



SANTA CLARA COUNTY

FY24-25 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT PLAN

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Local AB 109 Oversight	2
Guiding Principles on ReEntry	2
CCP Executive Steering Committee	3
Cross-System Reentry Network	6
Santa Clara County Realignment Background	6
Realignment Classifications	6
Realignment Reentries	7
Realignment Demographics.....	7
Realignment Supervision Caseloads	8
Probation	8
Evidence Based Practices for Adult Services	9
AB109 Probation Cases.....	10
Criminogenic Needs by Gender	10
Office of DIVERSION AND ReEntry Services (DRS)	11
Reentry Resource Centers (RRCs)	11
AB 109 Recidivism Outcomes	14
Client Success Stories	15
Participant Highlight: Nathan	15
New library at elmwood	16
County Realignment Success	16
Mission Street Recovery station	16
Mobile Medical Unit	18
Reentry Rise Up & Run 5K	18
Continuous Quality Improvement and implementation strategies.....	19
Racial Equity Action Plan/GARE Efforts	20
Defining Success	23
Measuring Success.....	24
Challenges.....	24
APPENDIX A: Re-Entry Network Governance Team	25
APPENDIX B: Sample Probation Quarterly Reports	27

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 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) in San Jose. In April 2015, the County opened a second RRC in San Martin, later moved to Gilroy in April 2018. The RRCs serve 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 Diversion & Reentry Services (DRS), established in September 2013, acts as the administrator of the RRCs and oversees multiple reentry supportive services contracts funded by AB 109.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON REENTRY

The following principles guide this work in the County:

1. Reentry and reintegration begin while the individual is incarcerated, and alternatives to incarceration are prioritized when appropriate.
2. Evidence-based practices are utilized when developing programs and policies.
3. Collaboration, coordination, information-sharing, 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 point of admission into the criminal justice system and continue to be used through pre- and post-release.
6. 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

Anita Asher

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Employee Services Agency

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CCP CHAIR: Nick Birchard

Chief Probation Officer

Probation Department

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Superior Court

Tasia Wiggins

Director

District Attorney's Office/Victim Services

Greta Hansen

Chief Operating Officer

County Executive's Office

Daniel Little

Director

Social Services Agency

Andrew Binder

Chief of Police

Palo Alto Police Department

Molly O'Neal

Public Defender

Public Defender's Office

Jeff Rosen

District Attorney

District Attorney's Office

Bob Jonsen

Sheriff

Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office

Sherri Terao

Director

*Santa Clara County Behavioral Health
Department*

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 also includes an update from the Office of Reentry services that includes 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:

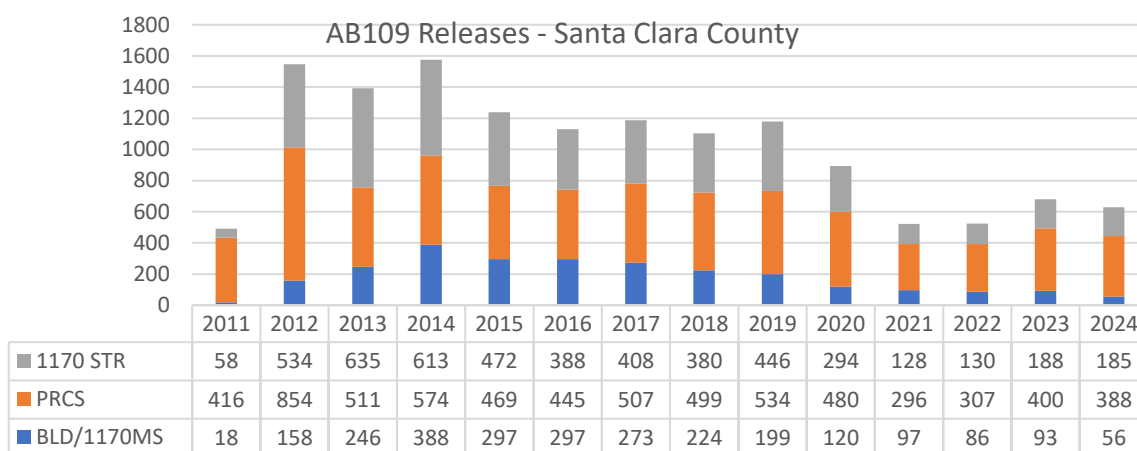
While the Realignment population is the priority, AB 109 funds are utilized by the County of Santa Clara to fund initiatives that serve all reentry clients. Depending on the program, non-Realignment target populations are identified based on how recently they were released, their level of criminogenic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

REALIGNMENT REENTRIES

Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24): July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024

During FY24, a total of 687 individuals re-entered Santa Clara County under Realignment. Sixty four percent (439 individuals) of the re-entering individuals re-entered under Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), 12 percent (79 individuals) under 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision (MS) and 25 percent (169 individuals) under 1170(h) straight.

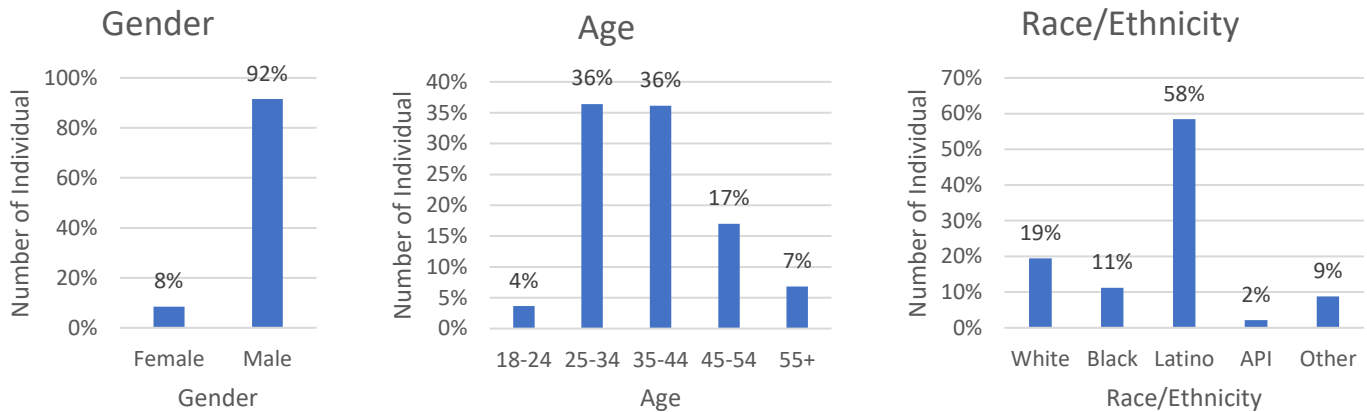
The figure below shows the trends of AB 109 releases since the law was enacted. Between October 2011 and December 2024, a total of 14,091 AB 109 clients have re-entered the county.



* BLD/1170MS indicate blended or MS clients. Blended refers to the total 1170 sentence if MS sentence is incorporated. For example: a 2 years 1170h blended sentence; with 1 year County Jail and 1 year MS.

REALIGNMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics have not changed significantly over the course of Realignment in Santa Clara County. The figure below shows the demographics of 687 AB 109 clients who re-entered Santa Clara County during FY24. The Realignment population is majority male and Latino in ethnicity. Majority of the population is between the age of 25 and 44.



REALIGNMENT SUPERVISION CASELOADS

Most 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 model¹ 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 Responsivity²—provide guidance in designing programs to promote critical behavioral changes.

¹ 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.

² 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.

Figure 1: Risk-Need Responsivity (RNR) Model

Risk Principle (WHO)	Level of services provided should be based on the level of risk for reoffending. 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.
Need Principle (WHAT)	Target interventions to criminogenic needs. The key criminogenic needs are related to anti-social behavior (such as anti-social thinking, criminal peers, etc.).
Responsivity Principle (HOW)	Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, gender, and culture when assigning to programs. Programs also have the strongest impact when they use strategies from cognitive social learning, such as modeling and reinforcement.

Santa Clara County Probation has been integrating these principles along with the entire set of the National Institute of Corrections' Principles of Effective Intervention³ 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).

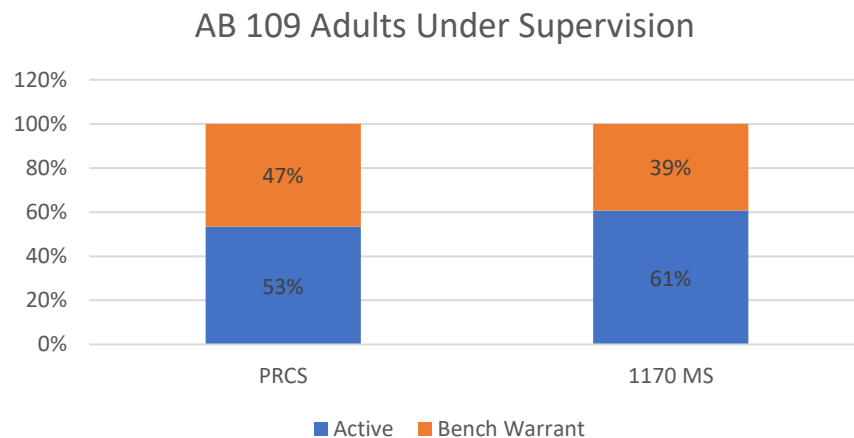
Using EBPs in criminal justice allows us to utilize best practices supported by research. Probation can focus on implementing EBPs to invest resources wisely and to achieve desired outcomes, while increasing accountability and improving our chances to reduce crime. This should lead to maximizing the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

³ 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.

AB109 PROBATION CASES

As of June 30, 2024:

The Adult Probation Department was supervising 1,211 individuals (up from 1,066 in June 2023) on Realignment caseloads. Of these individuals 1,211 (53%) 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(h) MS clients, which has been observed throughout past iterations of this report.



	PRCS	1170 MS	Status Total
<i>Active</i>	560	99	659
<i>Bench Warrant</i>	488	64	552
<i>Caseload Total</i>	1,048	163	1211

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 Evident Change, 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 DIVERSION AND REENTRY SERVICES (DRS)

The Office of Diversion and Reentry Services (DRS), 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. DRS is responsible for operating the Santa Clara County Reentry Resource Centers (RRCs) in San Jose and Gilroy and coordinates countywide collaborative efforts to safely reduce the jail population, reduce recidivism and ensure public safety. DRS also contracts with community organizations to include adult reentry services in the two County jail facilities.



REENTRY RESOURCE CENTERS (RRCs)



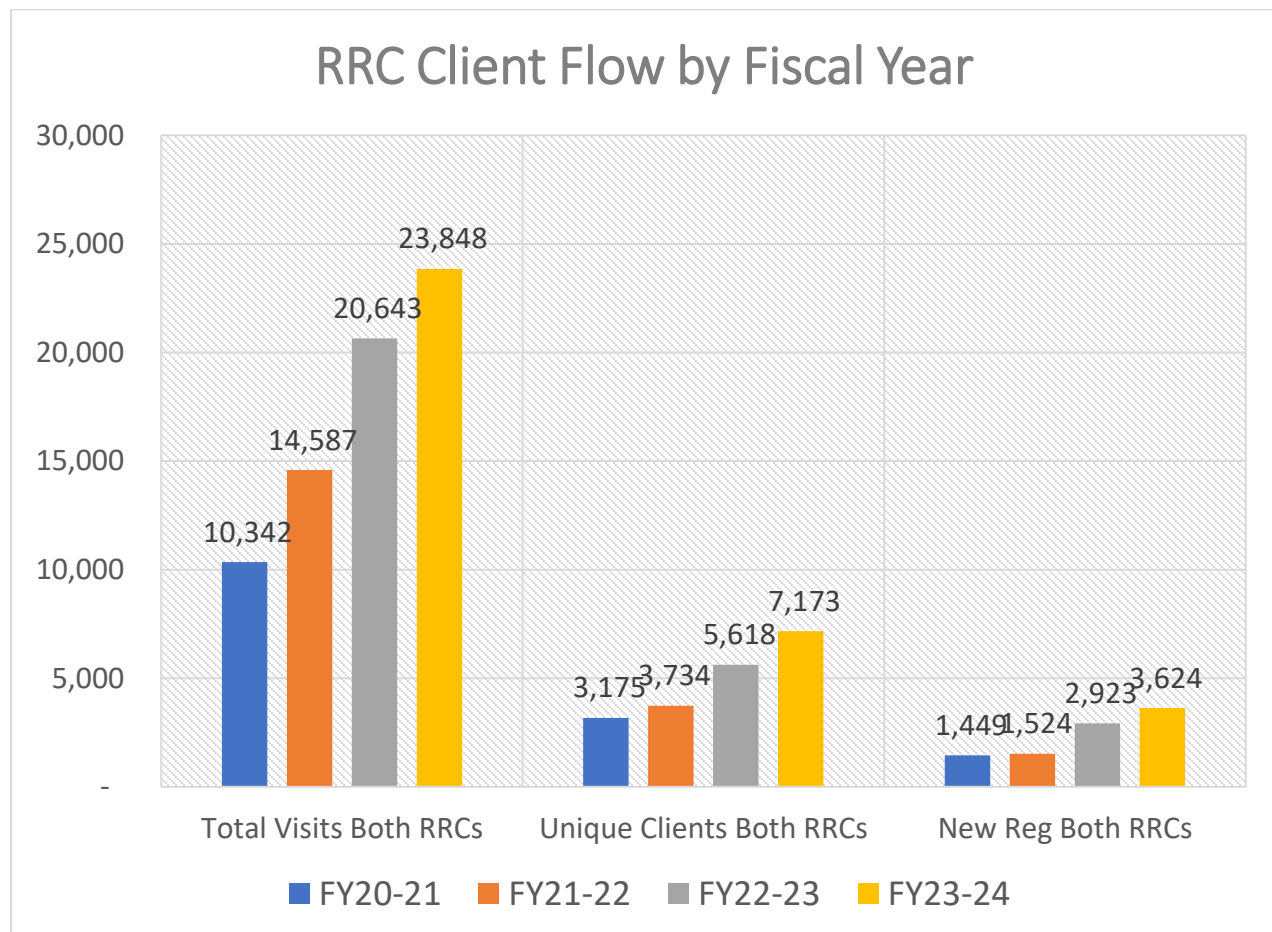
The RRCs in San Jose and Gilroy strive to build safer communities by providing resources to formerly incarcerated individuals to help them reintegrate into the community. The Centers collaborate with community-based entities and State and County Departments such as the Office of the Sheriff, Behavioral Health Services, Social Services Agency, Probation, Office of the Public Defender, Ambulatory Care, Office of Supportive Housing, Office of Diversion and Reentry Services, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and faith-based community partners. Representatives of these

organizations and departments reside in one building in both San Jose and Gilroy and work collaboratively to provide services such as mental health and substance use treatment, public benefit enrollment,

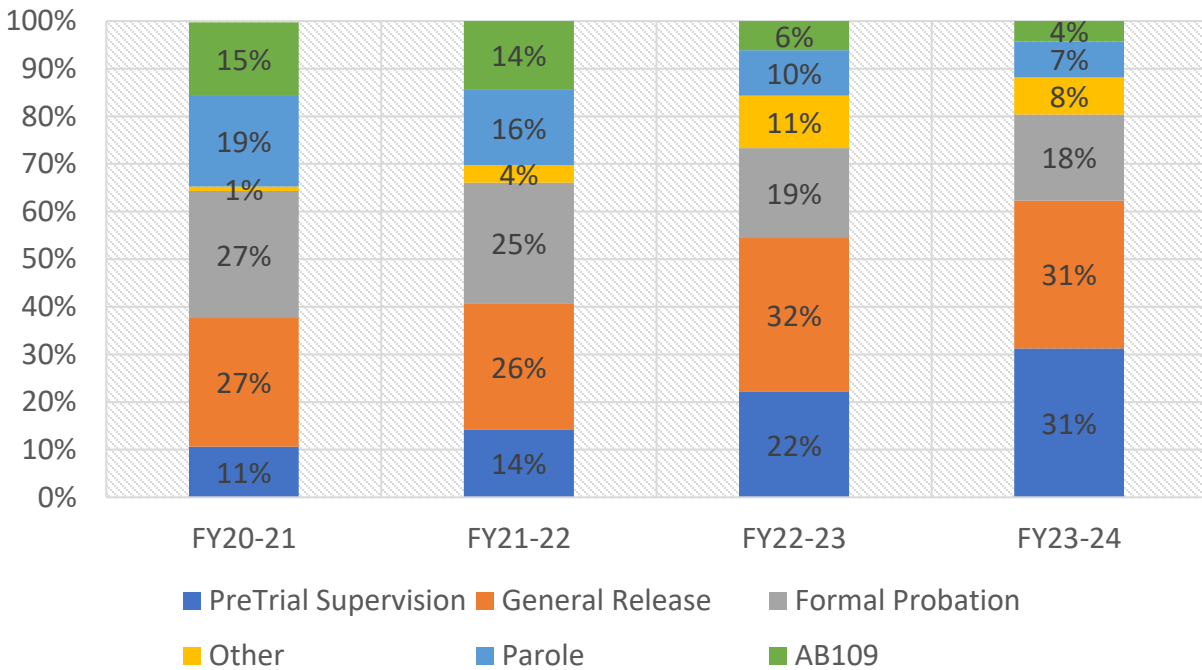
counseling, health care, record expungement services, employment referrals and housing and shelter information.

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.

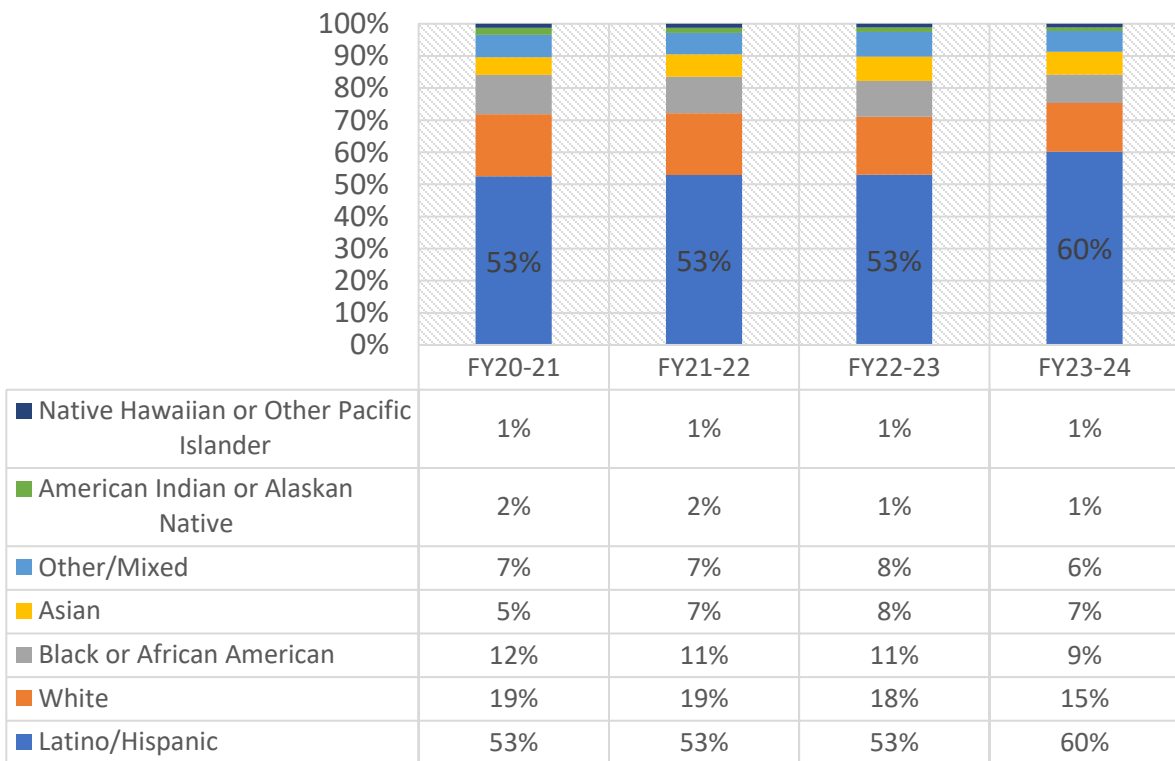
During FY24, there were 7,173 unique clients served at the RRC for a total of 23,848 visits. Of the 7,173 unique clients, 3,624 were first time visitors. Total visits, unique clients and new clients have all increased over the past three years.



RRC Clients: Classification Breakdown



RRC Clients by Race/Ethnicity



AB 109 RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES

Between October 2011 and December 2024, 53% of the 14,091 releases led to recidivism within five years of release date. The people released into mandatory supervision/blended sentences recidivated at a higher rate but represented the smallest group. However, looking at all releases also accounts for repeat offenders who were released under AB109 more than once.

For this analysis, recidivism is marked true for anybody who had a conviction for a new law violation within 5 years of their AB109 release date, based on the date of violation/arrest. This analysis does not look at reincarceration rates.

Recidivism Outcomes by Type - All Releases					
AB109 Type	Sup Viol Only	No	Yes	Total	Recidivism
BLD/1170MS	4	1,087	1,461	2,552	57%
PRCS	187	2,954	3,539	6,680	53%
1170 STR	2	2,380	2,477	4,859	51%
Total	193	6,421	7,477	14,091	53%

Recidivism Outcomes by Release Year - Unique Individuals					
Release Year	Sup Viol Only	No	Yes	Total	Recidivism
2011	4	221	265	490	54%
2012	4	652	873	1,528	57%
2013	-	590	796	1,385	57%
2014	-	642	915	1,554	59%
2015	1	509	722	1,230	59%
2016	1	465	651	1,117	58%
2017	2	478	699	1,179	59%
2018	21	460	609	1,090	56%
2019	32	521	615	1,168	53%
2020	24	422	445	891	50%
2021	23	241	252	515	49%
2022	18	263	234	513	46%
2023	37	415	221	673	33%
2024	24	498	99	621	16%
Total	184	6,221	5,118	10,425	49%

When looking at unique individuals, out of the 10,425 unique clients, 5,118 (49%) had recidivated within five years of their release date. Note that the total of 10,425 represent the unique (unduplicated) clients count and will not match the sum of the rows of years as some clients re-enter multiple times. Total duplicated releases count is 14,091. These overall numbers are higher each year as people released in previous years have more time to recidivate between analyses. When only looking at the last five years (individuals released 2020-2024) the rate is 37%.

To explore further, DRS partnered with Probation to see how recidivism trends differed between supervised AB109 clients who registered at the RRC compared to those who did not. The sample for the analysis consisted of 1,666 AB 109 clients (1,269 clients with RRC registration date on or after their supervision start date and 397 who had no record in RRC) whose cases started between January 2019 and December 2022.

Surprisingly, those who came to the RRC for services appeared to recidivate at higher rates than those who did not. For those who had not registered at the RRC, the recidivism rate as of February 2025 was 30%. For those who registered at the RRC on or after their supervision start date, the recidivism rate was 51%. It is possible that probation sends higher risk/need clients to the RRCs for services, and/or that people who are higher risk/need are more likely to visit the RRCs for treatment and health services. Comparison is also weak as the sample of people without an RRC profile was much smaller compared to those with an RRC profile.

Overall, 47% of clients who recidivated had five or fewer new convictions after their AB109 release. On the other hand, the top 100 recidivators (2% of the recidivating population) accounted for 8,713 new violations (15% of all recidivating convictions). The data suggest that the majority of the recidivating behavior has been at the misdemeanor level and non-violent. While over half of all recidivism is directly related to drug/alcohol, much more is indirectly related to substance use and mental illness. For instance, many people commit property/theft crimes to support drug/alcohol dependency and many people with mental illness have a dual-diagnosis/co-occurring substance use disorder.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

PARTICIPANT HIGHLIGHT: NATHAN

Nathan started his journey with CEO in May 2024. He was eager to find a stable career working through our program. His passion for hands-on work and a desire to improve his skills, he quickly became one of our most dedicated participants.

During his time in the program, Nathan excelled in his safety protocols, and teamwork. His enthusiasm and work ethic stood out during his assigned crew days and consistently went above and beyond to support the crew and demonstrate his ability to learn quickly.

Nathan's commitment and growth led him to joining our ELP program. Thriving in his role, with site supervisor support, the training and development program of ELP Nathan is demonstrating reliability, problem-solving skills, and a positive attitude, making him an integral part of the team.

Nathan's journey from participant to employee is a testament to his hard work and determination. Not only will his experience as a participant and now ELP member help in securing employment long term, but his success story also continues to inspire others in our program, proving that with the right support and dedication, anything is possible

NEW LIBRARY AT ELMWOOD

A new library at the Elmwood Correctional Facility in Milpitas, California, provides a space of solace and learning for female inmates. Opened in December, the library is a partnership between the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office and the Santa Clara County Library District. Unlike the previous donation-based collection, this curated library features 8,800 items selected based on resident surveys to match their interests, including legal materials, bestsellers, self-help guides, graphic novels, urban fiction, and young adult romance. Books are available in Spanish, and no library card is needed, as the system runs on trust.

The library aims to support education and personal growth, offering an escape and fostering skills such as writing and speaking. It is part of broader initiatives at Elmwood to reduce recidivism and enhance reentry outcomes. Another innovative program is a Goodwill retail store within the facility, helping women gain work experience and prepare for life after incarceration. These initiatives reflect the Sheriff's Office's commitment to transformative rehabilitation and community reintegration.

In addition to funding the librarians at the library, AB 109 also funds librarians at Juvenile Hall and James Ranch.

COUNTY REALIGNMENT SUCCESS

In February of 2012, the County opened the Reentry Resource Center (RRC) in San Jose which now serves as the hub of the Adult Reentry Network. In January 2019, DRS established a new database. Since then in just under 5 years, over 17,000 unique individuals have registered as reentry clients and have been served over the course of 100,000 visits. The RRC utilizes a "one-stop-shop" model; the DRS partners with County agencies and contractors, which collaborate together under one roof, to provide those recently released from custody with streamlined access to resources.

The RRC model facilitates a needs-based continuum of support designed to save costs by reducing recidivism and reliance on the incarceration of nonviolent, non-serious offenders. Assessing an offender's risk and needs and providing resources to meet those needs through strong partnerships across government agencies and community organizations, is critical to providing the most effective interventions and preserving public safety.

MISSION STREET RECOVERY STATION

The County operates the Mission Street Recovery Station (MSRS) at the San Jose Reentry Resource Center in San José. The County has contracted with Horizon Service, Inc. to provide recovery/sobering services at the MSRS. MSRS is a facility that provides drug, alcohol, and mental health triage and support services on a voluntary, short-term (less than 24 hours) stay to allow the effects of alcohol intoxication to subside in individuals so that they may regain legal levels of functionality. The MSRS benefits the public by providing resources to address public safety concerns while enabling law enforcement and emergency medical staff to more efficiently direct their resources to provide for the health and safety of the community at large.

The County currently collaborates with all law enforcement agencies within Santa Clara County to provide services, such as to persons arrested for public intoxication under Penal Code Section 647 to be voluntarily admitted to MSRS. Since late 2018, the San José Police Department (SJPd) has used the MSRS. The MSRS is a non-secured facility that provides a voluntary short-term (less than 24 hours) stay for men and women in which law enforcement officers have determined that the individual is inebriated (public intoxication), driving under the influence, under the influence of drugs, or under the influence of substances with mental health symptoms that have rendered them incapacitated to remain in the community.

To increase utilization of the MSRS and to improve services to clients, the County has relocated the MSRS to a newly renovated space within the RRC and implemented new programs in partnership with the San Jose Police Department (SJPd). On November 13, 2023, the MSRS began operating out of its new permanent location. The newly renovated location is more spacious, comfortable, and includes permanent laundry facilities, showers, and private rooms for counseling and other support services. While the program's point-in-time capacity is 20 individuals, the new location has enough space to allow the County to increase capacity by 10 individuals if needed. The configuration of the new MSRS space was informed by individuals with lived experience, MSRS staff, medical and behavioral health staff assigned to the RRC, and referral agencies. The new location increases spacing between recliners, a semi-private intake room for more efficient admissions processes, and a more friendly, welcoming environment to help with client engagement.

On October 16, 2023, the County and SJPd launched the Misdemeanor Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Cite and Release Program. The program provides SJPd officers with the option to cite first-time misdemeanor DUI arrestees and release them to the MSRS in lieu of having the arrestees booked at and held in the jail. While at MSRS, individuals would receive care and could access substance treatment and other support services. First-time misdemeanor DUI arrestees would receive a citation and would still need to appear in court at a future date for adjudication. During the first four weeks of the program, 29 individuals were assisted at the MSRS. As operations were refined, the County expanded the program to all law enforcement agencies.

As of October 2024 (period of October 2017 to October 2024), MSRS served 5,007 distinct clients. Below are some key highlights for FY23-24:

- ❖ 40% referrals were made from behavioral health providers and walk-ins; 28% referrals were law enforcement drop-offs; followed by 19% referred from the Reentry Resource Center and the Reentry Medical Mobile Clinic.
- ❖ Of the 2,480 admissions in FY23-24, 2,100 were successfully discharged (85%) and 2,480 stayed more than 6 hours (74%)
- ❖ 141 clients accepted and were immediately transferred to withdrawal management
- ❖ Of 805 clients with a MSRS admission date between November 2023-October 2024 captured in the County's Behavioral Health Services electronic system, 382 (47%) received some type of behavioral health treatment services

MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT

From the start of the 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 San Jose Reentry Resource Center on Monday mornings, Wednesday afternoons, and all-day Fridays. And it serves the South County RRC in Gilroy all-day Tuesdays. 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 5K

On October 26, 2024, the Office of Diversion and Reentry Services hosted its 5th annual Rise Up and Run 5K at Hellyer County Park. The event raised funds for individuals reentering society after incarceration, with funds supporting the purchase of new clothing for a fresh start. The event drew 476 participants, significantly surpassing past turnouts, reflecting strong community engagement and successful outreach and planning efforts.

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The County implemented the two-year FY2023-25 Adult Reentry Strategic Plan with the aim of further reducing recidivism rates and increasing public safety through evidence-based practices. Below is the plan's intended achievement in the County's criminal justice system and the achievements thus far:

- Maintaining a low jail population average of 2,000 individuals;

UPDATE: The jail population has continued to increase in FY24-25. Upon implementation of the Two-Year Adult Reentry Strategic Plan, the jail population on July 1, 2022, was 2,634 (90% men; 10% women). At the conclusion of the Two-Year Adult Reentry Strategic Plan (completion of two fiscal years), the jail population on June 30, 2024, was 2,874 (89% men; 11% women). This represented an increase of 240 individuals in jail between these two periods and an increase of 874 individuals over the stated goal of a low jail population average of 2,000 individuals.

- A decrease in the AB 109 targeted population's recidivism rate from 43% to 40%;

UPDATE: PRCS had the highest 5-year rate at 45% which is still lower compared to what it was pre-AB109. 1170(h) MS and 1170(h) Straight clients' recidivism rates are 43% and 36%, respectively. Only new law violations (true) are counted toward recidivism based on the BSCC's definition. So while AB109 rates are high compared to other populations they are still low compared to CDCR recidivism rates.

- Serve the Clients: Increase housing capacity for expedient placement in short-term housing

UPDATE: From the 4,114 recently reincarcerated people that were administered housing assessments by the Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) during FY23 and FY24, there were 594 households enrolled in a County housing program. Of the 594 enrolled households, 398 moved into housing (218 Permanent Supportive Housing, 139 Rapid Re-Housing). An exceptions Rapid Re-Housing program for people with justice involvement also enrolled 51 households and housed 33 households.

OSH also funds an Emergency Assistance Program (EAP) that is coordinated by staff housed at the reentry center. EAP helps with immediate needs such as late rent, rental assistance, security/utility deposits, and motel vouchers. During the two-year period, EAP provided 1,241 instances of assistance, 842 (68%) were motel vouchers. Overall, the program provided \$319,000 in motel assistance, and \$454,000 in other assistance, for a total of \$773,000

- Serve the Clients: Clients obtain employment

UPDATE: The Office of Diversion and Reentry Services (DRS) and the Adult Probation Department are the primary funders of reentry specific employment programs. Together, the two entities fund four reentry employment programs.

Enrollments into the four employment programs fluctuated quarter to quarter depending on capacity. Overall, the four programs enrolled 1,333 people in the two-year period. Placement refers to when the program helps a participant obtain permanent employment. Placements

trended slightly upward during the report period with an average of 67 finding permanent employment per quarter through the four programs. The programs also offer retention services and track retention outcomes to monitor and support participants in maintaining their new jobs.

- Serve the Clients: Clients feel respected and empowered in the workplace, and do not feel that their relationships with their employers are affected by supervision requirements

The DRS has a new outreach team providing information on our new holistic justice initiative (case referencing service linkage). The DRS is setting up better data tracking tools for these initiatives to help quantify client empowerment.

RACIAL EQUITY ACTION PLAN/GARE EFFORTS

In 2019, the Office of Reentry Services joined other participating County Departments in a training year cohort with the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) to learn how to implement GARE's framework advancing racial equity efforts in local governments. This framework assists local government jurisdictions to:

- Normalize conversations about race to build a shared understanding;
- Operationalize application of racial equity tools to guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of policies, initiatives, programs, and budget to address the impacts of racial equity; and
- Organize efforts to shift institutional culture and practice by implementing a county-wide racial equity strategy.

On August 1, 2024, Re-Entry Network (REN) received a report from DRS relating to participation in the Government Alliance on Race and Equity efforts and updates on the Reentry Equity Action Plan. The following is a summary of updates on the objectives and the initial workplan during the Fiscal Year 2023-24 period:

Objective 1: Identify and Validate – analytically and visually portray local impact of systemic racism with a focus on justice institutions:

This objective focuses on identifying racial disparities within Santa Clara County justice institutions and local populations, publicly addressing the disparities, and committing to address them. In August 2021, the Reentry Network (REN) approved the Reentry System Racial Equity Action Plan, which included a Justice System Dashboard as one of the tools that could be used to understand the impact of racial disparities and other justice barriers in - in the County's criminal justice system. As part of the Racial Equity Action Plan, a draft dashboard was developed and presented to REN (August 2022) but paused out of concern for needing additional time to evaluate impact and to contextualize the data. Between April - October 2023, the Office of Data, Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation (ODOME) convened a series of workshops/meetings with members of the justice system dashboard workgroup (JSDW) to identify and evaluate common data elements of the criminal justice system already being captured/measured as

described in existing data reports. In August 2023, a list of common data elements collected by the JSDW participants was presented to the workgroup for review/approval. Between August – October 2023, the JSDW developed and approved a comprehensive workplan with key milestones including reviewing other jurisdiction’s data dashboards; identifying and agreeing on strategies to describe data elements and the limitations of those data elements; and identifying a phased approach to a dashboard prototype development.

Since August 2023, the workgroup has met consistently to establish consensus regarding which common data elements will be included in the Justice System Dashboard, the limitations of these common data elements, and to establish and sustain data pull processes that will support the launching of the internal justice system dashboard. As a result of these efforts, an internal dashboard prototype was completed by December 2024. A final internal dashboard was completed in January 2025 and is published on an internal SharePoint site, to be agreed upon/determined by the JSDW. The JSDW intends to build upon lessons learned and launch a public facing justice system dashboard in the future. Using information in and building on the dashboard, we aim to leverage opportunities for collaboration and target investment strategies that can reduce disparities. The JSDW also seeks to identify some of the challenges we face in addressing disparities and other barriers to justice in the county’s criminal justice system. The District Attorney’s Office internal dashboard, developed in partnership with the Prosecutorial Performance Indicators team, will also provide opportunities for the JSDW to improve our understanding of case filing rates, office diversity, and time to disposition. Other JSDW partners, such as the Office of the Sheriff, are also working internally to improve data reporting and dashboard development, which will benefit the overall vision to develop a more comprehensive public facing dashboard for our county’s justice system.

Objective 2: Increase Awareness and Understanding – bring awareness to the issues and existing reentry resources to both staff and clients:

This objective capitalizes on the uniqueness of the Reentry Resource Centers where an intersection of interdisciplinary County departments and community-based organizations’ staff collaborate. A focus is to normalize conversations about race through trainings, educational opportunities, and community dialogues to learn the history of systemic racism caused by government systems, mass incarceration and confinements, and identify existing policies and procedures that perpetuate harmful results to reentry clients.

On March 6, 2024, DRS was invited to a screening of “Sanson and Me,” hosted by Gavilan College’s Higher Aspirations program. The screening provided additional insight and understanding into the navigation of immigration and the criminal justice system by people of color. With the assistance of Gavilan College, DRS is preparing to bring this screening to Santa Clara County in FY25. In June 2024, DRS held a screening of “Honor Thy Mother,” at the Reentry Resource Center in San Jose which enhanced awareness and facilitated dialogue among staff, clients, service providers and community members regarding how systemic racism has affected native and aboriginal women. The Indian Health Center supported the event by providing a resource table, offering information and services to all attendees. DRS has also prioritized staff attending ODEB’s Governing for Racial Equity training, which focuses on the history of racism, understanding implicit and explicit bias, and identifying and addressing institutional and structural racism.

Over 90% of DRS staff have attended these trainings and DRS continues to look for additional training opportunities to expand our understanding of racial inequity. On April 6, 2024, DRS was invited by the City of Gilroy to attend a community listening session with the mayor. During this event, DRS educated community members about the barriers faced by reentry clients, many of whom are vulnerable and mainly represented by Black and Latino communities. The feedback of the community event was positive, with community members expressing support of DRS efforts to improve racial equity. In addition to film screenings and community events, DRS has added two new episodes to the Unscripted Project, a series of podcasts/conversations between DRS staff and community members about their journey, struggles, and achievements. On April 23, 2024, DRS released an episode that focused on the unique challenges faced by women of color, their roles as maternal figures, and the emotional toll of supporting their family and children as they navigate through the criminal justice system. These conversations help foster awareness, support, and understanding of some of the unique challenges faced by marginalized communities. DRS is reconvening the Reentry's Race, Equity, and Leadership (REAL) Team, whose purpose is to normalize conversations about race by reinforcing GARE's framework, tools, and resources, and to discuss how we can improve outcomes utilizing racial equity strategies identified in our countywide Racial Equity Plan.

Objective 3: Improve Access – identify ways to streamline and increase access to services:

The Reentry Racial Equity Action Plan strives to implement policy, processes, program evaluation and development from a racial equity lens in order to streamline access to services and programs. DRS continued to refine and employ program development strategies that aim to improve equitable opportunities for community-based organizations to provide effective programs and services to reentry clients. DRS remains committed to creating employment opportunities that close the disparity gap between the reentry population and the rest of the county population. In September 2023, DRS onboarded full-time staff to the South County Reentry Resource Center (SCRRC), allowing the center to open Monday through Friday. Expanding the SCRRC and providing South County with reentry services aligns with DRS's goal of providing all community members in Santa Clara County with improved access to services, regardless of their place of residence. In addition, DRS expended its partnership with community-based providers and other government partners in south county, offering additional resources such as, Probation and Parole services, case management, high school diploma completion, legal services, expungement, and job readiness programs.

DRS also expanded the Employment Support Unclassified Program (ESUP) application process at both RRCs, allowing job seekers to apply for entry level county jobs. The ESUP process is one career pathway to County employment for the reentry population, helping them obtain and maintain living wage jobs. This demonstrates that the County of Santa Clara is leading by example as a second-chance employer. DRS encourages all County Department hiring managers to utilize ESUP and advocate for hiring eligible reentry clients throughout the County organization as part of our strategy to advance equitable opportunities for living wage employment and upward mobility. In partnership with Catholic Charities, DRS worked to enhance the ESUP job application process by streamlining resume development, job application submission, and interview preparation support services. While the ESUP program is currently

experiencing low placement rates due to the budget and other hiring constraints, DRS remains committed to implementing the program as one of the many employment support opportunities for clients.

Finally, DRS continues to partner with ESO Ventures, an entrepreneurial support organization that provides the confidence, competence, and capital for any black or brown person to become a successful entrepreneur. As of April 2024, four community outreach events and program recruiting have resulted in over 50 clients participating in intake and orientation. Of those participants, 33 clients completed the online curriculum and final project. In addition, ESO Ventures has held over 60 individual coaching sessions to support business goals. ESO Ventures has also offered a total of 8 guest speaker presentations that varied in topics including business formation, sales, and marketing. The partnership between ESO Ventures and DRS is a testament to the commitment of both organizations to create positive change in the lives of justice-involved clients and their families. By offering support and encouragement to these entrepreneurs, the program aims to create a ripple effect that will ultimately benefit the entire community. This new program clearly supports the County's Strategic Goals to advance equity and increase the economic and social vitality of clients.

Objective 4: Partner with Communities – collaborate with other organizations to eliminate racial disparities:

Additionally, DRS leveraged existing partnerships created by the Division of Equity and Justice to build a foundation of trust with various systematically impacted communities. DRS will engage key stakeholders to identify opportunities to serve reentry clients while eliminating racial disparities. DRS continued to partner with ODEB's Community of Practice to support Reentry and the Countywide Racial Equity efforts. In collaboration with ODEB and other county partners, DRS participated in highlighting the county's racial equity efforts and progress to GARE. This collaboration resulted in the creation of video that highlighted Santa Clara County's racial equity effort and will be added to GARE to promote racial equity throughout the nation. In the coming months, DRS seek guidance from ODEB on how to use equity principles and best practices in developing and conducting outreach for the upcoming Reentry Services Request for Proposal (RFP). DRS has also partnered with local police departments to administer case conferencing for community members who have frequent contact with law enforcement. The purpose of this initiative is to identify these individual and provide them with resources and support to reduce the likelihood of encountering the criminal justice system. By addressing root causes, DRS aimed to offer targeted assistance and break the cycle of repeated justice system involvement.

DEFINING SUCCESS

To create a mutual understanding of successful completion, County partners have defined 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 supervision 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.

APPENDIX A: RE-ENTRY NETWORK GOVERNANCE TEAM

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

Rob Jonsen, County Sheriff and Co-Chair, Reentry Network

Dalia Rodriguez, County Undersheriff, Alternate

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

Theodore Zayner, Presiding Judge, County of Santa Clara Superior Court

Kasey Halcon, Deputy County Executive

Laura Garnette, Chief, Probation Department

Nick Birchard, 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

Sherr 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, Assistant Director, Pretrial Services, Alternate

Greta Hansen, County Chief Operating Officer

Ky Le, Deputy County Executive, Alternate

Erin O'Brien, Representative from Community Based Organizations

Rose Amador-LeBeau, Representative from Community Based Organizations

Cauhcihuatl 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

Giuliana Brahim, Representative, South Bay Consortium for Adult Education, Alternate

Bruce Copley, Director of Alcohol and Drug Services

Anthony J Mata, Chief of Police, City of San Jose

Paul Joseph, San Jose Police Department, Alternate

Vacant, District Attorney's Office Victim Services

Kyong Miranda, Individual formerly involved in the criminal justice system

Todd Kendrick, Sheriff's Correctional Sergeant

Susan Ellenberg, County Board Supervisor, District 4

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE PROBATION QUARTERLY REPORTS

PRCS Clients on Active Supervision as of September 2024

Post Release Community Supervision Fact Sheet

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

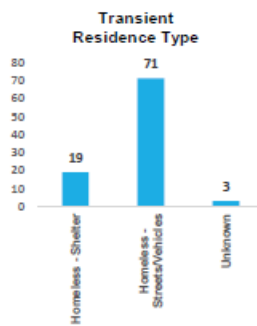


Individuals Under Supervision: 560
(Clients on Bench Warrant are excluded from this report)

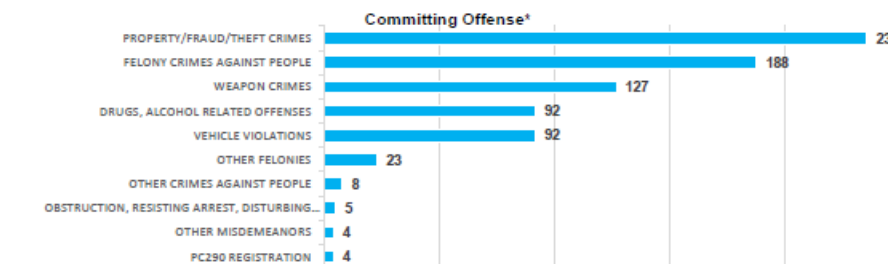
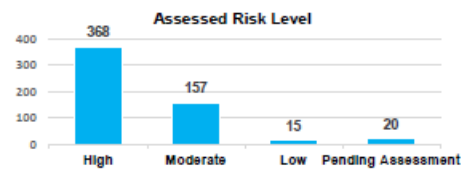
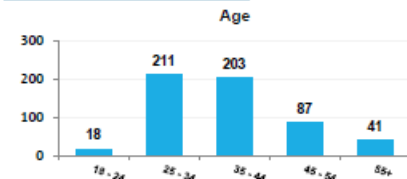


PC290 Registrants: 23

City	# of Clients
Campbell	5
Cupertino	1
Gilroy	14
In Custody	169
INS Deported	1
Los Gatos	1
Milpitas	6
Morgan Hill	8
Mountain View	2
Out of County	15
Palo Alto	2
San Jose	196
San Martin	1
Santa Clara	10
Sunnyvale	12
Transient	93
Unknown	24
TOTAL	560



Ethnicity	Male	Female	#	%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1	0	1	0%
ASIAN INDIAN	3	0	3	1%
BLACK	63	3	66	12%
CAUCASIAN	92	11	103	18%
FILIPINO	6	1	7	1%
HISPANIC	314	20	334	60%
KOREAN	1	0	1	0%
OTHER	10	2	12	2%
OTHER ASIAN	14	1	15	3%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	3	0	3	1%
SAMOAN	1	0	1	0%
Unknown	2	0	2	0%
VIETNAMESE	11	1	12	2%
TOTAL	521	39	560	100%



* If a client has two Drug related and three Property crimes as committing offenses, they will be counted once under Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses and once under Property Crimes.

Mandatory Supervision Fact Sheet

Public Safety Realignment (AB109) established a population of Mandatory Supervision (MS) clients. MS clients 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: 99

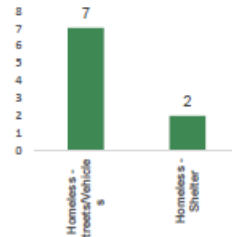


PC290 Registrants: 1

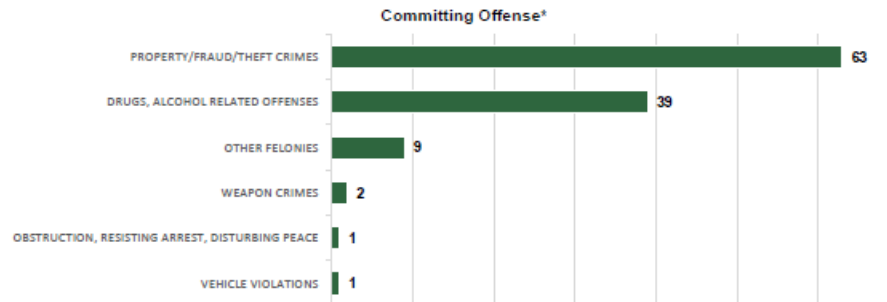
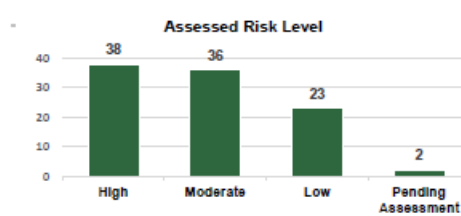
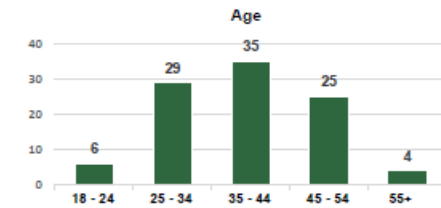
(Clients on Bench Warrant are excluded from this report)

City	# of Clients
Campbell	1
Cupertino	1
Gilroy	5
In Custody	18
Milpitas	2
Morgan Hill	3
Mountain View	1
Out of County	8
San Jose	42
Santa Clara	4
Sunnyvale	3
Transient	9
Unknown	2
Total	99

Transient
Residence Type



Ethnicity	Male	Female	#	%
ASIAN INDIAN	2	0	2	2%
BLACK	7	1	8	8%
CAUCASIAN	18	7	25	25%
CHINESE	1	0	1	1%
FILIPINO	2	1	3	3%
HISPANIC	45	6	51	52%
OTHER ASIAN	3	1	4	4%
VIETNAMESE	4	1	5	5%
Total	82	17	99	100%



* If a client has two Drug related and three Property crimes as committing offenses, they will be counted once under Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses and once under Property Crimes.