[Administrative Code - Home Detention and Electronic Monitorin	g	Program
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Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to expand the category of jail inmates eligible for the Home Detention Program; and authorizing the Sheriff to implement an Electronic Monitoring Program to pretrial detainees being held in lieu of bail.

6 NOTE:

Additions are <u>single-underline italics Times New Roman</u>; deletions are <u>strike through italics Times New Roman</u>. Board amendment additions are <u>double-underlined</u>; Board amendment deletions are <u>strikethrough normal</u>.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Findings.

As of 2008, approximately 2.3 million people were behind bars in the United States, equivalent to about one in every 100 adults. This ratio represents a 300 percent increase in the prison population from 1980, when half a million Americans were behind bars. With lower-level offenders accounting for a significant portion of this growth, California spends 10 percent of its general revenue on prisons compared to 7 percent on its higher education system. The social cost to minority communities, a large percentage of whose young men are now locked up, is staggering. According to the Pew Research Center on the States, incarceration negatively impacts the economic mobility of former inmates. For example, "serving time reduces hourly wages for men by approximately 11%, annual employment by 9 weeks, and annual earnings by 40%." Since minority populations disproportionately account for a high percentage of the prison population, high incarceration rates negatively impact minority communities. Worse, the impacts of incarcerated parents on children are lasting. "Children with fathers who have been incarcerated are significantly more likely than other children to be expelled or suspended from school and family income averaged over the years a father is

incarcerated is 22 percent lower than family income was the year before a father is incarcerated."

By removing low-level offenders from jails and prisons and putting them under house arrest, local, state and federal governments could dramatically reduce their spending on incarceration. At the same time it would allow families to remain intact, and allow offenders to obtain treatment and employment, pay restitution, support their communities as a whole and reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

In April 2011, Governor Brown signed AB109, which made fundamental changes to the costly, ineffective and unsafe "revolving door" incarceration of low level offenders. AB 109 added California Penal Code Section 1203.018, which permits the Board of Supervisors to authorize the "correctional administrator", defined in that statute as the Sheriff, Probation Officer, or Director of the Department of Corrections, in those counties having such a department, to allow inmates being held in county jail in lieu of bail to be released on electronic monitoring after 30 days for those awaiting trial on misdemeanor charges and 60 days for those facing felony charges. The Board of Supervisors, after consulting with the Sheriff and the District Attorney, may prescribe reasonable rules and regulations under which an electronic monitoring program authorized by Penal Code Section 1203.018 may operate.

Currently there are over 500 low-level offenders in San Francisco County Jails awaiting trial or disposition. Many of these offenders have the capability to work and support their families; others are in need of rehabilitation for substance abuse or mental health issues, which can better be addressed in noncustodial settings – increasing the likelihood of a successful reentry, lowering the incidence of recidivism, and improving public safety in our communities.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by revising Section 13.63, and adding section 13.64, to read as follows:

1 **SEC. 13.63. HOME DETENTION PROGRAM FOR SENTENCED INMATES.** 2 (a) The Sheriff is authorized to offer implement a Home Detention Program as specified 3 in Section 1203.016 of the California Penal Code, in which minimum security prisoners and lowrisk offenders inmates committed to the County Jail or other County correctional facility or 4 inmates participating in a Work Furlough program may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be 5 6 placed in a Home Detention Program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the a 7 County Jail or other County correctional facility. 8 (b) The Sheriff may administer the Home Detention Program authorized in subsection (a) 9 pursuant to written contracts with one or more appropriate public or private agencies or entities, subject to the requirements for contracting out these services set forth in Penal Code Section 1203.016 10 11 and in accordance with the County laws and policies governing procurement of personal services. 12 SEC. 13.64. ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM IN LIEU OF BAIL. 13 (a) The Sheriff is authorized to offer an Electronic Monitoring Program as specified in Section 1203.018 of the California Penal Code, to inmates being held in lieu of bail in a County Jail or other 14 15 County correctional facility. 16 (b) The Sheriff may administer the Electronic Monitoring Program authorized in subsection (a) pursuant to written contracts with one or more appropriate public or private agencies or entities, 17 18 subject to the requirements for contracting out these services set forth in Penal Code Sections 1203.018 19 and in accordance with the County laws and policies governing procurement of personal services. 20 Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after 21 enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board 22 23 of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance. Section 4. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors 24

intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles,

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1	numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal
2	Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment
3	additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the "Note" that appears under
4	the official title of the ordinance.
5	APPROVED AS TO FORM:
6	DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney
7	By:
8	JANA CLARK Deputy City Attorney
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