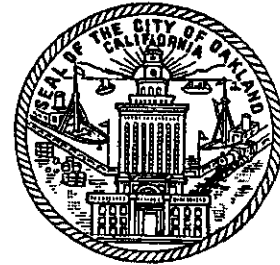


OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
**CITY OF OAKLAND**  
**BILL ANALYSIS**



**Date:** 2007 MAY 22 3:47 PM  
**Bill Number:** AB 161  
**Bill Author:** Assemblymember Karen Bass

**DEPARTMENT INFORMATION**

**Contact:** Sara Bedford, DHS Policy and Planning Manager  
**Department:** City of Oakland, Department of Human Services  
**Telephone:** 238-6794  
**FAX:** 238-7207 **E-mail:** sbedford@oaklandnet.com

**RECOMMENDED POSITION:** (SUPPORT, SUPPORT IF AMENDED, NEUTRAL, WATCH, OPPOSE, NOT RELEVANT)

**Support**

**Summary of the Bill**

AB 161, the Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Act of 2007, will provide individualized needs assessment and wrap around services for individuals returning to society from the local jail systems in the State of California. This collaborative approach between law enforcement, community based organizations and service providers will focus on the reduction of recidivism and successful reintegration into mainstream society by providing job training and placement, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, mental and physical health education and assistance as well as other comprehensive services.

Features of this program include:

- The Department of Justice shall:
  - Develop application criteria and procedures for community-based organizations and local law enforcement agencies.
  - Award grants to community-based organizations working in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the funded programs.
  - Report biennially to the Governor and Legislature on the results of the grant program.

Item: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rules & Legislation Committee  
May 24, 2007

- Grants will be awarded by the Correctional Standards Authority (CSA) under the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to active community-based organizations that have demonstrated readiness to expand an existing program.
- Grants shall not exceed \$300,000 and all grants awarded shall be matched by the community-based organization with one dollar for each four dollars in grant money awarded.
- Applicants must demonstrate how the program will be sustained after grant period has expired.

### **Positive Factors for Oakland**

At any given time there are an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 parolees and over 8,000 probationers making their way back to the communities of Oakland and trying to reintegrate into society. AB 161, the Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Act of 2007, will create a program which benefits the Oakland community as a whole, by:

- Reducing recidivism back into local prisons and to state correctional facilities;
- Building community and connectivity between ex-offenders and their families, neighborhoods and the city as a whole;
- Reducing crime and violence;
- Creating employment opportunities and;
- Improving relationship with law enforcement and parolees.

If AB 161 is passed, the City of Oakland is well positioned to apply and receive funds for this program due to its extensive re-entry efforts through Measure Y funded programs and the other community based organizations in Oakland working on this issue.

### **Negative Factors for Oakland**

There is no negative impact for Oakland.

### **PLEASE RATE THE EFFECT OF THIS MEASURE ON THE CITY OF OAKLAND:**

**Critical** (top priority for City lobbyist, city position required ASAP)

**Very Important** (priority for City lobbyist, city position necessary)

**Somewhat Important** (City position desirable if time and resources are available)

**Minimal or**  **None** (do not review with City Council, position not required)

**Known support:**

Assemblymembers Leno, Cohn, Goldberg and Spitzer voted in support for AB 1981 (re-introduced as AB 161 during the 2006-07 session) when it was heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 21, 2006. The bill was referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee and held on the suspense file for the remainder of the 05-06 session. The bill was re-introduced as AB 161 during the 06-07 session. Organizations supporting AB 161 include:

- American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
- Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs
- Behavioral Interventions
- California Catholic Conference of Bishops
- California Counsel of Community Mental Health Agencies
- California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association
- California Public Defenders Association
- California State Sheriffs Association
- Chief Probation Officers of California
- California Public Defenders Association
- City and County of San Francisco
- County of San Diego
- Crime Victims United
- JERICHO
- Los Angeles County Probation Officers' Union
- Los Angeles Police Protective League
- Mental Health Association in California
- Riverside Sheriff's Association
- San Bernardino County, Office of the Sheriff
- Taxpayers for Improving Public Safety


**Known Opposition:**

Assemblymember La Suer opposed the passage of the bill when it was heard by the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 21, 2006 during the 05-06 Assembly session.

**Attach bill text and state/federal legislative committee analysis, if available.**

The bill text and state analysis are attached.

Respectfully Submitted,



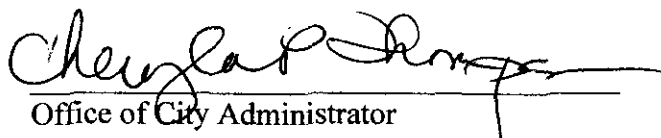
Andrea Youngdahl  
Director, Department of Human Services

Prepared by:  
Sara Bedford  
Policy and Planning Manager

Kevin Grant  
Violence Prevention Network Coordinator

Page Tomblin  
Planner

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING TO THE  
RULES & LEGISLATION COMMITTEE:

  
Office of City Administrator

Item: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rules & Legislation Committee  
May 24, 2007

BILL NUMBER: AB 161      AMENDED  
 BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY    APRIL 12, 2007

INTRODUCED BY    Assembly Member Bass

JANUARY 22, 2007

An act to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 4360) to Title 4 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, relating to recidivism.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 161, as amended, Bass. Anti-Recidivism Grants.

Existing law provides for the confinement of persons in county jails sentenced to imprisonment therein. Existing law provides that a sheriff or other official in charge of a county correctional facility may provide for the vocational training and rehabilitation of prisoners, and may also enter into an agreement with the governing board of a school district for maintenance, by the district, of adult education classes for ~~the~~ prisoners, as specified.

This bill, the Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Act, would create a competitive grant program whereby ~~community-based organization, in collaboration with law enforcement agencies,~~ *community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers* could apply to the ~~Department of Justice~~ *Corrections Standards Authority within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation* for financial assistance to implement plans to establish and operate reentry services for ~~local jail inmates~~ *offenders* that provide necessary services and supports to reduce the rate of recidivism of offenders and increase the potential for their successful reintegration into society.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
 State-mandated local program: no.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 4360) is added to Title 4 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

CHAPTER 4. THE COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT (CORE) ACT OF 2007

4360. (a) This chapter shall be known as the Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Act of 2007. The purpose of this chapter is to provide financial assistance to community-based organizations , *law enforcement agencies, and service providers* to implement plans using a collaborative approach ~~with law enforcement agencies~~ to establish and operate reentry services for ~~local jail inmates~~ *offenders* that provide necessary services and supports to reduce the rate of recidivism of offenders and to increase the potential for their successful reintegration into

society.

(b) As used in this chapter, "law enforcement agency" means any police department, sheriff's department, probation, ~~or~~ correctional agency, prosecuting city attorney, or district attorney.

(c) The Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Grant Program, which is hereby established, shall be administered by the ~~Department of Justice~~ Corrections Standards Authority within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and shall do all of the following:

(1) Develop application criteria and procedures for community-based organizations ~~and~~, local law enforcement agencies, and service providers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Award grants to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers working in collaboration ~~with local law enforcement agencies~~ to establish and operate reentry services for offenders.

(3) Evaluate the effectiveness of the funded programs.

(4) Report biennially to the Governor and Legislature on the results of the grant program.

4360.1. (a) CORE grants shall be awarded by the ~~Department of Justice~~ Corrections Standards Authority within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation on a competitive basis to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers working in collaboration ~~with local law enforcement agencies~~ to implement a plan that demonstrates a collaborative approach between the grant recipient and their program partners for provision of reentry services to ~~local jail inmates~~ offenders as follows:

(1) Grants may be awarded to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers that have demonstrated readiness to begin operation of a program or to expand an existing program. Funded programs shall supplement, not supplant, existing programs.

(2) Grants shall be awarded in an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) over the four-year grant period.

(3) Grant recipients may also receive a one-time startup grant in an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), in addition to the base grant, that may be used for, among other things, purchasing equipment, hiring staff, designing a program evaluation, and hiring a program or evaluation consultant.

(b) All grants awarded under this chapter shall be matched by the community-based organization, law enforcement agency, service provider, or its program partners with one dollar (\$1) for each four dollars (\$4) in grant money awarded. The match shall be contributed in cash or as services or resources of comparable value. It is the intent of the Legislature that grant recipients seek and utilize additional outside funding for this purpose. The ~~Department of Justice~~ Corrections Standards Authority may waive the match requirement upon verification that the community-based organization ~~and the participating law enforcement agency~~, law enforcement agency, or service provider made a substantial effort to secure funds in satisfaction of this subdivision, but was unable to secure the required match amount.

(c) Grants shall be awarded to community-based organizations

, law enforcement agencies, and service providers in urban, suburban, and rural areas of northern, central, and southern California.

(d) Grants shall be awarded to applicants that demonstrate the greatest need and meet the program requirements specified in Section 4360.2. The ~~department~~ *Corrections Standards Authority* shall consider the latest recidivism rates for the intended target population and the geographic location of the program in determining need.

(e) Commencing in the 2008-09 fiscal year, and each subsequent year for which funding is available, the ~~Department of Justice~~ *Corrections Standards Authority* shall award CORE grants on or before May 15th.

4360.2. (a) Grant applicants shall demonstrate that their proposed program addresses the obstacles to successful reintegration of inmates into society by including in that plan the provision of services including job training and placement, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, housing assistance, mental health assistance, education, physical health, and other comprehensive transitional services.

(b) Applicants shall demonstrate how their proposed program's overall design addresses the obstacles to successful reintegration of inmates into society by describing how their program will do all of the following:

(1) Allow for collaboration between a law enforcement agency ~~and the~~ , community-based organization , and service providers to implement their respective programmatic plan to provide reentry services.

(2) ~~Provide~~ *Develop* individualized reentry services ~~by identifying and analyzing problems~~ through individualized needs assessments, developing responses to eliminate or reduce those problems, and evaluating the responses to determine their effectiveness and modifying them as necessary.

(c) Applicants shall demonstrate that their program will do all of the following:

(1) Identify a target population of ~~inmates~~ *offenders* that face significant barriers to a successful transition from local jail or prison into the community.

(2) *Develop individualized reentry plans for each program participant addressing the individual's obstacles to successful reintegration into society through individualized needs assessments.*

(3) *Community-based organizations and service providers shall work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to establish legal incentives for program participants to comply with the proposed program through the use of deferred entry of judgment, dismissal or diversion of current charges, or modifying conditions of probation.*

(4) *Community-based organizations and service providers shall work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to provide for the use of expungement, sealing of records, or other incentives upon completion of the proposed program and not reoffending for a period thereafter.*

(d) Applicants shall demonstrate that the program will do all of the following:

~~(2)~~

(1) Develop information via intelligence sharing systems to ensure that actions by the law enforcement agency

~~and the~~ , community-based organization ,  
and service provider are fully coordinated.

~~(3)~~

(2) Identify outcome measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the program that shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

- (A) The rate of recidivism of program participants.
- (B) The job placement rate of program participants.
- (C) The housing placement rate of program participants.
- (D) The lengths of sobriety of program participants.

~~(4)~~

(3) Increase understanding and trust between law enforcement, community members, and ex-offenders.

~~(5)~~

(4) Include an ongoing commitment to developing long-term programs and strategies to address the underlying conditions that cause recidivism.

*(e) Applicants shall contract with an independent evaluator who will be responsible for evaluating the applicant's progress towards meeting the goals of CORE grants and the overall effectiveness of the program.*

~~(d)~~

*(f) Applicants shall demonstrate how their program will be sustained after the four-year grant period has expired.*



Date of Hearing: April 17, 2007  
Counsel: Nicole J. Hanson

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY  
Jose Solorio, Chair

AB 161 (Bass) - As Amended: April 12, 2007

SUMMARY : Creates a competitive grant program whereby community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies and service providers, in collaboration, may apply to the Correctional Standards Authority (CSA) under the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for financial assistance to implement plans to establish and operate reentry services for offenders. Specifically, this bill :

- 1) Establishes the Collaborative Opportunities for Rehabilitation and Employment (CORE) Act of 2007. Its purpose is to provide financial assistance to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers to implement plans using a collaborative approach to establish reentry services for offenders that provide necessary services and supports to reduce the rate of recidivism of offenders and to increase the potential for their successful reintegration into society.
- 2) Defines a "law enforcement agency" as any police department, sheriff's department, probation, correctional agency, prosecuting city attorney, or district attorney.
- 3) Requires the CORE grant program to be administered by the CSA under the CDCR and shall perform the following:
  - a) Develop application criteria and procedures for community-based organizations, local law enforcement agencies, and service providers pursuant to the provisions of this bill;
  - b) Award grants to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers working in collaboration to establish and operate reentry services for offenders;
  - c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the funded programs; and,

- d) Report biennially to the Governor and Legislature on the results of the grant program.
- 4) Affirms CORE grants will be awarded by the CSA on a competitive basis to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers working in collaboration to implement a plan that demonstrates a collaborative approach for providing re-entry services to offenders as follows:
- a) Grants may be awarded to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers that have demonstrated readiness to begin operation of a program or to expand an existing program. Funded programs shall supplement, not supplant, existing programs;
- b) Grants shall be awarded in an amount not exceeding \$300,000 over the four-year grant period; and,
- c) Grant recipients may also receive a one-time, start-up grant in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, in addition to the base grant which may be used for, among other things, purchasing equipment, hiring staff, designing a program evaluation, and hiring a program or evaluation consultant.
- 5) Requires that all grants awarded shall be matched by the community-based organization, law enforcement agency, service provider or its program partners with \$1 for each \$4 in grant money awarded. The match shall be contributed in cash or as services or resources of comparable value. It is the intent of the Legislature that grant recipients seek and utilize additional outside funding for this purpose. The CSA may waive the match requirement upon verification that the community-based organization, law enforcement agency, or service provider secure funds in satisfaction of this subdivision, but was unable to secure the required match amount.
- 6) States that grants shall be awarded to community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and service providers in urban, suburban, and rural areas of northern, central and southern California.
- 7) Affirms that grants shall be awarded to applicants that

demonstrate the greatest need and meet the program

requirements, as specified. The CSA shall consider the latest recidivism rates for the intended target population and the geographic location of the program in determining need.

8) Provides that the CSA shall award the CORE grants on or before May 15th of each year when funding is available, beginning with the 2008-09 fiscal year.

9) Mandates grant applicants to demonstrate how his or her proposed program addresses the obstacles to successful reintegration of inmates into society by including in that plan the provision of services including job training and placement, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, housing assistance, mental health assistance, education, physical health and other comprehensive transitional services.

10) Asks applicants to demonstrate how his or her proposed overall program design addresses the obstacles to successful reintegration of inmates into society by describing how the program will accomplish the following:

a) Allow for collaboration between a law enforcement agency, community-based organization and service providers to implement their plan for re-entry services;

b) Develop individualized re-entry services through individualized reentry services through individualized needs assessments, developing responses to eliminate or reduce those problems, and evaluating the responses to determine their effectiveness and modifying them as necessary.

11) Requires applicants to demonstrate that their program will do all of the following:

a) Identify a target population of offenders that face significant barriers to a successful transition from local jail or prison into the community;

b) Develop individualized reentry plans for each program participant addressing their individual obstacles to successful reintegration into society through individualized needs assessments;

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c) Community-based organizations and service providers shall work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to establish legal incentives for program participants to comply with the proposed program through the use of deferred entry of judgment, dismissal or diversion of

current charges, modifying or conditions of probation;

- d) Community-based organizations and service providers shall work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to provide for the use of graduated sanctions for violations of the proposed program rules and for the use of expungement, sealing of records or other incentives upon successful completion of the proposed program and not re-offending for a period thereafter.

12) Mandates that applicants shall demonstrate that their program will do all of the following:

- a) Develop information via intelligence sharing systems to ensure that actions by the law enforcement agency, community-based organization, and service provider are fully coordinated.
- b) Identify outcome measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the program shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
- i) The rate of recidivism of program participants;
  - ii) The job placement rate of program participants;
  - iii) The housing placement rate of program participants;
  - iv) The lengths of sobriety of program participants;
  - v) Increase understanding and trust between law enforcement, community members, and ex-offenders; and,
  - vi) Include an ongoing commitment to developing long-term programs and strategies to address the underlying conditions that cause recidivism.

13) Requests applicants to contract with an independent evaluator who will be responsible for evaluating the applicant's process toward meeting the goals of CORE grants and the overall

effectiveness of the program.

14) Requires applicants to demonstrate how their programs will be sustained after the four-year grant period has expired.

EXISTING LAW :

1) Directs the CDCR to establish three pilot programs for intensive training and counseling programs for female parolees

to assist in the successful re-integration into the community upon release from custody following in-prison therapeutic community drug treatment. [Penal Code Section 3054(a)(1).]

- 2) Provides that the services offered in the above pilot programs may include, but shall not be limited to, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, cognitive skills development, education, life skills, job skills, victim impact awareness, anger management, family reunification, counseling, vocational training and support, residential care, and placement in affordable housing and employment opportunities. [Penal Code Section 3054(b)(1).]
- 3) Provides that CDCR shall operate the Preventing Parolee Crime Program with various components including, at a minimum, residential and non-residential multi-service centers, literacy laboratories, drug treatment networks and job placement assistance for parolees. [Penal Code Section 3068(a).].
- 4) Provides that prisoners on parole shall remain under the legal custody of CDCR and shall be subject at any time to being taken back within the enclosure of the prison. [Penal Code Section 3056.]
- 5) Provides that Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) has the power to establish and enforce parole rules and regulations. [Penal Code Section 3052.]
- 6) Provides that BPH has full authority to suspend or revoke any parole, and to order returned to prison any prisoner upon parole. [Penal Code Section 3060.]
- 7) Allows revocation of parole only for cause and provides for a revocation hearing. Depending upon the severity and complexity of the allegations considered in the hearing, the

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parolee may be entitled to the assistance of counsel if fairness so requires. (Penal Code Sections 3063, 3063.5 and 3063.6; California Code of Regulations Sections 3901.21.10 and 3901.27.)

- 8) Provides that any person returned to prison after revocation of parole may be held for 12 months and an additional 12 months for prison misconduct. The person shall then be released on parole for the balance of the period of parole not served at the time of return to prison. (Penal Code Section 3057.)

FISCAL EFFECT : Unknown

COMMENTS :

1) Author's Statement : According to the author this bill "California's jails are struggling to successfully transition those on probation back into the community. For example, in Los Angeles County, 61.8% of those released from county jail were re-arrested during the follow up period as 67% were subsequently convicted of a new offense. Often, failures within the system represent the beginning of a never-ending cycle in which a person remains on probation, violates probation, and then returns to county jail. In the worst case, an individual on probation commits an offense that requires detention in the state prison. Once a person reaches this phase, the chance of successful rehabilitation drops significantly. In California, 70% of paroled felons re-offend within 18 months of their release date, representing the highest recidivism rate in the nation.

"This bill creates a grant program entitled the CORE Act. Administered through CSA under the CDCR, grants are awarded to local law enforcement agencies to partner community-based organizations that seek to assist those transitioning from county jails. Under the CORE Act, grant applicants will provide education, rehabilitation, employment, and mental health services to individuals before they violate probation and before entering state prison where, as I said, the likelihood of successful rehabilitation drops significantly.

"Features of this program include:

- a) "The requirement for the CSA under the CDCR to develop

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application criteria and procedures for awarding grants to community-based organizations that work in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies;

- b) "Awarding grants to law enforcement to partner with community-based organizations that have demonstrated readiness to expand an existing program and shall not exceed \$300,000;
- c) "Community-based organization matching one dollar for each four dollars in grant money awarded. In addition, applicants must also demonstrate how the program will be sustained after grant period has expired; and,
- d) "Requiring the CSA under the CDCR to evaluate the effectiveness of the funded programs and report biennially to the Governor and Legislature on the results of the grant

program.

"It is my belief that partnerships between community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies and service providers in collaboration with CSA under CDCR will provide the necessary tools to combat California's recidivism rates while increase the communication between law enforcement, community members, and ex-offenders.

"Breaking the cycle of recidivism eases the burden on California's taxpayers and increases the public safety of its people. This bill addresses the need to end this cycle and a means of doing so."

2)Background : According to information provided by the author,

"With an estimated 10 million men and women being admitted and released from jail systems in more than 3,000 counties in America, the jail - not the prison - has become the dominant correctional institution in this country. From 1978 to 1993, the California jail population has increased from 26,206 inmates to over 69,298 - an increase of over 260%. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997.) Based on the 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 46% of jail inmates were on probation or parole at the time of arrest and 39% of jail inmates in 2002 had served three or more prior sentences to incarceration or probation.

"With the growth in jail population and growing fiscal

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challenges, the California jails are struggling with attempting to facilitate successful transitions of their inmates back into the community. Oftentimes, incarceration in county jail is the beginning of a never-ending cycle in which a person remains on probation, violates probation, and then returns to county jail. Or, in the worse cases, an inmate commits an offense that requires imprisonment in the state prison.

"Los Angeles (LA) County provides an example of the challenges facing county jails. The LA County jail system, with an average daily population in 1998 of just under 22,000 inmates - and about 175,000 new bookings and 144,000 releases that year, is the largest jail system in the world.

"In 1998, the average inmate in Central jail cost about \$46 per day to house and the cost increases if higher security cells are required for more serious limits.

"The median time in jail from the date the offender entered jail until his/her release was 133 days.

"Looking at a sample of 11,967 pre-adjudicated inmates, nearly one-half of which were released back into the community at some point during a two-year follow up period:

- a) "61.8% of those released were re-arrested during the follow up period.
- b) "67% were subsequently convicted of a new offense. Nearly a quarter of all subsequent convictions were for drug related offenses.
- c) "Nearly 67% of those aged 18 to 24 were re-arrested.
- d) "42% of those re-arrested experience that re-arrest within three months of release.
- e) "80% of those re-arrested were re-arrested within 12 months of leaving the facility.

"With nearly 62% of those released from LA County jail returning (and nearly 80% of those persons with 12-months), it is apparent that low-level offenders are having difficulties leading productive lives upon release. As more offenders are

reentering the penal system, the state and its counties are forced to expand their facilities which in turn limit money available for rehabilitation programs that might have helped the offenders succeed while they were in the community. This cycle means that offenders will continue to receive fewer services to help them address their underlying problems, ensuring that recidivism rates remain high."

3) Rehabilitation : In 2005, the Governor reorganized CDCR to expressly add the word "rehabilitation" in the CDCR's name. As explained in the "Governor's Reorganization Plan 2: Reforming California's Youth and Adult Correctional Agency":

". . . (E)vidence of the current structure's failure can be found in the rate at which adult inmates re-offend after being released from prison. Forty-three percent are likely to be back in prison within one year of their release and more than 60 percent will be back within three years. This is three in every five prisoners and speaks to a failure of the system to take responsibility and accountability for the rehabilitation of offenders and provide the training, counseling, and support needed to prevent re-offending."

"This bill promotes the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, thus fitting into the Governor's Reorganization Plan."



4)Arguments in Support : According to the City and County of San Francisco , "Current law provides that a sheriff or other official in charge of a county correctional facility may provide for the vocational training and rehabilitation of prisoners, and may also enter into an agreement with the governing board of a school district for maintenance, by the district, of adult education classes for the prisoners.

"The recidivism rate in the state is double the national average, with fewer than 21% of parolees successfully completing parole. This revolving door costs the state and local governments hundreds of millions of dollars annually in increased incarceration and public safety costs. In addition, the high recidivism rate threatens the ability of law enforcement to effectively protect the public safety. This bill would focus on providing necessary support services for a successful transition back into the community, reducing incarceration costs to the state."

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5)Argument in Opposition : None submitted.

6)Prior Legislation :

- a) SB 1468 (Speier), of the 2003-04 Legislative Session, would have established a program, Recidivism Reduction Facilities, as defined, for purposes of reducing recidivism, beginning with a 5% reduction by January 1, 2006. SB 1468 was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.
- b) AB 629 (Chan), of the 2005-06 Legislative Session, would have established an Alameda County pilot program for female parolees. AB 629 was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.
- c) AB 1981 (Bass), of the 2005-06 Legislative Session, was identical to this bill. AB 1982 was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's Suspense File.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION :

Support

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees  
 Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs  
 Behavioral Interventions  
 California Catholic Conference of Bishops  
 California Counsel of Community Mental Health Agencies

California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association  
California Public Defenders Association  
California State Sheriffs Association  
Chief Probation Officers of California  
California Public Defenders Association  
City and County of San Francisco  
County of San Diego  
Crime Victims United  
JERICHO  
Los Angeles County Probation Officers' Union  
Los Angeles Police Protective League  
Mental Health Association in California  
Riverside Sheriff's Association  
San Bernardino County, Office of the Sheriff  
Taxpayers for Improving Public Safety

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Opposition

None

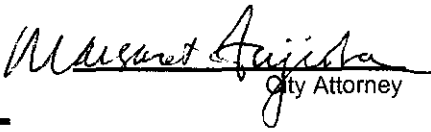
Analysis Prepared by : Nicole J. Hanson / PUB. S. / (916)  
319-3744



OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK  
CITY OF OAKLAND

Approved as to Form and Legality

2007 MAY 10 PM 3:47

  
City Attorney

# OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ C.M.S.

Introduced by Councilmember Nancy Nadel

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## RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF AB 161 (BASS), THE COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR REHABILITATION ACT OF 2007

**WHEREAS**, there is a consistent trend of rising prison population in correctional facilities at both the state and county level; and

**WHEREAS**, despite the increased number of incarcerated individuals, there has not been a corresponding decrease in crime and violence in our communities; and

**WHEREAS**, the local jail population in California has increased over 260% since 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, the challenges individuals face when they are released from local jail systems are not currently adequately addressed; and

**WHEREAS**, most individuals released from local jails find it difficult to successfully navigate back into the community without support and professional help; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2002, nationwide 39% of local jail inmates have served three (3) or more sentences; and

**WHEREAS**, Assembly Bill (AB) 161 is designed to reduce crime and recidivism in our communities by funding community based organizations to partner with law enforcement to provide education, rehabilitation, employment, and mental health services to those released from local jails; and

**WHEREAS**, if AB 161 passes, the programs will assist former jail inmates to successfully reintegrate into society, reducing crime and the high numbers of inmates in state and local correctional facilities; now, therefore be it

**RESOLVED**: That the City Council declares its support of AB 161 by Assemblymember Karen Bass; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**: That the City Council urges its legislative representatives to sign on as co-sponsors of this bill; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED:** That the City Council directs the City Administrator and the City's legislative lobbyist to advocate for the above position in the State legislature.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_

**PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:**

AYES - BROOKS, BRUNNER, CHANG, KERNIGHAN, NADEL, QUAN, REID, and PRESIDENT DE LA FUENTE

NOES -

ABSENT -

ABSTENTION -

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
LaTonda Simmons  
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council  
of the City of Oakland, California