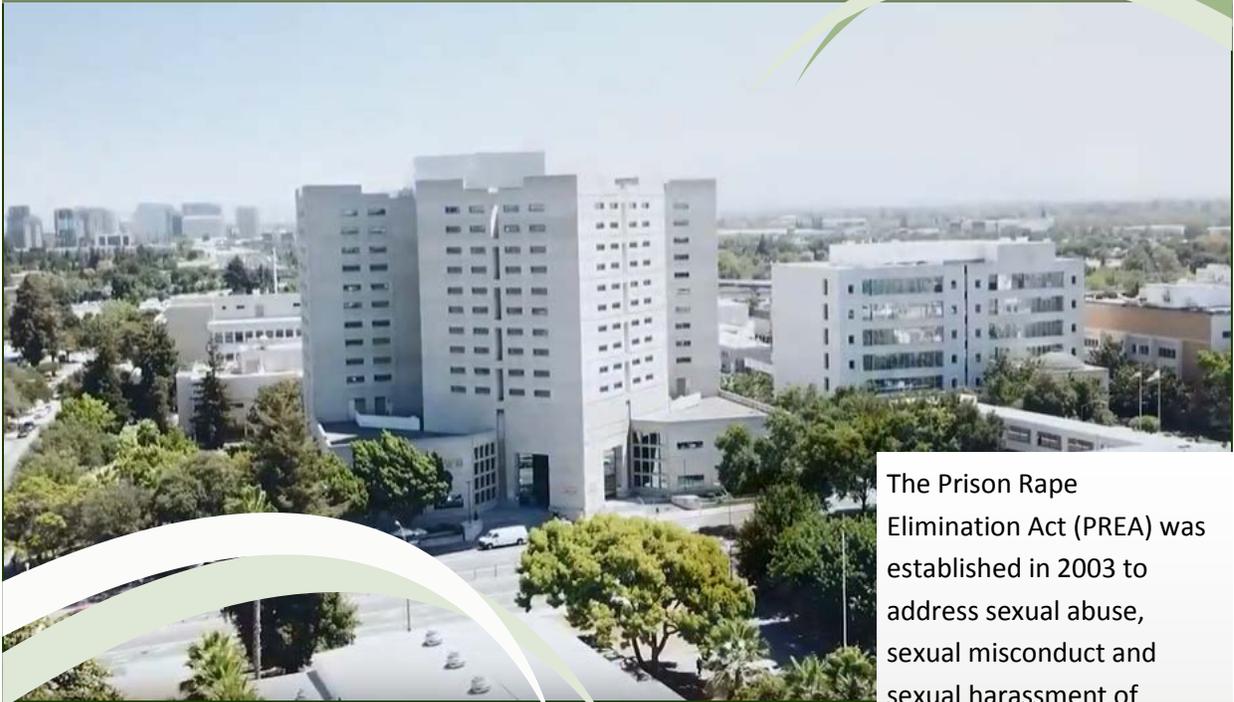


PREA

Annual Statistical Report
2018



Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office

The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is committed to meeting the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 and enhancing the safety and security for the agency's offenders as a result thereof. This report is a summary of the agency's efforts in PREA compliance. By examining the collection of agency data, the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to improving the effectiveness of sexual abuse detections, prevention and response.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was established in 2003 to address sexual abuse, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment of incarcerated people. Major provisions of PREA include the development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison/jail sexual assaults. PREA applies to all public and private institutions that house adult or juvenile offenders. The Santa Clara County sheriff's office has adopted a zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse, sexual harassment, or sexual assault of any kind. The Santa Clara County

Introduction

PREA requires all law enforcement agencies with detention facilities of any kind to create an annual report of all sexual abuse and harassment reported within its facilities. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is making this statistical data available to the public. By providing this information publicly it will outline the amount of cases received annually, the findings of such allegations and the constant efforts made to detect, investigate and prosecute cases accordingly. Any personal identifiable information has been redacted for the safety of staff, inmates and the agency. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is committed to reviewing PREA incidents from multiple perspectives including: training, procedures, staffing, building construction and surveillance technology with the ultimate goal of identifying problem areas and applying appropriate corrective action to make improvements.

General Jail Information

The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office serves the nearly 1.92 million residents of Santa Clara County, California. Santa Clara County is the 6th most populated county in California. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office manages the adult jail population with three facilities, Main Jail Complex, Elmwood Men's Complex and Elmwood Women's Complex (CCW). Each year, The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office books over 41,823 arrestees and has an average daily population of over 3,354 inmates. The Board-Rated bed capacity is 4,287 beds.

Inmate Reporting and Education

On August 1, 2012, the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office implemented the PREA policy and procedural changes, providing educational and informational material to inmates, and training to our staff. The educational material informs inmates how to avoid and report sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. Pamphlets are provided to all inmates, signage is posted in all common areas throughout our facilities, and a video is played in all housing areas twice a day. A toll-free/pin free reporting number is provided to inmates on the

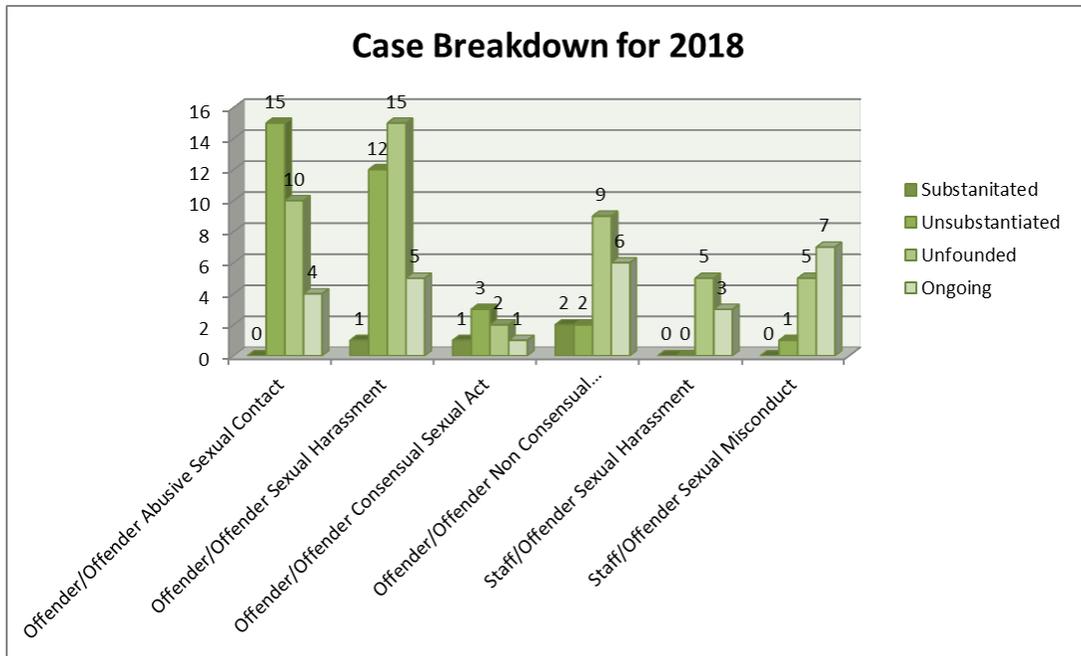
pamphlets and signage so inmates may confidentially report sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment and seek outside advocacy and counseling. These toll-free/pin free numbers are not monitored or recorded. PREA standards require an outside agency to provide advocacy and counseling services. Our contract for this service is with the YWCA of Silicon Valley.

Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office Reported PREA Incident Data

No matter when an incident occurred, the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office attempts to collect data on all PREA incidents, including those reported by arrestees and/or inmates that took place in another jurisdiction. Each incident is reviewed and, if necessary, investigated by our Jail Crimes Unit (JCU). For example, as part of Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office's booking and classification process, arrestees are asked if they have ever been sexually victimized. At this point, an arrestee may respond that an incident occurred at another facility, in another state or jurisdiction, 7 years ago; this report will be taken and investigated within the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office facility.

2018 Annual Statistics

Sexual Harassment, Nonconsensual Sexual Acts, and Abusive Sexual Contact are all defined as PREA related incidents involving inmates. Staff Sexual Misconduct and Staff Sexual Harassment are defined as PREA related incidents involving staff. During the year 2018 there were 107 PREA related complaints filed by inmates while incarcerated in our facilities. Consensual Sexual Acts are not PREA related however, 7 were reported. Each complaint was investigated by the Jail Crimes Investigation Unit. A breakdown of those complaints follows.



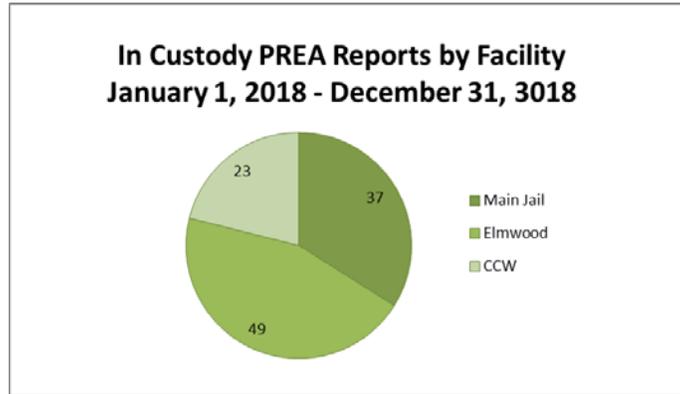
Definitions

PREA defines the dispositions of the above sexual abuse and sexual harassment cases as the following:

- Unfounded refers to an allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.
- Unsubstantiated refers to an allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.
- Substantiated refers to an allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced sufficient evidence to make a final determination that the event occurred.
- Ongoing refers to an investigation that has not been completed.

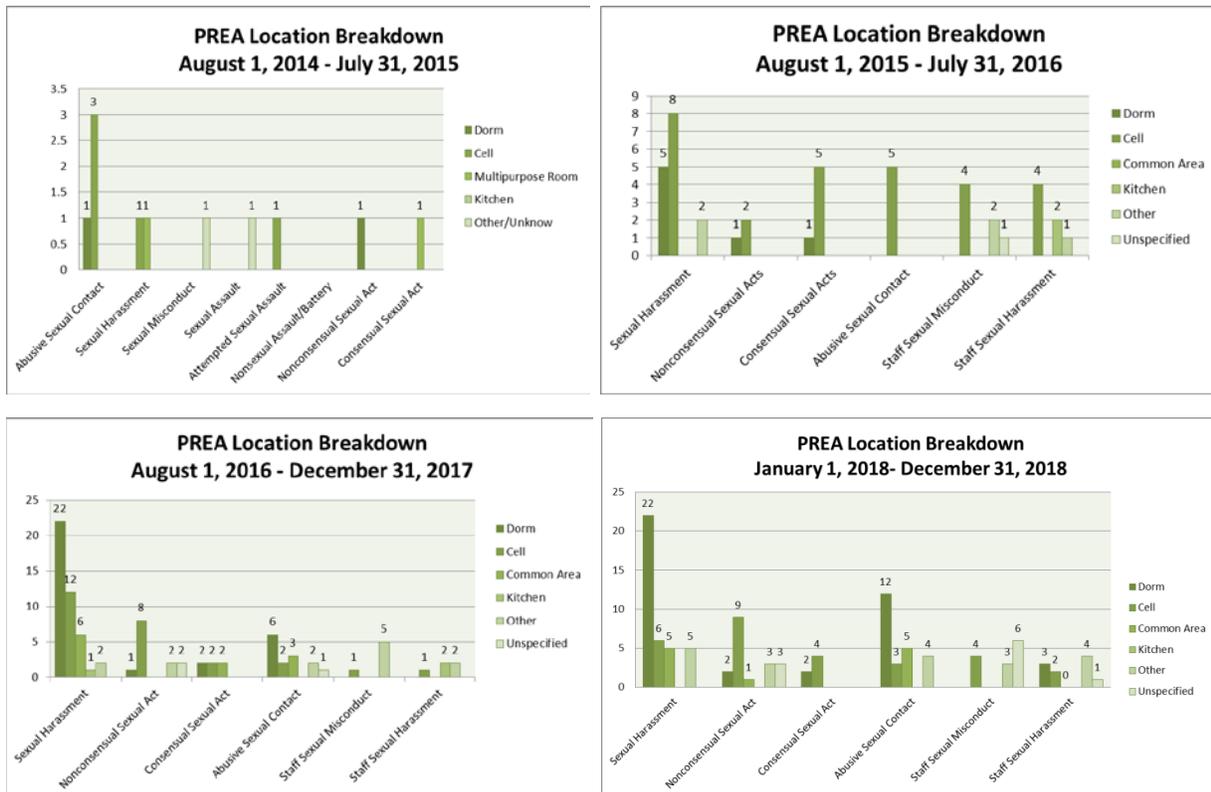
PREA Reports by Facility

Below is a graph representing the PREA reports filed by facility for calendar year 2018. The disproportion between Elmwood (Men's Facility) and CCW (Elmwood Women's facility) is due to the differences in population between the two.



Annual Statistical Comparison

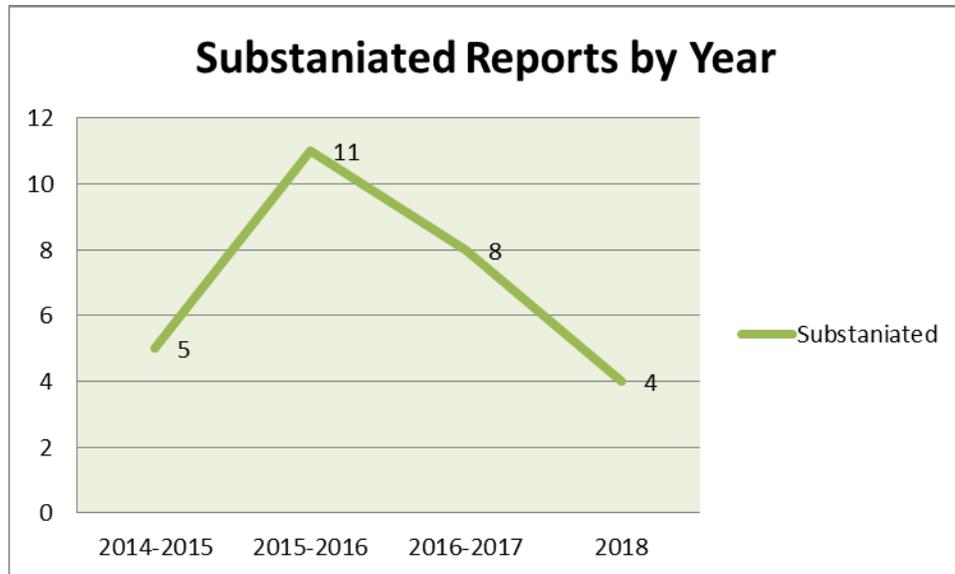
Below is a comparison of the PREA cases for the periods between 2014 through 2018.



In reviewing each of the reports since we began tracking them, excluding those that are determined to be unfounded, inmates are typically victimized by other inmates. These crimes occur primarily in inmate living areas, where the inmates have a certain amount of concealment from staff. Further, it can be inferred that the amount of reporting was higher during the 2016-2017 period due to an increase of PREA related education. As cited in the statement below authored by the **“Department of Justice National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape Executive Summary”**.

“An increase in incidents reported to facility administrators might reflect increased abuse, or it might just reflect inmates’ increased willingness to report abuse, due to the facility’s success at assuring inmates that reporting will yield positive outcomes and not result in retaliation. Likewise, an increase in substantiated incident could mean either that a facility is failing to protect inmates, or else simply that it has improved its effectiveness at investigating allegations. For these reasons, the standards generally aim to inculcate policies and procedures that will reduce and ameliorate bad outcomes, recognizing that one possible consequence of improved performance is that evidence of additional incidents will come to light.”

There appears to be a positive motivation to this increase. Education for inmates has allowed people in custody to feel more comfortable bringing complaints forward. Staff education is an important part of training and has resulted in better response to incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staff is aware that every allegation must be submitted for investigation. Contractor & Volunteer education has improved utilizing “in person” courses, taught twice a month, by the agency PREA Manager. Each PREA incident reported by an arrestee or inmate is documented and assessed. The Sheriff’s Office dedicated Jail Crimes Unit reviews each case, investigates accordingly, and provides resolution.



While ultimately the number of substantiated incidents is low, it is the type of incident that has remained consistent. Harassment is a difficult area to combat in a jail facility where inmates have difficulty getting along. Consistent response to these types of incidents will keep this behavior to a minimum.

Continuous Prevention Measures

The Santa Clara County Sheriff’s Office is continuously working to prevent sexual victimization. In an attempt to reduce the number of incidents of sexual victimization, staff conducts thorough physical searches of identified blind-spots in isolated areas within inmate housing areas. These blind-spot checks are in addition to the standard welfare checks already conducted at set-time intervals. To date, we have installed over 300 fixed video surveillance cameras in the Main Jail Complex and over 850 fixed video surveillance cameras at the Elmwood Men’s and Women’s Complex.

While the monitoring upgrades will increase protections for both staff and inmates, the Santa Clara County Sheriff’s Office is continually striving to maintain the appropriate amount of staff to ensure inmates are safe from sexual abuse, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. We are averaging three Correctional Deputy Academy classes annually. Upon completion of the academy, the new Correctional

Deputies are immediately assigned to a custodial facility. This increases our staffing levels and helps ensure the overall security of inmates and facilities.

The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office has completed and passed five PREA audits starting in August 2014. As a result, we ensure that all inmates are screened more closely for potential victimization. We have mandated that PREA educational and informational material outlining how to report abuse is available in pamphlet and poster form in all housing areas. This information is also available in our updated Inmate Rule Book.

In September 2018 the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office started conducting monthly audits of each facility. These audits are unannounced and the locations are randomly selected by the agency PREA Compliance Manager on the day of the audit. These monthly audits enable us to maintain compliance for the facility's PREA audit. During these monthly audits, the facility PREA compliance Manager and agency PREA Compliance Manager inspect the site as if they were undergoing a PREA-required audit. The PREA team interviews random staff and random inmates to see if they are aware of inmate PREA rights and methods of reporting. When the PREA team discovers a non-compliant issue they fix it onsite or take the time to re-educate the staff member or inmate on the non-compliant issue. A report is generated and submitted to the PREA Coordinator and the facility's Administration. Corrective action is tracked and monitored just as it would for a PREA-required audit.

Additionally, the YWCA Rape Crisis hotline continues to be a useful way for inmates to report sexual abuse. It is a non-recorded line for anonymity. Lastly, we continue to require staff to conduct regular inspections of areas identified as "blind-spots" as part their routine welfare checks. During each shift, supervisors visit their areas of responsibility unannounced, ensuring staff was not alerted prior to their arrival in an attempt to deter both staff and inmates from participating in sexually abusive behavior.

In 2018 we continued our progress with PREA compliance and have made even more inmates aware of their PREA related rights. We have ensured all staff is educated with regard to PREA, starting at the academy level all the way through contractors and volunteers, to recognize signs of sexual abuse and how to handle it when reported. We have also added PREA education for all visitors who enter our facilities. A complete renovation of the grievance process has been completed and is operated by the Grievance Unit. This is independent of facility operation to ensure maximum objectivity in the grievance process.

The new jail building will address the need for an increase in inmate programs and Mental Health treatment. Ultimately, the design will feature an increase in safety and security for both inmates and staff. Demolition of the Main Jail South facility is underway. Construction for the new jail building is on track with occupancy scheduled for 2023.

The Incident Review Board (IRB) reviews all substantiated or unsubstantiated cases of sexual abuse and is usually able to complete their reviews within 30 days from the conclusion of the investigation. The IRB is made up of the Facility Commander where the incident occurred, the PREA Coordinator, PREA Compliance Managers, Internal Affairs, Jail Crimes, Medical Staff, and Mental Health Staff. Crime Reports and internal reports are reviewed and the following areas are evaluated for corrective action:

- Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse;
- Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex identification, status, or perceived status; or gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the facility;
- Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse;
- Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts;

- Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.

A report is then created with the findings and improvements recommended by the IRB. The report is submitted to the PREA Coordinator and the facilities with documented improvements needed. These reviews help the IRB develop its skills in assessing situations. Suggestions typically include adding more education for inmates, and training for staff.

Conclusion

The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is committed to continual and progressive culture change. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office continues to implement the requirements of the PREA standards and make adjustments on an on-going basis. In doing so, the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office is eager to raise the bar of confidence and integrity for our system agency wide, allowing us to develop a culture where reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment is encouraged as a viable option.