referrals from the Adult Probation Department to provide previously mentioned services to clients.

The Sheriff's Department provides in custody supervision for the realignment population. Parole violators represent the highest number of the realignment population currently in jail. Prior to realignment, these individuals would have been sent to state prison.

2012 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Strategies Revision

The 2012 Implementation Plan of the CCPEC offers a progress update on the initial realignment efforts, and prescribes new recommendations for practices and programs to improve services and outcomes for this population.

The Executive Committee considers community expertise and input fundamental to the development of implementation strategies. A public comment period, along with public meetings and community workshops were hosted by the Adult Probation Department (APD) to inform the community, and to obtain their input on how to enhance realignment programs and services. The Adult Probation Department also conducted focus groups with clients in custody and under the supervision of APD to get their perspective on service needs. Their comments are included in the plan as Attachment 1: Community Input Process and Summary of Recommendations.

The Executive Committee recognizes that research and evidence-based practices are imperative to the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals. Therefore, all strategies presented by criminal justice, social services, and community based partners embrace strength-based, trauma-informed, family-focused, and gender-responsive practices.

CCPEC partners plan to continue offering the same quality of services provided since October 1, 2011; in addition they have leveraged funds to expand the reach of such services. The Adult Probation Department expects the Community Assessment and Services Center to start operations in Fall 2012. It will offer a one-stop hub for supervision, social services, which will include housing referrals, employment, benefits, treatment, mental health, substance prevention and intervention services, and general support for clients. The District Attorney's Office will establish the Sentencing Commission in order to advise local and state sentencing policy reforms.

The Sheriff's Department will partner with the Adult Probation Department to open a Reentry Pod in county jail, which will offer pre-release assessments and reentry services to the population sentenced under realignment and improve transition to Adult Probation. The Public Defender's Office will continue to offer legal counsel and advocate for community based sanctions when appropriate. In the same way, the Department of Public Health will continue to serve the population under realignment.

CCPEC partners are constantly identifying opportunities to expand the portfolio of services for the population under realignment. The Adult Probation Department offers additional pre-release and community based job readiness services through Reentry SF a Second Chance Act federal grant. Similarly, the District Attorney's Office leveraged funds in order to offer transitional housing through SF Strong in partnership with Delancey Street.

Finally, to measure the impact of the strategies implemented in response to the Public Safety Realignment Act in San Francisco, the Controller's Office is working with the CCPEC to develop data collection and reporting tools among partners. San Francisco will fully participate in statewide realignment evaluation efforts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City & County of San Francisco Public Safety Realignment and Post-Release Community Supervision 2012 Implementation Plan was developed by members of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee: Adult Probation Department, District Attorney, Public Defender, Department of Public Health, and Sheriff's Department.

The CCPEC wishes to thank Supervisors Malia Cohen of District 10 and Christina Olague of District 5 for their support in co-hosting public meetings with the CCPEC; as well as, Drs. Barbara Bloom and Barbara Owen for their gender-responsive insight and expertise.

The CCPEC is immensely grateful to all members of the community who attended public meetings during the public comment period and provided input for the draft version of this plan.

Lastly, special thanks to the individuals under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department and the Sheriff's Department for graciously participating in focus groups that helped to inform this plan's recommendations.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE 2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. Amended by AB 117, which was signed into law 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.

A summary of the four major changes enacted by Public Safety Realignment is below.

Post-Release Community Supervision: People released from state prison on or after October 1st who were serving sentence for a non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offense were released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) which is the responsibility of the Adult Probation Department. Prior to October 1st, these individuals would have been on State Parole. PRCS revocations are heard in San Francisco Superior Court, and revocation sentences are served in San Francisco County Jail.

Flash Incarceration: Defined under PC3454(c) as a period of detention in county jail for 1-10 consecutive days. "Shorter, but if necessary more frequent, periods of detention for violations of an offender's post-release community supervision conditions shall appropriately punish an offender while preventing the disruption in a work or home establishment that typically arises from longer term revocations. APD, the supervising agency of post-release community supervision may use a short term of incarceration in county jail as a sanction for violations of the terms and conditions of post-release community supervision.

Parole Violations: People released from state prison on or after October 1st who were serving a sentence for a serious, violent, or sex offense continue to be released to State Parole. Parole violation hearings are still conducted by the Board of Parole Hearings. Parole violation sentences are no longer served in State Prison, but in San Francisco County Jail. Post July 1, 2013 the revocation process will work the same for parolees as it does for PRCS.

Redefining Felonies: 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 PC1170(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 the responsibility of the Adult Probation Department.

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.”

LOCAL LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING THE 2011 PLAN

The Board of Supervisors enacted local resolutions and ordinances to implement the 2011 Plan, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership. These resolutions and ordinances may be viewed in full at <http://sfbos.org>

Date Enacted	Title	Description
August 3, 2011	Resolution No 336-11 Executive Committee of the Corrections Partnership for Criminal Justice Realignment Appointment	Resolution appointing the Department of Public Health to the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership
August 3, 2011	Resolution No 337-11 Consider and designate the Adult Probation Department as the county interim agency responsible for implementing PRCS	Resolution assigning the Adult Probation Department as the interim department responsible for implementing Post-Release Community Supervision
September 22, 2011	Ordinance No 180-11 Public Employment - Amendment to the Annual Salary Ordinance for Adult Probation, District Attorney, and Public Defender - FY2011-2012	Ordinance amending previous legislation to include additional personnel required to implement the Public Safety Realignment Act

Date Enacted	Title	Description
September 22, 2011	Ordinance No 181-11 Appropriating State Assembly Bill 109 Realignment to Support Expenditures at the Adult Probation and Other Departments for FY2011- 2012 - \$5,787,176	Ordinance appropriating AB109 Public Safety Realignment Act Funds to support Adult Probation, District's Attorney, Public Defender and Sheriff Departments
September 29, 2011	Resolution No 369-11 Consider and approve 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan	Resolution approving the Public Safety Realignment, 2011 Implementation Plan
October 11, 2011	Ordinance No 206-11 Administrative Code - Consider and designate the Adult Probation Department as the county agency responsible for implementing PRCS, and authorize it to offer Electronic Monitoring and Home Detention Programs to probationers and PRCS supervisees	Ordinance assigning the Adult Probation Department as the authority to implement Post-Release Community Supervision and to Develop Electronic Monitoring System to supervise this population

II. LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Statewide, the last few years have seen a great expansion in the use of evidence based practices in sentencing and probation. SB 678 (2009) added Section 1203.83 to the California Penal Code, which created an incentive fund for counties to reduce the number of felony probationers sent to state prison, in favor of implementing evidence based alternatives. PC 1203.83 established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county, pursuant to Section 1230, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives.

AB109 and AB117 (2011) established an Executive Committee of the CCP charged with the development of an annual plan to implement realignment, for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors (PC 1230.1). The CCP Executive Committee is responsible for developing an Implementation Plan for the Board of Supervisors consideration, and on advising on realignment activities. Chaired by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, the CCP

Executive Committee developed the 2011 Implementation Plan, which was approved by the Board of Supervisors on September 29, 2011. The complete 2011 Implementation Plan is available at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation>.

REENTRY COUNCIL

The Reentry Council regularly shares information with the CCP and its Executive Committee. 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 partners since Fall 2005. It is co-chaired by the Chief of Adult Probation, 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 responsibility for providing staff to the Reentry Council. Centralizing support for the Reentry Council and Community Corrections Partnership in the Reentry Division of the Adult Probation Department has strengthened citywide collaboration and coordination of resources and justice system realignment efforts. The San Francisco Administrative Code 5.1 establishes the Reentry Council and outlines its powers and duties, and responsibility for reporting to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. The Reentry Council has three subcommittees on Policy and Operational Practices, Support and Opportunities, and Assessments and Connections. The Reentry Council supports broad engagement of all stakeholders interested in reentry and realignment.

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

PC 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." AB109 defines justice reinvestment as "a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety." In April 2011, the Reentry Council of San Francisco was awarded a technical assistance grant by the U.S. Department of Justice to participate in a Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). During the first phase of the JRI award, local partners have been meeting with JRI consultants to discuss challenges and inefficiencies in San Francisco's criminal justice system. The next step in this process is an in-depth analysis of San Francisco's criminal justice data, which will enable partners and JRI consultants to identify the drivers of criminal justice costs. This analysis will in turn inform policy recommendations, developed by local partners with support of the JRI team, aimed at reducing inefficiencies and improving outcomes. Phase two of the JRI award would likely include some funding for implementation of the policy recommendations developed through this process, and will support San Francisco's ongoing efforts to respond effectively to criminal justice.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

San Francisco's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) was established pursuant to Section 749.22 of Article 18.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code which requires counties to establish a multi-agency council to develop and implement a continuum of county-based

responses to juvenile crime. The anticipated realignment of the State's juvenile justice system is scheduled for a "second phase" of AB109 implementation. Currently, the Community Corrections Partnership, Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and Reentry Council regularly share information to ensure consistency amongst stakeholders and continuity in programming for transitional aged offenders as realignment strategies are developed and implemented.

SENTENCING COMMISSION

The San Francisco Sentencing Commission, an initiative of District Attorney's Office, was created by the Board of Supervisors to analyze sentencing patterns and outcomes, and to advise the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and other City departments on the best approaches to reduce recidivism, and make recommendations for sentencing reforms that advance public safety and utilize best practices in criminal justice. The San Francisco Sentencing Commission is expected to convene for its inaugural meeting in Summer 2012.

III. IMPACTED POPULATIONS AND FUNDING

San Francisco has a long history of providing innovative, quality alternatives to incarceration, problem solving courts, progressive prosecutorial programs, holistic indigent defense, rehabilitative in-custody programming, and evidence-based supervision and post-release services. Local partners have built upon successful models and are implementing promising new practices to responsibly meet the diverse needs of these additional individuals.

POPULATION

In 2011, the State estimated that San Francisco would assume responsibility for approximately 700 additional offenders at any point in time across all agencies. This population is diverse and includes offenders who have been convicted of property, public disorder, drug, and domestic violence offenses, and gang-involved offenders. Specifically, the State estimated that, at any point in time, San Francisco would be responsible for an additional 421 people on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), 114 inmates serving less than 3 years under PC1170(h), 50 inmates serving more than 3 years under PC1170(h), and 61 inmates who are returned to custody for a parole or PRCS violation. Of these 700 people, the State anticipated that at any one time an average daily population of approximately 225 offenders will be serving a sentence of local incarceration or sanctioned to other custodial/programmatic options.

These estimates were based upon data provided by CDCR. However, as anticipated by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee in 2011, the actual population has been greater than the state projections.

Table 1 illustrates Average Daily Population (ADP) projections for San Francisco in 2015, when the full rollout of realignment is projected to be achieved (within 4 years). After the first eight months of realignment implementation, San Francisco's actual number of people under county supervision is above the CDCR estimates; the Adult Probation Department is currently supervising 354 individuals under Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision (1170(h)(5)(b)). As the table indicates Mandatory Supervision clients are expected to increase significantly in the upcoming months. See the Implementation Strategies section for the Adult Probation Department for details of impact.

The estimated number of sentenced Parole and PRCS violators in County Jail is 61. Approximately 50% of these are expected to be PRCS clients. Although this projection reflects an increase in the county jails' average daily population, it does not mirror the actual number of parole violators in San Francisco's county jail since realignment started. In the first eight months of realignment implementation, the Sheriff's Department has received over 600 parole violations and 158 new commitments (PC 1170(h)). See the Implementation Strategies section for the Sheriff's Department for details of impact.

Table 1: Average Daily Population Estimates for San Francisco at Full Rollout of Realignment (2015)

	Average Daily Population Estimates (2015)
Low Offenders Released from Prison to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)*	421
Low Level Offenders Sentenced to Local Incarceration under PC1170(h)*	164
Parole and PRCS Violators in County Jail rather than State Prison*	61
Mandatory Supervision under PC 1170(h)(5)(b)**	422

Source: California Department of Finance Estimates provided in Fall 2011 and SF Adult Probation Department.

* CDCR estimates

** SF Adult Probation Department estimate based on the following assumptions: Number of new Mandatory Supervision clients received is projected to be 15 per month during the remainder of 2012, 20 per month during 2013, and 25 per month during 2014 and 2015; the average length of time served on Mandatory Supervision is assumed to be 18 months, average length of Mandatory Supervision sentence served after factoring in Credits for Time Served, as of May 30, 2012.

FUNDING FORMULA

The level of local funding available through AB109 for the first nine months only (October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012) was based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

- 60% based on estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB109 eligibility criteria,
- 30% based on U.S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64) in the County as a percentage of the statewide population, and
- 10% based on the SB678 distribution formula.

The State Administration requested support from the California State Associations of Counties (CSAC) to develop funding strategies for realignment. In order to offer this support, the County Administrative Officers' Association of California (CAOAC) formed the Realignment Allocation Committee; composed of nine County Administrative Officers: three urban, three suburban, and three rural. After working with Sheriffs, Chief Probation Officers, and others across the state, the Realignment Allocation Committee recognized that Year 1 allocation formula for realignment posed a disproportionate negative impact for counties with low reliance on state prison system, as is the case for the City and County of San Francisco.

Their recommendations for Years 2 and 3 of AB109 programmatic allocation considered the following aspects: (1) Year 1 formula is not acceptable for statewide calculations; (2) there is still a lack of programmatic experience and reliable data to set a permanent allocation formula.

The CAOAC's Realignment Allocation Committee proposed a two-year formula as a bridge to a final allocation methodology. According to their recommendation each county should get the highest allocation resulting from these options:

- Population U.S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64) in the county as a percentage of the statewide population,
- Year 1 funding formula (60/30/10),
- Adjusted Average Daily Population,
- In addition, the Realignment Allocation Committee recommends that each county should be ensured a minimum based of double the estimated Year 1 actual allocation.

According to the above allocation formula, San Francisco is projected to receive \$17,298,112 for years 2 and 3 of realignment to continue serving this population. This funding includes:

• Recommended AB109 Allocation Years 2 and 3	\$17,078,602
• Recommended District Attorney/Public Defender Allocation Years 2 and 3	\$ 219,510
Total	\$17,298,112

This allocation formula is not final. The CAOAC's Realignment Allocation Committee presented their recommendations to the State Administration to be considered for the Governor's May Revised Budget for FY12/13. Realignment allocations will not be granted until approved by the Governor.

The Governor's May Revision of the State Budget for FY12/13 indicates that in its first year, realignment was funded through two sources – a state special fund sales tax of 1.0625 and a dedicated portion of Vehicle License Fees (VLF). Although the revenue stream for realignment is ongoing, the initial program allocations were for fiscal year 2011-2012 only. The State Administration proposes trailer bill language to create a permanent funding

structure for the Public Safety Realignment Act to provide local entities with a known, reliable, and stable funding source for realignment implementation and programs.

Once information about final realignment allocations becomes available, the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership will update the 2012 Implementation Plan with actual budget details specifying revenue and expenditures for all of the public safety and social service agencies providing services and programming needed to effectively manage and serve the AB109 population.

IV. PROPOSED OUTCOMES AND EVALUATION

The proposed outcomes measures for the 2012 Implementation Plan are intended to improve the success rates of offenders under supervision resulting in less victimization and increased community safety.

OUTCOME MEASURES

The Realignment Plan seeks to achieve the following three objectives:

1. Implementation of a streamlined system to manage the City and County of San Francisco's additional responsibilities under realignment.
2. Implementation of a system that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.
3. Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

If these objectives are achieved, a reduction on the following outcomes measures is expected:

- Recidivism rates for non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders,
- Recidivism rates for individuals on PRCS,
- Number of offenders sentenced to county jail and state prison and severity of offenses, and
- Number of offenders sentenced to probation or alternative programs and severity of offenses.

EVALUATION

The City Services Auditor of the Controller's Office of the City and County of San Francisco has been working with city partners to leverage current data systems to develop a data collection and reporting tool that will provide accurate data about its response to AB109—including the supervision of the realigned population, associated impact on services, and overall costs. This effort has started with the public safety departments that conduct

monitoring and supervision of this population, including the Adult Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, the Department of Public Health, and the Superior Court. After the initial development of a data collection and reporting tool, this project will incorporate departments that provide enforcement, prosecution, defense, treatment, housing, and related services to the realigned population. San Francisco will fully participate in state-wide evaluation efforts.

V. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following practices consider the multifaceted needs of the AB109 population, the achievements gained, and the lessons learned since realignment started. Research and evidence-based practices highlight specific service approaches that can become the foundation from which transformative reintegration processes take place. The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee is committed to ensuring that implementation strategies include these practices:

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 incarcerated children.

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.

San Francisco Women's Community Justice Advisory Group

The Adult Probation Department and the Sheriff's Department have launched this advisory group to assess needs, gaps, and strategies to meet the needs of women and transgendered people in San Francisco's criminal justice system. With support from the Zellerbach Family Foundation, Drs. Barbara Bloom and Barbara Owen are providing technical assistance to San Francisco partners to develop a San Francisco Women's Community Justice Blueprint. Drs. Bloom and Owen are nationally recognized experts in gender-responsive correctional practices, and are working with these two departments and community members to recommend changes to policies, programs, and practices to ensure that San Francisco is meeting the needs of women and transgendered people in the most effective manner.

This Blueprint is based on both gender-responsive principles and practice and the principle of least restrictive custody. Building on a description of the female and transgender criminal justice population and existing programs and services, the Blueprint will identify gaps in service provision and provide recommendations on the way forward. Components of the Blueprint include: Coordinated case management; alternative sanctioning, and a range of treatment, programs and services that will improve outcomes for women and transgender individuals enmeshed in the criminal justice system. The Blueprint will emphasize non-custodial options and take into consideration issues of children, family and community. A validated risk/needs instrument for women will form the basis for the individualized treatment planning.

Cal-RAPP (California Risk Assessment Pilot Project)

The Administrative Office of the Courts has been working with San Francisco and a few other key counties across California in order to implement evidence-based sentencing practices. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department has already begun implementing what is a cornerstone of the Realignment Plan, use of a validated risk and needs assessment tool and individualized treatment and rehabilitation plan (ITRP). The Adult Probation Department administers COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) which is being implemented with guidance from Northpointe, Inc. Criminal justice partners including the Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, and the Court participate with the Adult Probation Department in the Cal-RAPP process with assistance from outside experts.

The Adult Probation Department has integrated risk/needs assessment information from COMPAS into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report. Conducting 175 such reports a month, the Adult Probation Department is able to provide judges with critical information about an individuals' criminogenic risk and needs factors for use in sentencing decisions. The integration of risk/needs information into the PSI is one of the ways the Adult Probation Department has explicitly connected an evidence-based practice into its operations. The Adult Probation Department has created a "strategy implementation blueprint" to help guide the complex process of connecting such policies to explicit operational practices that can be measured for performance (See Attachment 2: Adult Probation Department Strategic Blueprint).

SB678 (2009): California Community Corrections Incentives Act (PC 1203.83)

SB678 (2009) created the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund, whereby county probation departments receive a fiscal reward for decreasing the number of felony probationers that are revoked and sentenced to state prison. From 2009 to 2011, San Francisco successfully decreased its commitments of felony probationers to state prison by over 40%, sending 104 fewer felony probationers to state prison on a revocation. For this remarkable success, the Adult Probation Department has received over \$2.1 million from the state to further support the implementation of evidence-based practices. The Department has dedicated 100% of these resources to services, housing, treatment, employment, and related services to support people on probation through implementation of evidence-based alternatives to state prison.

Each Executive Committee partner's efforts to date and proposed strategies for 2012 are contained below.

A. ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Since October 1st, 2011, the Adult Probation Department (APD) has been responsible for supervising all individuals released from state prison to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and individuals sentenced to Mandatory Supervision under PC 1170(h)(5)(b).

Table 2 shows that the actual number of individuals on Post-Release Community Supervision is higher than what the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) had originally projected. The San Francisco Adult Probation Department is currently supervising 109% of CDCR's original projections.

CDCR has improved its notification process to allow APD more time to conduct pre-release assessments and case plans. Currently, APD receives an average of 75 days notice prior to an individual's release, though the amount of time of this notification varies.

Table 2: Actual Number of People Released on PRCS Compared to CDCR Projections, as of May 18, 2012

	Actual Number of PRCS Packets Received by Month of Release to Date		CDCR Projection*		% Over CDCR's Cumulative Projections	Average Number of Days Notice Received Prior to Release Date
	By Month	Cumulative Total	By Month	Cumulative Total		
October 2011	39	39	32	32	22%	21
November 2011	55	94	55	87	05%	37
December 2011	60	154	47	134	13%	50
January 2012	35	190	41	175	06%	52
February 2012	34	224	29	204	08%	73
March 2012	28	247	32	236	05%	48
April 2012	34	282	26	262	08%	50
May 2012	22	304	18	280	09%	75

Source: Adult Probation Department, May 18, 2012.

*Per CDCR's revised projections, as of December 2011.

As of May 18, 2012, APD is supervising 294 individuals on PRCS and has received pre-release notification for another 51 individuals to be released to PRCS in the coming months. Of those active PRCS clients, 94% are male and 6% are females, and a majority (43%) is between 25 and 39 years old. Thirty-three percent of those on PRCS reported themselves as homeless or did not report a home address to CDCR upon their release from state prison. Those on PRCS in San Francisco have an average number of eight prior convictions. Twenty-two percent have over 10 priors. Fifty-four percent of those active on PRCS and those expected have a weapons, sex or violence crime as their most serious prior. The average length of time those released to PRCS spent in CDCR custody prior to their release is 436 days, with 34% having spent more than one year in state prison prior to being released to PRCS.

1170(h) Sentences in San Francisco

In the first eight months of realignment implementation, from October 2011 through May 2012, 141 individuals have been sentenced to county jail or county jail and mandatory supervision. This is over 75% of CDCR's projection (164) at full rollout of realignment in 2015. Table 3 and 4 show the distributions of these sentences across time, and description of the mandatory supervision sentences up to May 18, 2012.

Table 3: 1170(h) Sentences in San Francisco, October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Total
Total Number of 1170(h) sentences	24	34	17	21	20	24	141
Number Sentenced to Jail Only (1170(h)(5)(a))	21	15	10	11	8	14	79
Number Sentenced to Split Sentence (jail time + mandatory supervision) (1170(h)(5)(b))	3	19	7	10	12	10	39

Source: San Francisco Superior Court, March 31, 2012

Table 4: 1170(h)(5)(b) Mandatory Supervision Sentences in San Francisco, as of May 18, 2012

Total Number Receiving Split Sentence (county jail and Mandatory Supervision) under 1170(h)(5)(b)	77
Number Currently on Mandatory Supervision and Being Supervised by APD	50
Average Length of Mandatory Supervision Sentence	2 years
Longest Mandatory Supervision Sentence to Date	6.5 years

Source: Adult Probation Department, May 18, 2012

Of those individuals sentenced to Mandatory Supervision to date, 91% are male and 9% female, and almost half (45%) are between 25 and 39 years old. The average total sentence length, including county jail and Mandatory Supervision sentences, has been three years and three months, with the longest total sentence at nine years. The average jail portion of the sentence has been one year and one month, with the longest jail sentence at four years and five months. The average Mandatory Supervision sentence thus far is two years, with the longest Mandatory Supervision sentence at six and a half years.

Prevention Model as Basis for Realignment

Prior to AB109, APD had implemented a Second Chance Act funded San Francisco Probation Accountability Court (SFPAC). The SFPAC includes intensive supervision, development of a treatment and services plan, collaborative case management, and close coordination with the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and the Court. SFPAC provides an opportunity for felony probationers who are facing a motion to revoke probation and execution of a state prison sentence with alternatives to state prison.

To effectively address the emerging needs of the AB109 population, APD built upon its existing model of prevention by implementing four complementary strategies.

a. Creation of Reentry Division

The Reentry Division directs collaborative efforts to promote policy, operational practices, and supportive services to effectively implement Public Safety Realignment and coordinate reentry services for returning adults. The Division engages diverse stakeholders in citywide planning, and provides administrative support to the Reentry Council, the

Community Corrections Partnership and its Executive Committee. The Division directs research and analysis related to realignment implementation, and is responsible for ensuring that APD is able to produce data and analysis needed to assure quality across its programming and supervision.

The Reentry Division provides education and training within the department to ensure that deputy probation officers are equipped with current, relevant, and comprehensive information about services, housing, and related supports that their clients may utilize. APD plans to maintain the Reentry Division Unit because of its fundamental role in coordinating and supporting citywide realignment implementation and reentry services.

In addition, the Reentry Division produces and distributes the Getting Out and Staying Out Guide to San Francisco Resources for People Leaving Jail and Prison. Over 10,000 copies have been distributed among incarcerated individuals, and more to service providers, advocates, family members and individuals who have recently been released from jail or prison. The Reentry Division updates the guide on a regular basis with support from public and community based partners to ensure information accuracy. Funding to print the guide is graciously donated by partners of the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco.

b. Creation of the Pre-release Team & Post-Release Community Supervision and 1170(h) Unit

The pre-release team (comprised of two probation officers and two social workers) is responsible for pre-release planning with all inmates releasing from state prison to Post-Release Community Supervision status. Ideally, the assessment and planning activities performed by these specially trained staff occurs 90 days prior to an inmate's release to community supervision. As CDCR improves its notification practices and APD brings on additional staff, it is expected that the pre-release team will be able to conduct more pre-release assessments earlier.

By statute, the term of Post-Release Community Supervision will not exceed three years, and individuals may be discharged after as few as 6 months of successful community supervision. Supervisees may be revoked for up to 180 days, and all revocations will be served in the county jail. Post-Release Community Supervision is consistent with evidence-based practices already implemented by APD that are proven to reduce recidivism. APD may impose terms and conditions, including appropriate incentives, treatment and services, and graduated sanctions.

Given the high level of needs of those under Post-Release Community Supervision, APD is maintaining a supervision ratio of no more than 50:1. The ratio recognizes the reality of fiscal constraints. The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) standards recommend a 20:1 caseload ratio given the assessed risk level of the supervised population. The Adult Probation Department is currently recruiting and hiring 18 new Deputy Probation Officers to meet this standard. Two additional officers will supervise and

provide case management for those clients on Post-Release Community Supervision with the highest risks.

Staff from the Post-Release Community Supervision and 1170(h) Unit administers the COMPAS risk/needs assessment tool to every client and develops an Individual Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan (ITRP). COMPAS also considers gender-related issues specifically. This plan guides supervision intensity, treatment and program referrals, and case management efforts.

Through an intensive partnership with the Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, ACLU, and Rosen Bien and Galvin, LLP, the Adult Probation Department developed protocols that honor individuals' right to due process. This working group developed model protocols for utilizing the authority to "flash" sanction an individual who is on PRCS, a new authority granted to APD through AB109. The Adult Probation Department has used flash incarceration cautiously. Deputy Probation Officers mediate and give warnings to clients prior to issuing this sanction. As of May 18, 2012, APD has imposed 58 flash incarceration sanctions to 41 individuals, fifteen percent of the population.

When flash incarceration is deemed an appropriate sanction for an individual on PRCS, the individual is informed of his/her right to an attorney and other due process rights. The open communication that remains across partners is as great of an accomplishment as are the model protocols. (See Attachment 3: PRCS Operations & Procedures Forms).

The Post-Release Community Supervision and 1170(h) Unit also coordinates victims' notification and restitutions responsibilities with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for clients under Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and with the Comprehensive Collection Unit (CCU) of the Superior Courts for clients released on Mandatory Supervision under 1170(h)(5)(b) sentences. CDCR and CCU are responsible for identifying and registering clients for their restitution and collections accounts. When there are victims to be notified, CDCR notifies them for PRCS clients, while the assigned deputy probation officer notifies victims of clients on Mandatory Supervision under 1170(h)(5)(b).

Collaborative case planning has been the focal point of this active engagement approach involving the client, his/her family, probation officer, law enforcement, family support services, and multiple service providers (e.g., housing, employment, vocational training, education, physical health, nutritional supports, behavioral health, and pro-social activities). Individual factors such as strengths, risk factors, needs, learning style, culture, gender, language and ethnicity are integral to determination of appropriate interventions and services. This approach will guarantee that the needs of the family, especially children, are considered when developing a supervision plan. The planning considers family dynamics, gender and cultural background in the transition process of people in reentry.

Additionally, educational deficits for this population are being addressed through assessment of individuals needs by Adult Probation Department's Learning Center, a partnership with 5Keys Charter School. GED and high school diploma programming are

provided on site at the Adult Probation Department, and post-secondary education and vocational training referrals are made when appropriate. Those transitioning out of local custody may continue educational programming initiated while in the Sheriff's custody when they are released at 5Keys' sites both at APD as well as at other sites throughout the City.

As realignment continues to unfold, the fully staffed Pre-Release Team and Post-Release Community Supervision & 1170(h) Unit will continue to provide effective supervision and support to the AB109 population in San Francisco. This model of supervision has proven effective at supporting individuals to reducing recidivism, and improving public safety.

c. Expansion of a Network of Services: Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC) and leverage of additional funds

Central to improving outcomes for the Post-Release Community Supervision population is ensuring access to an array of services for the population under supervision, and creating a one-stop model of service delivery. To accomplish this goal, APD is launching a Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), a model patterned after day reporting programs emphasizing collaborative case management.

The purpose of the CASC is to provide men, women and transgender clients ages 18 and up on Post-Release Community Supervision, mandatory supervision under 1170(h)(5)(b) sentence, and probation with comprehensive supervision, mental health, substance abuse, personal development, education, employment, parenting and other services that build clients' self efficacy and self sufficiency. The CASC seeks to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by providing clients with transformative and motivational opportunities that keep them from recycling back through the criminal justice system.

The CASC will also serve as an alternative to revocation of supervision with offenders sanctioned to program participation in response to violation of supervision conditions. Adult Probation staff in partnership with a community based service provider will conduct COMPAS assessments, deliver cognitive skill building curriculum (designed specifically for the high-risk offender population to address criminogenic needs and criminal thinking), obtain UA samples for analysis, monitor GPS equipment and conduct evidence based supervision with offenders at the Center. Specific attention to the treatment and service needs of women and transgender individuals is an essential element of the CASC.

The CASC will have a soft launch in June 2012 and will be fully operational by Fall, 2012. The CASC will serve an average of 600 unduplicated clients per year.

Leverage Funding to Provide Direct Services, Reentry SF

In 2011, APD received a federal Department of Justice, Second Chance Act Planning and Demonstration Grant, to create Reentry SF, a partnership of the San Francisco Adult Probation Department; Haight Ashbury Free Clinics - Walden House; Goodwill Industries of San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin; Youth Justice Institute; and Bayview Hunter's Point Senior Services/Senior Ex-Offender program.

Reentry SF offers in-custody pre-release services and community-based work readiness training, work based assessment, mental health and substance abuse prevention interventions, mentoring, education programs, vocational skills training, supportive services, and job placement and retention. Reentry SF creates a pathway for building new skills and permanently exiting the criminal justice system. Reentry SF will serve 195 individuals on PRCS and Mandatory Supervision under 1170(h)(5)(b) sentences per year.

d. Partnerships for Services: Human Services Agency (HSA) and Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD)

Human Service Agency (HSA)

APD has partnered with the Human Service Agency of the City and County of San Francisco to provide rental subsidy services to PRCS/1170(h)(5)(b) clients who are homeless or temporarily housed with shallow rental subsidies, financial assistance, and supportive services to ensure that individuals served can retain permanent housing and achieve educational and vocational goals. A total of 20 rental subsidies are available for PRCS/1170(h)(5)(b) clients who are expected to increase their income over a six-to-nine month period while under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department. Twenty-three clients have been referred for rental subsidies as of April, 2012, and more continue to be referred and enrolled. This program is service is offered through the First Avenues Program of the Hamilton Family Center.

APD and HSA intend to strengthen their partnership to be able to offer services beyond emergency shelter and rental subsidies, such as permanent housing, cash assistance, food assistance (Cal-Fresh), medical coverage (Medi-Cal), CalWORKs, and other related assistance. HSA is exploring the possibilities of scheduling County Adult Assistance Programs (CAAP) intake appointments for AB109 clients. Although it is not possible to determine eligibility while the individual is incarcerated, the scheduling of appointments could occur during the client's first week or two after release. Clients who apply for CAAP are also required to apply simultaneously for CalFresh (Food Stamps).

Benefits CalWin (www.BenefitsCalWIN.org) is an online portal that does a preliminary screen for benefits eligibility and initiates applications for CalWORKs, Medi-Cal, and CalFresh. While clients can apply on their own, HSA trains community based organizations to act as "community assistors" to help clients initiate this process. Once the CASC is launched, HSA would train staff to use Benefits.

Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD)

The Adult Probation Department created a partnership with the Office of Economic and Workforce Development to provide jobs training services to PRCS/1170(h)(5)(b) clients. The services include case management, career counseling and job readiness services; vocational skills training in green construction; job placement support, assistance, and referrals; placement directly into jobs within 60 days; and follow up support and retention services for at least 90 days. This service has been provided through the Green Jobs

Training Program of Asian Neighborhood Design, a community based organization. To this date, twenty-nine clients have been enrolled in the program, and enrollment is still open.

The Adult Probation Department recognizes that a lack of employment opportunities and job placements are tremendous barriers for criminal justice system involved individuals; and continues to explore ways in which these services and partnerships could be enhanced.

B. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

In response to the Public Safety Realignment Act, the District Attorney's Office has implemented three major strategies.

a. **Alternative Sentencing Planner (ASP)**

The DA's office designed and created a new position, the Alternative Sentencing Planner,. The hiring process for this position was completed and the new ASP began his appointment on February 6, 2012.

The ASP assesses alternative placement and sentencing options in individual cases. He develops sentencing options that protect public safety and reduce recidivism, taking into consideration best practices in recidivism reduction, restorative justice, victim rights, and what is known about offenders' risks and needs. The ASP focuses on all 1170(h) cases in the District Attorney's Office, working with members of the DA's Executive Team, Intake Division and administrative team to develop an ASP Referral Protocol and a pilot Data Tracking System that will follow all these cases from rebooking through disposition. While the ASP's primary focus is on 1170(h) cases, he also works with prosecutors to assess select cases involving first-time serious felony offenders and collaborative court cases. The ASP already has a caseload and has presented alternative sentencing proposals that have been well-received by prosecutors.

To better serve the population under realignment the District Attorney office is establishing working relationships with other City Agencies and community services providers. The Alternative Sentencing Planner has been fundamental in this effort, meeting with representatives from criminal justice partners, as well as social services agencies and services providers for adults and transitional age youth in reentry.

The District Attorney's Office is committed to continuing the Alternative Sentencing Planner Model to ensure effective sentencing without reliance on incarceration as a way of dealing with realignment population in the upcoming year. Over the next year, the ASP will actively work with attorneys to assess individual cases and develop proposed sentencing plans. The ASP will continue to work with city agencies and community-based providers to develop in-depth expertise about the services available to reentering individuals. On a bi-monthly basis, key DA's Office staff will meet to review the ASP's caseload, including the effectiveness of the case referral protocol and outcomes of ASP-involved cases. The team will also assess the ASP's workload to determine the need for additional positions.

Through the ASP's work – both his outreach to service providers and his work on actual cases – it is anticipated that he will identify gaps in programming that impact the DA's Office's ability to pursue alternative sentencing for some individuals. Armed with this knowledge, the DA's Office will partner with public and private agencies and funders to expand and create services as appropriate. We will also work with the Superior Court and our criminal justice partners to maximize the impact of the collaborative courts.

b. Early Resolution Program (ERP)

The DA's Office has worked with justice partners, including SF Superior Court, the Public Defender and the defense bar, to expand the use of the Early Resolution Program (ERP). Together, they expanded the criteria for cases that can be heard on this calendar and expanded the time frame for when these cases can be heard. The Court has doubled the capacity of the ERP each week. This is helpful because senior level prosecutors from the DA's Office are involved in resolving 1170(h) cases and prison-eligible cases quickly and early, saving resources and enhancing the opportunities for the use of alternatives where appropriate. The ASP attends ERP regularly, where he works with the Managing Attorney of our General Felonies Unit to review cases and develop sentencing proposals.

c. San Francisco Sentencing Commission

In February 2012, the City and County of San Francisco enacted new legislation to create the San Francisco Sentencing Commission, the first of its kind in the state. The purpose of the Sentencing Commission is to analyze sentencing patterns and outcomes, and to advise the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and other City departments on the best approaches to reduce recidivism, and make recommendations for sentencing reforms that advance public safety and utilize best practices in criminal justice. The commission will be chaired by the District Attorney and will be comprised of a diverse group of stakeholders, including representatives from City departments and criminal justice agencies; a nonprofit organization that works with victims; a nonprofit organization that works with former offenders, a sentencing expert and an academic researcher with expertise in data analysis. It will meet at least three times a year and submit an annual report to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. This ordinance may be viewed in full at <http://sfbos.org>.

Currently, the District Attorney's Office is in the process of securing the necessary appointments to the Council. It is anticipated that the first Sentencing Council meeting will take place in Summer 2012.

d. Staff Capacity and Training

In anticipation of realignment, in September 2011 the DA's Office hosted a Regional Realignment Summit with representatives from 10 different Bay Area counties to dialogue on the challenges realignment presents and potential solutions. The DA's Office has also engaged in extensive internal staff training on the parameters of realignment and best practices in recidivism reduction. Trainings have included an overview on the technical aspects of realignment, the administration and use of COMPAS, victims' services and veterans' services under realignment, and best practices to reduce recidivism. Trainers

have included Judge Couzens, Chief Adult Probation Officer Wendy Still, American Civil Liberties Union, Department of Public Health and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The DA's Office Training Division has created a library of documents addressing critical elements of realignment. The library will be updated as changes to the law occur. Staff also created an Internal Case Flow Chart that visually captures the case flow processes impacted by realignment. Also, working with other public safety partners, the DA's Office developed a Realignment Glossary of Terms to help ensure common language and precise communication across city agencies.

The investments in realignment instructions and capacity are having an impact; prosecutors are increasingly utilizing a risk management lens to assess alternative options. Since realignment implementation on October 1st, 2011 over 77 cases have resulted in split sentences, and the proportion of 1170(h) cases resulting in split sentences continues to increase. There are few other DA's offices in the State that are advocating for split sentences to this degree. The DA's Office utilizes this option because it recognizes that community-based supervision is an important strategy to reduce recidivism by monitoring offenders in the community and connecting them with programs that can break the cycle of crime.

Over the next year, the ASP will work with our Training Unit to develop a series of training sessions for all DA's Office staff. An office-wide comprehensive training on reentry services already is calendared for June 2012 and a national expert has been engaged to train staff on restorative justice. The ASP will present regular reports to all prosecutors regarding the successful use of alternative sentences in specific cases at the bi-monthly prosecutor training sessions so that all prosecutors can become familiar with the ASP's role and see concrete examples of ASP results. The ASP will also provide one-on-one technical assistance for prosecutors. Finally, as technical amendments are made to the legislation itself – or to the implementation of 1170(h) – the DA's Training Unit will provide updated information and training for all staff.

Leverage Funding to Provide Direct Services, SF STRONG

After a lengthy planning and renovation process, the District Attorney and Delancey Street Foundation are commencing operations of SF STRONG –a new transitional housing program for men exiting local or state incarceration. The program, which will offer 15 beds for approximately six month stays, is designed to prioritize the realignment population: 1170(h) and PRCS individuals. The District Attorney's Office has developed a referral protocol and is currently beginning to refer individuals to the program.

e. Victim Services

The District Attorney's Office Victim Services Division makes the criminal justice system more humane and accessible to victims of crime by providing comprehensive advocacy and support. Victim Services advocates work tirelessly to ensure a victims right to be heard,

protected, notified, and supported in the aftermath of crime. Victim Advocates continue to provide:

- Provide services to strengthen family systems,
- Crisis intervention,
- Court escort/support,
- Assistance with claims for victim compensation,
- Resource and referral assistance,
- Orientation to the criminal justice system,
- Follow-up with victims,
- Help with property return,
- Case status/disposition,
- Employer notification/intervention,
- Help with a victim impact statement,
- Restitution,
- Special emphasis programs: Asian/Pacific Islander domestic violence victims,
- Family members of homicide victims,
- Elder abuse, and
- Child assault.

Since the implementation of realignment, victims continue to have access to these comprehensive services. The District Attorney's Office continues to develop internal tools to track the use of victim services and claims support specific to the 1170(h) and PRCS populations. Tracking utilization will best ensure the proper representation of victims' needs and services in a post realignment criminal justice system. In addition, the DA's Office will continue to coordinate with the Sheriff's Department on the implementation of the Victim Information and Notification Everyday system (VINE) in Summer 2012. While the DA's Office will not directly administer the program, the office is uniquely positioned to provide feedback on victim experiences with the notification system. The office will also work with essential partners to clarify procedures for monitoring restitution orders.

C. PUBLIC DEFENDER

In response to realignment, the Public Defender established two strategies.

a. 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 Post-Release Community Supervision.

The attorney assigned to the Realignment Team is fully versed in evidence-based practices and understands the wide range of service needs of our 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 Post-Release Community Supervision & 1170(h) 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.

This plan contains limited resources to provide representation to individuals at Post-Release Community Supervision 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.

b. Coordination with Existing Reentry Programs

In the upcoming fiscal year, the Public Defender's Realignment team will continue to work closely with the office's existing reentry programs and will also coordinate its efforts with other criminal justice agencies and community partners.

The Public Defender's Reentry Unit provides 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 3,000 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 Public Defender will seek to expand these services to the population under AB109, contributing to the overall success of Realignment.

D. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH – COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

Thanks to the rich culture of interagency collaboration in the City and County of San Francisco County, the Department of Public Health (DPH) has successfully implemented all major elements of the 2011 Implementation Plan. Through its proud leadership in justice reform there is considerable readiness on the part of all essential partners to further the goals of Public Safety Realignment, and to ensure that eligible and suitable persons are provided a high quality provision of service by the Department of Public Health's system-of-care.

The Department of Public Health began providing essential health services to AB109 participants on October 1, 2011, through a referral process from the Post-Release Community Supervision & 1170(h) Unit staff of the Adult Probation Department. As of February 2nd 2012, 165 individuals have been referred for the purposes of service engagement across a spectrum of needs, including substance use, mental health, and primary care medical concerns. Protocols for assessment, placement, and compliance reporting were established with the Adult Probation Department staff.

The strategies implemented by the Department of Public Health to respond to the needs of the population under realignment are as follow.

a. Realignment Case Management Unit

The Department created the Realignment Case Management Unit, which provides assessment, referral, and treatment authorization. The Realignment Unit consists of experienced clinical staff with deep rooted competencies in working with the forensics population and is located within the premises of the Behavioral Health Access Center, a high profile entry point into the larger system-of-care held by DPH. Due to this co-location, clinical staff is able to access additional ancillary services that complement service needed, such as access to a Nurse Practitioner for health screenings, PPD placement, and prescription services, on site pharmacy for the issuance of medications, access to buprenorphine or other narcotic replacement therapy, hygiene kits, and transportation assistance. This unit will also connect to the coordinated case management, as suggested by the Women's Community Justice Blueprint

b. Matrix of Treatment Service

DPH created a matrix of treatment services for the AB109 population and executed contracts for the provision of non-residential, residential, and stabilization housing across a spectrum of providers with experience working with the forensics population, and consisting of programs that target specific demographics in a culturally competent way. A

pre-placement/pre-treatment curriculum has been created to keep clients engaged until placement into treatment. Clinical staff within the AB109 Case Management Unit engaged in utilization review for all residential treatment capacity to ensure that probationers are meeting minimum treatment expectations, and working with the community based providers to move clients to an adjusted level of care if appropriate

Additionally, the Department provided resources to the Transitions Clinic for Post-Release Community Supervision population to receive primary care medical services.

Over the course of the first months of operations, measured improvements took place with regard to DPH interface with CDCR, especially with regard to the provision of medical records and other pertinent information. This was due in part to the fact that the City and County of San Francisco County has "opted in" on a protocol for immediate transmittal of essential health information from CDCR to the AB109 Case Management Unit.

The Department of Public Health has found that AB109 participants in the City have largely been affected by substance use and concurrent mental health disorders. This was expected and in preparation a treatment matrix comprised of specific services targeting co-occurring disorders was created. In light of this trend, future enhancements to the services available to this population will be necessary. PDH is committed to providing a clinical depth of service to meet the complex needs of this population.

A higher than expected number of AB109 participants presented primary care medical concerns that require ongoing care and maintenance in the community. Prominent diagnoses include high blood pressure, HIV, and chronic diabetes.

In 2012-2013 the Department of Public Health expects to continue its productive partnership with the Adult Probation Department in procuring services for this vulnerable population. As the projected number of program participants is expected to increase, the DPH is prepared to make the necessary adjustments to its system-of-care in response.

In the second year of operations, the AB109 clients will see significant levels of treatment completions from program participants. Placement into lower levels of care and aftercare will be of utmost importance. The Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the Adult Probation Department is strategizing on the use of evidence based means to create an aftercare component that will serve those individuals transitioning to the community.

In light of the projected increase in the number of eligible and suitable AB109 participants in 2012-2013, the Department of Public Health established a comprehensive interagency Memorandum of Understanding with Adult Probation to expand capacity for AB109 clients. With these additional resources the following modalities of services will be expanded:

- Mental health and dual diagnosed residential treatment,
- Substance use residential treatment,
- Non-residential substance use treatment,
- Transitional housing,

- Stabilization housing, and
- Housing for women and children.

The Emergency Stabilization Housing Units agreement has already started. Currently, in partnership with DPH, the Adult Probation Department has five units for clients who need emergency housing. As of April 1, 2012, APD will gain an additional 10 units for a total of 15 units. Clients will be able to stay in a unit for up to 30 days, or longer if deemed appropriate by their probation officer. Clients are provided with hygiene kits upon placement in the unit.

E. SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

As noted in Section III. "Impacted Populations and Funding", the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation underestimated the number of offenders in San Francisco who would be affected by AB109. Table 5 shows the difference between the estimated impacts of realignment for San Francisco's County Jail and the actual number of people the Sheriff's Department is supervising.

Table 5: Actual Number of People Not Sent to State Prison as New Admissions & Parole Violations with New Terms Compared to CDCR Estimates, as of May 2012.

	New Admissions PC 1170 (h)		Parole Violators with New Terms PC 3056		
	CDCR Estimates*	Actual	CDCR Estimates*	Actual Number of Violations	Actual Number of Parolees in County Jail by Month
October 2011	8	22	0	49	49
November 2011	10	21	0	89	138
December 2011	7	14	1	98	219
January 2012	9	23	1	101	270
February 2012	14	12	1	115	198
March 2012	18	21	2	99	221
April 2012	13	22	4	106	281
May 2012	9	23	4	32	n/a
Total	88	158	13	689	

Source: Sheriff's Department, May, 2012.

*CDCR estimates <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/realignment/docs/AB109-Impact-by-County-eff-Oct-11.pdf>

As of May 25, 2012, the Sheriff's Department received 158² 1170(h) commitments. Eight months into implementation of realignment, the number of new admissions is significantly higher than CDCR's projected number of new commitments as of May 2012. Similarly, the number of parolees serving jail time for revocations is significantly higher than projected

² The Department is currently working on converting the actual number of commitments into the Average Daily Population (ADP).

by CDCR. The actual number of parolees in county jail by month on Table 5 represents how many parolees were in custody of the Sheriff's Department due to parole violations, this number does not count the current extra 150 parolees in custody who have not yet had their parole hearing and/or have local charges. As shown on Table 5, as of May 25, 2012, the number of instances of parolees being sentenced to county jail for parole revocation was 689.

Table 6 indicates the number of PRCS violations and flash incarceration issued every month. While the number of Post-Release Community Supervision violators does not yet come close to those of the parole violators, these numbers are expected to rise. When appropriate the Sheriff's Department will work with Adult Probation and other departments to provide alternatives to incarceration which will include participation in Community Programs.

Table 6: Post-Release Community Supervision Violations and Flash Incarceration Sentences, as of May 2012.

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Total
PRCS Violations	0	1	2	8	3	5	12	5	36
Flash Incarcerations	0	0	7	1	7	10	15	15	55

Source: Sheriff's Department, May, 2012.

The Sheriff's Department has a long history of providing programs and services to offenders under its jurisdiction – both in and out of custody. Out of custody programs and services are operated through the Community Programs Division of the Sheriff's Department. These include:

- Women's Resource Center (WRC) at 930 Bryant St. which provides substance abuse, domestic violence, parenting and education through 5 Keys Charter School classes. Transitional services include job readiness, emergency housing placement and residential treatment referrals. Family services offered through the Sheriff's Department Survivor Restoration Program (for victims of violence) are provided.
- 70 Oak Grove St. offers education through 5 Keys Charter School, substance abuse, domestic violence and parenting classes. Also available are transitional services including work alternative and job training services through the Sheriff's Work Alternative Program, vocational reentry classes and internships.
- Treatment on Demand, a substance abuse program is offered to offenders both in and out of custody.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Department provides alternatives to incarceration through the Own Recognizance Project and Supervised Pretrial Release including Court Accountable Homeless Release Project – a program that includes supervision and case management of homeless offenders.

Sentencing alternatives offered include Electronic Monitoring and residential beds (i.e. Walden House and similar treatment programs).

Several programs are available to incarcerated offenders in jail. These include:

- Roads to Recovery (ROADS) and Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTERS) – substance abuse programs.
- Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) – restorative justice based program,
- Community of Veterans Engaged in Restoration (COVER) – targeting the needs of military veterans.
- IN2WORK – culinary training program.
- 5 Keys Charter School (5KCS) – education.
- Psychologically Sheltered Living Unit (PSLU) – targeting male prisoners with serious psychological needs offering case management and transition services.

The Sheriff's Department also offers parenting classes along with parent/child contact visiting, Alternatives to Violence workshops, Keys to Change, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and religious services.

Historically, approximately 75% of the prisoners in the Sheriff's jails are not sentenced. Offering programs and services to prisoners who have uncertain futures and release dates can be challenging.

Currently, many of the program participants have not been sentenced. Absences from program participation due to court appearances coupled with an uncertain future makes it more challenging for all program participants and staff to provide a consistent environment aimed at successful reentry. Going forward, the ratio between prisoners sentenced and those without sentences is expected to change as the number of sentenced prisoners increases. The Sheriff's Department sees this as a unique opportunity to expand programs and services to this more stable population.

The Sheriff's Department plans to acquire the COMPAS software already in use by the Adult Probation Department. This risk and needs assessment product will allow for collaborative treatment planning between the Sheriff and Probation Departments. The 1170(h) portion of the AB109 population ("non, non, non") are considered to most likely to benefit from rehabilitative programs and services. The use of COMPAS will allow the Sheriff's Department to, in conjunction with its criminal justice partners, craft an individual treatment and reentry plan for each offender that will contribute to an increased likelihood of a successful return to the community.

The Sheriff's Department is partnering with the Adult Probation Department to plan a designated reentry housing unit within the county jail in order to provide more direct, focused services to prisoners who will be released to supervised alternatives to confinement through the Sheriff's Department and Adult Probation, as well as those who

will be released directly to the community without any supervision requirements. AB109 prisoners, most of whom are sentenced (or about to be sentenced through PRCS or parole revocation hearings) are ideal candidates for this Reentry Pod.

The Reentry Pod will allow daily access by Adult Probation Officers who will assist soon to be released prisoners in making the transition to the community through a needs assessment and preparation of the individualized post-release supervised treatment plan.

The Sheriff's Department has the legal authority to transfer its sentenced prisoners – including the AB109 population - from county jail confinement to Community Programs. However this ability must be balanced with public safety concerns.

The Sheriff's Department strongly urges the Department of Public Health (DPH) to assess the impact of the realignment population in the jails through Jail Health Services. A preliminary review by Jail Psychiatric Services, a contract service through DPH, indicates that the realignment populations in jail require a higher level of mental health services. New increased funding will be required to enable Jail Psychiatric Services to provide the level of mental health services this population requires to offer them an opportunity at a successful reentry outcome when they complete their county jail sentence.

F. SUPERIOR COURT

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109) incorporated PC 1170(h) sentencing, which eliminated state prison as a sentence option for various felonies by authorizing superior courts to impose terms of over one year, and less than maximum allowed by law, in county jail for certain felonies committed by specific defendants. Courts may split the sentence and impose a period of mandatory supervision to follow the custody period.

Under AB117, a budget trailer bill accompanying the 2011 Budget Act, the Superior Court's role in criminal realignment previously outlined under AB109 was substantially narrowed to handle only the final revocation process for offenders who violate their terms or conditions of Post-Release Community Supervision or parole. The Court assumed responsibility for Post-Release Community Supervision revocation hearings beginning in October 1, 2011³.

In addition, AB117 delayed the Court's role in revocation proceedings for persons under state parole supervision and serious and violent parole violations until July 1, 2013. According to state estimates, the total parole and post-release community supervision population expected to be serving revocations sentences in local custody is estimated to be 61 on any given day⁴.

³ State funding was allocated equally to District Attorneys and Public Defenders to handle Post-Release Community Supervision violation cases in court however no funding was dedicated to the provision of "conflict counsel".

⁴ These estimates are based upon data provided by CDCR; however as indicated in this plan the actual population is greater than the State projections.

As required by the Legislative Analyst's Office, in April 2012, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) presented a report on fiscal year 2011-2012 trial court expenditures that were a result of activities required by or related to the Public Safety Realignment Act. This report indicates that courts across the state have been filing petitions for revocation of post-release community supervision clients, as well as managing and imposing eligible 1170(h) sentences. The courts expect an increase in their workload once more clients are released under mandatory supervision 1170(h)(5)(b), and adult probation departments start filing violations for these individuals.

In San Francisco, the Superior Court has trained staff on sentencing protocols and developed scripts in response to the unique nature of 1170(h) sentencing provision. The courts have also made changes to the Court Management System (CMS) to reflect changes in the law.

The California State Budget for fiscal year 2012-2013 contains significant decreases for the Judicial Branch. It is unclear what impact this will have for San Francisco's allocation towards AB109 implementation. This plan will be updated as information becomes available.

ATTACHMENT 1: COMMUNITY INPUT PROCESS AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

During a public meeting, on March 29, 2012 the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee presented the Draft of The City & County of San Francisco Public Safety Realignment & Post-Release Community Supervision 2012 Implementation.

An eight weeks public comment period was initiated at this meeting.

The Adult Probation Department, in partnership with the CCPEC, hosted two community input sessions and three focus groups with realigned individuals under Post-Release Community Supervision, PC 1170(h) in custody and under Mandatory Supervision.

The following is a summary of the public comments and recommendations, and how the CCPEC is addressing them:

1. Improve job training and readiness services by including job placement and actual job referrals for individuals who are ready to work.

R. The Adult Probation Department released a Request for Proposals for Reentry Services in May 2012. \$500,000 of the funding available for this RFP is dedicated to transitional jobs.

2. Ensure that services are provided by people who clients can relate to, for example, people who have been in jail and/or prison in the past and have successfully exit the system.

R. The City and County of San Francisco recognizes the importance of cultural competency and has regularly incorporated request for culturally competent staff and services in competitive RFP processes. The City and County of San Francisco is committed to working with organizations that have staff with extensive criminal justice, corrections, and reentry expertise. The City and County of San Francisco values working with organizations that create employment opportunities for previously incarcerated people.

3. Indicate what specific substance use treatment programs will be available for clients.

R. The Department of Public Health's system of care include a variety of treatment modalities, such as residential/in-patient treatment, intensive outpatient, outpatient, prevention, care coordination, etc.

4. Include services specific to the transitional age youth population (18 to 24 years old)

R. About 6% of the population on PRCS and 10% of the population on Mandatory Supervision is transitional age youth. Deputy probation officers have received training on the specific needs and barriers faced by this population and mechanisms to appropriately and effectively respond them. The Adult Probation Department is working with other city partners and community based organizations such as the Department of Children, Youth

and Their Families and Goodwill Industries to expand services to transitional age youth under its supervision.

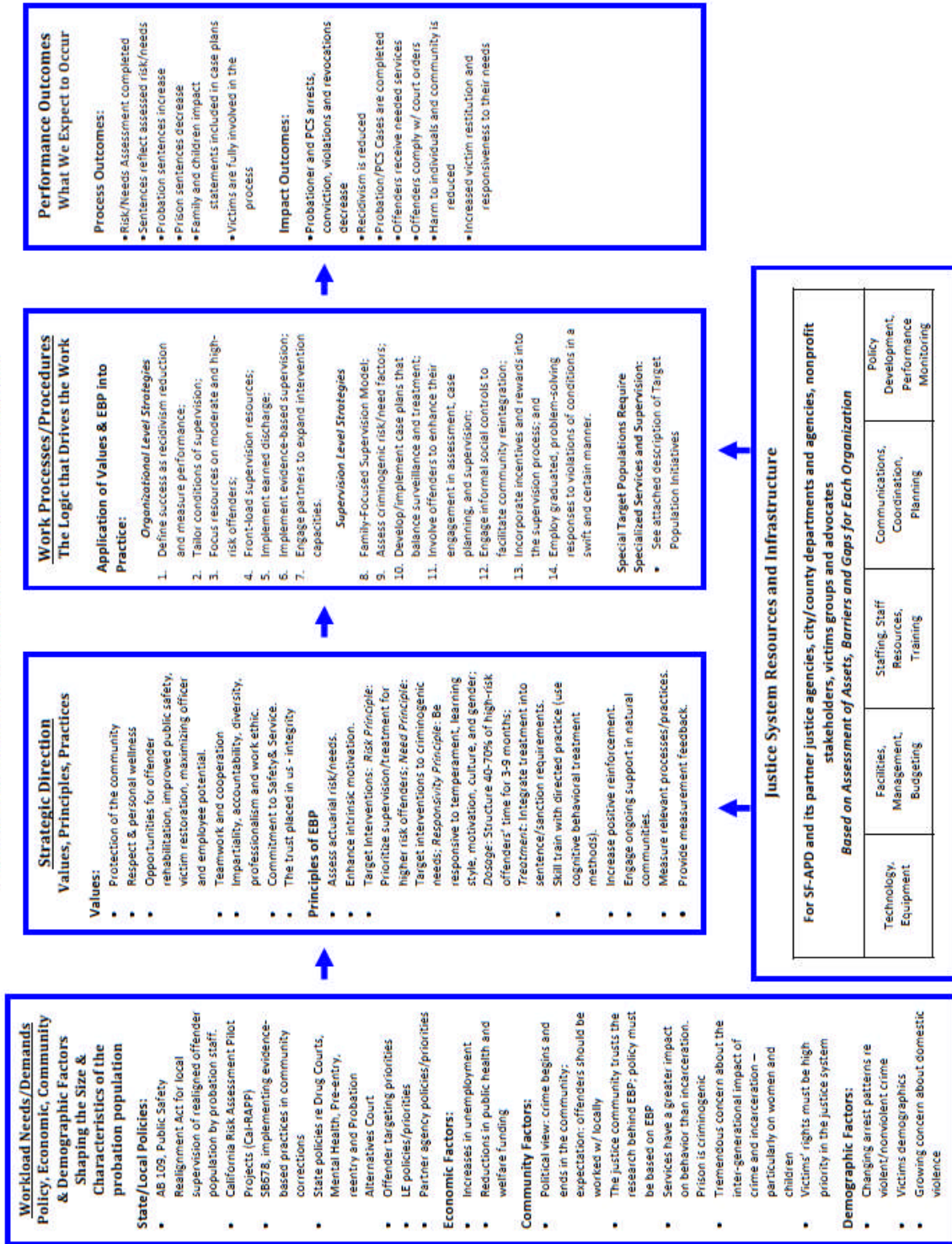
Participants of the focus groups offered input based on their experiences. The Adult Probation Department, along with the CCPEC, will consider this input to improve services and supervision of the population under realignment.

In general, participants expressed confusion and frustration regarding their sentences and the conditions of their release and/or supervision; this could be attributed to uncertainties at the early implementation stages of realignment. The following is a summary of the comments and recommendations gathered from the focus groups:

1. Provide basic emergency services such as clothes, food, and transportation immediately after release, especially for those released from county jail.
2. Offer advanced and vocational classes for individuals who want to learn a trade and do not want to pursue a higher education degree. Offer support for resume development and transitional job placement.
3. Offer social services, for instance, housing, parenting, family reunification, disability, and advocacy. Guarantying services such as housing and disability assistance for clients who are permanently disabled.
4. Offer pre-release services (needs assessment and referrals) for everybody leaving county jail, including those without any community supervision requirements – straight sentence: 1170(h)(5)(a). Regular resource fairs in county jails to make people being released aware of available services even if they will not be under any supervision.
5. Individuals serving straight sentences should have access to community programs or alternatives to incarcerations, such as SWAP, Electronic Monitoring, and Home Detention.
6. Ensure that clients on community supervision (PRCS and Mandatory Supervision) are reassessed for level of risk after certain time and decrease intensity of supervision when appropriate.
7. Provide tangible incentives to clients who are excelling in their supervision, for example, reduce intensity of supervision. Inform individuals of what actions/behaviors are grounds for rewards or sanctions.

ATTACHMENT 2: ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT

San Francisco Adult Probation Department Strategic Plan Blueprint "Protecting the Community, Serving Justice, and Changing Lives"



ATTACHMENT 3: PRCS FLASH INCARCERATION OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES FORMS

City and County of San Francisco

Adult Probation Department
Hall of Justice



WENDY S. STILL
Chief Adult Probation Officer

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Changing Lives*

POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION INTERMEDIATE SANCTION NOTICE OF RIGHTS/DECISIONS ABOUT RIGHTS

NAME:

APD Case #:

SF#

PRCS Sanctioning Process: You have been provided with a violation report describing alleged violations of your post release community supervision. Instead of a violation hearing in Court before a Judge, you are participating in the Adult Probation Department's sanctioning process where your probation officer and/or supervising probation officer will continue your post release community supervision and impose a sanction based upon your violation behavior, your criminal history, and the assigned level of supervision (determined by a risk assessment score). Sanctions may include one or more of the following: jail confinement (no more than ten days) or home detention with electronic monitoring. If you accept the sanctioning process, your probation officer/supervisor cannot revoke your post release community supervision and cannot order jail confinement in excess of ten (10) days as part of this sanctioning procedure.

Right to Attorney: Before accepting the recommended sanction you are entitled to talk with an attorney about the alleged violation(s) and proposed sanction. The purpose is to determine whether you violated one or more conditions listed on the Violation Report and if so, whether to accept the sanction recommended by your probation officer. If you need help reading this document and/or need accommodation or interpreter services, these will be provided to you at the Probation Department's discretion. (A separate piece of paper containing this information will be reviewed with you before going over the details of the violation report and notice of rights form).

Right to Violation Hearing: If you don't agree to the proposed sanction you are entitled to a hearing before an Adult Probation Department (APD) Hearings Officer to review the alleged violation(s) of supervision. The purpose of the hearing is to determine whether you violated one or more conditions listed on the violation report and if so, whether the sanction recommended by your probation officer should be imposed. The sanction may include local jail (ten days or less) or home detention with electronic monitoring (to include GPS). If you choose to have a hearing, you have the right to present information on your behalf.

Waiver of Attorney Consult/Hearing: You may choose to give up your right to talk with an attorney and present your case to an APD Hearings Officer by checking the appropriate box and signing this form. If you give up your rights:

You either admit violating one or more of the conditions alleged, or you neither admit nor deny and do not contest the allegations.

Your probation officer and/or the probation supervisor will find you in violation of the terms and conditions of your post release community supervision as alleged in the violation report.

In waiving your right to talk with an attorney/have a hearing, you are giving up your right to:

- Talk with an attorney about the alleged violation and decide whether to contest the alleged violation or accept the proposed sanction.
- Present your case to an APD Hearings Officer before the sanction is imposed.

PRCS Violation – Notice/Decision About Rights



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Changing Lives*

WENDY S. STILL
Chief Adult Probation Officer

**VIOLATION REPORT
POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION**

Name: _____ **APD Case #:** _____ **SF#:** _____

Date of release from prison (create date field)
Supervision Expiration Date (create date field)
Number of prior sanctions/date of last sanction (draw from data base)
Supervision Level (from COMPAS data base)
Severity of Violation Behavior (from APD Rewards and Responses to Client Behavior Policy)

Condition(s) Violated (select from drop down box, create data field): _____

Substantiation: (DPO sites in narrative form specific condition violated and provides substantiation)

Recommended Sanction: (identify from response/sanctions grid in data base)

Exception (override) sanction imposed: ____Y ____N

Sanction/Intervention recommended by: DPO _____

Supervisor Review: _____
Christy Henzi, Supervising Probation Officer

C: Public Defender
File



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Changing Lives*

WENDY S. STILL
Chief Adult Probation Officer

**Post Release Community Supervision
Intermediate Sanction**

Administrative Hearings Officer Notice of Rights/Findings

Name

APD Case #

SF#

PRCS Sanctioning Process: You have been provided with a violation report describing alleged violations of your post release community supervision. Instead of accepting the sanction recommended by your probation officer you have requested a hearing before an Adult Probation Department (APD) Administrative Hearings Officer (AHO) to explain your situation relating to the alleged violation.

Purpose of Hearing. You are entitled to a violation hearing before an APD AHO. The purpose of this hearing is to provide you an opportunity to disagree with the alleged violation(s) and/or provide an explanation. The APD AHO will decide whether you violated conditions as described in the attached violation report. If he/she decides you violated conditions of supervision, the APD AHO may choose to order a sanction which could include a period of incarceration in jail (a jail sanction may not exceed ten (10) days), or impose a period of home detention with electronic monitoring.

Rights Before and During Hearing. You have the right to:

- Present verbally or in writing, information indicating why you have not violated conditions of post release community supervision, and/or provide other information to explain the situation.

Result of Hearing. The APD Administrative Hearings Officer will hold the hearing and decide whether you violated one or more of your supervision conditions, and:

- (1) Find that you have not violated a condition of supervision and dismiss the violation; or
- (2) Find you in violation and order a sanction within the Hearings Officer's authority. The Hearings Officer's decision is final and any sanction will be immediately imposed.

I have read, or have had read to me, and fully understand and acknowledge this Notice of Rights and information about the PRCS sanctioning process and APD hearings process.

Hearings Officer

Date

PRCS Client

Date

HO NOTICE OF RIGHTS/FINDINGS – Post Release Community Supervision Violation

()___ I reviewed the alleged violation of supervision and provided information to the Hearings Officer relating to that violation. (Client checks box and initials)

()___ APD Administrative Hearings Officer reviewed the Notice and Request for Assistance form and provided the following accommodation: _____

()___ APD Administrative Hearings Officer acknowledges _____ client had contact with attorney; _____ presence of attorney at hearing (in person, or by telephone).

Hearings Officer Findings:

_____ Alleged violation substantiated impose sanction.

_____ Alleged violation not substantiated, no sanction imposed.

Substantiation: _____

Sanction Imposed:

_____ days in jail, flash incarceration (**NOTE: jail sanction cannot exceed 10 days**)

_____ days of home detention with electronic/GPS monitoring

C: Public Defender
File

ATTACHMENT 4: SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OVERVIEW, 2012 UPDATE

