



# SANTA CLARA COUNTY

## FY20-22 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT PLAN

Building safer communities and strengthening families through successful reintegration and reentry of formerly incarcerated individuals back into Santa Clara County.





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## LOCAL AB 109 OVERSIGHT

On March 1, 2011, the Board of Supervisors approved the establishment of a cross-system reentry network to develop and implement a reentry plan for the County. The Santa Clara County Reentry Network (REN) identifies comprehensive reentry and recidivism reduction strategies to elevate existing efforts, streamlines the process in linking inmates to effective in-custody and community-based programming, identifies cost-saving methods, and increases support of parolees and low level prisoners under the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109).

In October 2011, California passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) into law. This law, commonly referred to as Realignment, seeks to alleviate prison overcrowding by mandating that low-level felons become the responsibility of local jurisdictions. That is, non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex-related felons begin serving their sentences in jail instead of prison. In addition, supervision of this population is carried out locally, by probation instead of state parole agents. To facilitate this effort, the state provided additional funding to each county. Santa Clara County chose to invest the bulk of its AB109 funding into rehabilitation instead of building bigger jails. In February 2012, with the collaboration of the Offices of the Sheriff (SHF), Probation Department (PD), Public Defender Office (PDO), Social Services Agency (SSA), Behavioral Health Services Department (BHS), Custody Health (CH), Ambulatory Care, and the Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) among others, the County opened the Reentry Resource Center (RRC). The RRC serves as a “one-stop shop” serving multiple needs including programs addressing mental illness, substance use disorders, homelessness, unemployment, and domestic violence as well as a host of other issues that lead to incarceration. Under this model, individuals exiting County jails can visit the RRC and complete multiple objectives at once. The Office of Reentry Services (ORS), established in September 2013, acts as the administrator of the RRC and reentry-related funding.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON REENTRY

The following principles guide this work in the County:

1. Reentry and reintegration begin while the individual is incarcerated.
2. Evidence-based practices are utilized when developing programs and policies.
3. Collaboration, coordination, information, and communication are critical to the success and sustainability of the Reentry Network.
4. Moderate to high-risk formerly incarcerated individuals are targeted using validated assessment tools.
5. Assessment and case management tools targeting continuous reentry planning are incorporated at the
6. Point of admission into the criminal justice system and continue to be used through pre-and post-release.
7. The strategic plan is gender-responsive, trauma-informed, and culturally competent.

## CCP EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE

AB 109 and AB 117 expands the current role of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), previously established through Senate Bill 678, as an advisory body on the implementation of the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act. Each County's CCP is required to prepare and recommend to the Board of Supervisors an implementation plan for realignment.

**Rose Amador**

President/CEO

*Conxión/Community Based Provider*

**Robert Menicocci**

Director

*Social Services Agency*

**Bruce Copley**

Director

*Santa Clara County Drug & Alcohol Services*

**Sherae Moresco**

Human Resource Manager

*Employee Services Agency*

**Mary Ann Dewan**

County Superintendent

*County Office of Education*

**Pat Nikolai**

Chief of Police

*Santa Clara Police Department*

**CCP CHAIR: Garnette, Laura**

Chief Probation Officer

*Probation Department*

**Molly O'Neal**

Public Defender

*Public Defender's Office*

**Rebecca Fleming**

Chief Executive Officer

*Superior Court*

**Jeff Rosen**

District Attorney

*District Attorney's Office*

**Kasey Halcón**

Program Manager II

*District Attorney's Office/Victim Services*

**Laurie Smith**

Sheriff

*Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office*

**Miguel Marquez**

Chief Operating Officer

*County Executive's Office*

**Sherri Terao**

Director

*Santa Clara County Behavioral Health  
Department*

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## CCP MEETINGS

The Santa Clara County CCP meets on a quarterly basis at the main Adult Probation Office. Each meeting includes introductions of stakeholders and community members and public comment. Each meeting includes an update from the Office of Reentry services that include data on Re-entry center clients and service utilization. Probation also presents information on realignment clients currently supervised and presents two data infographics (see Appendix B). Probation also uses this time to share any changes to the client population, service array, challenges faced by clients and/or staff and invites clients to come and share their success stories.

## CROSS-SYSTEM REENTRY NETWORK

On March 1, 2011, the Board of Supervisors established a cross-system reentry network to develop and implement a reentry plan for the county. The Reentry Network is led by an eight-member governance team, which is responsible for the vision, direction, and accountability of the group. Network membership is open to any individuals and organizations providing reentry services or with interest in supporting the reentry efforts in Santa Clara County.

Since August 2011, the Reentry Network has been meeting on a quarterly basis with the focus on implementing policy and procedure changes that will better assist with a successful reentry transition. Network members provide expertise, operations support, and guidance to the governance team. Appendix A lists the current members of the Reentry Network Governance Team.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY REALIGNMENT BACKGROUND

Since the passage of California's Public Safety and Realignment Act (AB 109) in 2011, Santa Clara County has established a collaborative Adult Reentry Network, an Office of Reentry Services, and two Reentry Resource Centers (RRCs). These initiatives have continued to evolve and grow over the years.

## REALIGNMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

The Realignment population can be broken down into three sub-populations, which are commonly referred to as AB 109 classifications:

While the Realignment population is the priority, AB 109 funds are utilized by the County of Santa Clara to fund initiatives that serve all reentry clients. Depending on the program, non-Realignment target populations are identified based on how recently they were released, their level of criminogenic risk, their individual needs, and their level of self-sufficiency.



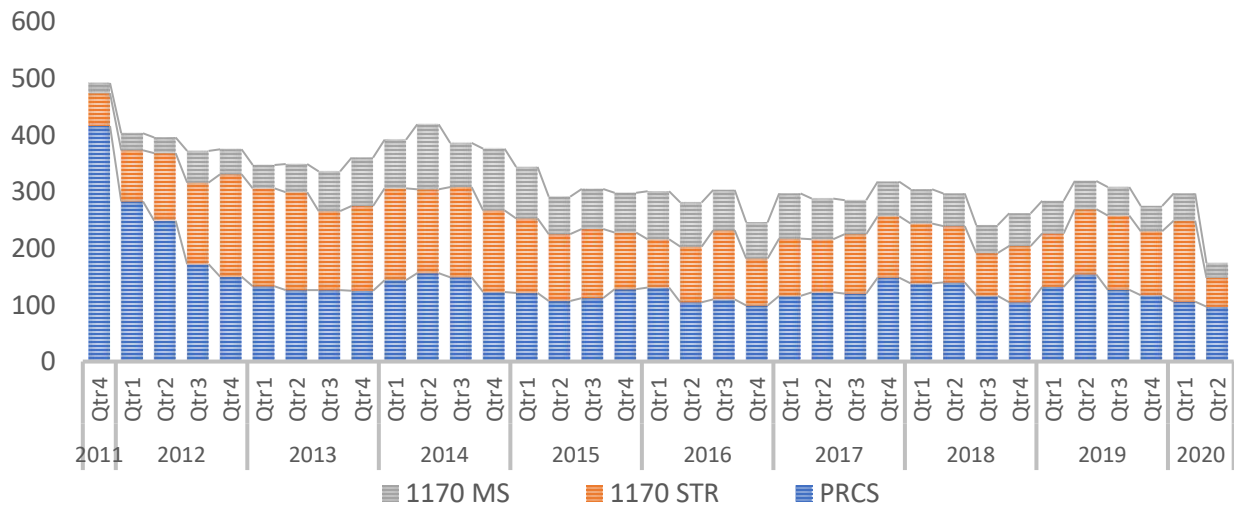
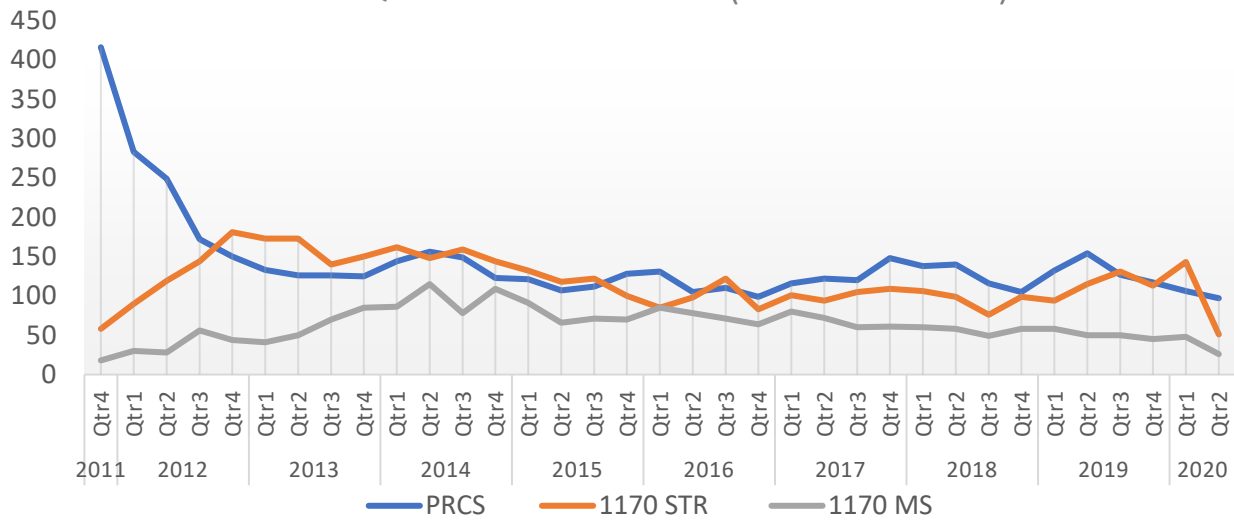
## REALIGNMENT REENTRIES

### As of June 30, 2020:

- ❖ 8,892 individuals had reentered Santa Clara County under Realignment since October 2011
- ❖ There had been 11,321 reentries overall, as some individuals were AB 109 more than once
  - ⇒ 44% (5,003) of reentries were under PRCS
  - ⇒ 37% (4,137) were under 1170(h) – without supervision (STR)
  - ⇒ 19% (2,181) were under 1170(h) – with mandatory supervision (MS)

PRCS releases from state prisons and 1170(h) releases from Santa Clara County correctional facilities have flattened out since 2015 and were much lower (especially for 1170 releases) after the public health initiatives to prevent exposure to COVID-19 were implemented in March 2020.

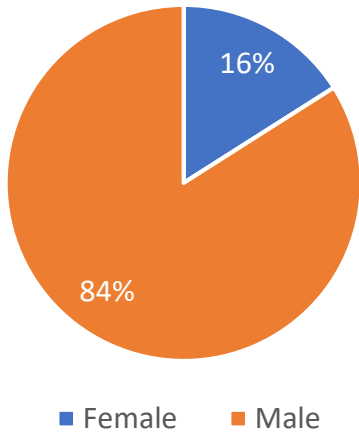
### AB109 QUARTERLY REENTRIES (CALENDAR YEAR)



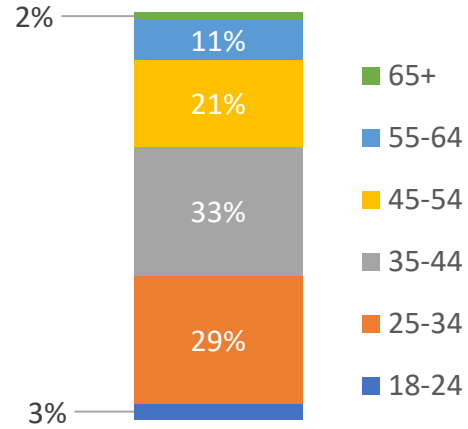
## REALIGNMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics have not changed significantly over the course of Realignment in Santa Clara County. The Realignment population is majority male and Hispanic/Latino in ethnicity. The average age is about 41 years old; the oldest Realignment client was born in 1927.

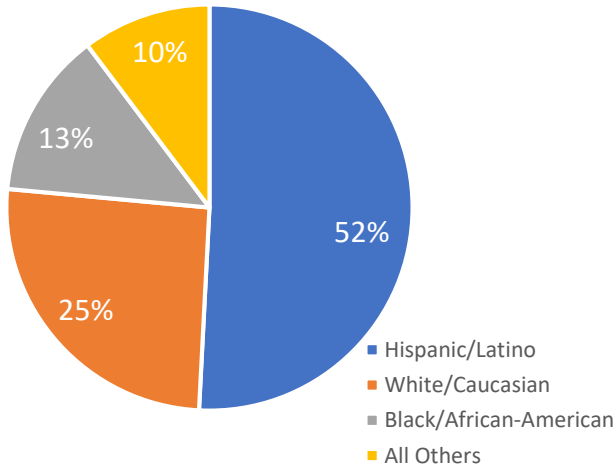
Sex/Gender



Age as of June 2020



Race/Ethnicity



City of Residence

SAN JOSE	57%
UNKNOWN	5%
GILROY	5%
SANTA CLARA	3%
SUNNYVALE	2%
MILPITAS	2%
MORGAN HILL	2%
CAMPBELL	2%
SAN FRANCISCO	1%
MOUNTAIN VIEW	1%
OAKLAND	1%

The residence breakdown shows the most common cities of residence, all other unlisted cities are under one percent. Nearly 60% of individuals released under AB 109 reported living in San Jose. City of residence best indicates where the individual was living prior to custody, not necessarily their destination post-release. Many individuals are homeless at the point of release, but some have an address listed even if they have no place to live, while others have no address listed.

## REALIGNMENT SUPERVISION CASELOADS

The majority of Realignment clients under supervision are supervised by the Adult Probation Department (APD) under PRCS or 1170(h) MS. However, some 1170(h) clients are released into the Custodial Alternative Supervision Program (CASP). Participants in this program are released early and serve the remainder of their custodial sentence within the community, under the intensive supervision of a specialized unit of Sheriff’s Office deputies.

## PROBATION

Probation Officers utilize a risk assessment tool that follows the Risk-Need Responsivity (RNR) model. The RNR model is an evidence-based correctional rehabilitation model<sup>1</sup> which provides research-driven recommendations for how to work with individuals in the criminal justice system to provide them with the most appropriate level of supervision and interventions, with the goal of reducing future anti-social behaviors. In general, the model’s three principles—Risk, Need, and Responsivity<sup>2</sup>—provide guidance in designing programs to promote critical behavioral changes.

**Figure 1: Risk-Need Responsivity (RNR) Model**

<b>Risk Principle (WHO)</b>	<b>Level of services provided should be based on the level of risk for reoffending.</b> Research demonstrates that providing intensive services to lower-risk individuals is not only an inefficient use of resources, it may actually increase the likelihood that those individuals will reoffend.
<b>Need Principle (WHAT)</b>	<b>Target interventions to criminogenic needs.</b> The key criminogenic needs are related to anti-social behavior (such as anti-social thinking, criminal peers, etc.).
<b>Responsivity Principle (HOW)</b>	<b>Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, gender, and culture when assigning to programs.</b> Programs also have the strongest impact when they use strategies from cognitive social learning, such as modeling and reinforcement.

<sup>1</sup> Polaschek, Devon L. L. (2012). "An appraisal of the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model of offender rehabilitation and its application in correctional treatment". *Legal and Criminological Psychology*. 17 (1): 1–17.

<sup>2</sup> Andrews, D., & Dowden, C. (2007). The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of assessment in human service and prevention and corrections: Crime prevention jurisprudence. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 49(4), 439–464.

Santa Clara County Probation has been integrating these principles along with the entire set of the National Institute of Corrections’ Principles of Effective Intervention<sup>3</sup> and will continue to move forward using the RNR model. Probation uses the RNR model framework and when assessing criminogenic risk and addressing criminogenic needs, the department strives to utilize Evidence Based Practices.

### EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES FOR ADULT SERVICES

Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) are approaches which have been empirically researched and proven to have measurable positive outcomes. The Adult Division’s focus is to provide appropriate sentencing recommendations and information to the Court to encourage successful rehabilitation of individuals, while promoting the safety of the community through the delivery of effective Probation supervision services. This includes individuals on formal probation and those released pursuant to Public Safety Realignment: Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and/or Mandatory Supervision (MS).

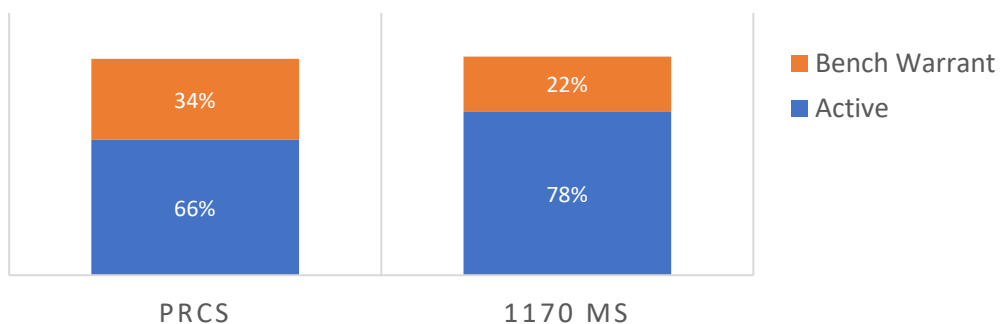
Using EBPs in criminal justice allows us to utilize best practices supported by research. Probation can focus on implementing EBPs to invest resources wisely and to achieve desired outcomes, while increasing accountability and improving our chances to reduce crime. This should lead to maximizing the likelihood of client success.

### AB109 PROBATION CASES

**As of June 30, 2020:**

The Probation Department was supervising 1,589 individuals. Of these individuals 1,096 (69%) were active and in compliance. Clients with a bench warrant status often return to compliance and are usually noncompliant due to technical violations. During this time, PRCS clients had a higher rate of bench warrants compared to 1170 MS clients, which has been observed throughout past iterations of this report.

#### AB109: PROBATION CASELOAD STATUS



<sup>3</sup> Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice (2009). Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections.

	PRCS	1170 MS	Status Total
<i>Active</i>	832	264	1,096
<i>Bench Warrant</i>	420	73	493
<i>Caseload Total</i>	1,252	337	1,589

## CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS BY GENDER

Various factors are related to the underlying causes of an individual's criminal behavior. These factors are referred to as criminogenic needs. According to National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS) is a multidimensional assessment and supervision system which includes actuarial risk assessment and a comprehensive assessment of needs. These assessments are provided within the context of a clinical evaluation of what drives an individual's criminal behaviors, along with recommended supervision strategies and programs that reflect the attitudes, capacities, and learning style of the individual offender.

The CAIS was designed to assist staff to supervise adults effectively and efficiently, both in institutional settings and in the community. The goal of the system is to aid with adjustments, to reduce recidivism, and to help adults succeed in the community. The CAIS assessments include:

- a) Initial pre-screener (Risk Assessment): consisting of 12 items which, depending on the score, will determine the need for a full CAIS assessment;
- b) The full CAIS assessment is divided into four main sections: General Information, Objective History, Behavioral Observations, Interviewer Impressions; and
- c) CAIS re-assessment: takes place every six months after the initial full CAIS assessment.

## OFFICE OF REENTRY SERVICES (ORS)

The Office of Reentry Services (ORS), within the Office of the County Executive, promotes effective policies, evidence-based practices and services to implement the Public Safety Realignment Program (AB 109) and the Adult Reentry Strategic Plan. ORS is responsible for operating the Santa Clara County Reentry Resource Centers (RRC) and coordinates countywide efforts to safely reduce the jail population, reduce recidivism and ensure public safety. ORS programming oversight includes the Parolee Reentry Services, Community Adult Reentry Services, the In-Custody Adult Reentry Services, and Transition/Discharge Planning.



## REENTRY RESOURCE CENTERS (RRCs)

The RRCs in San Jose and Gilroy strive to build safer communities by providing resources to formerly incarcerated individuals to help them reintegrate into the community. The Center collaborates with community-based entities and State and County Departments such as the Sheriff/Department of Correction, Behavioral Health, Social Services Agency, Probation, Office of the Public Defender, Ambulatory Care, Office of Supportive Housing, Office of Reentry Services, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and faith-based community partners. Representatives of these organizations and departments reside in one building and work collaboratively to provide services such as mental health and substance use treatment, public benefit enrollment, counseling, health care, record expungement services, employment referrals and housing and shelter information.

The RRCs serve as one-stop shop providing services and support to current and formerly incarcerated Santa Clara County residents for successful reintegration back into the community. The mission at the RRCs is to reduce recidivism by using evidence-based practices in implementing a seamless system of services, supports, and supervision. As of June 2020, the RRCs had served over 20,000 unique reentry clients since its doors opened in February 2012. While an exact number is difficult to calculate due to lack of data systems during the first years of



operation, the RRC serves over 5,000 individuals a year on average (many overlap year-to-year). Due to COVID-19, the RRCs saw a significant reduction in visits starting in March 2020. Later in the year, visits began to trend upward again as Reentry partners adapted and health orders became more flexible.

The RRC also makes a series of videos that help inform clients, community members and other related stakeholders about the services RRC provides. Here are the links to two examples:

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/reentry/Pages/reentry-services-video.aspx>

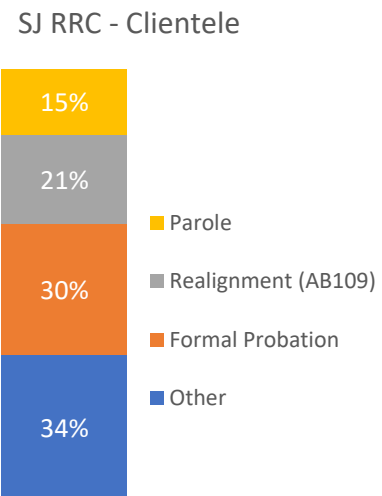
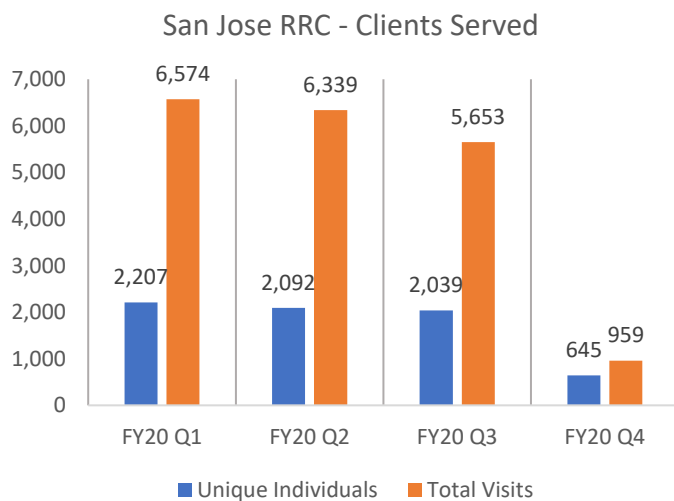
<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/reentry/Pages/brian-evans-success-story.aspx>

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### SAN JOSE REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

- During the fiscal year, there were 4,619 unique clients served at the RRC (22% were female).
- At least 41% of clients were homeless at intake (about 12% did not report housing status)
- At least 54% of clients were unemployed and actively looking for work at intake, about 80% were unemployed overall (some clients are not looking for work and/or are disabled)

Each quarter the San Jose RRC typically receives around 6,000 visits from over 2,000 unique clients. Aside from formal probationers, realignment clients are typically



the largest cohort/population visiting the center, representing just over 20 percent of RRC clientele. The “other” category shown in the chart above is comprised of multiple populations such as unsupervised general releases, pre-trial clients, and individuals seeking expungement (record clearance).

Social Services remain the most requested service at the RRC as most clients need to apply for benefits after release from custody. The top ten most requested services during the year (in order) were: General Assistance, CalFresh, housing, healthcare, food (snacks), identification, substance use treatment, clothing, and the medical mobile unit (doctor/psychiatrist), and employment.

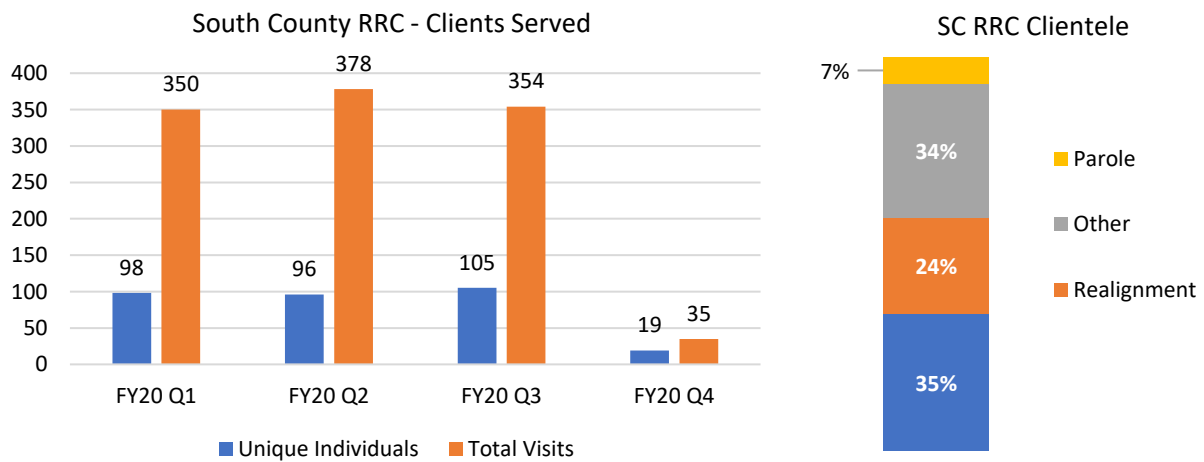
The main RRC closed temporarily due to COVID-19 but remained open for essential services which were provided outside in the courtyard. In mid-April, the RRC re-opened its doors with social distancing and other safety protocols in place, with the majority of services continuing to take place outside during the summer weather.

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### SOUTH COUNTY REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

The goal of the South County RRC is to increase services to AB109 and Probation clients residing in Gilroy, San Martin, and Morgan Hill, assist them in successfully stabilizing in the community, and to reduce recidivism.

The South County RRC offers: employment referrals to Catholic Charities, medical services at the Mobile Medical Unit, record expungement through the Public Defender’s Office, Mental Health and Substance Abuse screenings and assessments by Behavioral Health, faith-based services through the Good Samaritan Project, Probation support, service navigation, and a space for Probation officers to meet with their South County defendants.



- During the fiscal year, the SCRRC was visited 1,117 times with 927 return visits
- 206 individual clients were served
- 24% of the clients served were female
- 90 intakes were completed in FY2020

The charts above show that South County’s client flow remained steady during the first three quarters of FY2020. There was a noticeable drop in client visits during the last quarter of the year due to the COVID-19 shelter-in-place order, resulting in the temporary closure of the center. On May 19<sup>th</sup>, the South County RRC resumed services in a phased approach by opening only on Tuesdays and Thursdays with social distancing guidelines and procedures in place. Towards the end of the year, the Medical Mobile Unit resumed operations at South County RRC and afternoon hours were added on Mondays and Wednesdays.



## CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

### PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: BOOKER

We celebrate Booker Brown. Booker has been with the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) which is an employment program in collaboration with CalTrans. Clients are paid daily to work on CalTrans crews while receiving employment services and afternoon skills in classes. Once clients are connected with sustainable employment, CEO provides a retention specialist to support the client for up to a year after placement. The retention specialist supports the client with any issues such as transportation, how to handle difficult situations at work, how to self-advocate at work, and other issues that could be possible barriers to success. Booker has been with CEO since February of 2020 and is currently in the retention phase of our program. Booker is a great example of how the retention team can assist participants after they have started working outside of our program.



Once he started retention, Booker expressed that he was thankful for the opportunity and support he has received through CEO. His Retention Specialist Franco says that Booker continuously stays very engaged in retention! Through several job changes and a move to Sacramento and back, CEO has been able to provide him support. Through these changes, Booker stayed engaged and came back into the program to work on crew and receive case management services until he found another full-time job. He even joined a Census one-day phone bank opportunity and was one of the top callers according to our contact at the job!

Booker's retention specialist Franco states that Booker, "is very humble and continuously stays engaged which makes my job easier. He goes out of his way to stay in contact and hearing him overcome his obstacles is motivating for me as an RS." Booker is now working as a warehouse associate through a staffing agency. His six-month work anniversary will be next month!

### PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: CYNTHIA

Cynthia Granados has come full circle with reentry services from being a client to now mentoring others with similar experiences to hers. Shortly after her release from custody she connected with Rose Luerra, a Reentry Specialist from Good Samaritan, one of the four faith-based reentry centers that partners with the Reentry Resource Center (RRC). Luerra included Granados in a peer-led support group called A Woman's Worth to Success that Luerra facilitated. Members of the group supported each other by discussing their life experiences and learning how to overcome obstacles.

Luerra became Granados' case manager, navigating her to services such as assistance with rent, getting her driver license, and being admitted to Community Outreach Court to reduce her fines and fees.

In April of 2018 Granados shared her story at the grand opening ceremony of the South County Reentry Resource Center in Gilroy. Overcoming her fear of public speaking and sharing such personal details of her life was a big accomplishment.



*Cynthia Granados speaks at the South County Reentry Resource Center grand opening*

Continuing on that path of community service, Granados completed the Alcohol & Drug Studies Class through San Jose City College in 2019 at the Reentry Resource Center in San Jose to become a Certified Drug and Alcohol Recovery Peer Mentor. “I’ve become a peer mentor to help others who are struggling just like me,” she said.

Granados is already making a significant impact on the lives of people seeking help. She was recently promoted to a Senior Reentry Specialist with Never Give Up, a service linkage program funded by Santa Clara County Office of Reentry Services. Her promotion was based on her ability to maintain a caseload of 25 clients and obtaining a security clearance to provide in-custody services at Elmwood Jail in Milpitas.

“The security clearance is especially exciting because Cynthia had her record expunged, which made it possible for her to obtain her clearance,” said her supervisor, Christina Yee, Executive Director of Breakout Prison Outreach. “I am really proud of her! All of her hard work keeps paying off,” Yee said.

A family member of one client Granados recently helped, who asked us not to use her name to protect her mother’s privacy, credits Granados with saving her mother’s life. “I texted Cynthia when my mom became incoherent and suicidal. I did not know what to do or where to turn. It was 7pm when I texted Cynthia, she immediately called and drove from Gilroy to San Jose without my even asking. She sat with me, my mom, and her husband for three hours, offering my mom and me incredible insight, support, comfort, validation, authenticity, strength, and hope! Cynthia has such empathy and passion for helping others. You are all so lucky to have Cynthia on your team.”

## PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: DOMINIC

Dominic Dickerson (who goes by Ansar which means helper in Arabic) started communicating August 2019, when he was first referred to the CEO program. Ansar did not have any IDs - state ID, Birth Certificate, or Social Security Card- so he decided to apply for all three!



*Booker realized that "no one is going to push harder for yourself than yourself!"*

He says it was overwhelming to do everything online. The program could vouch for that, as they tried to apply for his social security card together at the CEO office, only to be told that for some reason it wouldn't work and he'd have to apply via snail mail. However, he eventually was able to navigate the online applications for his state ID and Birth Certificate and applied by mail for his Social Security card. A few weeks later, he received his Social in the mail, and received his other documents soon after!

When asked what helped motivate him to continue figuring out this complex process, he said, "I knew that being able to get over these obstacles would further my position in society, I can't sit and waste time, and needed to overcome these obstacles to become successful."

Throughout the process of applying for and then receiving his IDs, Ansar kept his Retention Specialist updated on where he was in the process and what steps he needed to take next. His Retention Specialist am so inspired by Ansar's positivity and drive to get into our program. He graduated from orientation in December 2020 and started working with CEO.

## PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: OLENA

Olena Gutsa got the support she needed to move on with her life through Destiny Reentry Center, one of the four Faith-Based Reentry Resource Centers which provide community connections and welcoming environments and services for clients in culturally sensitive settings. The Faith Reentry Collaborative is a multi-faith network of religious institutions, community organizations and volunteers providing transitional services to individuals recently released from incarceration. It is a program of the Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department.



*Marina Mendonca, Destiny Case Manager,  
with her client Olena Gutsa*

Gutsa credits the emotional support she received from the Destiny Reentry Center staff with helping her regain her confidence and her life.

“All I needed to get back on my feet was someone believing in me, someone telling me that I can. Positive thinking and hard work can reverse the cycle of addiction,” she said. Gutsa is now working as a House Manager at the Pathway Society, a substance use recovery residence, and she is pursuing her Associates of Arts Degree at San Jose City College.

Gutsa still feels the support of the Destiny staff. “I always know there is someone there who cares about me, someone I can reach out to and talk to.” And that has made all the difference. Gutsa’s former case manager at Destiny, Marina Mendonca described Gutsa as determined and reliable. “When she says she’s going to do something, she does it. And she’s really caring.”

Meditation has been very helpful for Gutsa, who suffers a lot of emotional pain from being separated from her children. While in jail she took meditation courses, as well as a class on how thoughts become your reality. She also took San Jose State University courses, contracted by the Reentry Resource Center. Gutsa recently completed the San Jose City College Alcohol and Drug Studies Peer Mentor Certification Program taught through San Jose City College at the Reentry Resource Center.

“Reentry is always pushing me to move forward and reach my goals,” Gutsa said. She encourages individuals leaving custody not to be afraid to ask for help. “There are always people out there who care,” she said. “I know that for sure.”

## PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: CHRISTOPHER



*Christopher at work with Caltrans*

Christopher was working with CEO last year and applied to a few different job opportunities. With help from CEO staff, he applied to CalTrans via the government website. After a while, Christopher said he had given up CalTrans as a lost cause! However, a while later, he received offers from multiple jobs all at once! He ultimately chose CalTrans because of the long-term benefits like healthcare, etc.

Christopher said he enjoys the work he does with CalTrans and is similar work to when he was working with CalFire. Christopher offers to do over time on a regular basis. Just the other week, he was called in to do some overtime in a case where a bad car accident took place, unfortunately ending with a fatality. He explained that he worked for 16 hours out on the road while an investigation took place!

When asked if he had any words of wisdom for those in our program or wanting to get into CalTrans, Chris had a few things to say. First, he expressed that you can't rush the process for applying to CalTrans. "You just gotta put in the application, you can't rush them.

They do hiring when they need people." He also expressed that, "If you wanna do good, it helps [to work with CEO]. It's all on the individual person." We couldn't agree more!

Chris decided to go with the \$125.00 retention reward for his one-year anniversary. His Retention Specialist Darrion Talalele said Christopher was, "very engaged with Retention, never missed a beat, one of the most responsible participants that we've had." Congratulations, Christopher!

## COUNTY REALIGNMENT SUCCESS

Santa Clara County has made significant strides in transforming the local adult reentry network since Realignment was passed. When the Reentry Resource Center was first established in 2012 the Office of Reentry Services was comprised of four coded employees. Now in 2020, the office has more than tripled in size. This expansion is a reflection of the network itself. The original Resource Center in San Jose has been through several renovations and offers much more on site, a second resource center in Gilroy has been established, numerous jail diversion initiatives and alternatives to custody are implemented, a holistic menu of services is provided by a larger and more diverse network of non-profit service providers, and multiple technical solutions have helped streamline these initiatives. Over the course of the last few years, the County Public Safety and Justice partners have had some successful initiatives focused on improving outcomes of realignment clients. Below are some examples of these County successes.

## RESEARCH TO IMPROVE CLIENT REGISTRATION AND TRANSPORTATION

Stanford University law professor Phil Malone teaches a “policy lab” focusing on prototyping and evaluating new technological tools for making reentry more successful. It pulls together students with interests and backgrounds in a broad range of subjects including criminal justice, technology for social impact, law, computer science, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, public policy, and more.

This fiscal year, a group of his students came to the Reentry Resource Center to learn about our client registration process and our resources for helping clients with transportation. Many of these students already have some impressive experience in criminal justice including internships and coursework in the areas of wrongful conviction, the Three Strikes Project, civil rights law, criminal defense, state government, business, and public policy.

After a couple of meetings with RRC staff, students set to work researching potential improvements and innovations for our County to make registration and access to transportation easier and more effective.

In April, the students presented their recommendations to RRC Director Javier Aguirre, a Stanford alum, at Stanford University. One group of students analyzed our client intake process in which current clients fill out paper intake forms which are then loaded into our computer system. The students designed a shorter clearer form and proposed digitizing it. Creating access to the form online could help the Center reach a wider range of clients as potential clients could access it on the Reentry Resource Center website and fill it out either on the computer at home or download and print out a paper form before coming in.

A digitized form could also provide analytical benefits like helping staff anticipate and resolve client comprehension issues, since staff could see which parts of the form clients spend the most time on. Fully digital forms could also activate voice response to ask clients questions about services they received.

The Office of Reentry Services used the student presentation as part of its discussions with the County’s Technology Services and Solutions department and County Counsel about possibly moving to a system allowing clients to register and submit their Release of Information forms using an online application. This

online web application was developed using DocuSign as a foundation and allow clients to register from a personal device. This remote functionality doubly useful given the current public health concerns and will provide a viable alternative, allowing clients to access services without coming to the centers in person.

Another group of students worked on client access to transportation. Currently the Reentry Center and its partners offer a limited amount of bus tokens to clients. But transportation is a huge need for clients who are attempting to reach appointments with probation and parole officers, medical facilities, job and housing appointments and programming that is often required as a condition of their release from custody.

Research from this group highlighted that high levels of family support and self-reliance, combined with high levels of transportation result in much lower recidivism rates. They reported that in Santa Clara County 21 percent of inmates lack functional access to transportation upon release, 50 percent only have access to public transportation.

Students looked for a solution that could provide some sort of limited transportation to all clients, that would be easy to use and administer and would be relatively low cost. The students proposed a rideshare model that would enable the Center to serve more clients and would be easier to use but would likely be harder to administer. This could be supplemented with Clipper Cards, which are passes for Valley Transit Authority (VTA) buses and light rail in the Bay Area. Both Uber Technologies Inc. and Lyft Inc. are ridesharing companies with community impact grants that pay for rides to job interviews, housing appointments, employment/training opportunities and medical appointments. The students suggested this initial grant funding of up to \$50,000 could be used to prove the concept of using rideshare companies to transport clients, and if that goes well, the Office of Reentry Services could apply for long-term funding through the County for this service.

RRC administrators and staff have enjoyed working with the Stanford students and professors and extend our thanks for their contributions which we have already started using in our efforts to improve systems for serving clients. This is one of the types of community partnership, drawing on the collective talent, knowledge and innovation of local institutions, organizations and individuals that strengthens our reentry services network and in turn, our community.

## MISSION STREET SOBERING CENTER

The Mission Street Sobering Center at 151 West Mission Street, next door to the Reentry Resource Center, is now accepting individuals experiencing a mental health crisis or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Local law enforcement, emergency medical services, and staff at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center Emergency Department can refer non-violent individuals to the Center. Stays are voluntary and less than 24 hours, but participants can be referred to substance use treatment services, mental health services and other community programs, such as shelters and detoxification programs.

Participants can also complete a housing assessment and a MediCal application. The Center is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is a partnership between the County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health

Services Department, the Office of Reentry Services and Horizon Services Inc., a drug and alcohol prevention, treatment and recovery provider.

The goals of the Center is to avoid unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization for individuals, reduce trauma to individuals experiencing crisis, increase public safety - officers return to duties sooner, and provide linkage to services and treatment.

Many individuals who are publicly inebriated and homeless or who are experiencing mental health crisis end up in our jails and emergency departments. This is not only traumatizing but it makes it difficult to access the substance use and mental health treatment they may need. The Sobering Center provides an alternative to jail for these individuals in the short term and can help connect them to longer term services. And having a safe, responsive place for law enforcement and emergency services staff to take these individuals, frees up those professionals for true medical and law enforcement emergencies.

**Mental Health & Drug Admission Criteria**

- At least 18 years of age
- Currently experiencing a mental health crisis
- May or may not be currently under the influence of substances
- Do not meet the criteria for a 5150 hold
- Voluntary
- Medically stable - no acute medical conditions
- Ambulatory
- Not combative or physically violent

Transportation: Trained health staff can pick up individuals in the field.

**PROBATION VIOLATION OF PROBATION (VOP) RESPONSE GRID**

In 2018, the Probation Department started piloting a response grid for technical violations of probation and minor new law violations. The GRID (Guiding Responsibly Informed Decisions) was developed by Probation Officers as a tool to inform how they respond to noncompliant behavior. Eight Probation Officers participated in the pilot and began using the GRID to support decision making on June 18, 2018. These officers worked in the Containment, High Risk Offender 2 (HRO2) and High Risk Offender 3 (HRO3) units during the pilot period. The average number of GRIDs completed by each Officer was 19.4. A total of 148 GRIDs were completed during the pilot period for 104 individual clients. The pilot ran for a total of ten weeks commencing on September 17, 2018. Each Probation Officer completed a GRID when deciding how to respond to non-compliant behavior. The GRID provides options or suggestions based on the client’s risk level and the context of their behavior. Responses range from a verbal counseling to filing a petition. Their responses were compared to VOP petitions generated 10 weeks prior to the pilot. This allowed for a comparison of responses to clients and any changes in behavior within the pilot group since using the GRID.

Initial results from the response grid pilot were positive. In the ten-week period immediately before the pilot period began, 47 VOP petitions were made by the pilot participants, an average of 6 petitions per PO. During the pilot, 16 Vickers letters/calendar requests were made for a VOP hearing, an average of 2 per PO suggesting the VOPs reduced. With these promising results the GRID is being added to case



management system for tracking purposes and as a permanent tool to assist officers in making consistent decisions around non-compliance behavior.

## MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT

From the start of our County's shelter-in-place order, the Medical Mobile Unit (MMU) has continued to serve reentry clients with healthcare, psychiatry, and other critical services. The MMU is part of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center's Valley Homeless Healthcare Program. The MMU team works on a mobile bus which comes to the Reentry Resource Center currently on Monday mornings, Wednesday afternoons, and all-day Fridays. It provides medical and mental health care services to individuals recently released from prison or jail. Social workers also offer many social support services, like help with income, food, shelter, and transportation. Patients with complex

needs can be paired with a Community Health Worker, who can work more intensively with patients to connect them to health and social services through outreach, educational, and advocacy efforts. The Reentry Mobile Medical Unit also offers psychiatry, counseling, nursing, and pharmacy services.



## REENTRY RISE UP & RUN VIRTUAL 5K

When staff at the Reentry Resource Center started planning for the first Reentry Rise Up and Run 5K more than a year ago, it was a pre COVID-19 world and there had big plans for a large in-person event at a local County park. with activities, resources and food trucks. That didn't happen. What did happen made ORS realize how much the community supports reentry clients. Due to COVID-19 the race was converted to a virtual event. But by the culmination of the 5K on November 7th, 363 participants had signed up. They formed 32 teams, and between registrations, online donations, and sponsors almost \$20,000 was raised

to buy new clothes for individuals recently released from jail or prison. Many of these individuals leave custody in the unlaundered clothes in which they were arrested.

After serving their sentences we want to help reentry clients make a fresh start on all fronts. Having a clean set of clothes, especially for those who may not have housing, is a crucial first step, both physically and emotionally.



*Supervisor Susan Ellenberg, County Chief Operating Officer Miguel Márquez, Director of the Office of Reentry Services, Javier Aguirre joined County staff and current Reentry client Axel Fernandez and former clients Brian and Lerissa Evans in the 5K kickoff walk after the press conference*

“We all know someone with a criminal record – a neighbor, a family member, or a friend. With basic resources and a community that supports their efforts to change their lives, we can start breaking the cycle of incarceration,” said Javier Aguirre, Director of the County Office of Reentry Services.

\$20,000 for clothing will pay for a set of new warm clothing for about 400 newly released clients, who are coming out of jail or prison with virtually nothing. We will tell our clients that they are receiving these clothes from a community that cares about them and wants them to succeed.

## CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

The only way to improve service delivery and outcomes is to examine the process, policies, and impact of a current approach. The ORS was able to use funding to release an RFP to have an outside evaluator examine the current realignment approach. On April 26, 2017, DC Design facilitated a meeting for REN members. Taking a human-centered, design-thinking based approach, the meeting focused on three specific questions:

1. What challenges still remain when it comes to serving the consumer?
2. How could the REN strengthen collaboration going forward?
3. What can we do to affect “no-entry” efforts (defined as preventing people from being incarcerated in the first place)?

During the meeting, REN members identified four key areas that would have the most immediate and significant impacts: employee efficacy, consumer support, process refinement, and reentry services. In addition to these key areas, offering services to meet clients’ basic needs and inviting opportunities for consumer insights would also help contribute to the reentry effort. DC Design aggregated these findings in a report that included the following action items:

1. Conduct further need-finding work with current jail population, current RRC consumers, and Reentry staff to understand what challenges are most relevant to them and compare those to the findings of the DC Design-REN meeting.
2. Change the format of meetings across the REN to increase willful collaboration and discussion.
3. Immediately begin assessing current processes around how and when services are provided and consider how the Reentry services might more deeply ingrain services through reentry in the community and the jail itself.

On June 28, 2017 a follow up meeting of the REN was held to provide direction to ORS on how to use the DC Design report as a foundation for building a Reentry Strategic Plan for the next three to five years. To provide the REN feedback on the Reentry Strategic Plan, ORS, with the help of DC Design, facilitated ten Adult Reentry Working Group meetings, six focus groups, and 15 one-on-one interviews with clients, peer mentors, community stakeholders, and multi-departmental reentry staff to discover challenges and highlight opportunities from each stakeholder’s unique perspective.

As the ORS has reached the end of its previous five-year plan, it turned its attention toward the future; looking ahead to the next three years with the aim of further improving outcomes for those who have been incarcerated. Between the period of July 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018 ORS contracted DC Design to engage Santa Clara County’s many stakeholders in a process that would unearth the remaining challenges in reducing recidivism, increasing public safety, and building a more responsive criminal justice system. The outcome of this work is the Adult Reentry Strategic Three-Year Implementation Plan.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Based on ORS's prior work in creating the Five-Year Report on Public Realignment and Reentry Services and supported by research on best practices in servicing the reentry population, ORS identified the following strategies:

### Serve the Client

- ✓ Promoting individualized case management, peer navigation, streamlined service linkage, and "no-entry" programming.

### Strengthen Collaboration

- ✓ The path to accessing client services must start in custody with the appropriate identification of high/moderate levels of risk to re-offend, pressing needs and type of treatment, supervision and services with multidisciplinary approaches and validated screenings and assessments.

### Sustain Public Safety

- ✓ Establish strong relationships with law enforcement agencies and promote offender accountability through rehabilitative intervention and diversion efforts.

### Steward Operational Excellence

- ✓ Enhance data management, electronic communication, and standardize the tracking of progress and improvement as measures for success.

Four workgroups were created to better organize the Adult Reentry Strategic Plan work and implement the four strategies.

- Client Services Work Group's goal is to ensure safe and adequate housing, living wage employment, and individual client case planning and system navigation for reentry clients. Participants in this work group represented the following departments/organizations: Office of Reentry Services, Carry the Vision, Office of the Sheriff, Enneagram Prison Project, Office of Supportive Housing, Adult Probation Department, San Jose State University Record Clearance Project, Behavioral Health Services Department, Valley Homeless Clinic, Custody Health, and Office of the Public Defender.
- Public Safety Work Group's goal is to validate findings and provide insight into how incarceration can be implemented as a last resort while ensuring public safety is not jeopardized. Participants in this work group represented the following departments/organizations: Adult Probation Department, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Office of the Sheriff, and Office of Pretrial Services
- System Integration Work Group's goal is to define and scale the transition discharge process in a way that sets up clients for success in reentry. Participants in this work group represented the following departments/organizations: Office of the Sheriff, Probation Department, Office of the Public Defender, Office of Reentry Services, Office of Supportive Housing, Behavioral Health Services Department, Custody Health, Valley Homeless Clinic, Custody Pharmacy
- Data & Evaluation Work Group's goal is to expand and improve data collection and data enterprise within the Re-Entry Network, to enhance the evaluation of reentry programs and initiatives. Participants in this work group represented the following departments/organizations: Probation

Department, Office of the Public Defender, Office of Data Oversight, Management and Evaluation, Faith-Based Collaborative, Information Services Department (ISD), Office of Reentry Services, Office of the County Executive, Behavioral Health Services Department, and the Center for Population Health Improvement.

By successfully implementing the four key strategies and 15 paradigm shifts/objectives, and oversight from the workgroups, at the end of the three-year plan (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2022), the County strives to achieve the following in our local criminal justice system:

1. A reduction of the jail population by 500;
2. A decrease in the AB 109 targeted population's recidivism rate from 45% to 40%;
3. Creation of strong policies and procedures to reduce racial and ethnic disparities;
4. An increase to 70% of clients receiving AB 109 funded employment supported services retain their jobs for more than a year; and
5. An increase to 60% of clients receiving AB 109 funded mental health and/or substance use treatment successfully complete programming.

## RACIAL DISPARITY

Racial disparity is in large part an accumulation of historical socioeconomic and political marginalization as well as a result of implicit bias. To reduce racial disparities observed across high-intervention systems in Santa Clara County, this Strategic Plan will align its approach with other system-wide transformational efforts to become trauma-informed and healing-centered, and will work towards:

- Ensuring the selection of resources offered are guided by a racial and social equity lens in a manner that the services reach across all of Santa Clara County;
- Educating the community and staff as to the root causes of racial disparity, implicit bias, and the mechanisms that create a self-perpetuating cycle; and
- Exploring through research the areas within County institutions where racial and ethnic disparity is most pronounced and working with community stakeholders to identify local approaches to prevent and reduce disparity.

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## REAL/GARE EFFORTS

In 2019 Santa Clara County assigned a multidisciplinary team to take part in the Government Alliance for Racial Equity (GARE). Over the course of a year the team trained and collaborated with other jurisdiction to learn about implicit bias, racial disparity, and systemic/institutional racism. In 2020, this team reconvened locally and established several workgroups with County sectors and their corresponding community partners under the Racial Equity and Leadership (REAL) initiative. A reentry-specific workgroup was part of this efforts. Initial training and planning have been completed in addition to an organizational evaluation as part of a pilot phase. The next step is drafting a racial equity workplan based on findings, which will be completed in early 2021.

## DEFINING SUCCESS

To create a mutual understanding of successful completion, County partners have defined what is success.

Behavioral Health Services defined completion of treatment as the following:

- For Mental Health Treatment – A client who has achieved their goals such as behavioral wellness and/or received a clinical change in needs to another level of care completion of treatment is identified as a successful discharge.
- For Substance Use Treatment – A client who has completed a substance use treatment service is either referred to another treatment service or not referred and finishes their current treatment program. The client is available to complete the discharge interview either in person as planned or by treatment provider contacting the client by telephone.

Probation defines success as successful completion of violation and no new law violations.

## MEASURING SUCCESS

Success is measured as preventing crime and reducing recidivism rates, expanding resource offerings, increasing rates of completion, or increasing service linkage. The overall definition of success pertains to the Reentry Network progressing along its goals. Success is rooted in the ability to help the client as well as the client's ability to help him or herself. Each step taken to become more efficient, more effective, and more present in the community is a success whether that pertains to a single program reporting positive outcomes or a large-scale reduction in recidivism.

## CHALLENGES

Despite making significant progress in how reentry clients are served in custody and post-release, much room for improvement and many challenges remain. Santa Clara County is a particularly challenging environment to assist members of our community with limited economic/social capital. Due to having one of the highest costs of living in the United States, helping clients find gainful employment and long term housing is more difficult compared to other jurisdictions. Combined with the large population, consequently, every dollar spent has less impact. Many times, clients do everything right after their release and remain homeless for long periods of time despite being employed and sober. The impacts of COVID-19 have further exacerbated these challenges, creating bottlenecks in resources that were already limited to begin with.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES MOVING FORWARD

The Three-Year Adult Reentry Strategic Implementation Plan FY2020-22 lays out a client centered approach to improving the County's system of services, supports, and supervision that is the mission of the Re-Entry Network (REN). This client-centered approach identifies four key goals, with fifteen paradigms or objectives, supported and monitored by four workgroups that will aspire to create a innovative criminal justice system. Implementation of this plan is dependent on the continued leadership

and collaboration of County departments, community providers, partners, stakeholders, activists, formerly incarcerated individuals and their families.

## GOAL ONE: SERVE THE CLIENT

To ensure safe and adequate housing, living wage employment, and individual case planning and system navigation for reentry clients.

Objectives:

1. Increase housing capacity for expedient placement in short-term housing
2. Clients can obtain and maintain living wage jobs
3. Clients feel respected and empowered in the workplace, and do not feel that their relationships with their employers are affected by supervision requirements
4. Each client fills out and retains a transition plan that is implemented before release
5. Direct services staff are equipped to gain an in-depth understanding of each client's needs

Desired Outcomes:

- Housing assessment/coordination prior to release for homeless reentry clients.
- Clients will receive assistance with immediate legal issues that may hinder their reentry (ex. ID's or child support)
- Clients maintain living wage jobs for at least 1 year after release
- Clients self-sufficiency score improves over 9-12-month period

## GOAL TWO: STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION

To define and scale the transition discharge process in a way that sets clients up for success in reentry.

Objectives:

1. Every individual employee in every county agency understands the services rendered in their department and others
2. All clients understand what services are available to them and why they may be beneficial
3. Any employee in any department (with permission) can look up what services have been offered to a specific client and what permissions a Release of Information (ROI) grants
4. Agencies that can mitigate issues for the client have direct contact with other agencies that can provide the needed services
5. County employees understand the work and objective of other departments, are empowered to support them in achieving those objectives where appropriate and can coordinate easily using well-integrated systems
6. Leverage and coordinate existing County and community resources to optimize the way clients access services and navigate through multiple agencies

Desired Outcomes:

- Less-serious offenders will spend less time in custody and can maintain familial relationships
- Over the course of supervision clients will learn/grow in a community environment
- Easier transition and community intervention will better prevent recidivism/poor choices

### GOAL THREE: SUSTAIN PUBLIC SAFETY

To validate findings and provide insight into where public safety could be at risk and offer solutions to ensure public safety would not be jeopardized

Objective:

1. Custody is used as a last resort, and the primary goals of rendering consequences for crimes are rehabilitation and self-sufficiency while maintaining public safety as the highest priority

Desired Outcomes:

- Coordinated pre-release assessment and access to reentry services uniform assessment tool to plan reentry services prior to release

### GOAL FOUR: STEWARD OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

To expand and improve data collection and data enterprise within the Reentry Network, to enhance the evaluation of reentry programs and initiatives and enhancements to data processes/infrastructure lead to more effective/streamlined efforts

Objectives:

1. The County will evaluate offerings using more measures than recidivism alone
2. Across all departments and services, we collect holistic and uniform data points
3. The county has a holistic picture of strengths and weaknesses among Reentry programs and initiatives

Desired Outcomes:

- Agreements will be in place that allow required data to be captured and shared
- Systems will be built around data enterprise and continuum across system





## APPENDIX A: RE-ENTRY NETWORK GOVERNANCE TEAM

Cindy Chavez, County Board Supervisor, District 2 and Chair, Reentry Network

Laurie Smith, County Sheriff and Co-Chair, Reentry Network

Rick Sung, County Undersheriff, Alternate

Cora Tomalinas, Community/Faith Leader and Co-Chair of the Reentry Network

Deborah Ryan, Presiding Judge, County of Santa Clara Superior Court

Martha Wapenski, Deputy County Executive

Laura Garnette, Chief, Probation Department

Jermaine Hardy, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Alternate

Sara H. Cody, MD, Director, Public Health Department

Rhonda McClinton-Brown, Branch Director, Healthy Communities, Alternate

Maya Esparza, Representative, City of San Jose Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force

Molly O'Neal, Public Defender

Damon Silver, Assistant Public Defender, Alternate

Jeffrey F. Rosen, District Attorney

David Angel, Assistant District Attorney, Alternate

Pat Nikolai, Chief of Police, City of Santa Clara

Dan Winter, Santa Clara County Police Chief's Association, Alternate

Robert Menicocci, Director of Social Services Agency

Angela Shing, Director, Employment and Benefits Services, Alternate

Sherry Terao, Director, Behavioral Health Services Department

John P. Mills, Director, Employee Services Agency

Dr Mary Ann Dewan, Superintendent of County Office of Education

Steve Olmos, Representative, County Office of Education, Alternate

Pablo Gaxiola, Reentry Program Manager Goodwill of Silicon Valley & formerly involved with the criminal justice system

Matthew Fisk, Director of Pretrial Release Services

Michaelene Reagan, Supervisor, Pretrial Services, Alternate

Miguel Marquez, County Chief Operating Officer

Garry Herceg, Deputy County Executive, Alternate

Erin O'Brien, Representative from Community Based Organizations

Rose Amador-LeBeau, Representative from Community Based Organizations

Cauhciuatl Trinidad, Representative from Community Based Organization, Alternate

Anthony Williams, Senior Pastor, Maranatha Christian Center

David Robinson, Faith-Based Reentry Collaborative, Alternate

Christine Clifford, community member

Stephen Manley, Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge

Consuelo Hernandez, Director, Office of Supportive Housing

Eureka Daye, Director, Custody Health Services

Anu Perumattam, QI Manager, Acute Psych Services, Alternate

Mary Crocker Cook, ADS Program Coordinator, San Jose City College

Wesley Mukoyama, Representative, Behavioral Health Board, Alternate

Kishan Vujjeni, Representative, South Bay Consortium for Adult Education

Usha Narayanan, Representative, South Bay Consortium for Adult Education, Alternate

Bruce Copley, Director of Alcohol and Drug Services

Eddie Garcia, Chief of Police, City of San Jose

Dave Knopf, San Jose Police Department, Alternate

Kasey Halcon, Silicon Valley FACES-Victim Witness Program

Amanda Clifford, Individual formerly involved in the criminal justice system

Todd Kendrick, Sheriff's Correctional Sergeant

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE PROBATION QUARTERLY REPORTS

September 2020

**Post Release Community Supervision Fact Sheet**

Public Safety Realignment (AB109) established a population of Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. PRCS offenders are supervised by county probation departments upon their release from state prison. Prior to AB109, PRCS offenders were supervised by state parole.



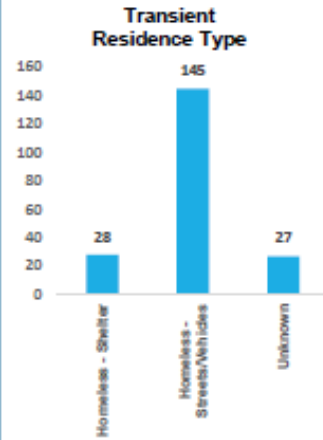
**Individuals Under Supervision: 820**

(Clients on Bench Warrant are excluded from this report)

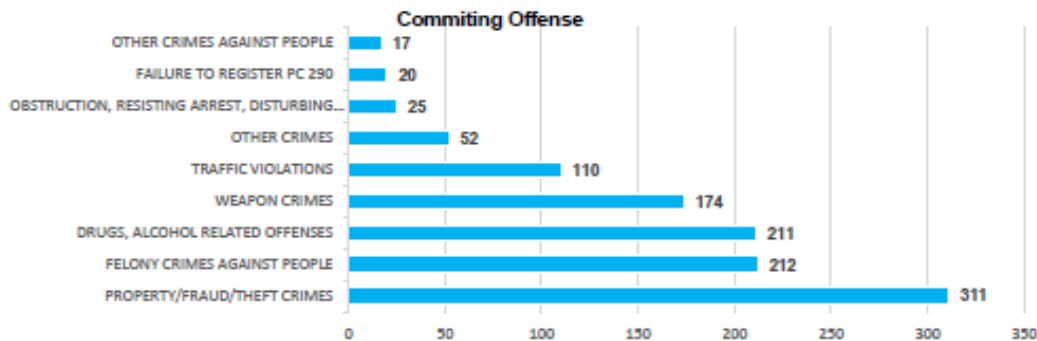
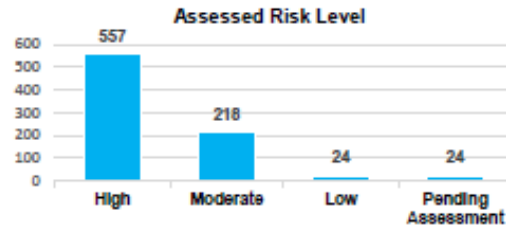
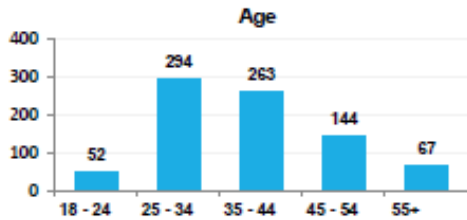


**PC290 Registrants: 44**

City	# of Clients
Alviso	1
Campbell	2
Cupertino	3
Gilroy	31
In Custody	130
INS Custody	2
INS Deported	5
Los Gatos	7
Milpitas	12
Morgan Hill	8
Mountain View	4
Out of County	37
Palo Alto	1
San Jose	311
San Martin	1
Santa Clara	14
Saratoga	1
Sunnyvale	17
Transient	201
Unknown	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>820</b>



Ethnicity	Male	Female	#	%
AMERICAN INDIAN	2	0	2	0%
ASIAN INDIAN	3	0	3	0%
BLACK	96	6	102	12%
CAUCASIAN	149	12	161	20%
FILIPINO	10	1	11	1%
HISPANIC	453	29	482	59%
OTHER	15	1	16	2%
OTHER ASIAN	14	4	18	2%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	3	1	4	0%
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0%
VIETNAMESE	20	1	21	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Mandatory Supervision Fact Sheet

Public Safety Realignment (AB109) established a population of Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders. MS offenders receive a "split" sentence, meaning a portion of their time is completed in local custody, with the remaining balance spent in the community under probation supervision.



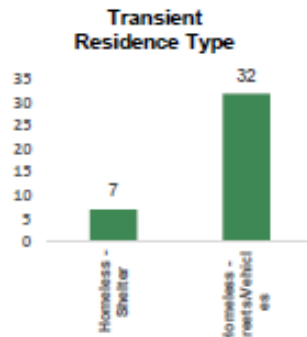
**Individuals Under Supervision: 227**

(Clients on Bench Warrant are excluded from this report)



**PC290 Registrants: 1**

City	# of Clients
Campbell	4
Cupertino	1
Gilroy	4
In Custody	17
Milpitas	7
Morgan Hill	2
Mountain View	1
Out of County	32
San Jose	98
San Martin	1
Santa Clara	7
Sunnyvale	4
Transient	39
Unknown	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>



Ethnicity	Male	Female	#	%
ASIAN INDIAN	1	0	1	0%
BLACK	22	7	29	13%
CAUCASIAN	41	20	61	27%
FILIPINO	5	1	6	3%
HISPANIC	87	19	106	47%
JAPANESE	1	0	1	0%
KOREAN	1	0	1	0%
OTHER	5	1	6	3%
OTHER ASIAN	9	1	10	4%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	1	1	0%
Unknown	1	0	1	0%
VIETNAMESE	4	0	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100%</b>

