

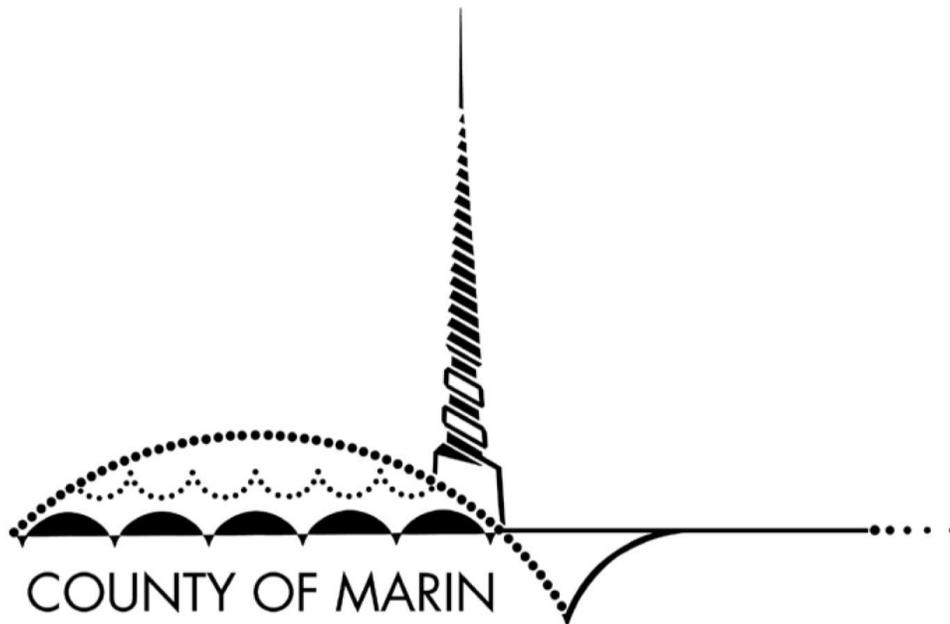
2016–2017 MARIN COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

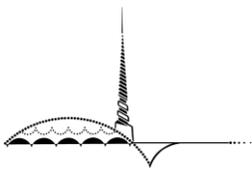
# Marin County Jail Education

*No One Should Be Barred*

Report Date: June 5, 2017

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## Marin County Jail Education: *No One Should be Barred*

### **SUMMARY**

If you are one of the 376 inmates in the Marin County Jail, most of your time is spent in a cell waiting to be released, transferred or to serve your sentence. During your jail stay, you might fill the time reading books, watching television, or taking a group support class to improve your social skills.

In 2011, the California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109). This legislation realigned the prison system in order to reduce overcrowding in the state prisons. It allowed for non-violent, non-sexual and non-serious offenders to be reassigned to the county jails. While state prisons were designed to support the long-term housing and rehabilitation of inmates, jails were simply designed for short-term stays for those awaiting trial. Inmates in San Quentin told the Grand Jury that they felt lucky to be in state prison because the educational opportunities were so much greater than in the Marin County Jail.

The Marin County Civil Grand Jury is mandated every year to visit and learn about the correctional facilities in Marin County: San Quentin State Prison, the Marin County Jail and Marin County Juvenile Hall. The Grand Jury was impressed with the depth and scope of the educational programs at San Quentin. In comparison, the academic program at the Marin County Jail was clearly lacking in resources.

Education is the single most effective path to personal and social opportunity.<sup>1</sup> Education is a proven remedy to recidivism, saves on cost of jail services, provides better chances for employment, and helps inmates become better citizens. This report compares the educational programs at San Quentin, the Marin County Jail and the San Francisco County Jail. It offers suggestions to improve the Jail's basic education and training for successful reintegration into the community.

The Grand Jury researched how educational opportunities for inmates (both within and outside of Marin County) are addressed. Based on the findings of this report, key recommendations include:

- The Marin County Office of Education (MCOE), in coordination with the Marin County Sheriff's Office, should provide academic training, in a systematic way, to all County Jail inmates who lack a high school diploma, the General Educational Development test (GED) or the High School Equivalency test (HiSET).

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<sup>1</sup> Marcy, Mary B., Burke, Mary Jane, and Coon, David Wain. "[Taking a Stand to Protect the Rights of Every Student.](#)" *Marin Independent Journal*. 11 Feb. 2017.

- The MCOE should apply for additional funds for jail education programs through California State adult education and AB 109 to bolster academic programs in the County Jail and increase the hours of teacher contact with inmates interested in education.
- Inmates should be assessed within two weeks of booking to ascertain their reading and math levels. After this testing, an individualized academic program should be developed for the inmate to follow, enabling him/her to obtain a GED/or HiSET certificate.
- There should be vocational education opportunities for all inmates to learn computer skills and the basic applications required for employment in 2017 and beyond.

## BACKGROUND

United States prisons have over 2,220,300 adult<sup>2</sup> inmates and 600,000<sup>3</sup> are returned to their communities each year. The Marin County Jail has 376 beds for inmates and the average daily population is approximately 293 inmates, or 77% occupancy.<sup>4</sup> Are released jail inmates coming back to their communities better prepared to become responsible members of society? In many cases the answer is no. In California, if you are in one of the State's 33 prisons (30 for men, 3 for women) and do not have your high school diploma, GED, or HiSET certificate you are automatically enrolled in a mandatory education program; this is not the case at the Marin County Jail. This report details the differences between the educational opportunities available to prisoners in San Quentin State Prison, San Francisco County Jail, and the Marin County Jail.

In 2011, the State of California enacted AB 109, a bill that realigns from state to local level the responsibility for supervising those convicted of certain non-violent felony crimes. This bill was accompanied by funding from the state to implement, upgrade, and enhance jail programs. The funds available in AB 109 have not been utilized by the Marin County Office of Education for educational programs at the jail. The Grand Jury began by looking at the educational programs available in the State Prisons and other county jails and comparing them with the educational programs in the Marin County Jail.

If an individual is incarcerated in a California county jail, they may not have access to any educational programs. With the introduction of the jail realignment program AB 109, many individuals who would have gone to prison are instead incarcerated in county jails. In Marin, how do the jail programs compare with the prison programs? Are some inmates losing out on educational opportunities that they could otherwise benefit from?

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<sup>2</sup> ["Correctional Population in the United States."](#) US Bureau of Justice Statistics. Dec. 2014.

<sup>3</sup> ["Five Keys on Education Special."](#) [video] Oprah YouTube. 30 Nov. 2013.

<sup>4</sup> ["Marin County Realignment Report."](#) Community Corrections Partnership. Oct. 2014.

## METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury recognizes that the investigation of education at the Marin County Jail requires a broad approach across multiple disciplines, domains, and information sources. Accordingly, the Grand Jury pursued the following:

- Conducted onsite visits and research of the Marin County Jail, San Quentin State Prison and the City & County of San Francisco Jail’s Five Keys Program.
- Reviewed budgets as related to the jail academic program.
- Conducted interviews with MCOE staff.
- Conducted interviews with Sheriff’s Department officials.
- Conducted interviews with inmates and prisoners at each of the facilities investigated.
- Conducted research into “best practices” of jail education programs nationally, regionally and in the Bay Area.
- Reviewed the AB 109 bill and other legislation that affects education in the county jails.

## DISCUSSION

*“There still isn’t a sufficiently high premium put on education. We say prisons are for rehabilitation, so let’s do the most obvious bit of rehabilitation: let’s start prioritising education.”*

- Peter Stanford, Director of the Longford Trust

When inmates receive education while incarcerated, research shows:<sup>5,6,7</sup>

- **Recidivism is reduced.** When an inmate returns to society with more education he or she has a better chance of finding and keeping a job. If an inmate has received his/her GED or HiSET certificate or learned some computer, vocational or job skills, he/she is better prepared to return to society.

Research indicates that a high percentage of inmates are dropouts from school and that learning disabilities are more prevalent in this group. A study in Virginia<sup>8</sup> tracked re-incarceration rates among offenders in Virginia over a fifteen-year period and found that recidivism rates were 59% lower for those inmates who participated in and completed prison educational programs versus those who had not participated. Similar studies also indicate that reductions in recidivism increased proportionally to the amount of education received. These findings are reflected in numerous studies of inmates and recidivism. The

<sup>5</sup> Grygiel, Jennifer. [“Why Prison Education?”](#) *Prison Studies Project*. 27 Jan. 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Taylor, Loreta. [“Prison Education is a Smart Investment.”](#) *Seattle Times*. 9 Oct. 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Maximino, Martin. [“The Effects of Prison Education Programs.”](#) *Journalist’s Resource Harvard*. 3 June 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Hull, Forrester, Brown, Jobe, & McCullen. [“Analysis of Recidivism Rates for Participants of the Academic/Vocational/Transition Education Programs offered by the Virginia Department of Correctional Education.”](#) *Journal of Correctional Education*. Vol. 51, #2 June 2000.

research shows that specific treatment interventions – development of cognitive skills, alcohol, drug and sex-abuse treatments, vocational training, education and other prison-based educational programs – are all successful at reducing recidivism.<sup>9</sup>

- **Inmate expenses are reduced.** “For every \$1 spent on education (not just academics) in jail, there is a \$5 savings in re-incarceration costs.”<sup>10</sup> In Marin County, the cost of keeping an inmate in jail (without supportive services such as academic education, self-help, therapy, and faith-based programs) is about \$78,000 per year.<sup>11</sup> Currently, the academic education costs for *all inmates* is about \$103,000 per year. For every inmate not returned to jail, the County saves a great deal of money. Thus, the cost of education is proportionately small.
- **Inmates are more likely to obtain employment after release.** If inmates have the specific skills needed for a specific job, they are more likely to be considered for the job than if the employer has to take them from ground-zero and spend time and money training them.
- **Inmate violence is less likely.** When inmates have time on their hands they get bored and often engage in nonproductive actions. If they are concentrating on their education and using their energy in productive ways, there is less reason to cause disruption.
- **Inmates become better citizens when they return to their community.** Education is about learning how to think. The process of education develops personal responsibility and builds character. It proves that hard work really does pay off. Education teaches people how to handle difficult situations in a positive, empowered way. The type of changes that happen in a student’s thought processes during education affect how they think far beyond the textbook. Studying a subject, any subject, teaches men and women how to approach issues from new angles and find solutions.
- **Parole boards are provided with evidence of inmate personal improvement.** Parole boards have a more positive attitude toward inmates who take an active part in improving themselves while in jail. Inmates who have taken courses in academic education, earned their GED or HiSET certificate, or participated in vocational training and self-help programs demonstrate that they want to improve themselves, which makes the parole board look at the possibility of release in a more positive manner.

Ninety-five percent of jail inmates will be released into the community.<sup>12</sup> The public wants and expects them to become contributing members of their communities. Education is a cost-effective intervention that puts inmates on a productive path, one that generates motivation, skills, self-confidence and employability. (See Appendix A: Investing in Education for Prisoners.)

For purposes of this report, the Grand Jury is using the following definitions:

- *Academic education* is the teaching of basic skills such as reading, mathematics and writing. These are the subjects that are needed to complete a high school education.

<sup>9</sup> Hull, Forrester, Brown, Jobe, & McCullen. “[Analysis of Recidivism Rates for Participants of the Academic/Vocational/Transition Education Programs offered by the Virginia Department of Correctional Education.](#)” *Journal of Correctional Education*. Vol. 51, #2 June 2000.

<sup>10</sup> Taylor, Loretta. “Prison Education is a Smart Investment.” *Seattle Times*. 9 Oct. 2015.

<sup>11</sup> Interview with Marin County Jail Staff

<sup>12</sup> “[NRRC Facts and Trends.](#)” *Council of State Governments Justice Center*. 2017.

- *Vocational education* is the training that one needs to find employment in specific areas.
- *Therapeutic/self-help education* includes other programs that are brought to inmates to improve their lives, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Thinking for Change, yoga, and anger management. (See Appendix B: Self Help/Therapy & Faith-Based Programs in the Marin County Jails and Appendix C: Educating Prisoners Saves Money.)

## **Education at San Quentin State Prison**

### **Academic Programs**

San Quentin is considered a model for prisoner education in California. Qualified teachers are paid by the State. The Office of Correctional Education runs all of the programs in California State Prisons. San Quentin is also fortunate to be in the Bay Area where its location draws thousands of volunteers.

There is mandatory testing for reading and math skill levels as soon as inmates enter the facility. If an inmate does not have a General Educational Development (GED) or high school diploma, he is assigned to one of four classrooms according to his level of proficiency: Level 1, 2, 3, or GED class.

Credentialed teachers provide the following academic programs at San Quentin: Adult Basic Education, Transition Pre-Release, and Distance Education for associate and bachelor degree programs for qualified inmates. Teachers provide academic programs via cell-front teaching to death row inmates.

Adult Basic Education incorporates mathematics, reading, writing, and social sciences. There are five morning classes, each with an enrollment of 27, and five afternoon classes of 27 each.

There is a Study Hall Program with two teachers available but no direct instruction. Inmates are provided with a computer but have no internet access. Students from University of California, Berkeley, serve as volunteer tutors. About 300 inmates attend the study hall.

In order to qualify for a GED class, a ninth grade reading level is required (although there are exceptions). Inmates use the Kaplan GED Preparation book and work independently with one teacher and two qualified inmates who hold GEDs and work as aides in the classroom. There is one GED class of 50.



Inmates working on a mathematics project in Level 3

## Vocational Programs

**Career Technical Education:** Provides prisoners with academic and technical skills, knowledge and training necessary to succeed in future careers.

**Building Maintenance:** Teaches inmates skills in the building trades. The subjects include carpentry, electrical, HVAC, masonry, plumbing, sheet metal work, welding, painting, roofing, and drywall. In the course of instruction, the inmates actually design and build a small house.

A house built on the San Quentin campus using skills taught in the Building Maintenance program in a real environment.



Inmates in the Building Maintenance program have to build a model house that follows building codes in all elements of construction.

**Machine Shop:** A new state-of-the-art machine shop is being put into place and should be operational in a few months. At present, there is a group of inmates being taught to use and program the computers that run the machines. All the work is now done by 3D machines and there is no handwork done by humans. The whole program has gone from hands-on to remote-controlled.



The Machine Shop has new state-of-the-art lathing machines, which were donated by Titan America MFG.

**Plumbing:** Teaches the inmates to become licensed plumbers. The facility has a complete shop in which inmates learn how to install plumbing pipes and fixtures, how to weld, and how to test their work under realistic water pressure.

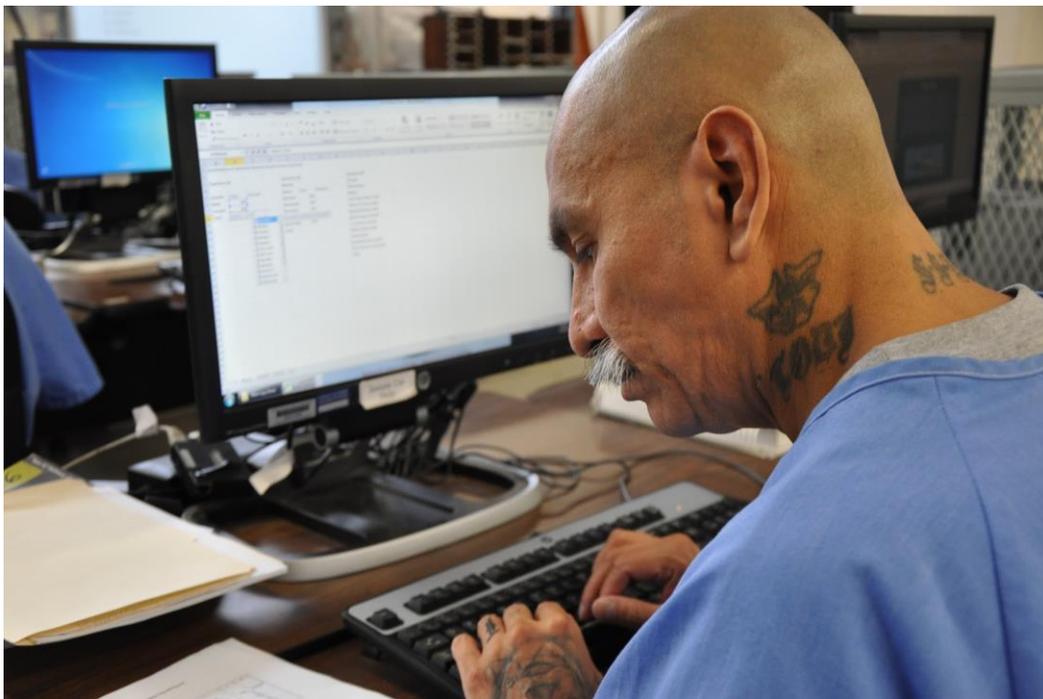


The plumbing program teaches all aspects of plumbing so that when students graduate from the program they are ready to apply to become a licensed plumber.



The real job of plumbing: A prisoner practices installing and removing fixtures in a bathroom. The classroom has pressurized water, so that the training replicates a real plumbing situation.

**Computer Literacy:** Two groups of inmates work three hours a day for 45 days. Using the Office of Correctional Education curriculum guide, about 95% of the inmates complete the program. There is also a coding class taught by an outside volunteer group.



Students in the Computer Literacy class learning to use computer and applications.

**Electronics:** Teaches the prisoners how to work on electrical circuitry.

**Green Technology:** Provides an understanding of sustainable energy technologies such as photovoltaics, wind turbines, bioreactors, etc. Sustainable development is the core of environmental technologies.



Machines and materials used in the Green Technology program.



The programs are so desirable there can be long wait lists of 600 to 700 inmates for the adult basic education classes and vocational programs. Presently there are about 320 enrolled in basic educational classes and 120 enrolled in college programs.<sup>13</sup>

## **Five Keys Program at the San Francisco County Jail**

Academic education at San Francisco's county jail is run by the Five Keys Program as a charter school. This is a private non-profit corporation that has contracted with the San Francisco Unified School District to provide all education in the county jail. The charter school is run as if it were a regular high school on the jail campus. There are 10 classrooms with certificated teachers offering subjects needed to graduate with a high school diploma. Inmates attend classroom instruction 2.5 hours per day and spend another 2.5 hours in their pod doing homework. This program uses electronic tablets extensively to supplement the classroom instruction. For security reasons the tablets are not connected to the internet but are loaded with educational software. Since most of the inmates are in the jail six to eight weeks, the school has scheduled semesters in six-week blocks, making it possible to complete a course within this timeframe. There is also a follow-up program that inmates can attend when they are no longer incarcerated. This is a continuation of the jail's program and is available at no cost.<sup>14</sup> The Five Keys curriculum includes courses in career skills, life skills, construction, hospitality, sewing, computer services, and multimedia. Five Keys partnerships throughout Northern and Southern California bring actual job opportunities, housing, and other necessary services that enable students to move promptly in the right direction upon their release.

The Five Keys Program is also established in smaller facilities, such as the three jails in Solano County. Inmates are assessed for reading and math levels. One facility has two classrooms, with two classes in the morning and two in the afternoon. Another has one small classroom and the third facility offers only independent and small group study within the housing units. Where appropriate, Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) and triennial evaluations are conducted. The educational program is continued after release through the probation period. The Five Keys Program could be adapted for use in the Marin County Jail.

## **Education at the Marin County Jail**

### **Academic Education**

The Marin County Office of Education (MCOE) describes their program as: "Incarcerated adults (ages 18 and over) in the Marin County Jail may participate, on a voluntary basis, in an educational program taught by credentialed teachers. Incarcerated adults may prepare for and take the GED or HiSET tests. On a case-by-case basis, students may participate in a contracted learning program for credits leading to a high school diploma."<sup>15</sup>

The MCOE provides two part-time credentialed teachers. They prepare inmates who have not graduated from high school to take the GED or HiSET tests. Together they are employed for a

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<sup>13</sup> Interview with San Quentin Staff

<sup>14</sup> Grand Jury Visit to the Five Keys Program at the San Francisco County Jail

<sup>15</sup> "[Marin County Jail Education Program](#)." *Marin County Office of Education*. 2017.

total of 26.5 hours per week but are only in the pod for 12.5 hours of contact time with the jail inmate population. If the inmates are not available during the hours the teachers are in their pod, they miss this academic program as there is no time allotted for makeup. There is also another teacher who is allotted 7.5 hours a week to give the GED or HiSET tests. However, if no one signs up, he does not come in. (See Appendix D: Marin County Academic Jail Programs.)

During a visit to the Marin County Jail, the Grand Jury observed that the layout of the pods does not allow for an actual classroom. The teachers set up at a table in the middle of the pod and wait for inmates to come to them. There were no apparent plans for working with individual inmates in order to prepare them for the GED or HiSET tests. There are no placement tests given to determine reading or math levels. We only saw two inmates come to the table. One already had her diploma and was coming for the word search, coloring and Sudoku handouts that the teachers provide. The other did not have her diploma but knew nothing about how to get it. She also had come for the handouts that were provided so she would have something to do during lockdown.



Teachers and inmates from the MCOE academic program. The inmates meet with teachers in the middle of the jail pod. Instruction is provided only at the student's request.



Inmates receive certificates after completing exercises meant to prepare them for the GED or HiSET test.



Teachers and inmates from the MCOE academic program. The inmates meet with teachers in the middle of the jail pod. Instruction is provided only at the student's request.



Samples of materials used in the MCOE academic program.

## Vocational Education

The only vocational education program at the county jail is a culinary program. It consists of three or four people working in the kitchen learning restaurant skills, and three or four people working in the bakery learning how to bake. There is a two-hour class plus a test to qualify for a food handler's card. These programs only serve eight to ten people at a time.



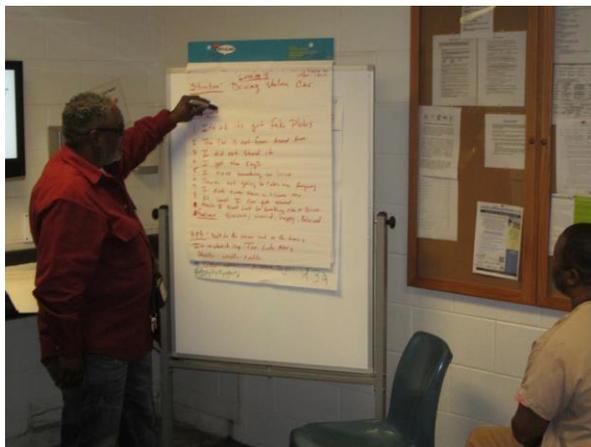
Above: The culinary program, where inmates are preparing lunch for the inmates of the jail.



Left: The new mixer that was purchased for the Bakery program.

## Therapeutic/Self-help Programs

Within the pods, there are 114.5 hours per week of contact time with the inmates in therapeutic/self-help programs. These programs include: Thinking 4 Change, HIV education, education and engagement, “Makin’ It Work,” “Seeking Safety,” tobacco cessation, anger management, AA, NA, parenting, probation, matrix, early recovery skills, reproductive health, choir, job preparation, yoga, mindfulness, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Educational Documentary (DVD) program, and dialectical behavior. The programs are provided by outside sources contracted by the jail. (See Appendix B: Self Help/Therapy & Faith-Based Program in the Marin County Jails and Appendix E: Comparisons of the Three Programs Visited by the Grand Jury.)



Inmates engaged in self-help/therapeutic programs in the Marin County Jail.

## Budgets

The budget for the education programs at San Quentin is provided by the State of California. The education budget is approximately four million dollars.<sup>16</sup> (See Appendix F: Education Budget for San Quentin.)

Funding for the Five Keys Program at the San Francisco County Jail is provided by the San Francisco Unified School District and is approximately \$9,000 per seat.<sup>17</sup> This seat may be occupied by more than one student during a year.

The entire budget for MCOE's education program in the Marin County Jail comes out of the MCOE general fund.<sup>18</sup> The \$103,000 is spent on a 10% supervisor, two part-time teachers (26.5 hours per week) and one HiSET test giver (7.5 hours per week). This budget also includes materials and supplies needed to run the program. (See Appendix G: Budget from MCOE for the Academic Program in Marin County Jail.)

The budget for realignment bill AB 109 is provided to the county by the State of California. The county has been receiving approximately \$5,000,000 per year to use for this realignment program.<sup>19</sup> Although there is a provision in the law for the money to be used for jail education, Marin County has not allotted any to the MCOE program. (See Appendix H: Budget for Marin County AB 109)

## CONCLUSION

The Grand Jury researched the educational opportunities in both jails and prisons in the Bay Area. Although direct comparisons cannot be drawn from institutions that are different in size and resources, the MCOE and the Marin County Jail could utilize and adapt many of the good ideas the Grand Jury found. The officials at MCOE and the Marin County Jail are unaware of the educational programs that are being implemented in other penal institutions. They are not actively trying to improve the programs within the Marin County Jail. Their attitude is *this is what we have had for years and it is good enough*. The Grand Jury found abundant evidence of the power of basic education and its importance to the inmate population. In addition, MCOE has not pursued additional funds to finance the education program at the Marin County Jail. The AB 109 money in the Community Corrections Partnership, State Education Department (which funds other County Jails) and a Charter School option are all possibilities worth investigating.

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<sup>16</sup> Interview with San Quentin staff

<sup>17</sup> Interview with Five Keys staff

<sup>18</sup> Interview with MCOE staff

<sup>19</sup> Interview with Marin County Jail staff

## FINDINGS

- F1. Marin County Jail provides no assessment to determine an inmate's educational levels and needs.
- F2. There is an initial question about an inmate's educational level upon booking into the Marin County Jail, but this information is not shared with the MCOE teachers.
- F3. MCOE and jail staff have little contact and coordination regarding the academic program.
- F4. Marin County Jail's academic program is funded exclusively by the MCOE general fund.
- F5. The County of Marin's AB 109 budget provides no funding for the MCOE jail education programs even though education is expressly mentioned in the AB 109 realignment program. No request for funding has been made by MCOE from the AB 109 budget.
- F6. Eighty percent of the incarcerated population are high school dropouts.<sup>20</sup>
- F7. The MCOE has not developed a definitive curriculum for the Marin County Jail academic program.
- F8. The MCOE does not provide inmates with a written description of the academic program.
- F9. The MCOE operates the academic program year-round but there is no GED or HiSET testing during the summer months.<sup>21</sup>
- F10. There is a need for electronic tablets in addition to computer software programs for reading and math.
- F11. The only jail vocational programs are the culinary, baking, and food handlers programs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. The MCOE should review educational programs in other jail facilities to develop an improved curriculum in the Marin County Jail.
- R2. The Jail should facilitate implementation of the programs developed by MCOE.
- R3. The MCOE should evaluate the academic program at the County Jail to determine whether inmates are making progress toward obtaining their GED or HiSet tests.
- R4. Marin County Jail and MCOE should hold regularly scheduled meetings.
- R5. The MCOE should apply for additional funding for the jail's educational program.
- R6. MCOE and Marin County Jail should work together to increase the hours of teacher contact time with inmates.
- R7. The Jail should forward each inmate's level of education to the MCOE teachers.

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<sup>20</sup> Lynch, Matthew Ed.D. "[High School Dropout Rates: Causes and Costs.](#)" *Huffington Post*. 30 May 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Interview with MCOE staff

- R8. Each inmate booked into the Jail without a high school diploma, should be assessed within two weeks to ascertain their reading and math levels.
- R9. Each inmate without a high school diploma, GED or HiSet certificate should be given an individual instructional program to work toward obtaining a certificate of completion.
- R10. A joint technology committee should be formed between the Jail and MCOE so that new devices can be researched before purchase.
- R11. The vocational program should teach computer skills and basic applications such as Microsoft Office, Google Documents, etc., as many jobs now require these as basic skills for employment. Many programs are available in electronic tablet form and should be considered for jail use.
- R12. GED or HiSET testing should be available year round.
- R13. The Jail and MCOE should develop literature about the courses available in the MCOE's academic program and make them available for all inmates.

## REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal code section 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following governing bodies:

- Marin County Office of Education - R1, R3 thru R6 and R8 thru R13

From the following individuals:

- Marin County Superintendent of Schools - R1, R3 thru R6 and R8 thru R13
- Marin County Sheriff-Coroner - R2, R4, R6, R7, R10, R11, and R13.

The Grand Jury invites the following to respond:

- Director, California Jail Programs Association
- Director, California Association of Administration of Justice Education
- Director, Correctional Education Association
- Director, Office of Correctional Education, Division of Rehabilitative Programs, State of California

Note: At the time this report was prepared information was available at the websites listed.

Reports issued by the Civil Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code Section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Civil Grand Jury. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in Grand Jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any Civil Grand Jury investigation.

## **GLOSSARY**

**AB 109:** The legislation passed by the state to realign the state prisons and jails in 2011.

**GED:** The General Education Development test is one of the tests California has approved to show high school equivalency for the purpose of receiving a California High School Equivalency Certificate.

**HiSET:** The High School Equivalency is one of the tests California has approved to show high school equivalency for the purpose of receiving a California High School Equivalency Certificate.

**MCOE:** Marin County Office of Education

**Pod:** Pod is often interchangeably used in place of "section," "unit," "block," or many of the other words meant to describe a section where inmates are housed.

## Appendix A: Investing in Education for Prisoners

--Brian Fischer, Commissioner, NY State Department of Correctional Services Transforming Communities Through Prison Education <http://www.prisoneducation.com/prison-education-facts/transforming-communities-through-prison-education>

# Investing in Education for Prisoners

**Prisoners** who are released with post-secondary education contribute to society. They have:



a more positive outlook & motivation



job skills



a better chance at getting a job that will support them and their families

**Future Generations** also benefit from educated released prisoners:



- Almost **2 million** children live without one or more parents who are incarcerated.
- Children often end up in foster care or other non-parental bonding situations
- Stress, lack of parental bonding can lead to less education for children
- Less education can lead to criminal activities

prisoneducation.com



**Appendix B: Self Help/Therapy & Faith-Based Program in the Marin County Jails****Hours per Week Programs are Available in Each Pod**

Self Help /Therapy	A-Pod	B-Pod	C-Pod	SH-Pod	F-Pod	Weekly time
Anger management	1.5	1.5	3	0	1.5	7.5
Probation	2	0	0	0	0	2
HIV Education	1	1	1	1	2	6
Ed & Engagement	2	2	4	0	1	9
AA	1	1	1	0	1	4
Tobacco Cessation	1	1	2	0	1	5
Thinking for Change	3	3	6	0	3	15
Makin It Work	3	3	3	3	3	15
Seeking Safety	1.5	3	3	0	1.5	9
Early Recovery Skills	1.5	0	3	0	1.5	6
Parenting	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	6
NA	1	1	1	0	2	5
Mindfulness	0	0	2	0	0	2
Job Prep	0	0	3	0	0	3
Yoga	0	0	1	0	1	2
Ed - DVD program	0	0	8	0	0	8
Food Handlers	0	0	4	0	0	4
NAMI	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dialectical Behavior	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.5
Choir	0	0	0	0	1	1
Reproductive Health	0	0	0	0	1	1
Process	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.5
<b>Total per Day</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>114.5</b>

**Faith-Based Programs**

Faith-Based Programs	A-Pod	B-Pod	C-Pod	SH-Pod	F-Pod	Weekly time
New Life Christian Center	1	1	1	0	1	4
Christian Science	1	0	2	0	1	4
Catholic Services	0	0	0	0	2	2
Christian Ministry	0	0	0	1	0	1
Spirituality & Communication	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total per Day</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>

## Appendix C: Educating Prisoners Saves Money

-Brian Fischer, Commissioner, NY State Department of Correctional Services Transforming Communities Through Prison Education <http://www.prisoneducation.com/prison-education-facts/transforming-communities-through-prison-education>

**Educating Prisoners Saves Money**

**\$70B** is paid by taxpayers to keep **2.3 Million** people in prison

Prison costs **\$32,000** per inmate, per year

Prison education averages **\$1,570** per inmate

There is a **40%** recidivism rate 3 years after release

Ex-convicts who return to prison stay an average of **2.4** years

**Prison Education Pays**

**\$1 million** spent on correctional education prevents **350** crimes

Every **\$1** spent on correctional education saves between **\$4.55** and **\$5.26**

**Annual Amounts Saved by States Providing Prison Education**

State	Annual Amount Saved
Texas	\$95M
Maryland	\$24M
Indiana	\$68M

NAACP, n.d.; Davis et al., 2013; Bassa & Hesseman, 2004; Davis, Blotick, Steels, Saunders, & Mills, 2013; Knott, 2012; Goss, 2009; Steurer, Linton, Kelly, & Lockwood, 2010

Prison Education

## Appendix D: Marin County Academic Jail Program

**MCOE Teacher Contact Time With the Inmates (Information on contact time is based on the schedule of classes provided to the Grand Jury by the Jail)**

	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Weekly Total</b>
<b>Teacher #1</b>	3 hours	1.5 hours	3.5 hours	<b>8 hours</b>
<b>Teacher #2</b>	3 hours	1.5 hours	0	<b>4.5 hours</b>
<b>Daily totals</b>	<b>6 hours</b>	<b>3 hours</b>	<b>3.5 hours</b>	<b>12.5 hours</b>

### MCOE Work Hours in Jail

	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Weekly Total</b>
<b>Teacher #1</b>	5.5 hours	3.5 hours	5.5 hours	<b>14.5 hours</b>
<b>Teacher #2</b>	6 hours	6 hours	0 hours	<b>12 hours</b>
<b>Daily time</b>	<b>11.5 hours</b>	<b>9.5 hours</b>	<b>5.5 hours</b>	<b>26.5 hours</b>

Teachers are paid to be at the jail 26.5 hours a week however there are only 12.5 hours of face-to-face teaching time with the inmates.

Although 7.5 hours are set aside for GED or HiSET testing, the tester only comes in if and when tests are scheduled with specific inmates. Testing is only provided during the regular school year, from September to June.

**Appendix E: Comparisons of the Three Programs Visited by the Grand Jury**

	<b>San Quentin</b>	<b>San Francisco County Jail</b>	<b>Marin County Jail</b>
Mandatory	Yes	Yes	No
Placement Testing	Yes	Yes	No
General Education	Yes	Yes	Yes
Well Developed Curriculum	Yes	Yes	No
Teacher Contact Time	Daily	Daily	1-2 hours per week in pod
Vocational Programs	Numerous	Available But Not Observed	Very Limited
Follow-up Program after leaving facility	Not asked	Yes	Yes

## Appendix F: Education Budget for San Quentin

Total budget for San Quentin State Prison for the 2016/2017 calendar year is \$180.1 million.

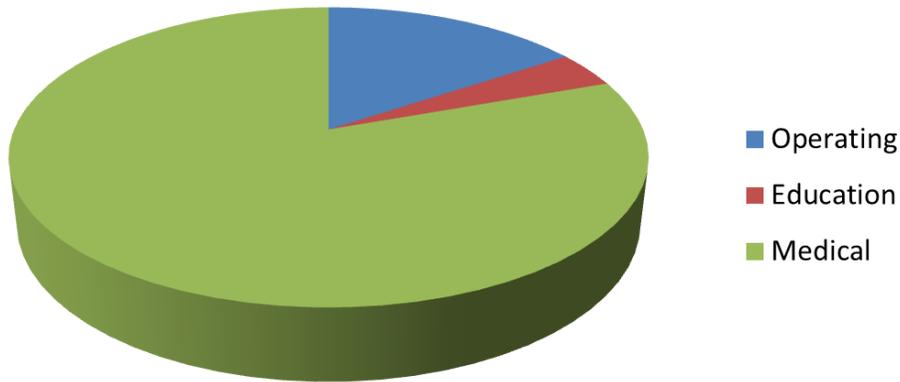
Operating allotment for the 2016/2017 calendar year is \$16.2 million (not including healthcare).

- Eighty (80) percent of the above figure is utilized for wages, including:
  - Benefits
  - Overtime
  - Wages
  - Workman’s Compensation
  
- Nineteen (19) percent of the above figure is utilized for operating expenses and equipment, including:
  - Feeding the inmate population
  - Utilities
  - Waste Removal
  - Equipment
  - Communications
  - Inmate Subsistence
  - Inmate Personal Care

Education allotment for the 2016/2017 calendar year is \$4 million.

Medical allotment for the 2016/2017 calendar year is \$82.9 million.

### Budget Allotment



**Appendix G: Budget from MCOE for the Academic Program in Marin County Jail**

091 Marin County Office of Educati J58956		BUDGET REPORT			BDX110 L.00.07 12/08/16 13:01 PAGE 1			
MCOE Jail Education Program		FROM 07/01/2016 TO 06/30/2017						
FUND :01 GENERAL FUND								
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION	WORKING BUDGET	EXPENDED/RECEIVED			ENCUMBERED	UNENCUMBERED		
		CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE	%		BALANCE	%	
5980 CONTRIBUTIONS FR UNRESTR REV	103,188.00	0.00	0.00	.0	0.00	103,188.00	100.0	
TOTAL: 8xxx	103,188.00	0.00	0.00	.0	0.00	103,188.00	100.0	
1110 CERTIFICATED TEACHER - REGULAR	8,224.00	2,467.05	2,467.05	29.9	5,756.45	0.50	.0	
1130 CERTIFICATED TEACHER-EXTRA DTY	44,068.00	18,780.00	18,780.00	42.6	0.00	25,288.00	57.3	
1317 DIRECTOR	17,342.00	7,225.75	7,225.75	41.6	10,116.05	0.20	.0	
TOTAL: 1xxx	69,634.00	28,472.80	28,472.80	40.8	15,872.50	25,288.70	36.3	
2402 SECRETARIAL SALARIES	7,215.00	3,006.30	3,006.30	41.6	4,208.82	0.12	.0	
2450 CLERICAL & OFFICE - OVERTIME	0.00	18.09	18.09	100.0	0.00	18.09	.0	
TOTAL: 2xxx	7,215.00	3,024.39	3,024.39	41.9	4,208.82	18.21	.0	
3101 STRS - CERTIFICATED POSITIONS	8,760.75	1,219.35	1,219.35	13.9	1,996.76	5,544.64	63.2	
3202 PERS - CLASSIFIED POSITIONS	1,002.00	417.50	417.50	41.6	584.52	0.02	.0	
3302 SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDI)-CLASSI	447.00	183.66	183.66	41.0	257.61	5.73	1.2	
3311 MEDICARE - CERTIFICATED	1,008.99	412.84	412.84	40.9	230.15	366.00	36.2	
3312 MEDICARE - CLASSIFIED	105.00	42.96	42.96	40.9	60.25	1.79	1.7	
3401 HEALTH & WELFARE CERTIFICATED	1,888.00	684.77	684.77	36.2	1,229.69	26.46	.0	
3402 HEALTH & WELFARE CLASSIFIED	1,028.00	412.78	412.78	40.1	593.41	21.81	2.1	
3501 UNEMPLOYMENT INS CERTIFICATED	35.03	14.29	14.29	40.7	7.94	12.80	36.5	
3502 UNEMPLOYMENT INS - CLASSIFIED	4.00	1.50	1.50	37.5	2.11	0.39	9.7	
3601 WORKERS COMP - CERTIFICATED	2,373.72	970.91	970.91	40.9	541.25	861.56	36.2	
3602 WORKERS COMP - CLASSIFIED	246.00	103.17	103.17	41.9	143.52	0.69	.0	
3701 OPEB, ALLOCATED - CERTIFICATED	38.00	13.72	13.72	36.1	22.66	1.62	4.2	
3702 OPEB, ALLOCATED - CLASSIFIED	11.00	4.25	4.25	38.6	5.97	0.78	7.0	
3751 OPEB ACTIVE EMPLOYEE-CERTIFICA	8.00	2.55	2.55	31.8	4.37	1.08	13.5	
3752 OPEB ACTIVE EMPLOYEE-CLASSIFIED	4.00	1.65	1.65	41.2	2.29	0.06	1.5	
TOTAL: 3xxx	16,959.49	4,485.90	4,485.90	26.4	5,682.50	6,791.09	40.0	
TOTAL: 1xxx - 5xxx	93,808.49	35,983.09	35,983.09	38.3	25,763.82	32,061.58	34.1	
6310 INDIRECT COSTS CHARGES	9,381.00	0.00	0.00	.0	0.00	9,381.00	100.0	
TOTAL: 7xxx	9,381.00	0.00	0.00	.0	0.00	9,381.00	100.0	
TOTAL: 1xxx - 7xxx	103,189.49	35,983.09	35,983.09	34.8	25,763.82	41,442.58	40.1	

## Appendix H: Budget for Marin County AB 109

Justification for applying for AB 109 funds can be found in the Department of Finance letter dated May 19, 2016 from Diane M. Cummins, Special Advisor to the Governor. The relevant paragraph states "The Department of Finance, therefore, interprets the laws governing 20111 Public Safety Realignment to permit the use of Community Corrections Subaccount funds to reduce the recidivism of offenders who do not fall under AB 109 as long as the funds do not supplant other funding for Public Safety Services." AB 109 funding is controlled by The Marin County Community Corrections Partnership. There is no line item in the Budget for education and at the present time there is a \$12,200,000 carry forward.

AB109 Projections	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Base Allocation	\$ 5,408,045	\$ 4,900,330	\$ 4,900,330	\$ 5,288,685
Estimated Growth	\$ 287,360	\$ 162,745	\$ 2,569,053	\$ 412,981
Stabalization - One time			\$ 1,471,374	
<b>Annual Allocation</b>	<b>\$ 5,695,405</b>	<b>\$ 5,063,075</b>	<b>\$ 8,940,757</b>	<b>\$ 5,701,666</b>
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>\$ 4,200,943</b>	<b>\$ 6,405,061</b>	<b>\$ 7,367,137</b>	<b>\$ 11,475,960</b>
<b>Total Available Funding</b>	<b>\$ 9,896,348</b>	<b>\$11,468,136</b>	<b>\$16,307,894</b>	<b>\$ 17,177,626</b>
<b>Program Expenses</b>	<b>\$ (3,491,287)</b>	<b>\$ (4,100,999)</b>	<b>\$ (4,831,934)</b>	<b>\$ (4,954,641)</b>
<b>Carry forward</b>	<b>\$ 6,405,061</b>	<b>\$ 7,367,137</b>	<b>\$11,475,960</b>	<b>\$ 12,222,985</b>

### By Spending Type

Contracts	\$ 1,649,696	33%
Services	\$ 465,000	9%
Staff	\$ 2,623,631	53%
Supplies	\$ 216,314	4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,954,641</b>	

### By Program Category

Supervision	\$ 1,060,271	21%
Enforcement	\$ 803,487	16%
Re-entry/Coaches	\$ 950,253	19%
Treatment	\$ 604,460	12%
Housing	\$ 357,600	7%
Mental Health	\$ 312,223	6%
Employment	\$ 241,673	5%
Admin	\$ 216,314	4%
Research	\$ 160,000	3%
Support	\$ 135,000	3%
Prevention	\$ 113,360	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,954,641</b>	

### Funding by Agency

Health & Human Services	\$ 1,878,853.00	38%
Probation	\$ 1,495,589.21	30%
Sheriff	\$ 1,033,571.00	21%
San Rafael Police Dept.	\$ 275,860.00	6%
Novato Police Dept.	\$ 146,268.00	3%
Training/Admin	\$ 117,000.00	2%
Superior Court	\$ 7,500.00	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,954,641</b>	

**Appendix H: Budget for Marin County AB 109 (cont'd)**

Marin County Community Corrections Partnership FY 2016-17 Baseline Budget					
<b>Total Allocation for Budget Year</b>		<b>\$5,063,075</b>	<b>\$8,940,757</b>	<b>\$5,701,666</b>	
<b>Total Available Funding - inc Reserves</b>		<b>\$11,468,136</b>	<b>\$16,307,894</b>	<b>\$17,174,501</b>	
DEPT	EXPENSE	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 16-17
		Final Budget	Final Budget	BASELINE	FTE
PROBATION	DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICER II	\$451,920	\$725,090	\$725,090	5
	LEGAL PROCESS SPECIALIST	\$87,276	\$87,276	\$87,276	1
	SENIOR DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICER	\$131,545	\$152,540	\$152,540	1
	SERVICES CONTINGENCY FUND	\$275,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
	CLIENT SERVICES FUND		\$25,000	\$25,000	
	<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING CONTRACT*</b>		\$110,616	<b>\$235,616</b>	
	PRE-TRIAL SUBSIDY	\$125,000	\$125,000		
	PROBATION SUPERVISOR	\$157,307	\$157,307	\$157,307	1
	<b>CONSTRUCTION TRADES PROGRAM</b>			<b>\$62,760</b>	
RENT	\$15,014				
SHERIFF	JAIL CONTINGENCY FUND	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
	DEPUTY SHERIFF - JAIL	\$590,147	\$644,112	\$644,112	4
	COPE SERGEANT	\$171,480	\$190,145	\$190,145	1
	PAROLE BED RECOVERY	\$49,000	\$49,000	\$49,000	
	COPE SUPPLIES		\$35,000	\$35,000	
	COPE Rent	\$15,314	\$15,314	\$15,314	
SRPD	BAIR ANALYTICS CONTRACT	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	
	BUS PASSES	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
	<b>CARE TEAM II</b>	\$81,400	\$105,860	<b>\$105,860</b>	
NPD	COPE OFFICER	\$128,953	\$146,268	\$146,268	1
	CARE TEAM III		\$110,078		
COURT	<b>COMMUNITY COURT</b>		<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	
HHS	ON THE JOB TRAINING SUBSIDIES	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	
	OUT EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT COORD	\$113,207	\$118,913	\$118,913	
	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	
	LICENSCE MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONER	\$126,981	\$138,390	\$138,390	1
	IN CUSTODY CRISIS SPECIALIST	\$66,532	\$123,833	\$123,833	1
	IN CUSTODY TREATMENT PROGRAM	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$320,000	
	COMMUNITY BASED THINKING FOR CHANGE	\$165,532	\$165,532	\$165,532	
	DETOXIFICATION SERVICES	\$87,600	\$87,600	\$87,600	
	RECOVERY COACH -MTAY FOCUS	\$16,427	\$57,300	\$57,300	
	RECOVERY COACH -FEMALE FOCUS	\$16,427	\$57,300	\$57,300	
	<b>RECOVERY COACH - Public Defender</b>			<b>\$114,400</b>	
	RECOVERY COACH	\$114,400	\$114,400	\$114,400	
	SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER - Jail	\$36,608	\$132,257	\$132,257	1
	MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT TREATMENT	\$118,928	\$118,928	\$118,928		
ADMIN	TRAINING BUDGET (Separate funding stream)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$75,000	
	STAFF FUNDING (mileage, equip, license)	\$14,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	
<b>Program Budget</b>		<b>\$4,100,998</b>	<b>\$4,835,059</b>	<b>\$4,957,141</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Carry Forward/Reserve Funding</b>		<b>\$7,367,137</b>	<b>\$11,472,835</b>	<b>\$12,217,360</b>	

\* Indigent Defense Fund and Electronic Monitoring Costs from FY 15-16 are combined to reflect new Electronic Monitoring Contract Expectation in FY 2016-17  
 \*\*FY 2016-17 Baseline may be adjusted for negotiated salary and contract increases