



PUBLIC SAFETY CITIZEN TASK FORCE PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday, August 21, 2013

6:00 p.m.

Louden Nelson Community Center, Room 3
301 Center Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

MINUTES

- I. Chair Reyes Call to Order
 1. Meeting called to order at 6:05 p.m. by Chair Reyes.
 2. Chair Reyes thanked the TF and the community for attendance, and then briefly discussed the changes in the layout of the meeting. These changes allow more time for the panel to speak as well as the question and answer period.
 3. Task Force members absent: B. Tershy, D. Tracy-Proulx

- II. Approval of August 07, 2013 Minutes
 1. August 07, 2013 Minutes approved.
 2. Suggestion to note Task Force members in attendance in the future minutes.

- III. Chair Reyes Makes an Announcement Regarding the Duration of the Task Force
 1. Chair Reyes noted the need to expand the criminal justice component into more than one meeting. Specifics on this matter are being configured.
 2. There should be a plan and a schedule for the duration of the Task Force process by the next Task Force meeting.
 3. For Task Force members: make sure to keep Wednesdays in October and early November clear of plans. This period is expected to require more time than usual.

- IV. Panel Presentation on Theme 1: Environmental Degradation and Behaviors Affecting our Sense of Safety in the City's Parks, Open Spaces, Beaches and Business Districts
 1. Pam Rogers-Wyman, Acute Services Program Manager, County of Santa Cruz
 - a. There is a mandate on County Mental Health Services to provide specialty mental health care. This primarily provides services to individuals with serious psychiatric disabilities.
 - b. Mental health services are a web of organizations and agencies.
 - c. Services include inpatient hospitalization, sub-acute treatment facilities, crisis and peer services, outpatient services, psychiatry, case management, money management, medication, board and care facilities, transitional and supportive housing, and drop-in and day centers.
 - d. Prevalence of individuals with severe mental illnesses (such as schizophrenia and other severely debilitating thought disorders) is 4.9% of the national population. In California, that number is 4.36%.

- e. County Mental Health Services in Santa Cruz County provides services to a total of 5,360 individuals, of which 3,775 are adults. Those individuals receiving care for mental illnesses, or thought disorders, is only 2% of the population. This number is less than half of the state's percentage of the population living with severe thought disorders. The remaining individuals are receiving private care, some are yet to be identified, and others are resistant to treatment.
- f. 5150 is an application for an evaluation. The mental health director determines who can write evaluations with approval of the board of supervisors. Those individuals usually include law enforcement, emergency room doctors, staff at Dominican Behavioral Health Unit, County Mental Health clinical staff, and contract clinical staff.
- g. To be written under 5150, individuals must meet at least one of three criteria, danger to self, danger to others, or gravely disabled. An individual is gravely disabled when they are unable to provide food, shelter and clothing for themselves.
- h. If a homeless individual has a severe thought disorder, yet they have some access to shelter or food, they no longer meet the criteria for grave disability.
- i. In 2012, there were 1,625 individuals seen by Dominican's Behavioral Health Unit. Out of that total, 266 voluntarily pursued help, and more than 1,300 were placed under 5150. Of the 1,625 individuals, only 805 were served. A large number of these people who did not receive treatment by Dominican, however, were redirected to other services in the community.
- j. In 2012, a majority of 5150s were written by emergency room doctors. Dominican Hospital is by far the largest writer of 5150s. These individuals are not solely from the Santa Cruz region.
- k. County Mental Health does run crisis intervention services at the County jail. These services include crisis assessment, crisis intervention, psychiatry services with medication, jail discharge planners, work with the court system and therapy for individuals. These services run seven days a week throughout the year.
- l. In the last seven years, there has been an increase in individuals with psychiatric disabilities in the jail. Housing for individuals with psychiatric disabilities are always full.
- m. Currently, the jail is running up a population nearing 400. In the first six months of 2013, 125 unduplicated inmates have been served. 30% of the total main jail population is comprised of individuals receiving services for mental health needs.
- n. There are three and a half full time mental health employees for the 125 individuals. They have provided 2,352 contacts to those individuals in the last six months.
- o. There is an average of 69 inmates on psychotropic medications.
- p. In order to better address challenges posed by the current mental health and jail situation, it is important that criminal justice forces and mental health services come together.
- q. There was a task force that issued two solutions to existing challenges. The funding from outside jurisdictions was constantly being reduced as California's budget sank. The Task Force found different sources of funding and helped establish the MOST Team.

- r. During the MOST Team's first nine months in operation, an 86% reduction in jail bed days, 44% reduction in felony bookings, 64% reduction in misdemeanor bookings, 11% reduction in probation violations, 46% reduction in utilization of Dominican Behavioral Health Unit, 54% reduction in locked mental health care, and an increase of 2,800% in work days were observed.
 - s. Some of the services that the MOST Team implemented followed a forensic assertive treatment model. This helps ensure that individuals take their medication while attempting to keep them away from criminal activity.
 - t. Liaison to Santa Cruz Police Department is a pilot position. The liaison is someone who attends to certain calls for service and makes mental health assessments.
 - u. Collaboration helps programs and projects toward their fullest potential.
2. Jennifer Loving, Executive Director, Destination Home
- a. San José was spending a large amount of time managing homelessness, but not enough time ending it. A commitment was made between San José and Santa Clara County to move away from existing practices of managing the homeless population.
 - b. On any given night in Santa Clara County there are about 7,500 homeless individuals, 2,500 of those being chronically homeless. A majority of efforts are being made to address the challenges and needs posed by the chronically homeless.
 - c. There are three categories of homelessness: episodically homeless (rarely, if only once, homeless. This comprises about 60-70% of all homeless individuals), transitionally homeless (there have been repeat occurrences of homelessness, therefore they require more supportive services in the short term), and chronically homeless (individuals that have lived on the street for a long time and have a disabling condition).
 - d. A cohort of the chronically homeless is costing the City disproportionate amounts of money.
 - e. Housing first strategies were intended to address the most frequent users of services and programs.
 - f. Housing first includes placing homeless individuals into housing and providing services for them. This strategy resulted in an 85% success rate across America.
 - g. Santa Clara County implemented a program named Housing 1,000, which has a goal to house 1,000 homeless individuals by matching housing and services together. Housing 1,000 targets the highest users and those that are the hardest to serve.
 - h. In Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York City, there were cost studies that looked at the cohort of people that use the most services. They found it is often two to three times more expensive to keep these individuals on the street than it is to house them.
 - i. This does not entail permanent housing, it needs to address these individual needs circumstantially. For chronically homeless, supportive housing is the most successful model.
 - j. The Task Force needs to manage expectations of what recovery will actually look like.
3. Ky Le, Director of Homeless Systems, Santa Clara County

- a. How do we use housing to support clients and meet county department needs in a better way? How do we work collaboratively with cities to do better?
 - b. The solutions towards reducing homelessness seem to be quite clear. The issue then becomes, how to implement those solutions.
 - c. Originally, Santa Clara County tried to provide homeless services based on household composition. However, to better serve the homeless, there needs to be a better framework, which generally addresses the housing need of these individuals.
 - d. Housing is a very scarce commodity, and needs to be prioritized. For example, permanent housing may be prioritized to the highest users of those services. What designates a high user is circumstantial to the jurisdiction and its own priorities.
 - e. Funding will always fall short of the services demanded. Due to this, more focus needs to be turned towards collaboration and interdisciplinary approaches.
 - f. Santa Clara County developed programs based on regions, such as North County, South County, etc. The County brought the housing subsidies to the municipalities, then asked them to match the services.
4. Judge Ariadne Symons, Superior Court of the State of California
- a. Santa Cruz is a beautiful place, and attracts a lot of tourists and people from other areas. However, Santa Cruz also attracts, likely unintentionally, undesirable individuals, such as criminals. Santa Cruz is a magnet for criminals. Many people come here with the intent of living a criminal lifestyle.
 - b. Santa Cruz needs to change this reputation, discourage criminals from coming to the City and encourage the positive aspects of this region.
 - c. The City should not make it easy to come here for those who break the laws and use valuable resources. However, any civilized society supports those who are disadvantaged, disabled, mentally ill, and are incapable of being productive citizens.
 - d. First case in discussion is the 1998 home invasion, robbery, torture and murder of Kelli Chilcott. During this investigation, another body was found (unidentified), that of a likely transient. Three people were charged and convicted in the killing of this individual. All three were transient or self identified as homeless.
 - e. These facts became known because of the main witness from this homicide. His name is Micah, and he was a transient, or traveler, from Oklahoma. He said that there is an underground network of information that highlights Santa Cruz as the best place to be for transients, homeless, etc. The weather is great, drugs are prolifically available and food and housing are easy to receive.
 - f. This highlighting of Santa Cruz is not uncommon, other cases where this was stated include Damien Smith (transient and murderer from Florida), Anthony DeWolf (homeless man and murderer from around California), James Landron-Jones and Tia (both are murderers and are from Texas).
 - g. All of these people started with minor violations and worked their way up, criminally. The minor violations deserve our attention, and they are very important.
 - h. A criminal all the way from Denmark even knew about Santa Cruz and its easy lifestyle for criminals. She is an example of someone who comes here specifically with the intent of living a criminal lifestyle.

- i. Four codefendants committed multiple municipal code violations (refer to the “Defendant Names” attachment). Never once did these individuals go to court.
- j. Despite these cases, it needs to be understood that not all transients are ill intentioned or dangerous. However, it needs to be acknowledged that there is a subset who do affect the community negatively, Santa Cruz is a magnet for these people, and something needs to be done about them.
- k. Perhaps a way to address this subset is to take New York City’s broken window approach. This is where the jurisdiction attends to very small issues. This translates into a very significant benefit to the community. Enforcing the City’s loitering laws can be a part of this broken window approach.

V. Task Force Question and Answer Period

1. Question: Are the three and a half employees in the mental health services, mentioned earlier, full time employees? Is there a follow up program after the individuals are released? If so, have they been successful?
2. Answer: Yes, three full time employees and one halftime supervisor. Out of the three and a half employees, at least one is working every day of the year. These three and a half employees commit to the equivalent hours of four full time employees. For individuals that are part of County Mental Health System of care, there is follow up with their case manager or psychiatrist. A number of people are discovered to have mental illnesses when they are sent to jail, not before. While they are in custody they go through access assessment and are referred directly to services.
3. Question: In regards to the criminal stories, they seem to target those who came out of the community and committed violent crimes. Around what percent of the violent crimes that are committed in Santa Cruz County are committed by those from out of the County?
4. Answer: Judge Salazar may have those statistics. It does seem common that someone who is booked in Santa Cruz has been convicted in multiple counties other than Santa Cruz. Though, what makes someone a resident of the City or County? It is important to know that the crimes discussed earlier were not necessarily homeless people.
5. Question: Are there any statistics to address the issues raised by individuals who are transient or homeless by choice?
6. Answer: In Santa Clara County, 93% of those in shelters prefer a home. Homeless by choice often means the individual does not want to stay in a shelter. Really, only the most severely mentally ill individuals turn down housing, at least in Santa Clara County. Homeless by choice and other homeless seem to be two very different categories of people.
7. Question: Are there any statistics on mentally ill individuals who commit violent crimes?
8. Answer: The number of violent individuals among the mentally ill run about the same percentage of those that are violent among then non-mentally ill population. Individuals with psychiatric disabilities are more often victims of crime than perpetrators of crime.
9. Question: Do you put low-income housing into existing residential neighborhoods? How do you address the, “not in my neighborhood” mentality? Do you have data on housing projects or crime rates within this housing?
10. Answer: The County is not a developer; they lend or grant funds to affordable housing. They are willing to invest in projects wherever they happen to be, with a

strong encouragement on the dispersion of services. No, the crime rates and data on housing projects are not currently available, though that information can be looked into.

11. Question: Is there any data that shows tonight's mentioning of the housing first model's ability to save twice as much money as allowing these individuals to live on the street? Why is this not more marketed?
12. Answer: A lot of trouble with jurisdictions is that data does not link up together cohesively. LA has done a study, "Where We Sleep," and shows costs to community pre-housing and post-housing. San Francisco and other jurisdictions have almost always seen unanimous savings. There could be a study commissioned by the Council that would examine cost savings in regards to housing and treatment as opposed to emergency services and jail time.
13. Question: On the handout (refer to printout: "Defendant's Names") did any of these individuals go to prosecution?
14. Answer: No, and every single one was a failure to appear in court.
15. Question: Does this seem like a failing system then? If so, where does it seem to be failing?
16. Answer: These municipal code violations are close to traffic tickets. A court does not issue an arrest for someone who does not show up for an infraction. There is a fine imposed on infractions and an additional fine for not showing up to court. The problem is that the justice system is dealing with a population base that is not motivated by having fines and a bad credit record. You can make three failures to appear in court a misdemeanor, and then those people can be arrested and compelled to come to court. This is a policy decision, though. It does not seem that the law enforcement is failing.
17. Question: Is there a way to change policy around what is an infraction and what is a misdemeanor?
18. Answer: You need to address the people who write the laws. For municipal codes, look to the City Council, assembly members, etc. Judges cannot inflict change here; they do not get to pick and choose the laws they want to enforce. It is dependent upon where resources can be spent, which seems like everything is about resources. If we could deal with Santa Cruz's alcohol and drug problem, these criminal lifestyles would be prevented. There is also a concern that many of these laws are crimes against homelessness. Where should these individuals go if not here? Mental health probation promotes treatment to try and break a chain, or pattern of repeat criminal charges.
19. Question: In regards to the statement, where would these people go if not here? Why can't they live somewhere they can afford it? Santa Cruz is an expensive place to live.
20. Answer: It is difficult in Santa Cruz, but it is not easy anywhere for that matter. There is homelessness, not only throughout the nation, but also throughout different regions, such as urban, etc. The minimum wage has not kept up with national housing rates. The individuals who run businesses deserve to have their rights respected as equally as the homeless. It needs to be a balance.
21. Question: Are there any repeat offenders within the numbers on the handout (refer to document "5150s Written by Jurisdiction for 2012") In regards to the gravely disabled within the 5150 program, who determines this qualification?
22. Answer: Yes there are. These are people who use the services more than others. The term gravely disabled is in statute, it is part of LPS law and part of the 5150 form itself. 5150 is a request for an evaluation, but it also has the ability to hold these people against their will. The 5150 form was just reformed this legislative year. It requires individuals who are writing 5150s to go through a certification

process that is developed by the County mental health and other municipalities. If services can be applied voluntarily, they would be more effective. The fact that a lot of severely mentally ill people are on the streets warrants a lot of attention and resources. Now, we are frequently housing mentally vulnerable individuals with criminals. According to the spreadsheet (refer to document "5150s Written by Jurisdiction for 2012"), only about 15% of these individuals were homeless.

23. Question: There seems to be a large, young population of homeless individuals who seem capable of providing for themselves but they come across as aggressive and anti-social. What are things that can be done to make this City less inviting to these individuals? Is there something that can be done to perhaps compliment enforcing stronger loitering laws?
24. Answer: Nothing comes to mind. The DA's office seems to be doing a good job. It comes down to an issue with resources. Specialized courts could be a solution, but there is no money for it.
25. Question: Are there any discussions at state level, etc. that note that many current tactics are not working?
26. Answer: One of the things that is very difficult with mental health funding is that Proposition 63 did pass, which advertised as helping mental health services. However, it was written in a way that allocated funds specifically to new programs, not existing programs. It created a lot of niches in terms of services and deliverance of funding. Due to withdrawing funding, restricted budgets and falling tax revenue during the recession, everything was constricted. Yes there are discussions, especially in Sacramento.
27. Question: How does the ratio of probation officers to probationers impact the system? Is this allowing individuals to stay on the street longer?
28. Answer: A greater number of probation officers would be more effective, for interaction is key. Current probation officers in Santa Cruz County are overworked and overburdened. On the other hand, low-level offenders do not need that amount of resources. It also does make it easier for them to stay on the streets.
29. Question: Are there any examples of other communities that have passed legislation to fund special courts? What was their magnitude of funding needed?
30. Answer: Currently unaware of a mental health court that is the result of any tax revenue. A lot of them have used mental health service act dollars to fund part of these courts. Judge Manley's court in Santa Clara County is one of the best examples of one of these specialized courts. These courts may not cost as much money as one would expect, the last grant that was written was under \$150,000. Both believed that there are enough resources for something like this, and not. Recently, Santa Cruz just got the first new judge in 25 years. The City/County cannot have boutique courts because it does not have the people or the resources to do so.
31. Question: What is the City/County doing now to be able to target individuals who are dangerous and mentally ill?
32. Answer: In terms of state hospital beds, they have mainly been taken over by the California Department of Corrections. Most hospital beds belong to forensics. This County has one bed that is not under forensics, and it is impossible to get another civil bed. This is because if someone does commit a felony, and their defense attorney finds him or her incompetent to participate in their defense, then they are sent to the state hospital. This removes them from the criminal justice system. So the most extreme level of care is unavailable. When these people are in treatment, the community is much safer.
33. Question: What are your thoughts on Laura's Law?

34. Answer: Laura's Law, is a euphemism for forced outpatient treatment. It is not an LPS Law. There is a certification process under 5150 to be in a locked psychiatric hospital for 14 days. Outpatient services, until recently, could not be mandated in such a way. A full services partnership team was implemented. It is a very low client to patient ratio with programming, assistance in programming, etc.

VI. Closing Comment Period

1. We know what things work, providing treatment to people reduces issues significantly. Collaboration is important.
2. Two recommendation: 1) The County is a big entity that has specific programs it must administer. What can specific compartments do that is related to their admission? 2) There are a lot of things that work, and they should not be continued anymore.
3. Finding ways to create funding and gather more resource is vital to expand some of the existing work.
4. Santa Cruz is a remarkably generous and compassionate County that does not need to change. But it's not inconsistent with compassion to require people to follow the law and to respect the rights of everyone.
5. There should be a meeting added for Spanish speakers. There has not been diversity during the Task Force meetings. There also needs to be an outreach plan.
6. We want to make sure that members of the public can address the members closer to the recommendation phase.

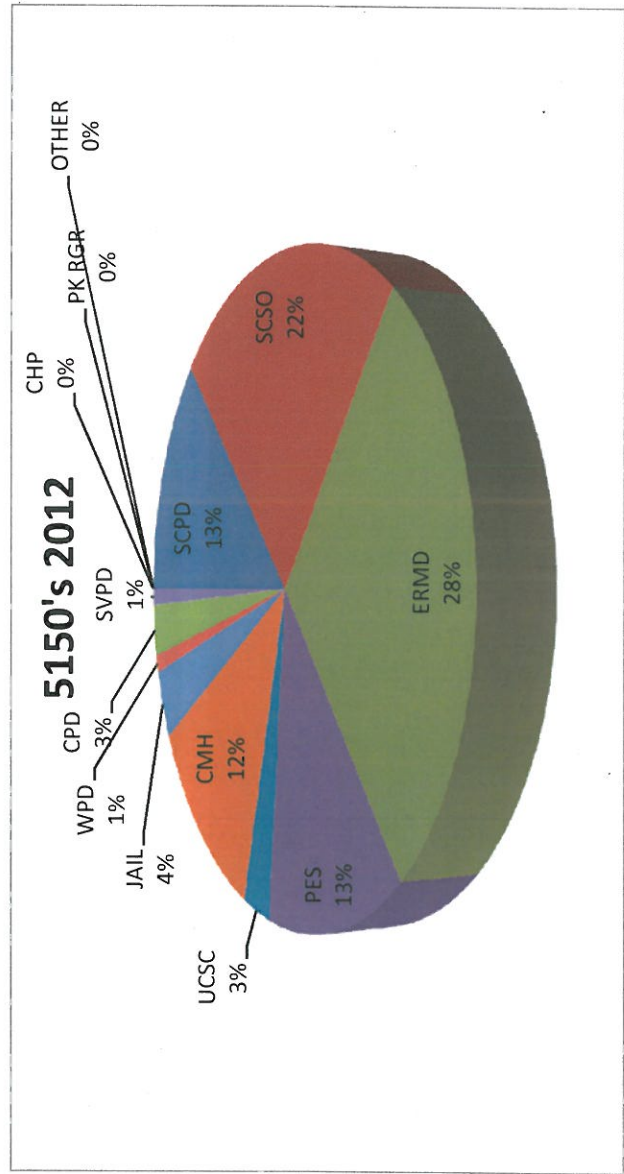
Adjournment -- The Public Safety Citizen Task Force adjourned from the public meeting of July 124 2013 at 9:05 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for August 7, 2013, 6:00 p.m., Santa Cruz Police Department Community Room.

The City of Santa Cruz does not discriminate against persons with disabilities. Out of consideration for people with chemical sensitivities, we ask that you attend fragrance free. Upon request, the agenda can be provided in a format to accommodate special needs. Additionally, if you wish to attend this public meeting and will require assistance such as an interpreter for American Sign Language, Spanish, or other special equipment, please call the City Clerk's Department at 420-5030 in advance so that we can arrange for such special assistance. The Cal-Relay system number: 1-800-735-2922.

Public Safety Task Force meetings will be recorded for the purpose of preparing minute

5150's written by jurisdiction for 2012

	SCPD	SCSO	ERMD	PES	UCSC	CMH	JAIL	WPD	CPD	SVPD	CHP	PK RGR	OTHER	TOTAL
Jan	14	24	30	14	3	13	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	107
Feb	18	23	36	18	3	8	1	4	3	2	1	0	0	117
Mar	20	21	25	7	5	11	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	94
Apr	22	23	29	14	5	9	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	112
May	13	21	27	22	6	13	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	111
Jun	16	22	27	8	5	5	3	5	3	4	0	0	0	98
Jul	11	16	36	14	0	7	1	6	2	5	0	0	1	99
Aug	23	23	22	13	0	10	4	5	4	3	1	0	0	108
Sep	21	22	28	12	0	8	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	102
Oct	21	29	34	8	7	15	1	5	5	5	1	0	0	131
Nov	22	21	26	22	6	7	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	109
Dec	23	22	33	15	1	9	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	115
	224	267	353	167	41	115	25	47	28	25	6	4	1	1303



**Mentally Ill Offender Task Force
Project Update
May 23, 2013**

Background

The Mentally Ill Offender Task Force was formed under the leadership of Board of Supervisor Chair Neal Coonerty to address the effects of mentally ill offenders in the criminal justice system including extended incarcerations in the Main Jail, the impact of untreated offenders with a psychiatric disability in the local community and the need to draw from the evidence based practice of a Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) model to address these issues. To this end a partnership was developed among key stakeholders including Santa Cruz County's Probation Department, Santa Cruz County Behavioral Health, the Sheriff's Office and the City of Santa Cruz to fund a FACT-based intervention program to assist offenders in treatment program participation aimed at reducing recidivism, imparting Recovery and supporting the individual to live in the community.

The components of the program are:

1. The MOST Team (Maintaining Ongoing Stability through Treatment)
2. Community Restoration Project MOST Work Crew
3. Santa Cruz Police Department Liaison and Downtown Outreach Worker

Program Updates

MOST Team

The MOST team is a Forensic Assertive Community Treatment program (FACT) that combines an evidence-based program of wrap around mental health services inclusive of case management, psychiatry, psychotherapy and employment skill development with additional supports specific to the criminal justice system involvement such as probation, court discharge planning and disposition, liaison relationships with law enforcement and jail correctional staff. The current MOST team is comprised of:

Position	Function	Department
3 FTEs Sr/Mental Health Client Specialists*	Case management coordination	County Behavioral Health Services (*partial funding from the City of SC for .5 of a position)
.5 FTE Supervising MHCS	Team clinical supervision	
1 FTE Psychologist	Team therapist	
.5 FTE Psychiatrist	Medication management	County Probation Department
2 FTEs Deputy Probation Officers	Probation, court and case management	
.5 FTE Deputy Probation Officer III	Probation functions supervisor	
.5 FTE Licensed Psychiatric Technician (LPT)	Field-based medication supervision	Contracted position funded with AB 109 CCP grant

MOST Team Outcomes

Chart 1: Percentage of Change – 62 clients

Domain	12 mos history prior to MOST	9 mos history average	7/1/12 – 3/31/13 (9 mos)	% of Change
Jail Days	4,104	3,078	442	86% reduction
Felony booking	46	36	20	44% reduction
Misdemeanor booking	95	72	26	64% reduction
PV's	36	27	24	11% reduction
BHU	444	333	181	46% reduction
Locked MH tx	1,248	936	426	54% reduction
Days worked	21	18	534	2,867% increase
Shelter Days	42	36	180	400% increase

FORENSIC DIVERTED TREATMENT MODEL

Chart 2: Average Comparison

FY 2012/2013 YTD Participation Days & Service Contacts	July 1, 2012 - March 2013			12 Month Historical Data			
	Total	Avg.	Avg.	Total	9	Avg.	Avg.
	by Program	per Month	per Client	by Program	Month Avg.	per Month	per Client
BHU	181	20	3.97	444	333	37	7.40
MHRC (Locked MH Treatment)	634	70	13.92	1,248	936	104	20.80
Days Worked	534	59	11.71	21	18	2	0.35
Shelter Days	180	20	3.95	42	36	4	0.70
Jail Days - total	442	49	9.70	4,104	3,078	342	68.40
Felony Bookings	20	2	0.44	46	36	4	0.77
Misdemeanor Bookings	36	3	0.57	95	72	8	1.58
Probation Violations	24	3	0.53	36	27	3	0.60

Community Restoration Project MOST Work Crew

As part of the MOST program, the Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc (CAB) provides a supervised work crew component three days a week for MOST participants focused on community restoration, pre-employment tasks and pro-social skill development. Activities include creek and watershed restoration, community parks clean up, community site landscape and beautification. Additional activities have included group process focused on goal development and Recovery strategies.

Chart 3: CAB Work Crew Participation

Domain	Oct – Dec 2012	Jan – Mar 2013	YTD
Total community service hours performed	528	812	1,340
Daily average participants	5	6	5.5
Unduplicated participants	13	11	

SCPD Liaison and Downtown Outreach Worker

The **SCPD Liaison** provides rapid response to calls for mental health support and crisis intervention from SCPD, as well as case management services to 12-14 MOST team clients living in the City of Santa Cruz, with an emphasis on those living downtown. The SCPD Liaison is a participant in the monthly Downtown Improvement Task Force and SCPD Parks Team meetings. The Liaison also attends various additional meetings at the request of SCPD and the City of Santa Cruz.

Chart 4: SCPD Liaison Contacts

Domain	Oct – Dec 2012	Jan – Mar 2013	YTD
Contacts in collaboration with SCPD	71	124	195
Contacts referred & opened to MOST	3	3	6
Contacts in collaboration with State Parks	3	3	6
5150 assessments	8	6	14
Contacts returned to county of origin via Homeward Bound	4	5	9

The **Downtown Outreach Worker** is a contracted position with the Santa Cruz Community Counseling Center (SCCCC) for homeless outreach and case management in the downtown corridor. Services provided include homeless outreach, brokerage and linkage to services, support for local businesses, street intervention and crisis services. This position has historically focused on outreach and engagement of homeless and individuals with untreated mental illnesses in the downtown corridor.

Chart 5: DOW Contacts

Domain	Sept – Dec 2012	Jan – Mar 2013	YTD
Total contacts (duplicated)	629	546	1,175
Total contacts (unduplicated)	195	208	403

Chart 6: DOW Service Referrals To:

Domain	Sept – Dec 2012	Jan – Mar 2013	YTD
Housing/Shelter	133	120	253
Medical Benefits	159	168	327
HPHP	163	175	338
Homeless Service Center	83	178	261

Downtown Case Manager Proposal

The functions of the Downtown Case Manager provide targeted services to three primary groups of individuals that frequent the downtown corridor.

Group 1: Individuals with persistent mental illness and/or those individuals demonstrating the most problematic behavior downtown. The concept is to limit this intensive service to a few of the most challenging individuals and put the most resources into getting them off the street.

Intervention Strategy: Identify the individuals with the most need, meeting the criteria and convene a multi-disciplinary team focused on developing an intensive plan of intervention. The Downtown Case Manager and team would provide case management to complete the plan of intervention.

Group 2: Transient, non-resident individuals.

Intervention Strategy: The use of incentives and Homeward Bound utilization.

Group 3: Outreach group for homeless residents.

Intervention Strategy: Continue current service provision of outreach and referral.

Defendant Names

[Home](#)

Name Search

If names appear in red they are AKA (Also Known As) names used by the defendant on the case. You should research further by clicking on the Charge to display the "True Name" on the case.

<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Count 1 Charge</u>	<u>Def Status</u>
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	F23762	11/20/2012	PC 187(A)	PROBATION
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0032034	08/31/2012	MCSC I6.04.060(1)(W)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0033764	09/17/2012	MCSC I13.04.010	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0034480	09/17/2012	MCSC I6.04.060(1)(W)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0034540	09/17/2012	MCSC I6.04.060(1)(W)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0037436	10/10/2012	MCSC I6.36.010(A)(1)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0037464	10/10/2012	MCSC I6.36.010(C)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0038433	10/19/2012	MCSC I6.36.010(B)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0038605	10/19/2012	MCSC I6.36.010(A)(1)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0039312	10/19/2012	MCSC I6.04.060(1)(W)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0039652	10/26/2012	MCSC I6.04.060(1)(W)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0040026	10/26/2012	MCSC I8.14.200(1)(A)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0040411	10/29/2012	VC I21650.1	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0041052	11/05/2012	MCSC I10.68.110	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	S0042094	11/15/2012	VCB I22450(A)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0049887	06/29/2011	MCSC I13.04.010	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0057901	08/30/2011	MCSC I8.14.200(1)(E)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0059158	09/08/2011	MCSC I6.36.010(A)(1)	FINE
ANDERSON,	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0065622	10/31/2011	MCSC I6.36.010(C)	FINE

TINA							
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0065674	10/31/2011	MCSC I6.36.010(C)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR0065748	10/31/2011	MCSC I6.36.010(C)	FINE
ANDERSON, TINA	02/05/1969	F	NONE	TR023727	11/22/2010	MCSC I13.04.010	FINE

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<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Count 1 Charge</u>	<u>Def Status</u>
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	F20638	03/24/2011	PC F148.10(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	F20727	04/14/2011	PC F422	PENDING-ADJ
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	ISSUED	M53539	05/27/2010	PC 415.1	WARRANT
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	ISSUED	M60049	05/17/2011	PC 484(A)	WARRANT
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0012205	04/09/2012	MCSC 19.12.030	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0017838	05/03/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0020594	05/29/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0029238	08/07/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0031151	08/24/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(B)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0033766	09/17/2012	MCSC 113.04.011(C)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0034794	09/21/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0035561	09/28/2012	MCSC 19.50.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0036506	10/02/2012	MCSC 110.68.110	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0037538	10/10/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(C)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0037734	10/10/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0043422	11/30/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0043481	11/30/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE

HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0050399	02/19/2013	MCSC 19.12.030	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0050483	02/19/2013	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0050485	02/19/2013	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	01/11/1962	M	NONE	S0065579	07/16/2013	VC I4000(A)	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0053743	08/02/2011	CO 110.16.040	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0059296	09/06/2011	MCSC 19.50.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0059630	09/09/2011	VCB I21657	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0019424	05/21/2012	MCSC 110.68.030	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL BALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0006903	03/15/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL BENNETT	03/05/1961	M	NONE	M23894	06/25/2004	VC 23152(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL J	01/11/1962	M	RECALLED	SCT043840	03/25/2009	VC I5204(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL JOHN	01/11/1962	M	NONE	4SM014762	03/08/2004	VC I4000(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL JOHN	01/11/1962	M	NONE	4SM019526	04/09/2004	VC I4000(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL JOHN	01/11/1962	M	RECALLED	SCT076562	02/09/2010	VC I4000(A) (1)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL RICHARD	05/04/1946	M	NONE	M63043	11/02/2011	PC I484	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL RICHARD	05/04/1946	M	ISSUED	M72306	03/28/2013	PC 484(A)	WARRANT
HUDSON, MICHAEL RICHARD	05/04/1946	M	NONE	SCT054762	07/06/2009	VC I24603(B)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL UMGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0032951	09/07/2012	MCSC 16.12.035	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL V	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0017809	05/03/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL V	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0038422	10/19/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL V	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0018295	05/08/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
HUDSON JR,							

MICHAEL VALGANE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0033200	09/11/2012	MCSC I13.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGEA	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0010395	03/29/2012	MCSC I13.04.011(C)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	F21178	07/19/2011	HS F11377(A)	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	F23763	11/20/2012	PC F245(A)(1)	ACTIVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	M61983	09/02/2011	BP 4060	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	M64168	01/09/2012	PC 484(A)	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	M70020	11/13/2012	BP 4140	CLOSED
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0006110	03/13/2012	MCSC I6.36.010(A) (1)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0012897	04/11/2012	CO I10.16.040	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0014718	04/17/2012	MCSC I13.04.010	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0042778	11/20/2012	HS I11357(B)	FINE
HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0059044	09/06/2011	MCSC I6.36.010(B)	FINE

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HUDSON, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0065812	10/31/2011	MCSC I6.36.010 (A)(1)	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0034489	09/17/2012	MCSC I9.12.030	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0037772	10/10/2012	MCSC I6.04.060 (1)(W)	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	S0042770	11/20/2012	MCSC I10.36.041	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0032757	02/09/2011	MCSC I9.12.030	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR0035105	02/23/2011	VC I21453(A)	FINE
HUDSON JR, MICHAEL VALGENE	02/10/1971	M	NONE	TR004515	06/29/2010	MCSC I13.08.030	FINE

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<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Count 1 Charge</u>	<u>Def Status</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	M	RECALLED	6SM025802	06/26/2006	VC 122350	CLOSED
AKA - WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	RECALLED	M68979	09/17/2012	HS 11364.1(A)	CLOSED
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0029535	08/10/2012	MCSC 18.14.200(1)(E)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0029546	08/10/2012	MCSC 16.04.060(1)(S)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0034470	09/17/2012	MCSC 13.04.010	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0037408	10/10/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(A)(1)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0042339	11/20/2012	MCSC 18.14.200(1)(A)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0042776	11/20/2012	MCSC 110.68.030	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	09/21/1981	M	NONE	S0050427	02/19/2013	MCSC 16.36.010(C)	ACTIVE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	TR004838	07/01/2010	MCSC 18.16.030	FINE
WEILAND, JASON	07/21/1981	M	NONE	TR006138	07/12/2010	MCSC 19.50.012(B)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON M	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0041209	11/08/2012	VC 121201(D) (2)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	F23766	11/20/2012	PC 187(A)	ACTIVE
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	RECALLED	M68979	09/17/2012	HS 11364.1(A)	CLOSED
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	ISSUED	M69321	10/05/2012	HS 11364.1(A)	WARRANT
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0031210	08/24/2012	MCSC 110.36.041	FINE
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	S0043434	11/30/2012	MCSC 16.36.010(B)	FINE
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	TR002280	06/18/2010	MCSC 18.14.200	FINE

WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	TR004812	07/01/2010	MCSC <u>16.04.060(1)(W)</u>	FINE
WEILAND, JASON MICHAEL	07/21/1981	M	NONE	TR008670	07/22/2010	MCSC <u>16.36.010(B)</u>	FINE
WEILAND, LATHER JOSEPH	03/14/1972	M	NONE	SCT033086	12/01/2008	MCSC <u>19.50.020</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SZ003060	08/13/2007	MCSC <u>16.36.010(C)</u>	FINE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	3SZ024031	10/06/2003	MCSC <u>16.36.010(B)</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	3SZ029941	11/10/2003	MCSC <u>19.60.010</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	4SM000988	11/26/2003	VC <u>121201(D)</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	4SM013437	02/26/2004	MCSC <u>110.68.030</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	4SZ001763	12/04/2003	MCSC <u>16.36.010(B)</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	4SZ007096	01/20/2004	MCSC <u>19.50.016</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	RECALLED	4SZ015659	03/15/2004	MCSC <u>19.12.030</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SM001615	01/08/2007	VC <u>121461.5</u>	FINE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SM013594	06/06/2007	VC <u>21200.5</u>	ACTIVE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SM015973	07/09/2007	VCB <u>121453(A)</u>	FINE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SM017450	08/01/2007	VCB <u>122450(A)</u>	FINE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SZ001069	04/10/2007	MCSC <u>16.36.010(C)</u>	ACTIVE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	7SZ004682	11/28/2007	MCSC <u>113.04.010</u>	FINE
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	F00985	07/06/2000	PC <u>1551.1</u>	CLOSED
WEILAND, MICHAEL RICHARD	08/25/1954	M	NONE	F02876	06/05/2001	PC <u>1551.1</u>	CLOSED

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MOFFETT, SAMANTHA	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0051938	02/28/2013	MCSC 19.60.010(A)	ACTIVE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHA PAIGE	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0041063	11/05/2012	MCSC 113.04.010	FINE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYN	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0042374	11/20/2012	MCSC 110.36.041	FINE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNE	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0050456	02/19/2013	MCSC 16.36.010(A) (1)	ACTIVE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0048767	01/29/2013	MCSC 110.36.041	FINE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN	07/14/1994	F	NONE	S0049371	02/01/2013	MCSC 16.36.010(C)	FINE
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN PAIGE	07/14/1994	F	NONE	F24025	01/09/2013	HS F11377 (A)	CLOSED
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN PAIGE	07/14/1994	F	RECALLED	F24310	02/27/2013	HS F11377 (A)	PENDING-ADJ
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN PAIGE	07/14/1994	F	ISSUED	M70968	01/10/2013	PC 484(A)	WARRANT
MOFFETT, SAMANTHALYNN PAIGE	07/14/1994	F	NONE	M73884	06/24/2013	PC 496(A)	PROBATION

MURDER

Testimony of Tina Anderson
June 25, 2013

during preliminary hearing in People v. Long

9 Different area. How old are you?

10 A. 44.

11 Q. How far did you go in school?

12 A. Ten years.

13 Q. And I'm sorry, I don't know what the equivalent
14 would be in America. Is that the same as college, for
15 example?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Is it the same as high school?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So you finished high school?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And when was the last time you were living in
22 Poland?

23 A. What?

24 Q. I'm sorry. It's not Poland.

25 MR. DUDLEY: Denmark?

26 THE WITNESS: Denmark.

1 THE COURT: Pardon me. Thank you.

2 Q. Denmark. When was the last time you were
3 living in Denmark?

4 A. Almost three years now.

5 Q. When you left Denmark, where did you go?

6 A. United States.

7 Q. Where in the United States?

8 A. Santa Cruz.

9 Q. How did you learn about Santa Cruz?

10 A. Friends.

11 Q. And you indicated you had been homeless for
12 three years and in Santa Cruz for two years. Where were
13 you before Santa Cruz?

14 A. I was in Santa Cruz. I came here September the
15 2nd, 2010.

16 Q. How did you plan to support yourself?

17 A. I don't know.

18 Q. So why did you come here if you had no means of
19 support?

20 A. I was visiting.

21 Q. Pardon me?

22 A. I was visiting somebody.

23 Q. Someone else who was homeless?

24 A. Yeah.

25 THE COURT: All right. These are not
26 necessarily related to the issues presented to the jury,