July 22, 2019

Non-Violent Parole Review Process
Board of Parole Hearings
Correspondence-NV
P.O. Box 4036
Sacramento, California 95812-4036

Re: Santos, Jaime Rodriguez
CDCR No. AK0836
Docket No. 10F00319

In response to a simple knock on his window by Officer S of the Twin Rivers Police Department (TRPD), Inmate Santos led police on a long and extremely dangerous chase which only ended with Santos intentionally ramming a Sacramento County Sheriff’s Department (SSD) deputy with his large pickup truck. Even after the truck was disabled, Santos struggled to evade arrest with such force that two officers were injured in the fray. To label Santos a “non-violent” felon would be an assault on the English language, and an injustice to the citizens of California.

On January 9, 2010, at approximately 8:45 p.m., Officer S approached Santos and engaged him in conversation regarding what he was doing as he was sitting in his large, lifted Chevrolet pickup truck at a closed park after sundown. Santos identified himself to S, who subsequently learned that Santos was on searchable probation. As S re-approached the driver’s door, Santos pulled away from the scene rapidly, spinning his wheels, and screeching his tires.

S returned to his vehicle and began to pursue Santos, and was quickly joined by multiple deputies from the Sacramento County Sheriff’s Department. Inmate Santos proceeded to lead the police on a long and dangerous chase which included near collisions with multiple innocent motorists. At one point, Santos jumped a curb, drove across traffic on Sunrise Boulevard, and fled full speed through the parking lot of an open gas station barely missing a set of gas pumps. After multiple additional traffic violations – including running stop signs, red-lights, excessive speeding in residential areas, and driving the wrong way on Fair Oaks Boulevard – Santos was eventually halted when a deputy used a pursuit intervention technique (PIT) maneuver in the intersection of Main Street and Park Drive to spin the truck around.

SSD Deputy B then pulled his vehicle in front of Santos’ truck to block him in; however, Santos accelerated his truck and struck B’s patrol vehicle on the driver’s side back passenger door. It was only by blind luck that B was uninjured, as the patrol vehicle was severely damaged in the area just inches behind where the Deputy was sitting. Santos was not finished however, as B continued to hear the truck’s engine straining under power as the two vehicles were locked together. It was only later discovered that Santos had snapped the drive axle on the truck, thus removing his ability to assault the deputy further.
Even then, Santos ignored orders to exit the truck, and eventually deputies were forced to smash the window to remove him from vehicle. Santos continually refused to make his hands available to the officers, and actively resisted being taken into custody causing injuries to two officers. A search of the vehicle by S revealed a loaded, 12 gauge flare gun, spray painted black, on the driver’s side floorboard. Subsequent testing revealed methamphetamine in Santos’ blood.

This is of course not the first time Santos has engaged in such conduct. In June of 1992, Santos was convicted of misdemeanor violations of DUI and evading the police in a motor vehicle. In January of 2007, Santos was convicted of reckless driving and resisting arrest. Both of those were sandwiched around a prison commitment for 12 years and 8 months for three counts of residential burglary, one count of attempted residential burglary and one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm from a conviction in June of 1995.

As we are given 30 days to respond, and are not provided with any recent disciplinary history, I cannot comment on Inmate Santos’ recent prison conduct. However, according to the latest denial decision issued by this Board, Santos has done little in his years of his incarceration to improve himself or better understand the reasons for his own criminal and violent conduct. In any event, Santos’ assaultive and dangerous conduct should disqualify him from consideration for release under this program as he poses a significant, unreasonable risk of violence to the community. Parole should be denied once again, as the balance of mitigating and aggravating factors still strongly tilts in favor of denial.

Respectfully,

Samuel Alexander
Deputy District Attorney