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>> Mayor Reed: Let's get started so we can end on time. So for the San José city council I think it's time for the clerk to call the roll. Which we don't usually do but we're going to call the roll today. Because it says so in my script.

>> Dennis Hawkins: Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Councilmember Constant. Councilmember Kalra. Councilmember Liccardo. Councilmember Chu. Councilmember Campos. Councilmember Oliverio. Vice Mayor Nguyen. Councilmember Herrera. Councilmember Rocha. Councilmember Pyle. Mayor Reed.

>> Mayor Reed: Here. For the record, we have a quorum. But for the record, Councilmember Constant's absent because he's attending the Lafco annual conference which is a scheduling issue we have with this because we have board members of Lafco that are both councilmembers and supervisors. Nevertheless we have a quorum. George.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: I'll ask the clerk of the board to call the roll.

>> Thank you. Supervisor Kniss, Supervisor Cortese, Supervisor Wasserman. Supervisor Vice President Yeager. And President Shirakawa. And you have a quorum, sir.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: We have a quorum also, great.

>> Mayor Reed: Let's start with the pledge of allegiance. Please stand. [pledge of allegiance]

>> Mayor Reed: Before we get rolling I'd like for the clerk to let everybody know about the process for addressing the council and the board, which is fill out speaker cards, right?

>> Dennis Hawkins: Yes, Mr. Mayor, we have yellow speaker cards located at the bottom of the stairs. And if anyone wishes to speak, fill out the card, and we'll retrieve that and provide that to you at the time for public comment.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay. I want to welcome everybody to our annual get-together between the council and the board. We started this, I don't know, a few years ago. There are a lot of reasons why we do this, and just a couple I wanted to mention. First, I think it's important to underline that the relationship between the City of San José and the county of Santa Clara is our most important relationship, and to acknowledge that despite the differences that we have on issues, policy, politics, whatever it is, that we have so many things that we have interests in common and so many things that we work together. And I also want to remind my councilmembers that probably two-thirds of the money that gets spent by the county Board of Supervisors is for the benefit of the people of San José. Now, maybe it's not two-thirds, maybe it's only 60%, maybe it's only 55%, but it's a lot. And the board in their role of providing services to our community are providing services to the people of San José. We should never forget that, despite whatever may come our way from the state of California, our people are our people, and your people are our people, and we just want to remember that, and I think this is important to keeping us focused on the things we have in common, and while we also work on our differences. With that, I'll turn it over to president Shirakawa.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Thank you, Mr. Mayor. First of all let me thank you, the council, the city staff and the city of San José for hosting us today. As you said, I think we've been meeting for seven years. And on behalf of the board and the executive, and I know the board will speak a little bit later, but we just want to tell that you we're happy to be here this morning, and exactly what you said, that we do share a joint constituency. Certainly since 2006, our organization has met to discuss those interests that you talked about to develop strategies, to make sure we have a high quality life for the residents, not only of the county, but of the City of San José and all the cities in the county. In a few moments we're going to discuss the impact of assembly bill 109 on our respective organizations and the county's reentry program. The county's been recognized as a leader here in the county the and the state on both issues, and we have had a great partnership, and that will be evident when the staff gives theirs presentations, the great partnership that we have. We're going to do an update on joint efforts to end chronic homelessness. Going back to the days when I was up here on the dais, we've always had a great program and a great commitment to ending homelessness. And Supervisor Wasserman leads the charge for us from the county. And then I think we're going to get an update on the Downtown Medical Clinic, which is really

important to Councilmember Liccardo and I, that medical center downtown. By the way, we are having a movie night here tonight, so everybody is invited at 7:00 o'clock. Let me add that in there. We certainly look forward to a meaningful discussion today with everyone, and I want to thank Dr. Smith from the county and Deb Figone from the city for working together and making sure that this day's going to be productive for all of us. So with that, thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Thank you, president Shirakawa. Let's give the city staff and county staff a chance to introduce themselves. I'll turn it over to Deb Figone who will introduce the city staff.

>> City Manager Figone: Thank you, Mr. Mayor, good morning, city council, board president, and Board of Supervisors. It is our pleasure to be here as your city staff. You see we're well represented in the audience. I'd just like to take a moment before I turn it over to Jeff Smith to introduce the lead presenters. On the issue of realignment, police chief Chris Moore, who is already in the box here. Of course he has staff support here in the audience. On the topic of the city county partnership to end chronic homelessness, Leslye Corsiglia, our director of housing will be speaking. On the issue of the update of the downtown medical clinic, it will be Laurel Prevetti, assistant director of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement. And then also here today joining us is our City Attorney, Rick Doyle, and at some point our independent police auditor, judge LaDoris Cordell, may be joining us. So with that, thank you again, and I'll turn it over to Dr. Jeff Smith.

>> Thank you, Mr. President of the board, and Mr. Mayor, and members of the council and Board of Supervisors. We're happy to be here, and we value this episode of meeting together very much. As you all know, we talk and work together quite a bit outside of this meeting. So we're anxious to be able to talk about the issues before you today. The lead presenters that we'll have today from the county probation chief Sheila Mitchell will be discussing realignment, along with Karen Fletcher. We also have discussing homelessness Emily Harrison, who is a deputy county executive, and Jennifer loving, who is director of destination home. Regarding the downtown clinic, we will have Ron Johnson, Bruce Knopf and Jeff Draper. Also with us today we have county counsel, Laurie Pegg, I see over there our county clerk, Lynn Bregadanz, and we have the assistant county counsel, Orrie

Korb, and Renee Santiago, who is our deputy county executive in charge of health services. Hope I didn't leave anybody out. But thank you very much.

>> City Manager Figone: Mayor, I did leave somebody important out. Angel Rios, assistant director of PRNS is accompanying chief Moore. He is a very important partner in the issue of realignment so I did fail to introduce him. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay, Mr. President, if it's okay we'll launch into the realignment. I any Jeff Smith or Sheila Mitchell is going to kick it off one or the other.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: You want me to kick it off, Sheila?

>> Yes.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Members of the council and the board before we turn it over to Sheila prior to governor Brown signing AB 109 as we talked about in July of 2011, and I think I said it the last time we met last year, the county had embarked on an initiative to build a re-entry system for the formerly incarcerated. After focus on juvenile justice system, I know all of you up here were involved at some point in that, and for good reason it was time to implement a new vision for seamless system of services and support and supervision for those thousands of adult clients who cycle in and out of the jail. In 2010, the -- we successfully applied for the federal second chance act planning grant, and in part due to the county and the City's partnership with President Obama's national forum of youth violence, which we are closely partnered with in the city, I think you and I were there last April, Mr. Mayor, we received certainly received a lot of attention on our holistic re-entry vision. And the vision is an intentional approach to reduce recidivism, sensitive by strengthening our neighborhoods, so what the city has been involved in since day 1. And families in crisis with this seamless services, support and supervision certainly will hopefully contribute to reducing crime, already has and will. With the board's support to establish a county-wide reentry network and partnership with the mayor's gang prevention task force, you hold a seat on there, so do we, our new five-year adult re-entry recovery strategic plan which comes to the board in a couple of

weeks, and with realignment funding and approach the county and the City of San José is right on track, certainly on track with those base of clients. And I think you'll see with the presentation today, really having some success, Mr. Mayor. So I'm going to turn it over the Sheila, who's recognized not only with the chief, but others, nationally recognized, Sheila is as a national leader in community corrections, adult and juvenile. And so, Sheila, we'll turn it over to you for the presentation.

>> Thank you, President Shirakawa. Good morning, Mayor Reed, councilmembers, and the Board of Supervisors. With me is deputy chief Karen Fletcher, who is also one of the key architects of AB 109 realignment. I have the distinct pleasure of doing this presentation today as the chair of the community corrections partnership which is the governing authority over the implementation of AB 109. But clearly the success of 109 thus far has been because it has clearly been a collaborative effort with many city parents as well as all the county entities as well as our court partners. So this past Monday marked our one year anniversary for realignment. I wanted to go over some of the facts. I was reading in the L.A. times just this past week that there's still some confusion about what 109 is and what it is not. So it started on October the 1st of 2011. And low level felons go to jail instead of prison, so those are the non-non-non: Nonviolent, nonserious, non-high-risk sex offenders. And then also what takes place is the nonviolent, nonserious, non-high-risk go to the release from prison are under the supervisors of my staff. A big part of of realignment was to expand the use of alternative custody are for local commitments. And we're doing just that. And we have aligned certainly with many community based organizations throughout the county to help us in that regard. There are no state prisoners that were transferred to county jail. And no one was released early. If my release date was scheduled for October the 1st, from CDCR that's when I was released. No one was released early. And although we are hearing that some counties are having problems in terms of overcrowding, in their jails, this is certainly not the case here in Santa Clara County. So it has really been a very strategic, very aligned and a collaborative approach and a very holistic approach. As president Shirakawa spoke, we really learned from our work with the juvenile detention reform, we've been involved in that since 2002. So when the legislation was passed last year, we were able to quickly assemble the team, and go about the work of creating our implementation plan. So there are four kind of key ingredients to this. It's probation supervision and I'll talk more about that in a few moments. And custodial supervision. I know Captain Troy Bellview is here from the sheriff's department. Key in terms of some of the things

they are doing, as well. Our community based treatment, be it mental health, drug and alcohol services, it's just a full gamut of services that we've aligned. And then certainly health services. So here are some of the numbers. And we wanted to overlay the numbers of where we are today. And this is the data as of August 30th of this year. So thus far, we've had a little over a thousand individuals released from the prison system that are the postrelease community supervision folks and of that, 11 -- of that thousand individuals, about 60% are from the City of San José. And as you can see from the data, what's going to happen, as we expected it to do, is that the numbers are starting to trend down. Because as you recall the way the legislation is, is that individuals will be released from prison and that at the same time, this parallel effort with those that we sentence locally, stay here in this county. So the PRS numbers, PRCS numbers will be coming down as another group will be raising. And so every single month, my staff send to chief Moore and the other chiefs in the county a printout and listing of those individuals that were released the preceding month. Because we wanted to make sure that everybody's aware of who's been returning to -- who's returning to our community. And so these are the 1170 (h)s. And 1170 (h)s that's the penal code, 1170 (h) but he's are the ones that are locally sentenced. The numbers are starting to rise a little bit but they're really almost leveling out so we'll see what happens in this regard. But so far we've had a little over 117 of which 55% of those individuals are from the City of San José. Again, no one early release. Now this is one of my favorite charts although we joke because my deputy chief doesn't like it but I really like it. The Parado chart has to do with that 80-20 rule. It's based on an Italian economist that says 20% of the -- 80% of the wealth is held by 20% of the people. So what I wanted to illustrate in this is that these are the individuals that were released from prison or the jails, from October to August. And what you'll see is that in the first five zip codes, over 50% of the individuals reside in those zip codes. Now, you'll also see this group called homeless. And that is an issue that we are certainly struggling with. But we've gotten some really good solutions for this. But what this does, it helps us really focus our resources in those areas where our clients are. And it was interesting at one of the recent interagency policy meetings there was a presentation done by the public defender on what's happening in the school system in terms of expulsion. And when we overlay that information, what they provided, it is the very same zip codes. And if we look at what's happening in terms of our juvenile clients, it's the same zip codes. So it's just that we need to be focusing our resources in those areas not to certainly do work in the others but this is where the majority of our clients reside. And so one of the things that we have done, and we are very appreciative to our county exec in terms of the funding that came along with realignment, in allowing us to be one of the only

jurisdictions in the state to have a very low supervision level. So we have one probation officer to every 30 offenders. Now, that's key. Because what we know is that the individuals are out, and about, and our supervision is paramount to their success and to public safety. What we also know is that unfortunately, parole supervision levels is 1 to 100 or 1 to 160 as they keep trying to reduce that number. Also what takes place is there's a minimum of three visits per month. And this is visiting the offenders where they live. There is a risk and needs assessment completed for every single offender. Because what we want to understand is what are their needs in terms of is it substance abuse, is it mental health, and we want to make sure we're linking them with services. And is it helping and what are their risk? So we're supervising them to the level of supervision we need to do. There's a linkage to services. What we are fortunate to do is the offenders being released from prisons we actually visited those prisons, we did a risk assessment at the prison so when the individual was returning back to the community we clearly knew what their issues might be. Which is really good because heretofore, what was taking place is that an offender would be released from prison and given \$200 in gate money, and told to report to their parole agent. So we clearly know who's coming out, what their needs are, and what are the gaps and linkages of services. Another piece that I failed to show in this chart in terms of supervision, also in terms of what is happening with the custodial alternative sentencing units and that's the functioning that's going on with the sheriff's department, they too are supervising those individuals that are being released in terms of the 1170 (h)s and also running a great custodial program. We are very, very excited that in very short term we were able to bring on board the reentry resource center that is located right adjacent to the county center at 151 West Mission Street. And Bu Tai who is the provisional director is here with us today. The vision for the resource center is we really want to look at how do we build a safer community, how do we strengthen our families, how do we make sure that we have a one stop shop where folks can come and get all the services that they need. So this resource center has been up and operational for the past five or six months now. As I mentioned a few moments ago, it's been a model of cross systems collaboration. As president Shirakawa said, what's been great in terms of this city, this county, is that it -- all of the partners are at the table and have been at the table from day 1, looking at what is in the best interests of the city and the county in terms of public safety. So all of these individuals and functions are represented. So these are some of the programs and services that are offered at the resource center. You'll get to see firsthand that there is open house that is scheduled for October the 18th at 11:30 and hopefully some of you might be able to attend. But the reentry center offers a myriad of services. And you can see on the right-

hand side all of the services and the custodial alternative programs which the custody sentencing program is also one that I didn't list there. But in talking with and yesterday was in a meeting and ran into one of the pastors, one of the faith based folks that will be at the center and he has been working with offenders for the past 30 years. And just thinks that this is kind of like a -- just a miraculous effort of what we've been doing in terms of the reentry center and having services available. So you see everything from health referral, housing, peer mentoring, and then we're very excited about what's going to be coming in the next couple of months. Because as individuals are trying to go out and get jobs some of them might not have the appropriate clothes. So we'll be doing the clothes closet. Life skills classes and food distribution system. There also is in social services is there as well. Linking folks up with vital services. Because individuals that are coming out of prison are not coming with I.D.s. And so it was very important to help them get on, if it's SSI, if it's Cal Fresh, and all of that is happening, and we're really pleased with that effort. This is also something that's taking place is the faith reentry collaborative. And it was just announce they'd these three providers would be receiving funds over the next three years, just want to thank Dr. Nancy Penya for her leadership for making this a reality for us. Because what we know is that when we talk with individuals that are coming out of jail, out of prison, us included, that religion or spirituality is sometimes key to how we live in this world. And so the faith reentry collaborative is just going -- it's going to be up and running. Some folks will be co-located there at the reentry center. As you can see it's three -- more than three, Bible way, Christian center which some of us were there yesterday with pastor Tony. Maranatha Christian center and then the far right, the combination of three, which is breakout prison outreach, California youth outreach and the cathedral for faith. So over \$2.4 million. From the mental services act funding not from AB 109. So we've been able to successfully blend funding. And so those are some of the things that will in terms of the purpose of the faith based reentry and some of the outcomes, what all of this intended to reduce recidivism. We have been able to -- everybody cites the numbers. What we know is that individuals coming out of the prison system, unfortunately 7 out of 10 return within three years. And so the whole purpose for 109, the faith collaborative, the reentry center, is to reduce recidivism, to improve the quality of life for the individuals, and then here is the increased faith connections. So how are we doing? In the first ten months, of the year, what we see here, and this is the 1170 (h)s is that there's been a total of 60 -- it's 57 that have not been rearrested, so 88%, and eight that have. And what you'll see, on-view arrest means a new arrest that took place and revocation. So the numbers again are fairly low in terms of the numbers here in the 1170 (h)s. But as we look at the individuals

that have come out of the prison system, as I just mentioned 7 out of 10, this is three years, we are trending a very good direction, that we've had over 601 individuals, that have been released in terms of the postrelease community supervision. And as those 601 individuals 80% of them have not been rearrested thus far and 20% that have been. And as you can see in the breakout, there is some feature in AB 109 called flash incarceration. What that does is it gives individuals that perhaps are struggling and not meeting the terms of their probation, maybe they're continually using substance uses, that there's an ability to give them a time-out, limited time-out in the jail without doing a revocation. So what we did is, we look at, we know every single client. We look at the data often. And what we can say is thus far, none of the individuals that are in this category are any of the individuals that have been involved in some of the homicides that have taken place here in the city. We know there is still some under investigation but that's the data that we have thus far. Some opportunities, and there's always opportunities. This is new or this is just a first year, that we have been active members with the city, in terms of the mayor's gang prevention task force so we continue to strengthen that partnership. We have open dialogue. There's not a day that doesn't go by that I'm either speaking with angel or with Mario regarding what things we need to do in terms of implementation in some areas. We continue to share and analyze data in order to assess and track the impact of realignment. One of the things as we were meeting with the city, we said even though the mayor's gang prevention task force goes up to age 24 and the majority of the folks that have been released from prison or from the state are older than that, only 10% fall in the category that would be supported by the mayor's gang prevention task force the idea served is that perhaps what we know is that many of the offenders returning have children. And some of those are, you know it's almost like the cycle as I was mentioned. Like kids that are in school, we're starting to see the overlay that they, then, will become the adult clients. So now we can do something with some of these children of the realigned offenders, working with the mayor's gang prevention task force. And then we are committed to including realignment as a standing agenda on the mayor's gang prevention task force. So this is my presentation and again, just wanting to -- very appreciative of all of the collaboration that has taken place. I'm presenting but any one of the team members could have done the same thing. So we are considered a model in this state. We had a very balanced approach to our delivery in terms of even funding. And we work very closely with one another in the county and with the city. So thank you. That's my presentation and open to any questions.

>> Mayor Reed: Is that it from the staff? Okay.

>> Mayor Reed, president Shirakawa, members of the Board of Supervisors, city councilmembers, Chris Moore, chief of police for the City of San José. I'd just like to open my comments with some reflections on what Chief Mitchell just mentioned, highlighting a couple of things. Number one is, again, this is realignment. We just marked the first year October 1 and mind you everybody in California had just a couple of months to put this program together to see how it will work. So nobody was expecting perfection up front nor should they have. I stood before you or sat before you last year at this time, to express my concerns on how the funding was allocated. This is very county-centric and the way that it was being approached I had concerns about. But again I don't think any of us are in a position either then or now to say that any particular model is or program is a model across California. So I'd be cautious before we actually start branding ourselves as the way to do this. I will say this: Is there has been tremendous work on the part of the county putting forth or bringing up capacity to deal with what is a tremendously challenging issue and I will say that community corrections is the right way to go. In part because what was happening at the state level just was not working. We were creating, we were breeding criminals in prison. This is the way to do it. My concern how the funding went last year was that there really was nothing for the police departments in this county and throughout the state. The governor heard that loudly and clearly from the police chiefs and in fact allocated \$20 million in this year's budget that will be subject to cut if the governor's tax measure does not pass. But that \$20 million is to help augment what has been allocated to the county programs for this specifically for law enforcement. That money may not ever come to fruition, and even if it does, that 20 million statewide, that could easily go to all of Los Angeles, and it still wouldn't be what their issues are, wouldn't handle what they need to have handled.

>> Mayor Reed: And that's probably what L.A. expects, right?

>> Well, I was speaking with their chief and their assistant chief earlier this week, and they were expressing their frustration, although L.A. county has a very large program, and it is similar in some respects to ours, everybody is trying to do the right thing, but it is a challenge of resources. We wouldn't expect but about a couple hundred thousand dollars out of that \$20 million is what I'm saying. So reality is that we are seeing at the city level, and in

spite of the great partnership, and I do acknowledge that, that there is a great working relationship, the funding is very -- it's a challenge for all of us. I will say this, that the mayor's gang prevention task force has been cited several times. That is the model nationwide. And we have been recognized. I would like to see us move more towards that type of model. That at one point may have been city centric but it clearly has moved to a city county community based effort. And I don't think we are there yet with realignment. Again, not to counter what Chief Mitchell said, but I would like to say personally more involvement of the police departments in this county. And I'll speak for just San José. Considering if you look at those zip code on that parado chart they are in San José. A lot of people coming back to our community, and we are seeing large increases in crime. But I'm not here to say that that's because of people coming out of prison. That's not fair. We do not have that data yet and I'm not sure that we ever will. I am challenged by the fact that we see 11% have been rearrested. I would really be cautious of seeing a drop from 7 in 10 to 1 in 10 or less than 1 in 10 reoffending. We all know that they're reoffending, and the question is, you know, have we been able to capture them and rearrest them? The answer is no. That could be due to a number of reasons which I don't need to get into. But I guess my cautionary tale is although this program is promising, and the work that has been done by chief Mitchell and her staff is outstanding, it truly is. It shows the future for the rest of California. We have to make sure that local law enforcement is involved in this process and what I would like to see is more of a task force approach which is exactly what I mentioned last year. Bringing in local law enforcement to serve with the sheriffs department and probation department to go out and do those site visits. Presumably a number of these visits that are occurring, the large number are actually within our city, and I'm frustrated that we do not have the information of when those visits occur how we may be able to participate in those site visits as well. I think they would be more effective. At the same time it's a funding challenge we with our current resources can't provide an officer every time they would want to go out there unless they were part of the realignment money and that's what we would use whatever came to Santa Clara County, whatever came to San José as a part of the governor's augmentation to do just that. So my hope is that as we approach this issue we get as good a data as we can and look at it collaboratively, look at it together, and perhaps, and I don't want to ask her to put that chart up there, but that sort of collaborative model shows all county agencies, and it really doesn't really have law enforcement. And again, I'm not -- the one before that, forward again, it's the circle chart, further on, anyway it shows all the different services around there. We do something very similar in the mayor's gang prevention task force. Where we have lots of CBOs, we have law enforcement, we have those types of

programs. Again, this one right here, those are all really critical to success, and they are successful, and the county is doing a great job. So again if I sound critical I don't mean to other than to say I know that we can do better. And I know that funding is a challenge. But I just don't want us to have expectations that this is the perfect model because quite frankly it's not or we can't prove that it is or isn't yet. Unlike when we have the mayor's gang task force where you see resources allocated, you see the crime going down, you see very specific cause and effect. We don't have that yet. But I want to say, I'm committed with the rest of the police department, and congratulate chief Mitchell and the county board and everybody involved in this for their success. But I would add that we need to continue to work more towards I think a model of the mayor's gang prevention task force. And at this time I would turn it over to Angel Rios.

>> I think you have covered everything. I think we can open it up for Q&A.

>> Mayor Reed: Mr. President?

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: No.

>> Mayor Reed: I have some questions, strong system is not set up for as many people as we have so we'll go back to the old-fashioned way of just waving and I'll recognize people or George will recognize people as we get through this. I just want to go back to the data analysis and ask the question how will we measure success? So that we figure that out, and know what we're looking at, because I've seen, today there was another newspaper story about some other chief in some other county, blaming realignment for increase in crime in their communities and you know L.A. I think was the first to jump to that conclusion and maybe they jumped to the conclusion, maybe not. But I think if we know how we're going to measure success and then we have a lot of effort on the data to prove the impacts, and if we're not doing what we thought, then we'll know that. If we are, then we can say this is a really good model. How will we measure success?

>> So we are really fortunate that the county just hired a research firm called research development associates I believe. And we're working with them, and to you know because most of the time when people measure success

in the criminal justice, they just look at recidivism, right? But we're looking much more than that. We are looking at recidivism, certainly in terms of public safety, looking at individuals who got housing, who's homeless still, who's got services, so a myriad of all of those things. So and to that end I am convening a meeting of the community corrections partnership, the executive team which the police chiefs actually have a seat on that. It's chief Kyle who they designated as the representative. And to help us define recidivism. Because the state defines it as a new conviction, a violation within three years. I don't know if that's going to hold up for us or not. But there's that effort underway Mayor, and we certainly would love to have anyone at the table here with us in joining in the definitions of how we redefine or how we define it.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay I think that's important and let me just offer any of our people that you need to get engaged we'll make sure they get engaged because I think we will move towards the mayor's gang prevention task force model of having not just county but city engaged in the problem. We are a willing and anxious partner in all of that. But on the how you measure success question, the state views it as a success so far because they've reduced their prison population by 27,000 people. I don't really understand the data I guess because with 27,000 reduction in state prison population, those folks had to go somewhere. But yet we didn't fill up our jails. In Santa Clara County, we have about -- a thousand people under supervision. And if we would have had those people anyway, where do the 27,000 go? I don't understand. I don't think the police have stopped arresting people and sending them to prison as much. So I just don't really know. It mystifies me to understand the impact of realignment, when we see crime going up in a lot of communities and you think well there's 27,000 less prisoners and they're the nonviolent and what do they do? Well they might commit burglaries and burglaries are up throughout the county. We need to be able to understand that so that we can defend what we're doing. I think the model is pretty good. Based on what I've seen. But I just don't know how to measure the impact and where do all the 27,000 prisoners go? I know other counties are different than we are. That's clearly the case because some people, some places are just spending their money on new jails. So the thousand that we have, that are under supervision, you said we didn't just transfer them. We didn't do that into the jails. But we've got a thousand people supervising. Are those the same thousand people that would have been supervised by the state but not as well as we're going to be supervised?

>> Absolutely mayor. That's the key point because we keep referring to new individuals coming into the city and into the county. But this is not correct. These are the same individuals that would have been released from the prison. The only difference is that they are being supervised not by state parole but by county probation. And so when you look at the numbers that the prison has done in terms of releasing, those folks would have been released, and then they're being supervised. So state parole numbers have gone down as county probation departments are picking up the individuals. The people were in the community that lived in the community before but just returning and being supervised by someone else differently.

>> Mayor Reed: But the state prison population went down. We didn't fill up our jail. We're supervising the same number of people that we would have been supervising, just some of them differently. Where did the rest of them go? I've got this gap in numbers that I don't understand. There's not a thousand that we're not supervising somewhere that we don't know about, I guess maybe is the question.

>> These are additional people who would have gone to parole not to custody. So we are as the probation department supervising that population. So we receive the additional thousand people. Not all of those folks are coming from our county jails. So if they were to violate and we flash-incarcerated someone, we would send them to county jail, or if there's a revocation process the courts could impose up to six months to the county jail on probation where parole would send them back to state prison.

>> Mayor Reed: Well as you can see I'm struggling to understand the data because we obviously have had an increase of burglaries in San José and everybody wants an explanation and this is an obvious area to question because it's a major change in the way things have been handled at the state level and we need to be able to have the data so that we don't have to defend it. We know exactly what it is. I encourage city and county to work together on the data and do whatever analysis we can. Obviously it's early. It's only been a year. And it's hard to get a reasonable conclusion, that time period but it's really important I think.

>> Excuse me if I can.

>> Mayor Reed: Yes.

>> So chief Moore has a listing of every single individual that's been released from state prison or part of the probation postrelease community supervision as well as those being released from the jail. That information is already there and with the city. And so we're more than happy to do any are cross checking cross referencing that needs to happen.

>> Mayor Reed: Jeff.

>> Mr. Mayor, to try to focus on your question a little bit more. 27,000 is the entire statewide population. And we know that we here are getting about 100 a month or have gotten about 100 a month. But some counties are getting far more than that. And so there are other counties that are dealing with this in a much different manner, where people are going more rapidly into the jails. So I think each county has a different experience. I think we've taken a more community based approach. But some have not and I think that's what accounts for your 27,000 in great part.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: I want to follow up on that too, Mr. Mayor. We still have some clients on parole. I mean, so -- and our efforts to reach out to parole are increasing because we think it's important, since we think we do a better job of that community supervision that we want to you know engage parole and do that. And the other part that we're forgetting too as the numbers go up or go down from the state, the local sentencing, I think you remember me last year speaking about local sentencing, that's where the place I see there's some concern because that's going to change the way the dynamic of the streets happen when we have some I'd say mid level that's my words mid level offenders locally just changes the behaviors. I think we want to make sure that we're cognizant of that and we understand the impacts. So I think we have enough systems that we're able to -- we would be able to, and I think Judge Loftis, the presiding judge, mentioned that in committee the other day, that that's an area of concern also for the judges as they're sentencing locally, that we have got to ensure that that impact is recognized. I want to say that, chief, and appreciate your concern. Can I just jump in, Mr. Mayor?

>> Mayor Reed: Sure.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: And a couple of questions. One, if you look at the model we have the sheriff's office, corrections probation, D.A.'s office as a law enforcement piece to the model, but you're right, Chief. You certainly need to have the city of San José police department, and the rest of our police departments actually in the model. But can you just quickly mention the amount of money we spend on the CBOs as our other partner? I don't think we mentioned that today would be a good piece for the council and the board to hear. John if you have the numbers off the top of your head. But we have a considerable number of CBOs partners out there also and that's in conjunction with the city.

>> Yes so when we had the first allocation of funds it was almost like a third a third and a third. But it was money going to custody, which is a jail, and then the dollars actually then flowing to the probation department. And then also, to the community based organizations. So nearing now almost, I think with the faith based being added to that, it's nearing close to six, \$7 million, supervisor, president Shirakawa.

>> Mayor Reed: I had some others who wanted to speak, I'll start down here at the far end. Councilmember Liccardo.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thank you, mayor and thank you for the presentation. You know I think it's quite possible we could agree that the county's doing everything right and we would all imminently prefer county supervision over parole supervision particularly given the intensive level of supervision you have done. I still have a lot of concerns over AB 109 though. And I guess -- let me go back to the Mayor's question about the 27,000. My understanding is those 27,000, and I'm not sure I have the number right, but those are 27,000 inmates that are released to parole. And it is those parolees that are then now realigned to county supervision. Is that fair to say?

>> I don't know if that's the exact number, but that's the process.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: That's the path, okay. So I appreciate that while we saying that inmates aren't necessarily going straight to the county, the reality is the state law's impact is inmates are going from custody to proposal and now to county supervision and I think that's what highlights the concern to me and it's not so much the fact that we're increasing, there's a large category I know of offenders we'd much rather see supervised in the community because we know we can do it more affordably in terms of recidivism than have those folks in prison. My concern is that the way the law is crafted, those lines aren't clearly drawn within the inmate population. For instance, I understand that non-non-nons qualify, but a person with a serious prior felony could still be -- still qualify for realignment supervision, is that right? So you know, I recognize while the offensive of commitment may not be a serious, violent or sexual offense, the problem is these are folks with priors, who may be back in custody or may have been back in custody previously often a simple parole violation or a low level second degree burglary. But we know there are some other issues lurking there. And I guess that's really what creates a lot of the concern for me. And again, through no fault of anybody at the county's, I just have a serious concern about how this state law was crafted and how carefully it was crafted. I guess the one question I had was about the 1170 (h). It appears to be a constraint on judicial discretion about sentencing. And I'm just curious. Is 1170 (h) override the three-strikes law with regard to folks who have a strike prior? That is, whether they go to prison or local, that is jail, commitment, or does three strikes trump 1170 (h)?

>> So in order to qualify to be sentenced under 1170 (h) of the penal code, you cannot have any serious or violent felonies in your history, nor can your committing offense be a serious violent or high-risk sex offense. So if they have a strike prior, that would trump it unless the court was to have a Romero motion and strike the strikes which has been unusual.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Right, okay. At least with the 1170 (h) that smaller category of offenders that we know those are without serious or violence priors but with the PRCS the larger category they may be, correct?

>> Absolutely.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: That helps straighten out my confusion, thank you. With the enhanced supervision that we're doing I saw that we're making contact three times a week which is great. I'm a big fan of enhanced probation supervision particularly over some incarceration from any offenders. Are we testing any of those occasions, are they wearing a patch, or are folks -- I'm just wondering about drug testing is part of that?

>> It absolutely is. Drug test being as we did before. We're still drug-testing.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: And just I know it defers from county to county. How are we doing that, with every visit we test or with a patch or we collect that at the end of every month?

>> We are not using -- we're doing random testing, and then, and really, part of the legislation which I think is a key piece is that they asked us through the legislation to do things in a different way and using evidence-based programs. So where you drug test and you drug test them and we're doing random drug testing a dirty drug test may not end you back up in county jail, it may end you up in a flash incarceration. When you're drug testing and an offender is still testing dirty sometimes that's part of the recovery process. So we're not just automatically putting somebody back and violating them and putting them in jail for that reason.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thank you. I had a question of the parado chart of all those zip codes. By the way I.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: In 95112, I'm glad we're number 1.

>> Everything but --

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Checking my alarm. So there are actually two categories for homeless. One is the homeless which records 46 and the other is homeless shelters, 15, you combined those and we've got the leading category, really, tied for my zip code is homeless. I'm sure we're going to talk about this shortly, but we all know we have a huge unmet need. That's not going to get solved today, lord knows we all wish we could but obviously

we would expect to see the biggest risk of reoffending occur within that population of homeless. Given the fact that obviously identifying where they are at any time is a challenge. Is there enhanced supervision for that category of folks who don't yet have a home?

>> Yes, there is. So legality me just clarify something in terms of this chart. So where the homeless are at 46, for the for the county or for the city, at the time the individual was released from the prison they say, I live in San José but I don't really have an address that I can tell you where I live. So they were classified as homeless. And so once we do the risk and needs assessment, we do the determination are you clearly homeless? And then that number goes down. But clearly even after some individuals go into the shelter, transitional housing, we've been fortunate to get vouchers for housing we still have individuals that are out on bench warrants and are still homeless. So that is an area that we certainly are struggling with.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: So then what we see here as data reflects what we're told as sort of the intake, not intake, I guess it would be on their way out of custody they're reporting where they're going to go. Is that the data we're seeing here?

>> Right, and then it's validated when they get here that they still might be homeless do not have a place of residence.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Some of those category of folks will see they are going to live with brother or mom and that doesn't work out and they're back on the street again. Would that be reflected on the chart or is that data that we don't have?

>> It's not reflected in this chart but since this is a chart that as individuals are coming out and as of today, we have in the City of San José identified 13 that are clearly homeless of the total number of 46. So the number's down because it really has been the efforts underway to have individuals placed in various forms of housing. So the number's 13 today that are homeless.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thank you very much.

>> Mayor Reed: Mike or supervisor Wasserman.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Thank you, Mr. Mayor. What I get asked a lot about is the recidivism rate that I learned about from you when I first got into office a couple of years ago. And as I understood it the recidivism rate is a rate over a three year period and previously about 2 out of every 3 offenders reoffended. And when I think of reoffending, to address what the mayor had brought up previously, when a person reoffends, they're committing the crime and as Councilmember Liccardo mentioned that's a cost then when they're reincarcerated. This very indepth program where you meet with the prisoners and provide services and all the rest. I know recidivism is over a three year period, we only have one year of data here. But am I correctly interpreting your charts on pages 13 and 14 where our recidivism rate previously was about two out of three people that it's now four out of five people not being rearrested after one year?

>> Yes, and so as I mentioned -- I'm sorry --

>> Supervisor Wasserman: 180 degree --

>> Right, yeah, but what we know is this is just 10 months worth of data.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Understood.

>> But it is trending certainly in a very good direction, and we think as a result of the strategies. And when we talk about model sites, it is not us that are declaring model sets. It is other jurisdictions that are looking at us and saying that.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Okay but just to simplify it Chief this is my question and I'll give you the microphone, Mr. Mayor. Prior to this poll program that's been initiated about a year ago, recidivism in Santa Clara County averaged about 2 out of 3 people?

>> Yes, that's correct.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Okay, and currently after only ten months of data we've kind of turned that upside down.

>> That's correct.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: I hope the next couple of years are somewhere close. We certainly -- I look at it as a huge improvement and I just wanted to make sure I was interpreting charts 13 and 14 right and comparing apples to apples with recidivism and recidivism, meaning rearrest. Is that right for the layman, for the people in the public?

>> Yes, you're correct.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Chu.

>> Councilmember Chu: Thank you, Mr. Mayor, thank you, chief for your presentation. CCP, community correction partnership?

>> Yes.

>> Councilmember Chu: Is that a general term or we do have a very structured organization structure of that CCP?

>> It's very organized inasmuch as the legislation, the AB 109 legislation said each county would establish a community correction partnership.

>> Councilmember Chu: Partnership.

>> And then they identified who those members should be, not the members but the functions represented. And so -- yes, uh-huh.

>> Councilmember Chu: Great. And again I just wanted to echo the concern from our police chief, regarding that the police department, their roles in the CCP. Does the state law mandate that the local police department be part of the CCP?

>> The legislation says that there will be a Chief of Police that sits on the community corrections partnership. And then the police chiefs association for the county identified chief Kyle from Santa Clara County to be that police chief that sits on the CCP.

>> Councilmember Chu: Okay. Could you just briefly or I don't know how long the list may be, but just who are the players or agencies that are included in the CCP?

>> Okay, so it is the probation department, the courts, the public defender, the District Attorney. The Department of Social services. It is the Department of Mental health. It's the Department of Drug and alcohol services. There's two community based organizations and then there's one victim services organization.

>> Councilmember Chu: And who's the leading agency?

>> Oh, and the county office of education.

>> Councilmember Chu: County office of education. So there are some -- Supervisor Wasserman pointed to me and your page 9 of your presentation, but that's not all inclusive. I didn't see the county office of education. The question, who's the leading agency of the CCP?

>> The legislation identified the chair of the community corrections partnership being the chief of probation. So each probation chief chairs that.

>> Councilmember Chu: Thank you very much.

>> Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Supervisor Cortese, and then I've got Councilmember Campos.

>> Supervisor Cortese: Thank you, Mayor Reed. Supervisor Wasserman asked some of the questions I wanted to ask, so that's helpful. I'm still looking at this zip code slide, though, and I'm wondering if there's been a correlation. Clearly, both Chief Moore and Chief Mitchell, this information is available to the police department, San José police department, because we have it right now in our hands. But is it -- has there been any corollary between what the mayor was inquiring about, in terms of the spike in burglaries in certain zip codes and so forth to these releases? And if so I'd like to hear some more specifics. Because where I'm headed with that is, my zip code is not on here. Because presumably, and correct me if I'm wrong, it would have less than seven supervised individuals because it's off to the chart to the right somewhere. Yet my neighborhood burglaries are up by a substantial percentage. And I'm wondering if we're concerned that these people are causing that problem. Are we doing that corollary? Are we trying to do the next slide and match those things up?

>> Supervisor Cortese, thank you for the question. You have to be careful because just because the zip code -- people are returned to there, first of all they may not actually stay there, these are Just upon exit from

custody. And that may be where the housing is available to them at a specific point in time. We are seeing burglaries up across the city with some minor exceptions, but just because they're housed or they say they're going to be housed one place, doesn't necessarily correlate to where these burglaries are occurring. I just -- not that they aren't --

>> Supervisor Cortese: Or even the city.

>> Or even the city, absolutely. And we may see that because we are seeing these increases elsewhere. But generally speaking, those -- what we have found over the years when people come out of the prison, regardless of the supervision model, when they reoffend out of that two-thirds or 70%, a lot of it is within the greater San José area, but they do go outside. Again, I'm trying hard not to draw too closely a correlation, because we don't have the data. Although I'm not a believer in coincidence, and I'm not convinced in what I'm seeing and the timing in all of this is that we are successful, at least under the definition that's been granted. I see that the success is there to Supervisor Wasserman's point. And any improvement is a good thing. That's not the question here, what is happening is good, it is are we seeing the whole picture, and I'm quite clear that we're not, and that's why that data is so important. And I guess that there is a question, and this is on me for not having the conversation with chief Mitchell here, to get in-depth, we are really not part of that process. And it would be great to be able to pair our officers with the probation officers as opposed to just the sheriff's deputies, because these are in our city, and we know that we are the people quite frankly that put them in prison or put them in jail originally. So we know more about them than perhaps those that are supervising them. And I'd like to see that tighter cooperation, and I commit to the chief here, as to all of you, that we will continue to move on that path.

>> Supervisor Cortese: Appreciate your efforts. I certainly think you should be included in the circular slide you were referring to earlier which are the convenings going on about this. As you said things move very quickly and I think a lot of community based agencies, not that they are at the same stature necessarily as the police department, initially weren't able to be included or catch up, and that's being done now, as I understand it. But I think that model of having the police department work with these kind of wrap-around services with juveniles has been very successful and we really don't have to look very far to figure out how to include you in. Because we're

already doing it with the youth and those incarceration numbers are going way way down. Last question and you know it's a point in question, there seems to be an implication that you know, if these folks aren't in state prison anymore and they aren't in the local jail anymore then they're still outside there in the community. And therefore they're responsible for whatever the current crime increases are. Suspect it equally plausible that the lack of enforcement personnel out there is at least as great a cause? We have neighborhood watches that are spontaneously growing in our own community in my neighborhood, as I'm a San José resident, on the basis that PD can't get there, there's no detective unit, there's basically no burglary unit to come out and investigate those crimes. And -- but what trends we learned from the neighborhood watches is that they're not parolees or former parolees that are doing those burglaries they're mostly youth, mostly unarmed individuals, rings that move from neighborhood to neighborhood, from of them coming from as far away as Salinas to the south. So I'm just wondering, are we chasing a red herring here, Chief Moore, to talk about these numbers in the context of spikes in the City of San José now?

>> Supervisor, I don't think it's a red herring at all. But your point is well taken, is I don't think we can point to causation of just these people coming out, I don't think that's fair either. Because honestly our staffing levels do impact that. I'm not going to sit here and tell you otherwise. But what is the combination? Neither are good, how about that, and the more data we can get and drive down those problems, again I won't know the answer, I wish I did but we're all working together to try and drive those crime numbers down because we're all very concerned about it. This is a piece we don't know about and we'll continue to work together to see if we can drive it down.

>> Supervisor Cortese: Very good, thank you, Mayor Reed.

>> Mayor Reed: This side, Councilmember Kalra.

>> Councilmember Kalra: I want to thank you --

>> Mayor Reed: Sorry I forgot, Councilmember Campos. You'll media your time to the distinguished gentleman from District 5?

>> Councilmember Kalra: I will yield to Councilmember Campos.

>> Councilmember Campos: I will be short, since Dave asked a question of mine. But I just wanted to ask Sheila if you can -- because there's folks out there that probably don't understand the difference between probation and parole. And even at times I get confused. So if someone is released from our county jail they will be supervised from our probation department, is that correct?

>> Correct.

>> Councilmember Campos: And then if some -- back in the old model if someone was riced from the state prison they were on parole, is that correct?

>> Correct.

>> Councilmember Campos: For one thing, the law was passed, you know, we have to respond to it. And I think we need to look at it in that respect. And someone coming from the -- you know, the nonprofit world, that worked with you know, young adults and kids that were you know, in these situations, you know, you could only look forward, and try to you know, put systems together, in which our county is you know has received a number of accolades for putting together, you know, good systems. Is it perfect? We don't -- well, it's not perfect but how good is it? We don't know. And I think that with feedback to you and also I think a commitment from the city, really making sure our task force, our gang task force, and this model, is that much more connected, then we're going to be able to plug holes. My district is 95122, 95127 and 95116. So I mean, talk about really living in the brunt of what we're seeing. I think one of the things that we are seeing in terms of releases, I could only speak anecdotally, because you know, folks are getting out of prison, they're going back home to mom and dad. I see it in my neighborhood. I see it in the neighborhoods of my constituents. And so one, looking at the model of probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, gang task force, I think one of the things we probably should be doing is figuring out a way to reengage, or give more tools, to the parents and family members that you know, these

folks are going back to. Very much as, you know, we try to involve parents with wrap-around services, with kids coming out of probation, we should really look at how to one engage them. Because I'm sure there's parents that are you're my Mijo you're going to come home to me but I don't know what to do with you. Those are one of the things that if we don't figure them out then yes, those folks that are getting released, they're going to leave home or get kicked out and then you know, probably reoffend, and you know, get -- go back into the system. So what are we -- are we looking at that, trying to engage parents and the families that are receiving them?

>> Actually, that's an excellent point, Councilmember Campos. Because our focus has been on the individuals in providing them services. And if you look at what we've done on the juvenile side we involve the parents. But that's not been what we've actually done here on the adult side. So something as is clearly an opportunity for us to do more.

>> Councilmember Campos: Okay. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Now to Councilmember Kalra.

>> Councilmember Kalra: Thank you. And I do appreciate all the work that's being done on this as I've worked for 11 years as many of you know in the public defenders office. The population those are my clients and people I over many years built a close relationship with many of them and probably know them better than most. And so I really think that the work being done is really going to have a dramatically positive impact on our community. Because you know, I've -- I've represented clients in hundreds of probation violation hearings and parole violation hearings and talk about revolving door. It doesn't benefit any of us. Now that the state has put the responsibility on us, obviously gaining the resources to make it happen is critical. Although we do know that the cost of incarceration whether it's coming out of our pock or the state's pocket is costing us a tremendous amount. I really appreciate the wrap around services being offered. It is something that some like Judge Manley figured out many years ago. Of course, he also hustled to get a lot of funding to make that happen. So I know that it will take a lot of effort to make sure that we keep these services in place in order to serve the population. I don't know if I necessarily, especially with currently staffing levels, know to what extent our office of City of San José

police can really do as much as we may have been able to in the past. And I think that it certainly is a true statement that traditionally we've had a very proud department that has known kind of the different folks in the neighborhood and all that. But I do think probation does a pretty good job of that, as well. I mean, certainly in comparison to parole which parole hearings are essentially you know, and I appreciate probation chief Mitchell for mentioning the idea that if someone tests dirty it's not a door to prison anymore or to jail anymore it's a door to getting some help which has been the goal but we haven't always been able to get there because the time someone gets to a probation hearing, they're rolled up and sent to prison even if it's someone that's past -- there are certain ages where someone is in the prime of greatest likelihood of committing violent crime, certainly, but even more serious crimes. And a lot of the people who have been locked up in prison for many, many years are really just people that have criminal histories in their past and they're drug addicts. And they found a recent study of those released that are potential three strikers, those that are released for two strikes actually reoffend when it comes to serious or violent crimes far less than those that don't have that record, that those that are younger and don't have that record in particular but the biggest problem they have they are addicted to drugs and a lot of them are rolled back up and sent back to prison for life because of their addiction to drugs. I certainly agree with supervisor Wasserman, focus on recidivism because at the end of the day, we don't want any more victims. We do want to help the people being released back into our community, not only is it the right thing to do it's the cost effective thing to do, it's the most beneficial outcome in terms of the safety of our residents. And we have to get out of this mentality of fear that led us here in many ways with the three strikes law and I appreciate our current District Attorney being one of only three in this state that's in favor of amending the three strikes law. Because I think and it's refreshing for us to have someone in that position here in this county that has an attitude that it's not how long you can lock someone up for but what makes the community safer. I think that we've seen a reflection of that in some of the policies in the District Attorney's office. And I think that that direction is going to lead us to a place where we make the community safer, we're not one of the highest rates of incarceration in the world, but rather we create communities that receive people back in and allow them the opportunity to acclimate back into the community. So the attitude being taken by probation by our police department and so many others that are involved in this, I think is absolutely on the right track. And I think we need to give it time. It's a growing -- it's an adjustment period. We need to give time for it to actually work and make sure that we are -- that we're listening to

what the needs are of those scenario being released because otherwise we'll be back in that same revolving door cycle. Thanks.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Rocha.

>> Councilmember Rocha: Thank you Mayor for the record this is the first time of these changes that someone has been to the left of Kalra and I'm honored to be that person. Sorry, I couldn't resist. I want to thank chief Mitchell for the presentation, it was very helpful. To supervisor Wasserman's point, laymen's terms, because I needed it. I did have a basic -- well, I also want to thank the county staff, for being leaders on this issue. This is not an easy one for you to stick your neck out to put resources in this I very much appreciate it. I had a question about the numbers and as we talk about parolees and all that. Male versus female do you have a breakdown on that?

>> I do. I actually have a breakdown by age, by gender, and I would ask -- I left my glasses so I can't read this.

>> Sure. About 9.3% are female.

>> Councilmember Rocha: And just out of curiosity, are the resources or services tailored any differently? I know that's a generalization from each different one, and there's a lot of different resources you had listed on that bullet point.

>> They are, in fact you may have seen in the Mercury News a couple of weeks ago, where it shows -- the headlines was county taps nontraditional -- because what we've done is what we realize is that sometimes people coming out of prison know what's in the best interest for some of mayor colleagues. And so we have a women's support group that's being led by a formerly incarcerated individual. And actually they have their second graduation in about an hour. And so we really are looking at gender specific programming nor the women coming out because their needs are very different than the men.

>> Councilmember Rocha: Thank you and thank you for your work and --

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Let me make sure the council understands the numbers coming out are a little bit different than we actually have. The numbers we have are a little bit higher in the county. I don't know if chief Bell knows those numbers, but I think they're a little bit higher. I just wanted to make sure the numbers were not skewed.

>> Councilmember Rocha: No, I got the impression that we're talking about the 9% on the parolee's side, and than, you. Thank you supervisor Shirakawa about your voice of leadership and talking about solutions, I really appreciate that. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Herrera.

>> Councilmember Herrera: Thank you, mayor I agree Councilmember Rocha. This is a tough job and the county's taking on a tough job in taking on this issue. I just wanted to ask a couple of questions. The thousand folks that have been released under this program, if we didn't have this program when would they have showed up in our accounting under the old system?

>> This woe have shown up as they were originally scheduled to show up. So if someone was scheduled to be released in August, say we didn't have realignment, and they were scheduled to be released in August. They would have been released in August. And I think that's the key point that they're being released as they normally would have been released.

>> Councilmember Herrera: So we would have had the thousand individuals anyway.

>> We certainly would but they would have been supervised by parole.

>> Councilmember Herrera: I think that's an important point. And a couple of these zip code areas, 95127 is in my council district, Ocala White area, and 95122 is Meadow Fair, part of Councilmember Campos' district and my district, so a lot of these things are shared by more than one council district. I'm impressed with the initial numbers but I agree with the mayor that we need a longer -- and the chief that we need a longer term look at this. But hey I take any positive data like this as hope that the longer trend will continue. As be part of the mayor's gang prevention task force, for the last couple of years, I've been part of the subcommittee of community engagement and I've been so impressed with the work of the mayor's gang prevention task force. And I want to echo what the mayor said, that I think it's important that we do work together and so I look to see PD involvement more, I think that will give us a better handle of the numbers and make sure we are going in the direction we think we're going. Chief I think it's you that mentioned the kind of data we get from the mayor's gang prevention task force, knowing that we can get results. Can you expand on that a little bit more so we can understand what we would need to get from what kind of data as we move forward with this program.

>> Sure, thank you councilmember. As chief Mitchell alluded to we do receive a list from them, added a request at this meeting last year is actually when I requested the data of where people are coming out, of where people are coming out, where they are going to at least initially say they're going to live. Which is helpful data. The problem is we don't know where and when they have actually done site visits am those types of things that might help us. It's additional work for them but I think it's that kind of data if you have somebody that's tested dirty twice, three times, again it's not the typical model that you would see in the probation police department model. And so what I think if we had something more like the mayor's gang task force where we had a regular meeting on this issue, I'm not just talking their governing body because that covers again that's mostly county centric. If you just look at if representatives it is not on the enforcement interaction piece, it is truly global, we need more of like a technical team piece if I can use an analogy from the mayor's gang task force to work on this specific piece. And I think that would really help us moving forward to help us moving forward to find out what data we need, what they have what we need and where the gaps are and where we could use that to our advantage.

>> Councilmember Herrera: And so how do we make that happen? Or am I to assume that is going to happen after this meeting?

>> Councilmember, actually we are working on that track. As the chief mentioned I think there are some opportunities to really enhance and strengthen the involvement of San José PD in this effort. I will say that on a parallel track we have been very involved at the service delivery coordination level. We basically are aligning the San José B.E.S.T. network of resources with this initial. If you take a look at the chart there this mirrors our hot spot network, right? We have done that overlay we started with the safe summer initiative just this past summer. We started to overlay and blend service delivery and resources allocated to these areas, right? I think the context as we move forward is very important. It's still only a year. When I take a look now what we had versus what we had in the past, this is definitely better, 1 to 30 ratio versus the 1 to 100 ratio in terms of probation supervision, I'll take 1 to 30 any day. Secondly when you take a look at other situations, in these zip codes I think we ought to be very clear. This is not going to be the panacea to the whole situation. When you look at these zip codes, you have homelessness, you have academic underachievement, you have unemployment rates, you have an array of other social issues that are really constraining and working against these efforts, right? But so I think there is still a lot of work that needs to be done, but it's kind of reminiscent of when we first started the mayor's gang prevention task force when we were trying to get a handle on the issue. I think we're off to a good start, and I would agree, we definitely need to enhance and strengthen the police connection. I agree with that 100%. I also want to make sure we do not lose the current partnership we have with the county in the process of this discussion.

>> Councilmember Herrera: I think the most important thing with the mayor's gang prevention task force is the number of agencies how we cover it from every school and county and how the folks work together it's always very impressive to me. I had a question on slide 13 or 14. On the arrests that we do have, can you starting with the 1170 (h), on view and revocation can you expand on that ooh eligibility? Not police officer or probation person, I just want to know. On view and revocation. I'm --

>> Yeah, the on view is that the individual has committed a new crime in the community, that's what an on view means. A revocation means they're out in the community, they're already an 1170 (h) and that they have not met the terms of their parole. So we can revoke them.

>> Councilmember Herrera: So in the on view portion, what kinds of crimes, or what sorts of offenses -- do we know what sorts of offenses were committed to cause them to be rearrested? So those are rearrests. Do we know what sorts of offenses?

>> It runs the gamut. We have -- for every single one of those arrests it runs from assaults to burglaries to just a gamut. So we do have a printout that identifies this. And one of the things that we are getting ready to do that I think will be helpful in terms of in communicate and collaboration with the police departments is that we were invited in taking up that invitation to be a participant in cop link. And cop link is a database that's traditionally with law enforcement. So there's four probation departments that will be included in that. So chief Moore, the other police chiefs can then see activities that are happening from what we're doing on the probation side. Because we're going to be entering all those AB 109 clients into cop link.

>> Councilmember Herrera: I guess it would be helpful to me on both those slides can if I could see what types of arrests, just to see if for example burglaries, one of the higher numbers in there, it would be helpful to see how it breaks down.

>> We can certainly get that for you.

>> Councilmember Herrera: On both of those slides, because I notice on the other ones you had multiple arrests. Flash fold, I'm not sure what that is. On view, again, I'm assuming that's arrest as you said before and revocation I think is somewhat similar to what you said. So yeah, it would be helpful, I would like to see how that breaks down in terms of the types of arrests we're making. And my last question is on, do we know of these thousand individuals, have any of them been been affiliated with gangs? Are they gang affiliated at all?

>> You know, the majority of folks we have are gang affiliated. I think we know that many of the clients coming out of prison are gang-affiliated, many coming out of jail are gang affiliated. But the reality is that what we have been able to do, and we certainly will work closely with chief Moore and his team, but as we were looking at every

single one of the arrests that occurred, for this 8 and then the 123, we looked at each individual dice see if it were a case that were involved in some form or fashion in terms of the crime that was a very serious, egregious crime and that's not the case thus far. We know that San José PD is still -- has investigations underway. But also wanted to point out is that we are working really closely, even in terms of our visits out there with the metro unit. So the metro unit, my probation officers and the sheriff were out there in the community with visits to clients. And so -- but I can certainly give you the detailed breakdown of every one of the arrests that have occurred.

>> Councilmember Herrera: Thank you. And the metro unit includes V settle and the gang unit that was combined, sometimes that unit is all gangs all the time. I guess I'm really asking is do we know if some of those folks that are gang members would be going back into the community, for instance we have the issue of Sorrenos and Nortenos out there, and if we know someone's been -- had an issue or might be coming back into a situation where there's some heightened tension, are we able to have that information available to the gang prevention task force team so that can be part of the intervention. You guys may already be doing that. I'm just asking the question.

>> We are doing that. I think one of the things that's kind of interesting, and I'm not sure if the mayor's gang prevention task force will take this into consideration. Only 10% of the individuals being released from prison PRCS are within the age jurisdiction of the mayor's gang prevention task force. That is something --

>> Councilmember if I may that's precisely why I see an analogous organization to take that same model of the mayor's gang prevention task force which focuses on younger offenders and move that structure into something that's different and recognizing this, the state legislature has a different model and maybe that is something we can do with legislation to truly morph that into something I think that's truly better than we have because we're forced into the governing model we have now.

>> Councilmember Herrera: So that's an older offender and that gets back to Councilmember Rocha's question, what are the average age or give us some sense of the age of these folks that are coming back.

>> Yes, we actually send this data out to public record, we accepted it out every month. So the average age is 11% are between the ages of 11 and -- 18 and 24. And then 38% between the ages of 25 and 34. And then, 28% between the age of 35 and 44. And between 45 and 54, it's -- I can't read that number -- 16%. And then over 55 it's percentage is 3%. So the cluster of age group the majority of them are between the ages of 25 and 44.

>> Councilmember Herrera: And what's the limit of our gang prevention task force?

>> The age range is 6 to 24. You see it intersects here. Here's where we want to be very intentional in terms of how we blend and how we target our resources. The mayor's gang prevention task force, we want the children and closest relatives of the realigned members. That's a target audience that we really want to go after. We have agendaized this as a standing item on the mayor's gang prevention task force interagency subcommittee. So this will be an item that's jointly discussed, when you look around who's at the table, you have the DA there you have the mayor's office you have the believe cheese, everyone involved in that sitting around the table at the highest level. So I think that's going to help us move this along. Secondly, there's the opportunity to coordinate at the technical team level in that it gets back to your point councilmember, around sharing key data, making sure that we know where these individuals are going, who they're connected to and making sure that we're doing something with the assessments. It's not enough to just assess them. We need to assess them and then take the appropriate follow-up action. One of the best programs we have right now is really run by the county, and that's the parent project initiated through the D.A.'s office. You can see where this comes together, you can see the realigned member being referred to the parent project, taking a child, one or more children being referred to programs provided by the mayor's gang prevention task force that over time will break this cycle of violence but it is an uphill battle.

>> Councilmember Herrera: Thank you angel. I think we're contemplating having realignment as a subject matter in our gang prevention summit that will happen in February thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Did I miss anybody who didn't get a chance to speak before I go through a second time? All right, we'll go through a second time, I guess. I had a couple of things to ask. On slide 6, the address, the zip code stuff, that is at entry. I'm assuming you know where they are all today, you can spin that out, you know the existing is much more important than where they started. Okay, since you're supervising them you must know where they are. That's good. Slide 9, the resource center, I think we focused on them a little incorrectly. That's not all people that are involved in reentry, that's who's involved in the reentry center, I know there's a much broader group, if you had a slide, sort of like the gang task force, it would be a much, much bigger one. And then a question about this resource center. Is there a role in there in that process for people who are not at the center, to do referrals? So our police officers may come into category and probably will come into contact with some of the thousand people you're supervising. They may know not ready them but they may realize that they are not taking advantage of resources. So request we just make referrals into the errors center and can our homeless taken workers do the same thing when they come across them or how do they get into this resource center?

>> And actually when the resource center was conceived, we knew that the -- if you think about it that there's only about a thousand folks that are the realigned population. But on any given day you have you know almost 18,000 that are on probation. So the reentry center was conceived that it could be available for anyone that is in need of services. So referrals, yes. And we can develop a referral process to make sure that the city has that information.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay, good. Councilmember Liccardo.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thanks mayor. Yeah, wanted to also emphasize and agree with Councilmember Rocha, that chief Mitchell, you've clearly been dealt a very daunting challenge and I appreciate everything you've brought to this. In collaboration with everyone there at the county. I just want to follow up on what -- I'm not sure we've had an explicit commitment one way or the other, forgive me if I'm putting you on the hot seat, but is there willingness to share information as chief Moore has described or allow ride-alongs or have people accompany probation officers on these visits?

>> Absolutely, and actually police chief Moore said funding.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Yes, right.

>> Absolutely there's the willingness and the desire to do that.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Okay great and I appreciate the fact that we're all on the same page on that. And I know we beat the recidivism question to death but I just want to understand how you usually measure recidivism. Is it usually measured postrelease or postsupervision?

>> Actually, depending on where you are sit, it's measured in lots of different ways. We have a team that it's the community corrections partnership executive team that will be convening here sometime the beginning of November, to land on a definition for us to use. It might be more than one definition. And that's the issue because people measure tonight a lot of different ways but we all want a definition that we all agree to and that will be coming shortly.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: I appreciate that, that's the criticism of the state that they aren't doing the measuring, I'm glad that we are, and there isn't a unified definition. But typically I think you said in the county we typically use a three year period for measurement of recidivism. We have here a ten month comparison is that right?

>> Uh-huh.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Do we have any apples to apples comparison of recidivism ten months out under the old regime and ten months out under this?

>> Absolutely. It's a different population. But there was a study that was recently done, I think last year, and that was done for the jail, looking at people exiting the jail. And the recidivism rate I believe, I can't remember, I think it was 50-somewhat percent. Oh wait, 40 -- okay, in the '40s, looking at two years out.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Two years out, so those are folks who have better than released from jail who may still be on probation and are reoffending within two years, okay. What we have is intensive supervision, a lot of these folks may be on bracelets and significantly higher supervision correct?

>> They're.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: I realize it's very hard to make apples and apples comparisons, because you have different offenders in very different contexts, but obviously, I can see the county is working very hard on this, and I appreciate all your great work.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Pyle.

>> Councilmember Pyle: Thank you. I wanted to know and I'm not sure if this is something that could be done now or if it's a step 2 and that is some kind of a connect with the schools. When I was a fifth grade teacher I can tell you which kids were going to get in trouble and which kids were not. And some of that was up to the teacher, most of it was up to the teacher to track to work with to try to find ways to bring the individual around. And it didn't always happen. So the child just learned more and more about how to think of school as a miserable place. So I just don't know if you have the capacity at this time, but for future thinking and maybe level 2, that is something where we could connect with the schools. I think they, in many cases are looking around for what do I do now answers, so I would like to get your input on that, thank you.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Let me clarify, you and I know each other long I appreciate. You couldn't tell but there were indicators like truancy and other things that were indicated, I just want to make clear I knew what you meant.

>> Councilmember Pyle: That's correct, truancy is a huge factor.

>> What's exciting that's happening is that, this is something we work on through the mayor's gang prevention interagency team and that it's been led by the Molly O'Neil, the interim public defender, really working with the principals and the superintendents of schools and they've brought in some experts to help in that regard. Because we were looking at the expulsion rate, we were looking at lots of dirt things. And then when we showed the chart that had the zip codes, they quickly went in and overlaid, well these were the same, if these are zip code maps they were boundary touching, they overlate in terms of who was being expelled. It is the same exact zip codes. There is synergy so we need to come up with intervention what do we need to do. But I think some of what is going to be extremely helpful under supervisor Cortese's schooling services is going to help us immensely with that, as well.

>> Councilmember Pyle: Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: One last comment I think we're probably done with this topic and can move on. But I was just struck with something you just said, that there are 18,000 parolees.

>> Probationers.

>> Mayor Reed: Probationers. You have a thousand. Who's got the others? You have 18,000. So we're talking about a thousand out of 18,000. So what happens in the rest of the program is also kind of important, too. So I'm sorry, you lost your microphone.

>> And probation prior to realignment, the probation department has the possibility of supervising all those individuals that are coming out of jail. Or that are put on probation. And so on any given day -- and the numbers come down. It may be a little lower than 18,000 but on any begin day we have that number that we're actively supervising as well. Now our staffing ratio isn't as low with that number as it is with the folks coming out of prison. So the prison population is just one element of all those that we supervise on a daily base.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay, well I think before we can really draw conclusions from data we have to consider the fact that we're talking about a thousand out of a much larger number and we don't have anything in front of us about the rest of them except that we know the state system didn't work very well when it came to measuring recidivism.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Mr. Mayor, quickly, I want to follow that. You heard me last year on the issue where I said that we already had launched a massive re-entry effort anyway in the county, AB 109 just happened to come along to fit in with our efforts from before, and doing -- having an assessment tool and all those things we had pointed internally to what was going on at the same time. So we had already had this effort ongoing. And I don't want to call it luck or we had the vision but we are going to, all of us including the gang task force. We were on our way. And some of the counties were behind us they didn't have the effort that was already started, we are fortunate in that because things could be a lot worse than they are right now. I just wanted to add, I'll close also on this item.

>> Mayor Reed: Okay, turn to the next item which is the city county partnership to end homelessness. We already talked a little bit about homelessness. Move right into it.

>> Leslye Corsiglia: Good morning mayor, city council, chair Shirakawa and members of the Board of Supervisors. I'm Leslye Corsiglia, I'm director of housing, and I have with me Emily Harrison who is a deputy county administrator, or executive for the county and Jennifer loving who is the executive director for destination home which is a city-county-private sector partnership and very key to our efforts in what we've been able to accomplish with homelessness over the last couple of years. Despite all of our efforts and we do work very well on this issue, the city and county have been really working hand in hand for many years. Homelessness continues to be a concern. The city and couldn't have worked and have both developed plans to end homelessness. But recent events, the economy, the reduced government assistance that's happened really at all government levels and also, the housing crisis have really exacerbated the problem that we have been trying to solve for. The City's ten year plan was adopted in 2003 and the county's was adopted I believe it was 2005. So both of these plans are nearing completion and although we can point to things that we've accomplished we

believe that there's much more to do. It's also important to note that over then the ten years since the city created its ten year plan the strategies for responding to homelessness have changed and the thoughts about how we need to address the problem have changed. So for a long time there was the thought that we needed a continuum of care that people needed to stay in emergency shelters, transition to transitional shelter where they would live from 18 to 24 months and then move to permanent housing. The philosophy tries to move people much more quickly through the process and move them into permanent housing providing with them with services in place. The funding at various levels of government starting at the federal level has followed suit and so there's less money now available for emergency shelter provision than there has in the past. This morning we're going to talk to you very briefly about the problem and we're going to discuss some of the actions we've taken to date, and keys in on a few issues that we'd like to let you know about that are happening at this point. So with this I'm going to hand this over, we're going to move back and forth through this presentation, between the three of us and Emily is going to talk about how the system works.

>> Good morning, members of the board and the city council. The system which tries to manage homelessness today is very fragmented. The cities, the county, the nonprofit sector, and even the private sector, are all providing services. But not in a coordinated way. Through housing 1000, which is the structure that we brought to our destination home effort, we've been able to identify the chronically homeless population as the most vulnerable according to a series of indicators. We know that this population, which is about a third of the overall homeless population in our county, is the most vulnerable, and in that way, using data from other agencies, we also know that it's the population that is using our safety net services to the largest degree far in excess of what it would cost to actually house this population. We manage homelessness in this county, we don't end it. And that's where destination home is focusing its effort. Mayor Reed's comment about how do we measure success is a critical one, one that was posed to us by our board member Wasserman from the very beginning of this effort and we'll be coming back to that as a critical element of how we move forward.

>> Good morning. So back when the -- when destination home board was charged with setting the strategy to end homelessness, the first priority that was set was chronic homelessness. And as a result of that, the board worked with the rest of the community to join the housing a thousand campaign. That is our local chapter of our

national 100,000 homes campaign which is a national movement to house 100,000 vulnerable long term homeless folks in our nation, we set a local goal of 1000. So when we talk about housing a thousand we're not talking about destination home as much as we're talking about our community. The housing a thousand campaign is made up of numerous nonprofit partners, local governments, federal and philanthropies together. I think the real beauty of housing a thousand is it's allowing our community to collectively impact a shared priority. So when we collectively focus to deeply target chronic homelessness and we pool our resources we're able to see a different sort of result. So destination home's role is threefold. So one of the things that destination home does is works with philanthropy and local government to fund a streamlined services model. So we have worked to fund eight of our nonprofit providers. Now that's money that comes from philanthropy, from the city of San José, from the county to collectively focus on the housing first model. In addition to providing the intensive services, we're focusing on resourcing the units of housing that we need. So our goal was a thousand. And this campaign started a little over 14 months ago, we identified over 430 units today. That doesn't mean that we have all of the units with the keys but it means that we've identified these units as coming online in the next couple of years. A couple of -- a couple of things to note on that one in particular. You know when speaking of collective impacts, you know, when we think of how these housing units have come about, you know, we're talking about 100 units from the housing authority, and a commitment of turnover vouchers for chronic homelessness. We're talking about an innovative project from Santa Clara County to subsidize 100 vouchers or 100 subsidies for housing population, we're talking about the city and their creative use of home money to fund shallow subsidies and shorter term subsidies for targeted populations and a real example of collective impact is what we're starting to do at St. James park where the city provided the housing resources, the county provided the case management through the Department of Drug and alcohol, destination home and housing trust has worked on move in resources and security deposits and together we are going to house 20 folks out of the park. So the last piece of this is making sure that we can measure our results. And over this summer destination home commissioned a feasibility study. We commissioned economic round table who is a leading research firm in the nation and has done L.A.'s cost of homelessness study to work with us to really better understand the costs now that we're spending on managing homelessness and the effects of permanent supportive housing.

>> The county is deeply committed to the homelessness issue. And for very practical reasons. Homelessness residents, the chronically homeless disproportionately use the services that the county provides. We don't know now exactly what that cost is. We think it's roughly two-thirds more expensive than actually dealing with the problem. But whatever it is, it's far more than if we actually move these people into permanent housing and provided the wrap around Services that they need. Most of them draw heavily on the drug and alcohol and mental health services, they're disabled and they're not able to function without those services. As was mentioned in the previous discussion, realignment has even accentuated the county's focus on this issue, and the voucher program that Jennifer mentioned is one that we put money behind trying to commit to permanently taking care of folks that are leaving the justice system and moving into the community. And timely as we keep mentioning we will need to identify what it is costing us so that we can justify this resources that will being needed for the final solution to house people.

>> Leslye Corsiglia: The city -- homelessness impacts all departments on most all departments in the city, from fire, with medical response, and responding to recent fires that we've had in encampments, the police with enforcement, and also, dealing with parolees and others who may be unhoused, our environmental services department, our housing department, our code enforcement department, transportation, it really it hits a lot of our departments and therefore it has a cost to the city. We're seeing increasing concerns that are being raised by our neighbors, neighborhood citizens by our businesses, about homelessness. So we know that despite what we've been doing that there are still concerns. Recently, the encampment issue and I'll talk, speak to that a little more later, both along waterways and on land based encampments have been a problem. We have also been seeing people who have been living in RVs along our streets so a lot of different kinds of homeless problems that we are responding to. One of our biggest concerns and what we're trying to solve for now is that we have such limited city resources to be able to respond to these issues. And we're working to be creative. We're working with destination home. We have through destination home been able to leverage about \$5 million from variety of sources including quite a bit from private sources. And that will help us. But to be able to solve this problem will take resources. So what we wanted to be able to explain is we have taken a number of steps. We created as many of you were involved with the blue ribbon commission years ago. It now has -- destination home has taken over for the blue ribbon commission. And is making great progress. The city and county have provided resources

along with the private sector and now we need to take the next step. So we will be looking at a new regional plan that's going to address the various issues we're facing today. And we're going to talk through some of those issues right now. So the cold weather shelters, Emily is going to talk about those. I'll talk a little bit about encampments and then we've mentioned the cost study. We'll talk a little bit more in detail about that.

>> Little bit of background on the cold weather shelter program. Basically from Thanksgiving to about March, the county will open cold weather shelters at the armories in Gilroy and in Sunnyvale and also at the Bacardo center. When the conditions outside are such that we have concerns about those that are on the street from the weather. We serve an average of about 400 to 450 clients per night when the shelters are open, or about 2600 unduplicated clients. It is important to note that with the two armory shelters, only 7% of the Sunnyvale clients and only 11% of the Gilroy armory clients are new. And what that says is, the program which last year cost \$800,000 for the county to provide, is basically providing services year after year for the same people. Because we're committed to the destination home goals, we are working to transition the cold weather shelter program to the vision of permanent housing for these individuals. Some of that's being accelerated by the fact that the Sunnyvale armory is going to be closed after the fiscal year 14 season. The site where the armory is located is going to be turned into low-moderate income housing. So that's good news. But it also provides an impetus to transition our focus on the shelter program to long term housing and we anticipate working with the community in the north county to do that. The Bacardo center as well in its commitment to the housing 1000 strategy has reduced the number beds that are available. And we have anticipated or we have in our contract with emergency housing consortium who provides the shelter program, we have reduced our budget for beds at the Gilroy center. I need to guys, that doesn't mean if there are more beds needed that we will not provide cold weather shelter to anybody that needs it. But what we have found is the use of that shelter has been steadily trending down which is good news. Across the board the cold weather shelter program the long term vision there is to transition that program into having a very reduced shelter program that will rely hopefully on local efforts. Because we've been able to house that chronic community that is now the focus for the shelter program.

>> Leslye Corsiglia: We have an estimated 60 encampments in San José with about two-thirds of those along the waterways and the rest land based. And this is just the number in San José. We know that this problem

extends beyond our borders. I mentioned what we are also seeing what we would call different kinds of encampments where we have a number of RVs as an example along city streets. So we have tried to address this over the years, and we have cleaned up the encampments but only to find that the residents return, sometimes within a matter of hours. And we've been working very closely with our partners, with the county, with the Water District, with VTA, in trying to have a more comprehensive approach, so that we actually move people away from the encampments as opposed to just clean up and have them move back. This has not just neighborhood concerns. We're receiving quite a number of concerns from neighborhoods. But also, large environmental concerns. And our potential runoff into storm drains from the encampment residents, they've been bringing a lot of garbage and other materials down to our waterways. And we need to -- it's a problem that we just have to address. We did initiate a phase 1 cleanup program this summer. And we will be coming back to the city council in a special study session later this month to talk about that, and talk about how we move forward. So to talk about the results and some of the findings that we had about the success of phase 1. One of the differences of phase 1 was we did offer housing assistance. So we were able to move some folks into permanent housing. We'll be looking at how long they are able to maintain that housing and provide those statistics as we come forward. We're also planning the city council has a joint Water District city council meeting that right now is tentatively scheduled in December where I'm sure this will be a topic.

>> So back when the supervisors authorized the 100 subsidies, the question was how do we know this is going to work and how do we know that this is going to save any money? That question has really been a question that has I think plagued homelessness throughout our history of providing services. Because we have a number of disparate databases throughout if county system, outside the council collects information on homelessness, on homeless folks that travel throughout systems, justice homeless system outside the county, police records, ambulance rides, but none of those systems communicate with each other and none of those data elements have a cost associated with it, so there's a number of issues. So after I mentioned we had conducted a feasibility study over the summer we didn't know if it was possible to use the different databases that we have in our community and link them and then assign costs to them. But through a study we've done we've determined not only is it technologically possible but we have legal and political will to conduct this study. And so we're in the phase now of securing all the different agreements that we need in order to collect information that will be deidentified, and

then to be able to attribute cost, so part of this to look at the effect housing a thousand but also in permanent supportive housing and the costs associated with folks that are habitually unhoused. The really cool thing is at the end of this study we will also have a triage tool that we will be able to use in terminates of a very brief screening tool that we will be able to use to determine folks depending on how they score if we do not have a housing intervention from them that they are going to cost a disproportionate amount of money. We know that chronic homelessness homeless men and women that are very expensive. And so there's a way to further prioritize scarce resources to reduce the public burden. So in order to shepherd that we have a committee, a public-private committee made up of organization home members and there's a committee from the process that will take 14 months.

>> We are incredibly enthusiastic about this study, as a destination home board. One thing that is groundbreaking about destination home is the silos if you will of the city and county and the nonprofit sector and the private sector are just not visible as we work together on these issues. And that's now being carried forward inside the county. We have our own silos within the county. And all of the leadership in the health and hospital system, the social service system, the criminal justice system are coming together with an incredible amount of cooperation to figure out how we can take all of this disparate information about clients, and much of it confidential, and bring it all together to create a single database that can be used to track a homeless person throughout all of the county support systems. It's something that could be a model for other uses in the county. But it certainly will be the first time that this kind of effort has wrapped around a client of the county safety net services.

>> Leslye Corsiglia: So finishing up, the city and county plans are coming to an end. We still have a lot to do. We've begun discussions working with the destination home board on developing a regional plan. And would like this plan to look beyond chronic homelessness but to look at homelessness as a whole so we look at preventing homelessness and that we address the needs of other episodic homeless who are not considered to be chronic. Key to this effort is the work that we're doing with all of our government partners and our nonprofit partners and so they will be included in this effort. And we also have a unique opportunity which is that the federal government is reorganizing the way that it provides its homeless funds to localities. And the new program is

caught hearth and we believe that it will resources are used in the future. And be able to use them in conjunction with this planning effort. So with that we're available for questions, and look forward to a conversation.

>> Mayor Reed: All right. First let me just thank the city and the county for a great collaborative effort. I've been involved in this personally for a while and this is an area where I think many other departments, divisions of city and county, can learn from the collaboration that's been done under this rubric and I want to thank the supervisors, all of them and certainly Jeff Smith for facilitating that. And Deb Figone and our staff for making this work. Because this is clearly an area where we're spending a lot more money managing the problem than it will take to solve the problem. We just have to be smart enough to figure out how to squeeze that money and manage it to solve that problem. We're all committed to it I thank Supervisor Wasserman for stepping in to fill the really big shoes of Supervisor Gage we appreciate this collaboration and it's one of the many good things that we can talk about together. George, did you have anything on this? Vice Mayor Nguyen.

>> Vice Mayor Nguyen: Thank you mayor. I too wanted to thanking the county and the city for this wonderful effort and thank you the members from the county and the city for doing the cleanup during inclineup phase 1. There are many individuals, we are reason ugh out of time so I won't thank them. You know who they sparky Harlan is also here and other partners and we hope that you continue to be a part of this collaborative to ensure that we will somehow one day eventually end homelessness here in the city and also in the county. I have a couple of questions and comments afterward. But Leslye when you talk about the new regional planning, will that replace the current homeless plans or will that be a continuation of the homeless plan when it ends I believe in 2013?

>> Leslye Corsiglia: The idea is that it would replace that plan. I think we -- many years ago we had hoped to have a consolidated plan that wasn't just a separate city and separate county plan. So the idea here is that we would like to come forward with a plan that we're all agreeing to and working forward on.

>> Vice Mayor Nguyen: And then and we can all acknowledge that whether it's episodic or chronic homelessness, we need to address the issue of housing. And when we talk about housing obviously we need to

talk about resources and funding and so part of this new regional planning I was wondering I know it's policeman right now but would you be able to identify the sources of funding that we will seek to address the issues of housing?

>> Leslye Corsiglia: I think there are a few different areas where we can do that. One is through this regional plan, we are also coming forward ideas for resources in that plan. But I think there are some opportunities for the county and city working together to think of some resources and some ways to use existing resources differently. And I think that that should be wrapped up in this renale plan.

>> Vice Mayor Nguyen: And then in terms of the voucher program, my understanding is that there's sort of resistance if I may from the housing authority to you know when we discussed the issues of vouchers and giving a small fraction of vouchers to the homeless community I know that I represent district where we have a lot of low income families who are also waiting to receive these vouchers. So you know, when you sort of put low income housing I'm sorry low income families who have been waiting for a very, very long time to receive these vouchers, versus homeless individuals who are also in dire need of these vouchers, quo talk a little bit about if rich between what we are trying to do versus what sort of the response that we're getting from the housing authority?

>> Yes, my -- Gary Graves, the chief operating officer for the county, brought together the leadership from both the city, the housing authority and the county, to address the issues that have arisen in the past about the lack of congruence between the goals of the housing authority and the city. And we had a very good and a very honest discussion about that. And I think we have since that time been embarked on sort of a new era of trying to look together as to how to address the issues of the city, more robustly by the housing authority. So I think that there is good news there. It's a short period of time that we've been working on that. I do want to give Gary the credit for sort of initiating that discussion but it's a good one and a positive one and I think it's going to bear fruit.

>> Vice Mayor Nguyen: Good, I'm glad to hear that and look forward to hearing what will come out of it as we continue this dialogue. And then finally because we're again running out of time. But housing it's very, very important but at the same time I think that we also need to look at sort of the whole scope, the whole wrap around

service, how to managing it, one thing I've proposed which we are going to talk about on Tuesday and further the issue of mental health issues among individuals who are homeless as well as giving them job training or job employment, workshops, I think that it's just really critical to include organizations who provide these type of services, so that when we're trying to help these individuals that we walk through the various steps with them to make sure that they become self-sufficient or self-sustaining rather than just putting them in housing and hoping that you know that would be quad enough. And so you know we will have more of that discussion. But this issue is just very heartbreaking. Yesterday on Story Road under the Coyote creek encampment we had a baby that was born prematurely and you know there was a nearby doctor that was summoned to make sure everything was fine. I really don't know what happened after that. But in situations like this, especially being a new mother I just think it's heartbreaking for us to see these kinds of episodes happening in our community and there's nothing we can do about it. So I'm hoping that as we move forward we really focus time attention energy and resources how to address the issues and hopefully end homelessness eventually. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Supervisor Cortese.

>> Supervisor Cortese: Thank you, Mayor Reed. Just three areas I want to inquire about more so by something former assistant chief Tom wheatley said at a community meeting out at story and king one day when asked what was the number 1 problem that San José police was facing? As we were all thinking parole ease and option ofs and it may have gone over my head but I'm just wondering on this chart you know, and going forward, to this new plan this new strategy, what thoughts are there in terms of integrating police department's role in a way where they would be resourced to actually do more and do more diversion?

>> Leslye Corsiglia: The police role is very important. We do have a lot of parolees who are living along the creeks. And we also have, although we don't have good numbers, we have a lot who are sex offenders who are finderring it difficult to find housing. So they are living on our streets and along our creeks. So in some cases it's -- there are folks who are dangerous who are living along the creeks. That's harmful to those who are living along the creeks who are not. And we need to have police involvement. So chief Moore and his staff have been very involved in a regular basis in working with us on the solution and they'll need to be part of the plan going forward.

>> Supervisor Cortese: I think it should be you know noted. I know I'm not going to teach you anything new about the issue but just to put it on the record, part of what I think assistant chief wheatley was saying, it's not because we can't handle the violent homeless, or the felons and so forth but that we're we're first responder in all cases and it's the ones that aren't really involved in act of criminal activity that we really don't have a disposition for other than to force them around move them around and so forth. The baby that was born Wednesday actually Thursday, I was also aware of that. So rural metro was the first responder, you know, what options do they have? Other than just you know following very strict protocol ain getting that baby help. Medical help. So anyway thank you. And secondly, in the encampments themselves, I visited an encampment Wednesday evening in Coyote creek. 50% of a very, very large population, I would describe it as a city-like population, were identified by one of the local agencies as day workers. And it strikes me with this specific subject we're talking about today, you know, housing the homeless, that those agencies that are working with day workers who are homeless for example, should really be -- worked with closely by the rest of us in tandem in finding housing. Obviously the objective we used to see I know when I was involved with CDBG here, certain categories of forecast are hard to house because of lack of issue, it just, they're in temporary jobs, agencies are trying to move them into permanent jobs but then you have that mismatch of availability of housing. I'm just wondering if that's part of the thinking going forward to try to work more closely where those agencies?

>> I think that what you're speaking to is important because the fundamental issue is that we need to control more of the housing options. So the rental market is extremely tight, we all know this, right? So folks that many of us might give a wide berth to on the street are competing with folks who are in the tech sector or full time employed. So we're competing against some pretty strong elements to get the units that are available to us. And then the background checks as you foreclose about working more closely with criminal justice are folks that are precluded because we can't control the units themselves. So -- and what you're talking about as well. So the more that we cannot only -- we're subsidizing units which is important but actually control the units themselves the more successful we'll be. Dksz and lastly social impact bonds, have you had a chance to look at that yet? Is there any probability that that mechanism might be included in terms of funding some of the resources you're looking for here?

>> That's a good question. And so there's a number of -- so the health trust is actually funding social impact bond feasibility study right now. I think that social impact bonds have some traction but not necessarily a lot of proven results yet and so we're conducting a study to see how that would work locally and what sectors are ready. I think that that will take six or nine months. I think that us doing a cost study positions us very well to be ready as far as the sector goes for an investment like this. So I think we'll know a lot more over the next six to 12 months.

>> Supervisor Cortese: And just lastly I think I know the answer to it already but I see sparky Harlan here and it reminded me to ask the question. Overall, attention on this specific program, basically, of housing folks, to children, to families at large. As opposed to the, you know, the emphasis maybe up until now, more on individuals. I know you probably touched on that but just how big of a deal is that going to be going forward?

>> That's actually a topic under discussion now with the destination home board and as Leslye spoke about the larger plan, the long range plan going forward, we're very conscious that folding that in is critical to the success of the effort.

>> Supervisor Cortese: Thank you and thank you Mayor Reed.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Liccardo.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thanks mayor. I too want to thank a lot of folks at the county who have really stepped up. Emily, yourself as well as Gary Graves really playing key bridge builder roles for us with the housing authority. I think that's been really important changing the the doesn't going forward and I want to thank supervisor Wasserman with his relationship and Ki Li working with us on a lot of critical mental health issues. I wanted to ask one follow up to the question that Supervisor Cortese raised open the social impact bonds, I know that is something we've been look at for a couple of years now. When we look at assessing cost to homeless clients in all these various aspects of the county bureaucracy whether it's jails or hospitals or anywhere else, I imagine some of those costs are fixed. And you're going to run into emergency room whether you have a

homeless client in that room or not. And some of those are marginal additional costs that are borne specifically by that individual. And I would imagine social impact bonds really can only be financed if you've got a significant stream of latter costs not the former, is that fair to say?

>> For those of the rest of the audience who aren't familiar with what we're talking about, we would in essence be pledging as revenue those savings that we would have through a better use of the program services that we're talking about, and Councilmember Liccardo is exactly right. Many of the county social services would be provided regardless of whether we're able to manage homelessness better and in fact as we expand beyond chronic homelessness to other episodically homeless families and children presumably the savings would also be used to address those issues. So one of the difficulties in being able to identify a revenue stream for bonds is exactly what you put forward. I do agree with Jennifer though, that as we're able to get good hard cost data about the savings and where the savings are occurring in the system we may have a better sense of whether in fact we would be able to provide a revenue stream. But right now all we have is based on what other agencies have experienced in terms of cost savings. We don't know right now whether we really have the savings that could justify a bond measure.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Okay so I appreciate that. I guess that's also leading up to the question and the yes maybe I'll throw it out there first is, will we be measuring both with this cost study that it's not just the aggregate cost? Not just looking at what it cost for any homeless person to be served in an emergency room but in fact what additional burdens were specifically borne by that person?

>> Well, we're going to try to study the entire cost. But as you pointed out, it's very hard to deal with the embedded cost, the things that we're going to be doing anyhow. We, in some sense, at the county level, have to commit ourselves to invest on the expectation that there will be savings without the absolute black and white proof that there will be savings. And you know, it happens in -- there are costs in every component of the county organization. The hospital, mental health, drugs and alcohol. Planning. You know parks, you know all of the police and fire you know, there's just a cost everywhere. And then, you know, the thing that I watch is, there's also a cost for people not being in a home. Because they don't own property and they don't pay property tax. So you know

we're trying to get a handle on it. I don't know that we'll have absolutely black and white completely reliable numbers. But we know from all of the studies that have been done nationwide, that you know, there is a standard cost to -- for prevention, compared to actual treatment of one to seven, one to six. So that's what we're basing our decisions on. That's why we did the trial voucher program. We believe that an investment in prevention will help us along the way.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Great. And I certainly agree with that sentiment. I recognize at some point this will require as we go forward some leap of faith, recognizing we can't measure it all perfectly and I hope we can all move forward with some like this and I look forward to seeing the results of that study. The last question I had was relating to the dedicated units. We've got another 570 to go and that's just to get to our goal of a thousand. Obviously that doesn't solve the problem because the challenge is much greater. I recognize that with the death of RDA we need to be more creative. I expect this will be a conversation we'll probably have in a few days when we come back with the study session and I appreciate Vice Mayor Nguyen's suggestions. I wanted to ask Leslye one question about motels I put out the idea that we start looking at motels that are struggling as we're learning with a variety of issues we're going to them telling them that prostitution is not a good legal source of revenue, to sustain their business model, and they're telling us yeah but we're going out of business if we don't. So sure enough I put the proposal out there and got an e-mail whip a couple of days from a constituent who said, well that's a good idea, I actually live in a discovered actually they didn't get a permit to convert it. And so I'm just wondering, are you hearing about or seeing that there's a significant amount of conversion already happening? Or have you been hearing anything at all?

>> Leslye Corsiglia: I haven't heard about any recent conversions.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Okay.

>> Leslye Corsiglia: We have financed conversions from motels to housing so it is an easier kind of dwoargs do because they're already housing units. You really keyed in at the beginning of that question on the concern which is resources. So with the loss of the 20% fund, the low and moderate income housing fund which is what's

financed 18,000 housing opportunities over the last 20 years we really are going to be challenged to be able to continue to produce housing at a time when we have the highest housing costs in the nation. And a really tight market both on the recommend and for-sale side. So that's going to be our challenge. But again, we have to be creative, we have to think outside the box, we have to come together, and figure out what's next. And that's away we're charged with.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thanks Leslye. And I appreciate the urgency of the need and my personal sentiment is if this requires us with the county to think about how we do a bond measure and recognize there are savings to both the city and the county in producing the homes I'd love to see us move forward. But I also recognize there are nonbondable costs in all that too and so anyway I look forward to exploring how we can put more housing out there for a lot of needy folks.

>> Mayor Reed: County exec did you have something you wanted to add to that before we move to the next question?

>> I'm taking a risk here I don't want to speak for the board but I know the board has been very, very committed to affordable housing and homelessness. And with the death of redevelopment there will I think be the opportunity for the city and county to work together in a cooperative arrangement to try to address both. Now, granted, you know, money is always an issue. But at least from our perspective the freeing up of the tax increment will give much more discretion to the county. To be involved with those things.

>> Mayor Reed: Supervisor Wasserman.

>> Supervisor Wasserman: Thank you, Mayor Reed, surprise surprise it comes down to rfer that most of us do deal with. state government gets to give us its issues. We can't turn around, we're lower on the food chain both the city and the council where we can't give our issues to the state. But I would like to touch very briefly on three items, that's partnership, implementation, and measurements. And first of all, partnership. I would like to very, very thank Jen, sparky, Councilmember Liccardo, Mayor Reed, your council, our board, led by supervisor

Shirakawa, for the partnership that we have formed. I jumped into something that's already been going on. I think it's getting better and better, I look forward to it continuing to improve. I agree with Councilmember Liccardo, ways to increase revenue. But what staff brought up it needs to be done in a responsible way that is fair to our taxpayers. I appreciate our CEO Dr. Smith bringing in other revenues that will be changing over the next couple of years. And keeping the idea of solving homelessness on the menu on things where dollars could or should be spent. What I liked saying from the beginning since I learned about this homeless topic is it not only does the right thing but saves money. And if we can use government dollars to do the right thing and save money, that's a very important thing for me. Number 2 is measurements. When I first got into office Dr. Smith taught me about doing this, doing that. In fact prior to Dr. Smith since I -- where is Deb Figone, Deb stepped out, Deb and my previous elected official role was the City Manager. And they've each stressed to me the importance of being able to measure what you're doing where you're spending taxpayer dollars. So you can look back later on and say okay was this a good thing to do, B should we continue doing it or C should we expand it? So I'm very much looking forward to the data that were collected. It was mentioned about the various silos that existed county and city and even within the county and we're breaking down the silos and the programs we're using now to actually measure what a chronically homeless or nonchronically homeless person costs various county and city governments. I believe within a year apples time we'll actually be able to say what a homeless person especially a chronically homeless person costs in the way of taxpayer services at the city and county level. We've used examples San Francisco and couple other cities that have taken off the issue of housing the chronically homeless so they X kind of as a guideline and they're saying they're providing housing as cost yvmentd so we have used Y as our guideline. But it will be interesting to see when we actually do all the data collection actually what the cost is to Santa Clara County. To your point the highest housing cost in the country. The highest service cost and the cost of living here is about as high as anywhere at all. So pretty soon Santa Clara County and the City of San José are goods to have their mirmts on what a chronically how manyless better than costs. And the need to get our numbers we really do and the measurements taken place and please extend my thanks Ki Li, who I don't see here this afternoon, please extend my thanks to him for all his work. And last but not least, the implementation. The implementation I'm talking about is towards the chronically homeless. Now we're homeless that not chronically homeless, episodic, and families. We need to look at that. But I know we're looking at chronically homeless first because it was agreed that chronically homeless people cost counties and cities and

contaminate pairs the most dollars per person and so we're going after the largest cost which I think is the right thing to do, episodic is the right thing to do, family homelessness I think is the right thing to do, we don't have enough dollars to do it all. But I think we're starting to do something, we're starting to measure it and we'll be able to look back a year or so from now to see what this investment actually yielded. echoed it, even though you're cutting down the number of trips to the emergency room you're not shutting down the emergency room. Okay you still have those costs that you're incurring so that's something that we need to look at. But the implementation that we've initiated and back to the point that was raised by staff a few minutes ago, the idea of taking this, I think Leslye you mentioned it, the idea of taking this regional okay some you know there's strengths in numbers and I'm hoping on a regional basis that we can attack homelessness. But cleaning up the homeless site, moving people away from a homeless site is not solving the problem. We simply cleaned it up and moved some people and then those people moved back to a cleaner site. And if you clean up something here, it simply moves over here. It's not solving the problem. Housing from everything we've learned and studied, solves the problem. And pretty soon we'll be able to prove that one way or the other, okay? I believe that our analysis will confirm our hypothesis. Thank you, City of San José for your partnership, thank you my fellow supervisors, thank Gary for helping us find the dollars to get started and thank you for the robs represented here today.

>> Mayor Reed: Thank you I think we're about done with this topic. We still have another topic and applicant, I think we'll still be done by 12:00 because I believe and I predict that the staff comments will be shorter and the council and supervisor comments will be shorter in the last period and the last, I'm sorry we're still not quite done with this one Councilmember Rocha far left first. Councilmember Kalra.

>> Councilmember Kalra: Thank you I really do appreciate the dialogue here and the conversation we're having as supervisor Wasserman indicated, it is doing the right thing and saving money both those goals. But it does come down in many cases to revenue and you know I've been living in South San José now for over 34 years and this past year or so, both because of the economy and because of a lot of other factors including dwindling resources being given from the state the county having to cut back obviously the city having to cut back we're seeing homelessness in a way we haven't before and obviously as everyone has stated we need to find a way to resolve the issue as soon as possible. You know we had our pedestrian overcrossing opening just last week and

there's a homeless encampment right there out in the open that tried to get taken care of but there's no money for it and everything that we knew about this rather large encampment there was one woman that was permanently being there and other folks in and out. And just driving when I drive through my district out I think this might be in district 7 but it is right in district 7 right outside my district taking the capital expressway exit, straight out of my district going into district 7 right there on the side of the ramp there's three, four little lean-tos now frankly I hadn't seen, the last time I saw that was I was in India you see a lot of that. I think it just exemplifies the issue, we have cut down so much we can't respond in a manner that gets the help that's important to the folks who need it but also that helps to keep the environment clean as well and make sure there's no blight and all those issues that are important to all of us. Traditionally, homelessness has been in the creek ways or centered around downtown now it's certainly spread throughout the city. And you know, the one thing about it is we do have to be cognizant of using taxpayer money for this but I think the taxpayers would agree that this would be a wise use of money if at the end of the day we are saving money and helping people and beautify the neighborhoods. Not only do the people have mental health problems but more than ever, working poor, disproportionately homeless they have earned and deserve the help. The city we lost our opportunity to place the half cent sales tax and go to the voters and let them decide if that revenue would be needed. The county we still have the opportunity and I think it's critical that we support the county tax because the county needs those resources so badly for everything we've been talking about the reentry the homeless iron and if we want to be a true partner with the county we have to at least stand with the county and make sure they get the resources to deliver on these very lofty goals that we have. Going forward I do agree with a kind of coming to and bring issue specific funding. But in the short term, in a month we have a chance to bring some badly needed funds to the county to help deal with some of these issues. And I think with the current board we have the current leadership of the county I feel that we can trust and entrust them, with spending those funds wisely and dealing with these issues, thanks.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Rocha.

>> Councilmember Rocha: Thank you, mayor. I want to second a lot of the comments from supervisor Wasserman on this issue. I think he captured it really well and I know he's new to his role at the county and I've heard good things him getting engaged in this issue and thank you for tackling that issue. I want to thank the folks

and the advocates on this issue who have been vocal bringing this issue to us. The issue has always been there I recognized that but destination home and housing 1000 are key to getting this back on the radar and I really appreciate our work. As far as our study session I know we're having that later this month I'm encouraging staff and advocates to come to that meeting and be bold about solutions. I know Wasserman said it well in terms of being measured and methodology and sometimes safe with public dollars but I'm going to use the cliché nothing ventured nothing gained. This is a bold issue and it will take bold steps if we want to tackle it because we have been tackling this for a long long time as everyone else has but I think we have opportunities in this reto be leaders just beyond San José and Santa Clara County. I hope we're willing to take those stems at the study session. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Looks like we're done, change topics to the downtown medical clinic so we'll change issues and then come back to the public comment.

>> Laurel Prevetti: Good morning. Good morning, Mayor Reed and president Shirakawa, council and board members. This morning we'd like to provide a very brief update on the downtown health center. My name is Laurel Prevetti, I'm the assistant director for our building city department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement. Want to provide a little bit of context for the medical center property. It's located about ten blocks East of where we are now at City Hall. It is a prominent 14 acre property on the north side of Santa Clara street. As you know a number of years ago, the Santa Clara appointed a stakeholder group that worked over many months, and years, to identify appropriate land use parameters for this very strategic property in San José. In March of 2008, the city council accepted the committee's recommendations. And the council discouraged land use applications until downtown primary and urgent health care services are met for the downtown area. The property is designated for public use, on our new general plan and it's also within one of our new urban villages. The city has been successful in receiving a private grant to assist us with the urban village effort that will occur this year in partnership with the county and other key stakeholders. With that let me turn it over to the county staff who will give you an update open the property and their clinic operations.

>> Ron Johnson, project manager with the county's capital programs division. The slide here shows where the new clinic, how much land the new clinic will occupy out of the 14 acres. The light blue area is the construction lay down yard for the new construction going pretty much from Santa Clara street to St. John, from 17th street over to where 16th street was, in a former lifetime. After we're done with our construction the light blue area will be surface parking for the clinic at this point in time. When the rest of the land is developed that service parking may or may not be converted to a parking structure. But we're reusing much of the existing parking for the hospital for this clinic. We are having no access from our construction site, to East St. John Street to keep the neighbors free of construction noise and debris as much as possible. And we will be constructing a temporary access from 15th street to Santa Clara going north to the site and coming back around by building 800 to provide access to the San José medical plaza building during our construction. Right now the medical plaza is accessed from 16th street. That will become part of the construction zone for the new building. So we'll be putting a temporary drive from the existing driveway at 15th street. And we're expecting construction to take about two and a half years. We've received bids a couple of weeks ago and we're working on getting those bids awarded now. This probably works somehow, yes. That is a view of the site at Santa Clara and 17th street. The clinic is about 20, 30 feet from Santa Clara street. We have a bit of a plaza area. To invite people into the building as people are passing by to understand it's a public building. Also there's a high speed bus stop going all the way from 17th street to 16th street so the access works very well for the public and staff coming to work. The building is surrounded with vegetated swales to meet the open space requirement. The access will be at the corner. There's a bit of a T shaped structure at the corner of the new clinic on the southwest corner of the clinic at 16th street. That's the main access so people will be able to go in directly from Santa Clara street or the parking lot. The building will be 60,000 square feet in three floors. It will be approximately 300 parking spaces. I think right now 302 accounted for. It's a steel construction building, precast concrete and glass curtain wall exterior. We went with warm colors. Art -- there's art glass that you can see in the corner stairway will be colored glass trying to brighten it up and we are shooting for a certification of LEED silver. In terms of construction milestones, we opened bids on September 13th. As I indicated. We got six bids ranging from 33 to \$35 million and we're hoping to award before the end of October. And the estimated completion date is summer of 2013 we should be seeing patients in the building. The clinic program, first floor, we will have an urgent care clinic of I think 12 exam rooms. We have diagnostic imaging pharmacy and blood draw all of which will be operated by the county of Santa

Clara always health and system. Second floor we're considering two melt home modules which will be operated 50 county's health and hospital system and third floor will be family medicine operated by Gardner family health. But I should say the design is very modular so medical needs change in the community. This is -- pardon me a view looking North along East Santa Clara street. We had several neighborhood meetings pulled together by supervisor Shirakawa's office to get input of the design. We were asked to warm the building up and add color to the building. They didn't want to see regular silver looking aluminum and they also wanted more human scale. So we brought in -- the architects brought in Imentsdz, the fenestration being some columns and plaza areas down at the boom and landscaping places for people to sit wait for milk transportation or for their ride home. And at the last neighborhood meeting it was -- the response was quite satisfactory. They thought it was very -- a very good design, that responded to their request. The fast add we're looking at here is mostly a human facade we're looking at is mostly and the rear of the building is precast concrete. With punched windows and I note blue skies apparently for everyone. Again, we're hoping to be open for business on September of 2015. And I don't know if Jeff Draper wants to make any comments so we're willing to sit here and answer as many questions as you have even through the lunch hour but probably we can be done sooner than that.

>> Mayor Reed: I think we'll be done sooner than that, Councilmember Kalra.

>> Councilmember Kalra: I just want to say thank you. I know how desperately needed this is. I remember I was on the human rights commission when the hospital closed and being out there with the community candlelight vigil because it meant so much to folks having the services downtown and I'm very anxious to see it opening in 2015 seems you know a long ways away but the reality is that I'm confident that it will be done right and that, we'll have services back downtown. Thank you.

>> Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Liccardo.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Thank you, mayor. I want to echo the thanks. This is fantastic. The design is wonderful. Actually the first time we've seen it so I appreciate you giving us a chance to take a look. I had a couple quick question. One is I notice you guys are going to steel construction which is surprising at three stories. I know steel is axe expensive. I know it has to do for use. .

>> Changes over the life of the building very, very difficult. Steel is a more durable building. And the components that follow along with steel construction are more durable, and it's -- these types of buildings take a lot of abuse so that's the reason for the steel.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: That's great. A question about I know the city has its own process for bidding for health care services and health insurance. But I wonder if there might be some opportunities for savings. And I don't know the answer to the question but I just raise it, where city employees to be participating, given the proximity of this clinic to City Hall, be participating in county-managed healthy.

>> I guess that's mine. Yes, the answer is yes. We are in the process right now, in a different arena, of changing around the services that we're offering through our health plan that's internal to the county, VHP, valley health plan. We've expanded our coverage and our network, and we'd certainly be interested in talking to the city about any opportunities that they thought that would be useful for, either offering insurance or offering just access, whatever is appropriate. We've also discussed informally with San José State, they as you know, just went through the process of creating a -- a clinic for students and staff. However, they're not going to be open late, and they're not going to really have urgent care services. So that might well be an option too. So we're open to that. While I'm speaking, I also should mention that the remainder of the site obviously is -- needs to be programmed, clearly, with the city. This -- we intentionally made sure that the clinic site would be a relatively small portion of the entire 14 acres, because we envision the possibility of going through an entitlement process with the city, and programming it appropriately. Obviously the Board of Supervisors will have to decide exactly what they want to do with it. But I just want to emphasize that we will need to have a close partnership with the city in terms of determining what's the best use for that site. Because clearly, it is a critical downtown 14 acres, and

there's really only going to be one opportunity to decide what to do with it and it's on a very strategic location. So we need to make sure that happens.

>> Councilmember Liccardo: Agreed, thank you Jeff. And if I could just go back to the first point which was about San José State, I know that there was really a very significant effort from the county to try to come together with the city and San José State to create one facility. I wish that had worked out. I know that wasn't up to us and so you know we went forward and the county profitly went forward as it did. But I appreciate the fact there still may be collaboration particularly in the way of Communiversity graduate students, rehabilitation services out into the community. This would seem to be a great facility where we could leverage some of the energy of a lot of students who are in grad schools and undergrad there to provide services. So I look forward to seeing how we can continue to work on that relationship. And just on the larger point about the site, and I appreciate you raising that Jeff, because I know that there is a planning process that's -- that we're going to undergo with the grant. And I appreciate your work, Laurel, in helping to support that effort. I know that there is an interest among some folks in the community to see a hospital return. We'd all love to see hospitals fall from the sky but we know that doesn't happen that way. And I hope that you know through this process we can really engage all those folks who continue to believe that there has to be a hospital or nothing here. To really explore what that market looks like, because I know we went through that before with the county, with a lot of stakeholders, in fact I remember sitting around the table with several representatives all the hospitals, they all said there's not a chance in heck that there's going to be a hospital back at this site. So let's talk about what else. I hope we can really approach that process with an open mind and come up with something that supports what the county is doing with a new clinic and the revitalization of East Santa Clara street.

>> Excuse me Mr. Mayor,.

>> Mayor Reed: Go ahead.

>> I should probably follow one with that. The concept of a hospital could fit there would certainly be a daunting task number 1 the property when we purchased it from HCA comes with a restriction to prevent a hospital being

there. We tried to negotiate that out of the contract. We just simply couldn't. The final decision we made was better to punch it with a restriction rather than to not purchase it at all. Because we felt that we had evidence that there had not been great partnership with HCA. And we moved ahead. Secondly, we're already overbed in this county by about 50%. There are about 2700 licenses hospital beds among all of the hospitals. We only fill about half of those. So the concept of need is questionable. Although we don't know what's going to happen with health care reform. And we also don't know what's going to happen with the community. So that being said plus the fact that Oshpod qualified hospital space is now going for about \$1,000 per square foot, makes it extremely unlikely.

>> Mayor Reed: I think we're about done. Supervisor Shirakawa, president.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: Just to close, I appreciate the city and Councilmember Liccardo's office in this process of how we you know identify short medium and long term uses san José State, I'm one that is holding out on the hope of a future hospital but understand the challenges facing it. I'm not convinced that HCA will be around that is a conversation for another day I appreciate the county has worked real hard to be a good neighbor out there and we're committing to do that we'll continue to work with your office to be a good neighbor out there I'm give one more plug for movie night tonight, we have had many successful movie nights at 14th and Santa Clara. But yeah the dialogue needs to continue on the future use of the site. You're right we'll all be on the same page at the end of the day to do what's best for the community. There are some holdouts I'm one of them and we'll continue the discussion and thank you Mr. Mayor for that moment and I'll close with that.

>> Mayor Reed: I think Councilmember Rocha had something to add.

>> Councilmember Rocha: I just wanted to thank county side for these presentations. There is more value for me than there were for supervisors as far as the information. I appreciate the time you put in on this. I'm going to beat my drum in the terms of study sessions and the value for having these type of discussions and the value for us to talk about new approaches and also to learn. I know for the senior folks such as maybe Mayor Reed and supervisor Yeager maybe they've been around they don't need the reeducation again but I could use it.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Herrera.

>> Councilmember Herrera: I think this has been a very valuable study session. I want to thank staff for putting it together especially on some of the issues we need to work close together like realignment I think it's vital that we have this. I want to put in a plug for day at the park at Lake Cunningham on Saturday, I hope everyone can join us, it's going to be exciting, day at the park on Lake Cunningham.

>> Mayor Reed: Councilmember Campos. What plug do you have?

>> Councilmember Campos: The harvest festival at Emma Prusch park. Morning till dusk, go ahead.

>> Mayor Reed: We have requests for public comment, sparky Harlan, David Wahl,.

>> I'm sparky Harlan CEO of Bill Wilson center. Last time I was here I was getting acknowledged by your group for the champion of change award for ending youth homelessness. Thank you for that about I'm here to speak on the plan for ending youth homelessness. It's great issue you take one group you worked it, it often is to the detriment of families who are in another group. We all need care and services. But what I did want to ask you for is, really, your help in allowing Bill Wilson center to take the lead on the youth homeless piece. We've already been working for this on this for a year yesterday. I was on a panel testifying for the select committee to end homelessness in the state and they're looking to us as one of the experts. We've also been doing the point in time counts and how to do it for homeless youth for the national alliance to end homelessness, San José is a leader again in that area for what we're doing. But we really see that it takes so much effort to come up with these plans to end homelessness. It is not just one program that can do it. I have a person that I hired six months ago who is working full time on this plan pulling all the best practices from the nation testing them here locally, working with San Francisco Larkin street because a lot of our folks go up there, and human trafficking, our minors are involved in that. That's another piece. The other piece is family reunification, how can we prevent youth homelessness. please ask people at the Wilson center to do the planning, and we can give the plan to destination home to fit it in. Hearth is requiring us to do this plan so that's one reason we're redoing them and they're now saying homeless

youth have to be counted and have to be a priority. I am helping us do that plan. We will be going to the county and the other cities for that too so thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: David Wall.

>> I've seen a lot of passion today, and I applaud the passion. And I also see a lot of taxpayer moneys sitting before me and behind me, that don't have a backup plan. What I mean a backup plan is that you're basically dealing with the first two issues, is the processing of human beings. Right now, you rely on grants. Should Mitt Romney get elected all that money will vanish so you have a more practical problem to solve. I have a solution, could solve the problem you invite the United States military in because you do have an emergency. You can a opt three hours to deal with. The military can create urban villages with Quonset huts, medical units to stay pressure off of valley medical center. You can then triage your people that you round up from encampments and whatnot, vagrants, how you want to classify them, the mentally infirm would be sequestered permanently for their own well-being and treatment. The criminal element could be siphoned off for stockades, so they know what to do with them. But one thing I didn't hear talk about that politicians really backtrack on, I never saw any statistics about illegal aliens that are part of this program, these prisons, or illegal aliens that are found on our creeks that are homeless. This element here can you get rid of and get rid of them by peens of calling in the federal authorities, to deal with them very effectively. We've seen the chief of the San José police use immigration and customs enforcement earlier and murder basically dropped off the map but there was much squealage from the Mexican community and that process was halted. There's no successes here today at all. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: Kathy Espinosa Howard.

>> Good morning. I am -- wanted to thank you for the councilman and the county Board of Supervisors for vying this study group. I'm also looking forward to attending the study group on homelessness. I'm the new chair of the Santa Clara housing authority. And I wanted to also just let you know that we are definitely partners. And have been partners in this effort since 2008. We have distributed over 700 vouchers for the chronic homeless. And this year given the fact that we've had such a problem with our own federal budget, we were able to allocate another

100 vouchers for chronic homeless. The first 25 will be distributed probably in November, as soon as the agreement is signed. And it will be a regional effort. And so I just wanted you to know that we continue to be partners in addressing the chronic homeless. But we have to say that Vice Mayor Madison Nguyen has a point in terms of balancing. We have over 20,000 people on our wait list. They are families, they are seniors and they are disabled people. We have to find a way of balancing and being able to address housing for them as well as the chronic homeless. We will work in partnership and we are definitely open to ideas from everyone everywhere, all of our stakeholders and we will be looking to our stakeholders in discussing this dilemma that we face so I want to thank you again for your time and for this study session. Thank you.

>> Mayor Reed: That conclusion the public comment. Anything else that Mr. President wants to add?

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: No on behalf of the county Mr. Mayor, thank you for your time here today and we look forward to next year.

>> Mayor Reed: Thank you for staff and county as well as councilmembers and supervisors. We have a lot of things to work on together and we make a lot of great progress when we do so. Thank you all. This is going to conclude our meeting on the city side, the county you are welcome to stay as long as you want. But we're going to quit.

>> Supervisor Shirakawa: That's it.

>> Mayor Reed: George says the county is done so we're done.