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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE



106729

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

JUNE 1986

Jail suit settlement

0 cost \$600,000

Judge ups-
by OC jail's
lack of bed-
County officials fac-
charge of contempt

Sheriff Seeks Fun For Jail Remodelin

Lassen County may have to come
up with as much as \$333,000 to
remodel the Lassen County Jail
change the rules or falsely advertise
for bid

Our Jails In Crisis

Overcrowded Dumping Grounds

to meet jail demand
to meet jail demand

By STEVE WINSTON
Times-Delta staff writer

Because Tulare County has pursued its
jail project prudently, it might lose
money the P

er filed the suit in 1978.
Money to build the r
from Proposition 16 h
proved in 1982.
Staffing the jail re
ers and 11 support
imated \$1,204,32

In 1907 we built this jail b
county's population
built a jail
help meet
they also soug

Jail over

Inmates' attorney to seek
limits on jail crowding

A \$1 billion crisis
because the state appa
allocated \$50 million inc
has available to jail
throughout the state
to avoid losing its sta

JAILS, from Page 1B
"We're going to have to do
something about overcrowding,
which is why the suit was brought
in the first place," she said. Prohib
iting booking of those arrested
an option Avakian might
she added.
Winter said
usually

but we're hoping it
pressure off the
In addition

Crowding problems wors

New jail money for jail
New jail money for jail
County would like to use ex
David Watson
staff reporter
was a case of good news and bad
for the Board of Supervisors
"It's time to ap

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

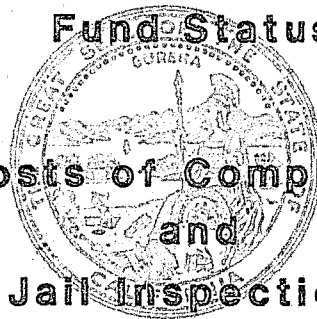
REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

County Jail Capital Expenditure

Fund Status

Costs of Compliance

Jail Inspections



NCJRS

AUG 31 1987

ACQUISITIONS

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

JUNE 1986

106729

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of Report

In submitting this document, two legislative mandates will have been met. Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code requires this Board to report biennially noncompliance with the California Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities. Section 3(i) of Chapter 444 (AB 3805), Statutes of 1984, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 1133 (SB 50), Statutes of 1984, requires an annual report on the status of the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund and related issues. While different sections of this report will meet the two mandates, there is a natural relationship that lends itself to the dual responsibilities. The report is intended to be a source of information on jails in the state for a wide range of persons interested in jail operations.

Board Accomplishments/Activities

The major effort of the Jail Services Division has been devoted to administration of the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund, which is approved to provide \$570 million to local government for the construction of county jails. Staff was augmented through bringing on several construction related specialists on a contractual basis to improve technical assistance provided to counties during their planning and construction period.

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for funding, counties submitted needs assessments and applications outlining detention trends in their respective jurisdictions. Never in California's history has the level of detailed information on local facilities been as complete as upon submission of funding applications. A scholarly review of the data was completed and two major reports on the state of jails in California were published by the Board of Corrections. Appendices A and B of this report include the executive summaries of these works.

Local detention needs will not be met with exhaustion of presently available funds. Bed space needs continue to grow at about 10% per year. In July 1985, there were nearly 50,000 people in county jails throughout the state. There is currently bed space for 39,576 prisoners; with construction complete in 1990, beds will increase to 49,000. Jail population, in the meantime, has the potential of raising to 70,000 persons unless the present trend is altered. The total estimated jail construction need statewide today is approximately \$1.25 billion.

Jail Services staff worked closely with the sponsors of Senate Bill 146 (Presley) which will place a \$495 million jail bond issue before the voters in June 1986 as Proposition 52. Staff has also provided requested technical assistance to the counties which are exploring methodologies of future funding distributions. Our experiences with Propositions 2 and 16 have been invaluable in the search for an equitable distribution system.

Through March 4, 1986, the Board of Corrections had signed contracts with 22 counties for a total of \$350.6 million in state funds. Slightly over \$39 million had actually been disbursed to counties, representing to some degree, the level of progress to that date.

This report identifies an approximate \$40 million shortfall which will require legislative action if all approved projects are to go to contract. This is a priority item.

The Board of Corrections completed a series of workshops in this reporting period directed toward improved local planning. The seminars included:

- jail hardware and technology,
- methods of financing new construction,
- methods of financing match requirements (co-sponsored with the County Supervisors Association of California),
- construction management,
- avoidance and management of construction claims, and
- how to open new institutions (co-sponsored with the National Institute of Corrections.)

85% of eligible facilities were evaluated during this inspection cycle. All county facilities of at least Type II rating were examined and evaluated. Only selected Type I jails, typically city jails, and short term holding facilities were bypassed in favor of County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund generated workload.

The majority of this report consists of a county-by-county summary describing detention/correction systems, developments in the county since the 1984 report, future plans, issues and litigation, noncompliance with regulations, and estimated short term county needs.

INTRODUCTION

This is the seventh biennial report to the legislature of inspection of local detention facilities. The inspection and reporting process began in August 1973 with an 18-county sample and resulted in the first biennial report in March 1974. The 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, and 1984 reports were full reports reflecting conditions in all jails holding persons for more than 24 hours.

Purpose

The primary purpose of this report to the legislature is to comply with Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code, which provides:

The Board of Corrections shall file with the legislature by March 31, 1974, and on March 31, in each even-numbered year thereafter, reports of the inspection of those local detention facilities that have not complied with the minimum standards established pursuant to Section 6030. The reports shall specify those areas in which the facility has failed to comply and the estimated cost to the facility necessary to accomplish compliance with the minimum standards.

Secondly, Propositions 2 (1982) and 16 (1984) authorize the sale of a total of \$530 million in General Obligation Bonds for the construction and renovation of county jails. In these propositions, the Board of Corrections is charged with administration of the fund.

Section 3(i) of Chapter 444 (AB 3805), Statutes of 1984, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 1133 (SB 50), Statutes of 1984, directs the following:

(i) On March 31 of each year, the Board shall provide to the Legislature a report on the status of funds expended, interest being earned, and other source possibilities, along with a complete listing of funds allocated to each county, any recommendations by the Board on needed changes in the program, and any other matters pertinent to jail funding on which the Board wishes to inform the Legislature.

A secondary purpose of this report but equally as important, is to provide jail administrators, organizations and groups delivering services to jails, and interested citizens with a single source of information relating to jails throughout the state.

With those purposes in mind, the report goes beyond reporting only failure to comply and costs necessary to accomplish compliance. It also provides a descriptive summary of all local detention facilities, identifies some

common and unique problems, and suggests some directions for the future.

Relationship of this Report to the 1984 Legislative Report

This report has been written so that it may stand alone. The reader need not refer back to previous reports for anything except to compare an individual facility with itself over an eight-year period. Therefore, there is some repetition of information, such as the explanation of how inspections are conducted.

The Inspection and Reporting Process

Board Inspections: Individual inspections are conducted by each of four field representatives on the staff of the Board of Corrections. A letter is sent to the jurisdiction announcing the date of inspection two to three weeks later. On the date of inspection, the procedure begins with a one to three-hour interview with the facility manager, during which the procedural requirements are reviewed. The jail operations manual, if any, is reviewed for completeness and compliance with the standards. The second stage consists of an inspection of the physical plant during which brief interviews are held with prisoners, and the physical facilities are compared to the documentations made in the previous rounds of inspections. Only remodeling and additions to facilities are recorded.

Subsequent to the inspection, reports of inspection must, by law, be forwarded to the chief administrator of the facility, the chief administrative officer of the city or county, the presiding judge of the superior court in the county and the grand jury.

In this inspection cycle, 85% of eligible jails were inspected. Those which were not inspected were exclusively city jails and small Type I sheriff's facilities.

The statutes of 1977 added language to Section 6031.4 of the Penal Code which required the inspection of temporary holding facilities constructed after January 1, 1978, regardless of the length of confinement. As a practical matter, there was a lack of clarity as to the definition of confinement. In many police jurisdictions, persons are held in restraint but not in a cell. An Attorney General's letter of advice has clarified the issue; sixteen such temporary holding facilities were added to the inspection rolls in this cycle.

Health Officer Inspections: The local health officer, as required by Health and Safety Code Section 459, inspects all detention facilities in his jurisdiction at least yearly and reports to local officials as well as to the Board of Corrections. These inspections are conducted on the basis of the Board of Corrections standards relating to food, clothing, bedding, and medical care.

Grand Jury: According to Section 919 of the Penal Code, the grand jury "shall inquire into:...(b) the condition and management of the public prisons within the county." In the majority of instances, the Board of Corrections does not receive grand jury reports, although the Board's inspection reports are submitted to the grand juries as a matter of course.

On occasion, usually when there is a particularly persistent problem such as overcrowding, the Board's staff has been asked to discuss their finding with members of appropriate grand jury committees.

Fire and Life Safety Inspections: Effective January 1, 1979, either the local fire authority or the State Fire Marshal must inspect every local detention facility each year and report to local officials and the Board of Corrections. These inspections are conducted under standards and criteria developed by the combined efforts of local fire and jail administrators, the State Fire Marshal and the Board of Corrections.

As of this writing, all local detention facilities have been inspected at least five times, and most for the sixth time. This report reflects fire and life safety conditions reported in the most recent inspection. Thus, the reader is unable to compare initial inspections with progress over the subsequent two years. Suffice to report that while California facilities were, overall, providing reasonably fire safe facilities, some serious life-threatening circumstances were identified and corrected.

COUNTY JAIL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FUND STATUS

BACKGROUND

History of Propositions 2 and 16

In 1980, the state took its first major direct step into assisting counties with jail construction financing. AB 3245 (Berman) authorized \$40 million for jail design and construction. In November 1982, the voters passed Proposition 2. This measure authorized sale of \$280 million in General Obligation Bonds for jails--a major increase in state involvement, but still a relatively modest investment against jail needs that were estimated at the time at nearly a billion dollars.

In November 1983, 47 counties filed applications for funding under Proposition 2. Counties had the choice of applying in one of two categories. The first, called the "small projects competitions," involved county requests of \$1 million or less. In all, 28 counties applied in the "small projects" category and were awarded a total of \$20,956,763. In the second, or "large projects" category, an intense competition for funding occurred. The Board had roughly \$260 million to allocate among 19 competing counties that requested over \$576 million.

Senator Presley then introduced Proposition 16 to fund another significant portion of the needs still unmet after Proposition 2. Proposition 16, passed by the voters in June 1984, added \$250 million in General Obligation Bonds to the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund.

To direct the allocation of the combined propositions' funds, the legislature passed a series of bills in the spring and summer of 1984: AB 2357 (Chapter 426, Sher); AB 3805 (Chapter 444, Robinson); SB 1679 (Chapter 500, Presley); and SB 50 (Chapter 1133, Presley). These bills established several directives regarding the administration of the fund by the Board. They also contained a set of allocations, with the following chief characteristics.

- In what could be called the "first tier" of funding, the legislation commits funding for the first priority project of all 19 "large project" applicant counties; funds small project counties at the level originally recommended by the Board; authorizes Lake and Lassen counties to apply for up to \$1 million each; and authorizes San Bernardino County to amend its application and request up to \$15 million.
- Altogether, "first tier" commitments add up to a maximum of \$596,340,883 in grants to counties. An additional \$3,489,338 is authorized for Board of Corrections administrative costs over the life of the fund. The total committed is thus \$599,830,221.

- Because Propositions 2 and 16 total only \$530 million in bond funds, the bond proceeds remain approximately \$70 million less than "first tier" commitments. To make up this shortfall, AB 3805 directs that interest earned on undisbursed bond proceeds (estimated in the law at \$40 million over the life of the fund) be credited to the fund, rather than being employed to retire the bonds. In addition, an estimated \$6 million in interest on AB 3245 funds will be applied to reduce the shortfall. Finally, the law anticipates that there will be some savings from county requests that are less than the maximum amount authorized. These savings would reduce the total "first tier" commitments.
- The legislation also identifies a "second tier" of funding, with enhanced allocations to several counties should additional moneys become available. These enhancements are dedicated to counties with secondary projects, for which the counties applied but were not funded in the "first tier," and to counties in which the county contribution for its project exceeds the 25 percent minimum county match required by the law.
- The "second tier" provides for total augmentation of \$111,455,267. Thus, were "second tier" projects to be funded along with first tier, the total state expenditures would be \$711,285,488.

Proposition 52

A third measure, Proposition 52, will be before the electorate in June 1986. This measure would provide an additional \$475 million for jails and \$20 million for county juvenile facilities, to be funded from the sale of General Obligation Bonds. At the time this report was written, discussions were just beginning in the legislature as to the specific procedures to be employed in allocating these new funds among the counties.

Anticipated Results of Propositions 2 and 16

Table I shows all counties awarded AB 3245 and Propositions 2 and 16 funding. Table II shows the results to be expected over the next five years from these projects.

In all, nearly 14,400 beds will be built. Of the beds, 3,306 will replace housing in seriously substandard or dangerous jails that will be closed and 10,996 beds will be added to jails' capacities. The additional beds constitute a 25% increase in jail capacity to the state. About 80 percent of the beds to be added or replaced will be medium or maximum security, and 20 percent will be minimum security.

In addition, numerous renovations and fire safety improvements will be completed.

To date, projects have been completed in 15 counties; 805 new beds have been completed, and 314 replacement beds have been built. Construction is underway in 16 counties and in 5 counties, the project is out to bid at the time of this writing.

TABLE I

AB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING AWARDS

COUNTY	STATE FUNDING AWARDS		TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (as shown in Prop 2 Application Including Local Match)	
	<u>AB 3245</u>	<u>PROPOSITION 2 & 16</u>	<u>AB 3245</u>	<u>PROPOSITION 2 & 16</u>
Alameda	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 84,100,000	\$ 3,190,000	\$ 141,063,768*
Butte		1,000,000		1,770,757*
Calaveras		283,383		411,105*
Contra Costa		36,570,521		48,760,695
Del Norte		125,000		166,667*
El Dorado		11,194,500		14,959,000*
Fresno		26,532,476		37,596,708
Glenn		1,000,000		2,226,681
Humboldt		471,067		736,317*
Inyo		1,000,000		1,500,056
Kern		19,787,250		26,383,000*
Kings		1,697,200		3,255,233*
Lake		1,000,000		7,031,250
Lassen		1,000,000		not available
Los Angeles		96,000,000		131,300,000*
Madera		8,512,500		11,350,000
Marin		857,886		1,143,848
Mariposa		250,670		382,673*
Mendocino		1,000,000		3,321,400*
Merced		3,805,296		5,621,208
Mono	1,165,000	1,000,000	1,281,472	1,612,321
Monterey		959,475		1,279,300
Napa		1,000,000		1,338,000
Nevada		900,200		1,200,067*
Orange		49,265,250		65,687,000*
Placer	4,384,200	736,275	5,700,900	981,700
Plumas	210,150	900,000	231,165	1,497,141*
Riverside		29,500,000		36,700,000
Sacramento		62,025,000		89,469,000*
San Benito		100,000		134,000
San Bernardino		15,000,000		40,000,000
San Diego	777,150	19,227,226	854,865	30,001,152
San Francisco		1,000,000		2,120,100
San Joaquin		1,000,000		2,196,727
San Luis Obispo		487,707		929,298
San Mateo		8,178,100		11,070,200
Santa Barbara		1,000,000		4,148,345*

*County has signed Proposition 2 and 16 contract; state grant and contract costs are shown, if they differ from application estimates.

TABLE 1

AB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING AWARDS

COUNTY	STATE FUNDING AWARDS		TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (as shown in Prop 2 Application (Including Local Match))	
	AB 3245	PROPOSITION 2 & 16	AB 3245	PROPOSITION 2 & 16
Santa Clara	5,500,000	46,014,000	6,050,000	61,369,000
Santa Cruz	5,500,000	340,500	6,107,000	803,700*
Shasta	7,500,000	-0-	14,625,295	-0-
Sierra		125,000		167,450
Siskiyou		1,000,000		2,909,000
Solano		19,677,000		26,236,000
Sonoma		1,000,000		3,469,000*
Stanislaus		933,000		1,284,992*
Sutter	828,040	-0-	906,100	-0-
Tulare		17,079,300		22,929,120*
Tuolumne		922,100		1,229,500*
Ventura		5,480,795		7,472,520
Yolo		9,892,500		13,190,000
Yuba		355,233		524,598*
TOTALS	\$40,105,556 ¹	\$591,286,410 ²	\$ 51,536,537	\$ 870,929,597

¹Includes \$753,200 of interest earnings from AB 3245.

²Total is less than \$600 million because two counties' contracts are for less than the original SB 50 allocation and because the total excludes administrative costs.

*County has signed Proposition 2 and 16 contract; state grant and contract costs are shown if they differ from application estimates.

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Alameda	(a) Renovation work on water and electrical systems at Santa Rita to prevent serious breakdowns in operations (AB 3245) (b) Architecture for new pretrial housing at Santa Rita (AB 3245) (c) Construction of new facility at Santa Rita	(a) No additional beds; Improvements to ensure continued operation of 1300 bed facility (Will also serve new facility to be constructed) (c) 435 additional beds, 1,533 replacement beds	(a) Completed (b) Under construction
Butte	Construct minimum security work furlough facility	96 additional beds	Completed
Calaveras	Construct minimum security housing and renovation work	5 additional beds, 3 replacement beds	Under construction
Contra Costa	Construction of a new medium/minimum facility housing sentenced and unsentenced inmates.	325 additional beds, 235 replacement beds	In design
Del Norte	Construct exercise yard	No change	Completed
El Dorado	Construction of a new facility in Placerville	137 additional beds, 62 replacement beds	Under construction
Fresno	Expansion of main jail to correct separation problems, plus space for programs, visiting, interviews and medical exams	424 additional beds	Out to bid

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Glenn	Replace existing jail	31 additional beds, 55 replacement beds	Design suspended pending additional funding
Humboldt	Purchase city jail and renovate to house work furlough and weekenders	22 additional beds	Completed
Inyo	Remodel and expand existing facility to provide separation capability and improve inmate access to program	11 additional beds	In design
Kern	Construction of a new maximum/medium security jail for presentenced inmates	672 additional beds	Under construction
Kings	Construction of a new minimum security facility for sentenced inmates	128 additional beds	Completed
Lake	Construction of new jail	72 additional beds; 72 replacement beds	In design
Los Angeles	(a) Architectural design at Pitchess Honor Ranch for two new facilities (AB 3245) (b) Renovation of Wayside Minimum, Central Jail and Biscailuz Center to expand housing capacity (AB 3245)	(b) 500 additional beds	(b) Under construction

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Los Angeles	(c) Construction of new male sentenced facility at Pitchess Honor Ranch	(c) 2100 additional beds	(c) Under construction
	(d) Construction of female sentenced minimum security facility at Mira Loma	(d) 500 additional beds	(d) Under construction
Madera	Replace existing Main Jail (Phase II). Phase I (112 beds) funded by county	192 replacement beds	In design
Marin	Remodel and upgrade existing Main Jail	7 replacement beds	Reassessing needs and priorities
Mariposa	Renovate support areas and replace worn fixtures	No change	Under construction
Mendocino	Replacement of pretrial facility	42 additional beds, 38 replacement beds	Completed
Merced	Construction of a new men's minimum/low minimum/maximum/medium and women's minimum security facility	158 additional beds, 90 replacement beds	In design
Mono	Renovation of existing jail and new construction to add program and support space and provide all single cells	22 replaced beds	Out to bid

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Monterey	(a) Various renovations to strengthen security and safety in the facility (AB 3245) (b) New construction and remodel of two unfinished housing pods in Main Jail	(a) No change in bed capacity (b) 108 additional beds	(a) Under construction (b) Out to bid
Napa	Construct annex to existing jail to house medium security sentenced males and sentenced and unsentenced women	58 additional beds	Design suspended pending additional funding
Nevada	(a) Renovation of existing jail to provide program and safety cell space (b) Remodeling of county building for minimum custody/work furlough housing to be shared with Sierra County	(a) 4 replacement beds (b) 40 additional beds, 8 replacement beds at Main Jail	(a) Out to bid (b) Completed
Orange	Construction of new intake & release center and remodel of existing jail.	384 additional beds	Under construction
Placer	(a) Construction of a new main jail, and remodel and expand minimum security space (AB 3245 funds) (b) Remodeling of Tahoe facility to correct deficiencies, and add beds and exercise space	(a) 44 additional beds, 72 replacement beds (b) 20 additional beds, 5 replacement beds	(a) Completed (b) Suspended awaiting site decisions

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Plumas	Construction of new beds, and remodeling of existing jail to correct deficiencies and provide program space	16 additional beds	Completed
Riverside	(a) Architectural funds for new facility in Riverside for pretrial (AB 3245) (b) Construct new pretrial jail in Riverside	(b) 482 additional beds	In design
Sacramento	(a) Architectural funds for new pretrial Main Jail (AB 3245) (b) Renovation and conversion of existing barracks at sentenced facility to medium security housing for pretrial prisoners (AB 3245) (c) Replace pretrial facility	(b) 100 additional beds (c) 657 additional beds and 454 replacement beds	(c) Completed (c) Under construction
San Benito	Remodeling to provide better female housing and correct deficiencies	2 additional beds	In design
San Bernardino	Construction of new pretrial facility in west end of the county	764 additional beds; 36 replacement beds	Design postponed pending additional funding
San Diego	(a) Renovation to camp facilities facing closure by State Fire Marshal (AB 3245)	(a) No additional beds; life and safety improvements to prevent closure of up to 420 beds	(a) Completed

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
San Diego	(b) Expansion of Vista Facility	(b) 338 additional beds	(b) In design
San Francisco	Expansion of existing work furlough facility	52 additional beds	In design
San Joaquin	Construction of new medical/mental health unit adjacent to jail	No impact on capacity; 30 medical beds added	Reassessing needs and priorities
San Luis Obispo	Renovation to correct fire, life safety, and dilapidation problems	No additional beds	In design
San Mateo	Renovation of main jail to correct fire and life safety and construction of a new minimum security facility	208 additional beds	Out to bid
Santa Barbara	Expansion of Main Jail to add maximum security pretrial beds	68 additional beds	Under construction
Santa Clara	(a) Architectural funds for new pretrial Main Jail (AB 3245)		
	(b) Construction of new pretrial detention facility (AB 3245 and Proposition 2 funds)	(b) 720 additional beds	(b) Under construction
	(c) Remodel existing main jail	(c) Loss of 83 beds	(c) In design
Santa Cruz	(a) Second phase of new Main Jail construction (AB 3245) (after which old jail will be closed)	(a) 20 additional beds; 118 replacement beds	(a) Completed
	(b) Construction of minimum security/work furlough facility for women	(b) 19 replacement beds 5 additional beds	(b) Under construction

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Shasta	Construction of new main jail (AB 3245)	201 additional beds, 41 replacement beds	Completed
Sierra	Renovation to correct fire and life safety deficiencies, and buy-in to Nevada County minimum security facility	No additional beds	In design
Solano	Construction of new main jail	253 additional beds; 111 replacement beds	In design
Siskiyou	Replace existing 83-year-old jail with new single cell facility	24 additional beds, 42 replacement beds	In design
Sonoma	Construction of new medium/maximum facility for males	88 additional beds	Under construction
Stanislaus	Expansion of Main Jail, addition of outdoor exercise yard, and correction of facility deficiencies	37 additional pretrial beds, 3 additional sentenced beds, 37 sentenced replacement beds	Completed
Sutter	Construction of minimum security housing (AB 3245)	56 additional beds	Completed
Tulare	Construction of a new facility for sentenced male and sentenced/unsentenced female inmates	384 additional beds	Under construction

TABLE IIAB 3245 AND PROPOSITIONS 2 AND 16 FUNDING RESULTS

(Based on applications or more recent information when available)

(Unless AB 3245 is indicated, the project is
funded through Propositions 2 and 16)

COUNTY	PROJECT	IMPACT ON CAPACITY	STATUS
Tuolumne	Expansion of jail to correct separation problems, plus addition of medical/mental/detox unit and increase size of exercise yard	11 additional beds, plus 8 special use beds	Under construction
Ventura	Construction of new main jail annex	216 additional beds	In design
Yolo	New construction of a Main Jail; existing condemned sentenced facility will be demolished	162 additional beds, 50 replacement beds	Project being redesigned to lower costs.
Yuba	Remodeling to create additional housing and correct facility deficiencies; remodeling will increase single cell housing to add program space to better comply with consent decree	4 additional beds	Under construction

TOTALS: 11,138 additional beds (Includes 8 special use beds in Tuolumne and 30 medical beds in San Joaquin)

3,306 replacement beds

14,444 total

IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

In its management of the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund, the Board is attempting to follow the spirit of the funding legislation. The legislation leaves the Board's role in contract administration open to some further definition by the Board. On the one hand, the legislation clearly allocates specific (maximum) amounts of money to counties. On the other hand, the law is mindful of the shortfall of up to \$70 million mentioned earlier, and directs that savings on specific county projects be returned to the state for reallocation to counties that have not yet been funded. In this and other respects, the Board appears charged with encouraging prudent cost savings and controls in the funded projects.

To meet these potentially divergent expectations, the Board is attempting to exercise reasonable fiscal and quality controls, without at the same time interjecting itself significantly in the counties management of projects. In order to encourage well managed and economical Proposition 2 and 16 projects, the Board has relied less on the "stick" of state controls than on the "carrot" of technical assistance regarding jail construction project management.

As discussed in a later section, the Board will recommend a stronger regulatory stance in future state funding programs. The Board is organizing information from current projects, in order to identify cost norms or guidelines which would set maximum state contribution levels.

Contract Administration: Board Policies in Areas of Delegated Authority

Following is a summary of the major policy decisions by the Board during the past year in the area of contract administration.

Project Changes. The Board is required to approve changes in projects from those defined in counties' November 1983 Proposition 2 applications. Almost every county has made some changes, typically minor. At the other extreme, two counties--Marin and San Joaquin--stopped work on their application projects while they reassessed their needs and priorities. In several counties, the project scope was reduced somewhat because construction bids came in higher than the budget estimates upon which Proposition 2 and 16 grants were based. In four counties, the original budgets were sufficiently low that the county has been forced to suspend the project while it looks for additional funding or while major redesign work goes on. (See Table II.)

The only policy ruling by the Board of significant note has been in response to requests by counties to expand their projects. In several instances, the counties' project bids came in substantially below the estimated budget in their Proposition 2 funding applications. The counties then requested project expansions in order to use their entire allocation. In other cases, counties redesigned or redefined projects in such a way as to lower costs, and thus were able to build more beds for the same funding amount. In reviewing these project changes, the Board's policy was to approve the changes if the project was cost effective (i.e., if original budget figures were not badly inflated) and if the county demonstrated that overcrowding problems justified the additional beds.

In all the Board has authorized project expansions of nearly 1,600 beds in Alameda, Kern, Los Angeles, Napa, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Clara, Solano, Tulare, and Ventura counties.

Staffing Costs Review. As noted elsewhere in this report, the high cost of staffing new facilities is often a problem for counties. In several recent instances, the county boards of supervisors were apparently unprepared for the budget increases that come with opening a new facility. In view of this, the Board instituted a requirement that counties develop proposed staffing plans before seeking to contract for state construction funds. We do not require that the county settle on a final staffing plan, but we do now require that the board of supervisors discuss the tentative staffing proposals before beginning construction.

Supplemental Funding Requests in the "January Bill"

Chapter 1133, Statutes of 1984 (SB 50), specifies that special "extra funding requests shall be submitted by the Board in bill form once yearly in January, except in cases of emergency." In the Board's interpretation, this provision applies only to those cases in which an approved project change would result in costs greater than the "first tier" allocation to the county.

In the summer of 1985, the Board invited counties interested in "January Bill" funding to submit requests. Twenty-three counties submitted requests, for a total of \$108 million.

The Board appointed a committee to review these proposals. After hearings by the committee and the full Board, the Board voted to recommend against funding the requests with one exception. Placer County was recommended for a funding supplement of \$263,725. Placer County has encountered unexpected engineering problems and objections from the Tahoe regional environmental authorities. In order to remedy the engineering problems and meet the environmental objections, the project was redesigned. The new project entails substantially greater costs. The Board voted to fund those additional costs up to a total authorization of \$1 million, the maximum allowed "small projects" in "first tier" funding.

The Board is sympathetic to the plights of the other applicant counties. However, in most cases, the counties were requesting funds because their projects cost more than originally estimated in the Proposition 2 applications. These counties had not materially changed their projects. Thus, in the Board's view, they did not qualify for January Bill funding as intended in the legislation.

The Board communicated its recommendations to the legislature in a letter to Senator Presley. Action on the recommendation has been postponed pending the outcome of Proposition 52, which would provide additional funding to cover the Placer (and other counties') needs.

Technical Assistance Activities

As noted above, the Board's main emphasis so far in cost controls has been on the "carrot" of technical assistance, in which sound management practices and informed construction decisions are encouraged. On a continuing basis, the Board provides individual technical assistance to counties. In addition, the Board has taken a number of special steps to augment technical assistance resources. Following are the primary technical assistance

activities we have initiated in the past two years to help CJCEF funded projects:

Upgrading Board Capabilities

- Additional plan review staff, including a special representative from the State Fire Marshal's Office, are available. The goal in this staffing increase is to ensure that the Board will conduct timely and constructive plan reviews.
- An architect is on staff to provide technical assistance to counties in design, plan review, construction management, specification writing and claims avoidance, and construction techniques. This position also coordinates the preparation of periodic "construction management" memoranda sent to all counties.

Project Management

- Over 80 county representatives attended a Board workshop on Construction Project Management during October 1984. The two-day workshop covered the advantages and disadvantages of different building methods and materials, prevention and/or resolution of contract disputes, and the importance of involving all departments, including maintenance and public works, in preparations for occupancy of the new facility. Most of the Proposition 2 and 16 funded counties were in attendance.
- During October 1985, the Board sponsored a seminar on avoidance and management of construction claims. 29 counties sent representatives to the training. Individuals attending represented county counsel, administrative officer, architect, and the construction coordinator offices for several funded projects. The seminar was taught by Mr. Wayne Lalle, an attorney specializing in construction claims in public agency projects.
- The single most ambitious technical assistance event was a week-long conference, held in Anaheim in early January 1985, on contemporary jail materials and technologies. Over 350 officials from counties' jail project teams met with 400 representatives of manufacturers, architects, construction and construction management firms. Panels discussed a broad range of topics, from "high tech", "space age" electronics and their applications in correctional settings, to basics such as locks and fire-fighting equipment.
- The Board is cooperating with the National Institute of Corrections Resource Center in Contra Costa County, to present three seminars on "How to Open New Institutions." Each session involves ten county teams. The emphasis is on avoiding delays and costly problems during this transition and after occupancy of the new facility. The Board will present the third workshop in May 1986, in ample time for almost all funded counties to begin looking and planning ahead to the safe and economical operation of their new facilities.

- We have underway three special studies of food services, computer systems, and medical/mental health systems in jails. Each study will result in a handbook and training session for counties to help them organize, staff, and equip these vital areas of jail operations. All three studies will be completed by July 1987.

Project Costs and Financing

- In cooperation with the County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) the Board presented a workshop on ways to raise funds necessary to match or supplement the state grants for jail construction. The workshop was held in October 1984, with 21 counties in attendance. The agenda included a panel of financing experts who discussed the benefits and drawbacks of various financing mechanisms. This was supplemented by Sacramento and Mendocino county representatives who described the financing mechanisms they utilized.
- We also worked with the California Debt Advisory Commission to present a seminar six months later on Tax Exempt Debt Financing. This seminar covered two days. Specific information presented included an overview of future trends in municipal securities, fundamental terms and concepts of financing correctional facilities, different types of tax-exempt debt financing available and the factors to be considered by the county.
- Board staff is presently assisting CSAC in preparing recommendations for the implementation of Proposition 52. The Board provided CSAC with estimated county-by-county costs for present construction needs, as well as offering advice and assistance in working out proposals for funding allocation procedures.
- The Board's consultant architect has taken the initial step in a major study of construction costs for local jails. This preliminary study identifies gross costs per bed and per square foot in recently constructed facilities. The results of this study were sent to all counties.

Ongoing Planning

In addition to these technical assistance services that are focused directly on the counties' project management needs, the Board encourages ongoing planning by the counties. The Board published two reports on the state of the jails in California. The first report was titled "Overcrowding in the Jails" and the second, "Prisoner Flow and Release." (Executive Summaries of these reports are attached in Appendices A and B.) These reports summarize information from county applications, needs assessments, and planning documents, and from other sources such as the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. The intent is to provide counties with a factual basis by which they can compare their problems, and their criminal justice systems' performances, with other counties.

The Board has also initiated a voluntary statewide data collection procedure for information on jail populations. By tracking jail bookings and average daily populations, we will be able to provide more timely and accurate information to the public regarding trends in the jails.

The Board and CSAC cosponsored a series of seminars in 1985 on "managing overcrowding." These seminars stressed ways in which counties can avoid the safety and management problems associated with overcrowding until their new jails are completed.

FISCAL STATUS

Formal contract activities and cash disbursements have begun gradually. The primary reason for this is the requirement in AB 3805 and SB 50 that a county must have received construction bids before the Board can contract with the county. Almost all counties are now in construction or nearing completion of architectural design. The pace of contract signings and fund disbursements will be accelerating in the near future.

Contract Activity Through March 4, 1986

Table III shows activities through March 4, 1986. As of that date, the Board had signed contracts with 22 counties for a total of \$350.6 million in state funds. Slightly over \$39 million had been disbursed to counties. In AB 3245 contracts, approximately \$37 million of the \$40 million had been expended.

TABLE III: CJCEF CONTRACT STATUS, AS OF 3/4/86

County	Amount Authorized in SB 50	State \$ Actually Under Contract	Amount State \$ Expended To Date	Total Project Costs
<u>I. AB 3245 Contracts</u>				
Alameda	N/A	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,190,000
Los Angeles	N/A	5,305,716	4,378,302	5,895,240
Monterey	N/A	1,165,000	566,103	1,281,472
Placer	N/A	4,384,200	4,384,200	5,700,000
Riverside	N/A	210,150	210,150	231,165
Sacramento	N/A	3,525,000	3,135,016	3,877,250
		2,535,300	2,529,169	2,817,000
		<u>6,060,300</u>	<u>5,664,185</u>	<u>6,694,250</u>
San Diego	N/A	777,150	701,252	854,865
Santa Clara	N/A	5,500,000	4,971,182	6,050,000
Santa Cruz	N/A	5,500,000	4,933,253	6,107,000

TABLE III: CJCEF CONTRACT STATUS, AS OF 3/4/86

County	Amount Authorized in SB 50	State \$ Actually Under Contract	Amount State \$ Expended To Date	Total Project Costs
Shasta	N/A	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$14,625,295
Sutter	N/A	828,040	739,728	906,100
SUBTOTAL - AB 3245		\$40,130,556	\$36,948,355	\$51,535,387
<u>II. Proposition 2 and 16 Contracts</u>				
Alameda	\$ 84,100,000	\$84,100,000	\$ 3,597,373	\$141,063,768
Butte	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,770,757
Calaveras	283,383	283,383	188,121	411,105
Del Norte	125,000	125,000	125,000	166,667
El Dorado	11,194,500	11,194,500	332,640	14,959,000
Humboldt	471,067	471,067	464,823	736,317

TABLE III: CJCEF CONTRACT STATUS, AS OF 3/4/86

County	Amount Authorized in SB 50	State \$ Actually Under Contract	Amount State \$ Expended To Date	Total Project Costs
Kern	\$23,913,886	\$19,787,250	\$ 5,293,591	\$ 26,383,000
Kings	1,697,200	1,697,200	1,697,200	3,255,233
Los Angeles	96,000,000	96,000,000	-0-	131,300,000
Mariposa	250,670	250,670	-0-	382,673
Mendocino	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,321,400
Nevada	900,200	900,200	326,944	1,200,267
Orange	50,193,087	49,265,250	4,024,950	65,687,000
Plumas	900,000	900,000	900,000	1,497,141
Sacramento	62,025,000	62,025,000	15,943,759	89,476,060

TABLE III: CJCEF CONTRACT STATUS, AS OF 3/4/86

County	Amount Authorized in SB 50	State \$ Actually Under Contract	Amount State \$ Expended To Date	Total Project Costs
Santa Barbara	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 16,558	\$ 4,148,345
Santa Cruz	340,500	340,500	78,357	803,700
Sonoma	1,000,000	1,000,000	837,038	3,469,000
Stanislaus	933,000	933,000	692,916	1,284,992
Tulare	17,079,300	17,079,300	2,037,019	22,929,120
Tuolumne	922,100	922,100	322,107	1,229,500
Yuba	355,233	355,233	199,769	524,598
SUBTOTAL - Proposi- tions 2 and 16	<u>\$355,684,126</u>	<u>\$350,629,653</u>	<u>\$ 39,078,165</u>	<u>\$515,999,643</u>

Anticipated Activities: Contracts and Fund Disbursements

Contracts. According to the most recent information provided, all counties will be under contract with the state by the spring of 1987. By quarter, the Board expects the following rate of contracts:

Period	Counties Contracting in Period	Cumulative Total Encumbrances
Through March 1986	22 county contracts	\$350.6 million
April - June 1986	12 counties	475.1 million
July - September 1986	7 counties	512.9 million
October - December 1986	2 counties	533.2 million
January - March 1987	6 counties	591.4 million

Actual fund disbursements will lag several years behind contractual encumbrances. However, the cumulative encumbrances are significant because an assured source of funds must be identified before a contract, or encumbrance, can be undertaken.

If the schedule shown above holds true, the entire Propositions 2 and 16 bond authority will be encumbered by December 1986. For all contracts signed after that, assured funding will have to come from some other source. Accrued interest will be one such source. As of January 1986, approximately \$17 million in interest had accrued from AB 3245 and Propositions 2 and 16 funds. In the long run, interest may be sufficient to cover the major portion of state obligations. However, interest earnings will not be sufficient to fund all contracts at the time they are presently scheduled. Even if an additional \$15 million in interest were earned by January 1987, we would still lack the appropriations (bond proceeds plus interest actually accrued) to allow encumbrance of the last \$30 to 40 million in contracts.

Legislation will, therefore, be required to ensure that sufficient funds have been appropriated to honor contractual commitments to "first tier" projects. If new funds become available through Proposition 52, they may be available to meet the shortfall in Proposition 2 and 16 funding commitments.

Fund Disbursements. Current estimates of the actual rate of disbursements to counties are summarized in Table IV and Figure 1.

Approximately \$96 million will be disbursed by the end of the current fiscal year. Around \$200 million in disbursements are projected for each of the next two fiscal years.

It must be noted that the counties' cash flow estimates are highly speculative until construction bids have been received. It will probably require another year before cash flow projections are fully reliable.

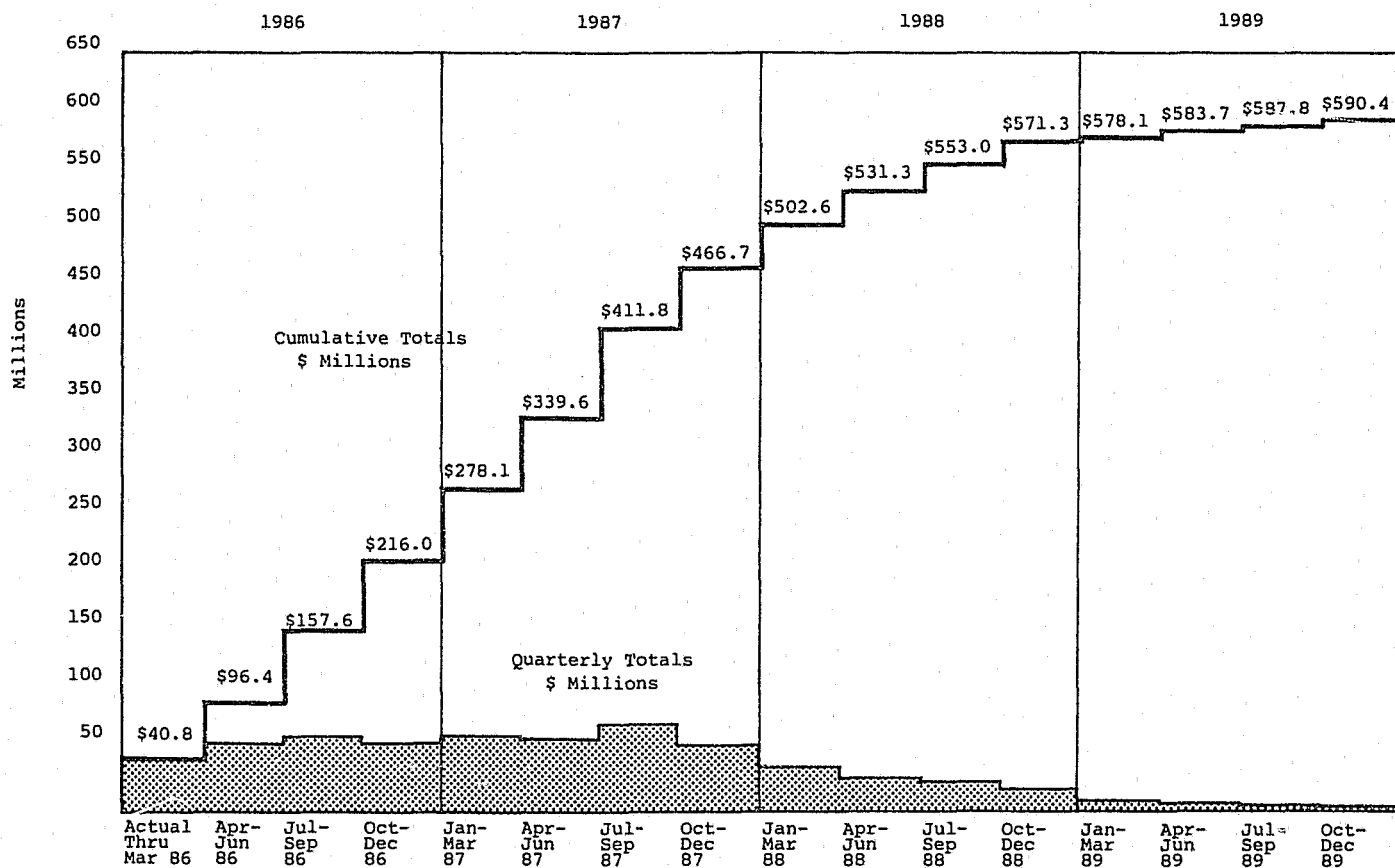
TABLE IV: SCHEDULE OF FUND DISBURSEMENTS

MARCH 1986

	<u>Projected Cash Flow (in \$ thousands)</u>	
	<u>For Period</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
<u>Fiscal Year 1985-86</u>		
Through March 1986	40,787	40,787
April - June 1986	55,649	96,435
<u>Fiscal Year 1986-1987</u>		
July - September 1986	61,173	157,610
October - December 1986	58,435	216,045
January - March 1987	62,095	278,140
April - June 1987	61,495	339,635
<u>Fiscal Year 1987-1988</u>		
July - September 1987	72,213	411,848
October - December 1987	54,922	466,770
January - March 1988	35,790	502,560
April - June 1988	28,753	531,312
<u>Fiscal Year 1988-1989</u>		
July - September 1988	21,732	553,044
October - December 1988	17,248	571,292
January - March 1989	7,768	578,060
April - June 1989	5,647	583,707
<u>Fiscal Year 1989-1990</u>		
July - September 1989	4,071	587,778
October - December 1989	500	588,278

Figure 1

PROJECTED SCHEDULE FOR DISBURSEMENTS OF CJCEF FUNDS
Propositions 2 and 16
March 1986



Status of Bond Sales and Interest Earned

Through March 1986, \$175 million in bonds have been sold. The Board will seek authorization to sell an additional \$50 to 100 million in the late spring or early summer, 1986.

We estimate that Proposition 2 and 16 interest earnings through January 1986 equal \$17 million. Based on earlier disbursement flow estimates, the Treasurer's Office had provided tentative estimates that the total interest earnings during the life of the fund will be from \$19 million to \$48 million. The actual amount earned will depend on actual disbursement rates, as well as investment returns. In addition, the timing of jail bond sales will depend in part on the need to sell bonds for other state programs.

Potential Impact of Federal Tax Reform Legislation (HR 3838)

The proposed federal tax reform act (HR 3838) poses an additional and significant area of uncertainty regarding potential interest earnings available to the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. This legislation, which may be retroactive to January 1, 1986, imposes several restrictions on arbitrage earnings from tax exempt municipal bonds.

One set of provisions limits the investment opportunities for the proceeds of bond sales. Among other things, the law would limit returns (on invested proceeds of bond sales) to no more than the costs of interest and issuance paid by the state. This would be a substantial reduction from current rates, which would limit the amount of interest earnings from future sales.

A second provision sets stringent time limits allowable for disbursement of bond proceeds. These limits would probably reduce the amount of lead time between bond sales and actual cash flow, thus decreasing the reservoir of undisbursed proceeds that could earn interest.

The ultimate form and impact of HR 3838 is still uncertain. At a minimum, if the tax reform bill passes, it may force the Board to tighten up various cash flow reporting requirements and establish special regulations regarding reimbursements for certain kinds of county expenses. The bill will almost certainly reduce interest earnings available to offset the shortfall of funds available to meet SB 50 "first tier" allocations. At the same time, counties seeking tax exempt financing for their match contributions will also face new restrictions.

FUTURE ISSUES AND PLANS

Additional Construction Funding

As noted earlier, Proposition 52 (SB 146) is pending in the June 1986 general election. If passed, it will provide \$475 million for additional jail construction and renovation--not quite half the costs (documented elsewhere in this report) of over \$1 billion still needed to meet 1986 construction needs.

Committees established by the County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) have been working to propose an allocation procedure to the legislature for the new moneys. At this writing, one element of the CSAC plan calls for funding "second tier" commitments from the SB 50 allocations of Propositions 2 and 16. Second tier allocations earmarked for specific counties amount to approximately \$93 million; this amount would, in the CSAC analysis, come "off the top" of any new bond programs. (These second tier projects are included in the estimate of current needs cited above.)

SB 50 Shortfalls

Proposition 52 may also help resolve the problem of the shortfall of funds for SB 50 "first tier" allocations of Propositions 2 and 16 funds. As noted earlier, SB 50 commits roughly \$70 million more in the first tier funding than is available from the direct proceeds of bond sales. The legislation anticipates that most, perhaps all, of this shortfall will be met through interest earnings and project cost reductions. If the legislation allocating Proposition 52 funds is structured to allow dedication of proceeds and interest from Proposition 52 to be applied to the first tier shortfall from Propositions 2 and 16, we may be able to utilize appropriations authority under Proposition 52 to in effect borrow funds to complete SB 50 first tier allocations. This "loan" could be repaid as the total bond proceeds (from Propositions 2, 16 and 52) earn interest.

If Proposition 52 does not pass, however, the problem of the first tier shortfall will still have to be faced in the near future. There are really two issues regarding the "fit" of when moneys are needed and when they are available.

In current estimates of when counties will be ready to contract with the state, potential encumbrances through contracts will exceed identifiable state appropriations (total bonds authorized in Propositions 2 and 16, plus any interest actually earned) sometime in early 1987. Even though potential interest earnings may be enough to cover such obligations in the long run, the amounts on hand when the last several counties want state contracts will be insufficient. Legislative action to assure funding for additional commitments may be required.

The second problem of timing will arise when (and if) cash flow demands exceed the funds available. The Board's best current estimate is that cash flow demands will not exceed funds available until Fiscal Year 1988-89. This problem may be moot, though, if additional appropriations are budgeted earlier to solve the encumbrance timing problem.

Controlling Construction Costs

California's total expenditures for jail construction, including state and county dollars, are approaching \$1 billion in projects completed or funded already. Although the Board has organized a variety of training and technical assistance measures designed to encourage good project management (and hence economical projects), county and state officials alike suffer from a lack of systematic information about construction costs. As described earlier, the Board has taken an initial step in collecting some basic information. In the next two years, we plan to collect more

detailed information about construction costs, based on the experience in recently constructed facilities. Future analysis will have a finer focus, with cost discussions of specific functional areas, mechanical and other systems, and major equipment items. We have two goals, one informational and one regulatory.

We are about to hire a costs consultant, in order to organize systematic baseline data about what various construction elements do--or should--cost. This information will be shared with county officials, for their use in evaluating design and construction proposals from architects and contractors. In fact, the Board plans to require value engineering on each project, beginning in the early stages of design. (Value engineering is the process of examining all elements of the project, to determine whether a particular feature is (a) worth the expense entailed and (b) can be satisfactorily accomplished through a more economical alternative.)

In addition, we intend to use the costs information to develop cost control guidelines for the administration of any future state funds. These norms will establish maximum state contributions toward local projects (although they would not limit the amounts counties could contribute.) Simplistic "per bed" cost limits are not appropriate, given the wide variety of jail projects. However, more focused norms--which reflect the type and location of the facility, and which address square foot costs for specific functional areas--should be workable.

Staffing and Operating Costs

The total cost of operating local correctional systems statewide will soon be \$1 billion annually. The tremendous fiscal burden this poses for counties is discussed elsewhere in this report. As a service to counties and to the legislature, the Board is about to undertake a major survey of staffing and other operational costs of jails. The initial goal of this survey is simply to ascertain the scope and nature of operating costs. To the degree that we can, we will then develop recommendations for counties regarding ways in which to control operating and staffing costs. We will give particular attention to the cost implications of contemporary jail design conventions, of our own minimum jail standards, of STC and POST standards for the selection and training of correctional officers, and of court-ordered improvements in jail staffing and programs and services.

Technical Assistance

The Board plans to continue and expand technical assistance efforts. Some of these projects will be technical assistance in a broad sense; rather than being targeted at specific counties or construction activities in particular, they will be aimed at developing more complete understanding of what is occurring in jails in the state. They will serve to put jails into the broad perspective of criminal justice practices generally.

One area in which attention is needed is the impact of drunk driving penalties legislation on jail populations and management. Mandatory sentencing laws regarding drunk drivers have had a major impact on jails. Reports from county after county are that there is a substantial increase in the number of drunk drivers in the jails. While typically these are manageable prisoners, corrections officials are troubled by the fact that they occupy expensive jail space and that little is available in the way of counseling or programming to reduce recidivism when the offenders are released. In the near future, the Board will conduct a survey of the

counties, to identify the number of drunk drivers in the jails. In addition, we hope to convene a workshop of corrections and other policy-makers, to discuss alternative incarceration modes and program models which would assure punishment yet conserve high cost detention space and reduce recidivism.

We also hope to expand the system for collecting and reporting information on jail population trends, by developing more detailed analysis of the kinds of prisoners (for example, offenses charged) occupying the jails. The ultimate objective of this project is to develop simulations and analyses of the effects of proposed legislation and other criminal justice practices and policies on jail populations and costs.

If additional funds become available through Proposition 52, we will reactivate the general cycle of technical assistance for counties initiating new projects. This cycle begins with handbooks and training sessions on needs assessments and pre-architectural planning of jails. It then moves to design concepts for new jails and on to management of the construction process. The materials for this "full cycle" training are already prepared, even though recent technical assistance efforts have focused on the later stages of the design/construction/occupancy/operation cycle.

In any event, the Board will also continue technical assistance targeted specifically at construction projects. The highest priorities in the immediate future are completion of the training sessions on the transition to new facilities and publication of handbooks on medical/mental health services, food services, and computer systems in the jails. These handbooks are intended to provide basic guidelines regarding the organization, staffing, and equipping of the services, with special attention to the pros and cons of privatization of services in the jails.

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

The legislative mandate for this report directs that the Board identify other potential funding sources for jail construction. Following are some of the mechanisms that counties have been investigating and, in certain cases, using.

Third Party Financing

Sacramento and Mendocino were among the first counties to enter into major lease purchase arrangements to finance the county match requirements for their new facilities. In the past year, Alameda, Solano and Riverside counties also entered into third party financing plans.

This approach typically involves revenue bonds or certificates of participation raised by a third party. The county then enters into an annually renewable lease with the third party. One advantage of such an approach is that it is not classified as county debt. In addition, under certain circumstances, reinvestment opportunities can partially offset or reduce county debt service costs.

Counties continue to approach even the most "creative" debt financing with considerable caution, if only because paying off the debt incurred is a major ongoing financial burden, typically twice or more the actual cost of the county portion of the construction bill. When added to the problem of operational costs, debt financing could consume very significant portions of county budgets, for years to come, on corrections activities. More

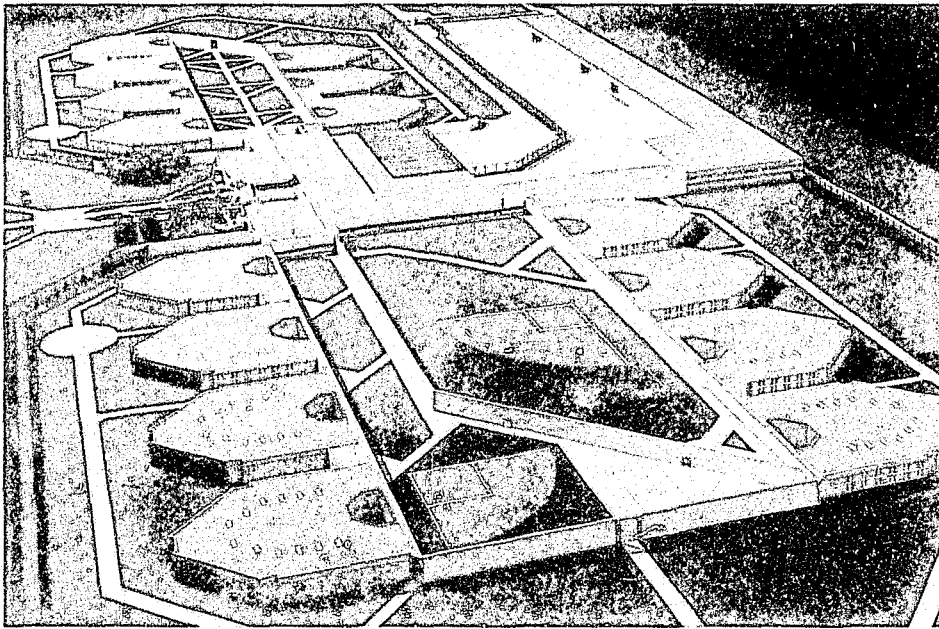
over, the federal tax reform legislation (HR 3838) mentioned earlier may dramatically modify or curtail such third-party financing plans at the county level.

Surcharges, Sales Tax Increases, Other Special Taxes

A few counties (Napa and San Diego, for example) have explored the possibility of special sales tax increases earmarked for jail construction. These tax increases typically require authorization by the legislature.

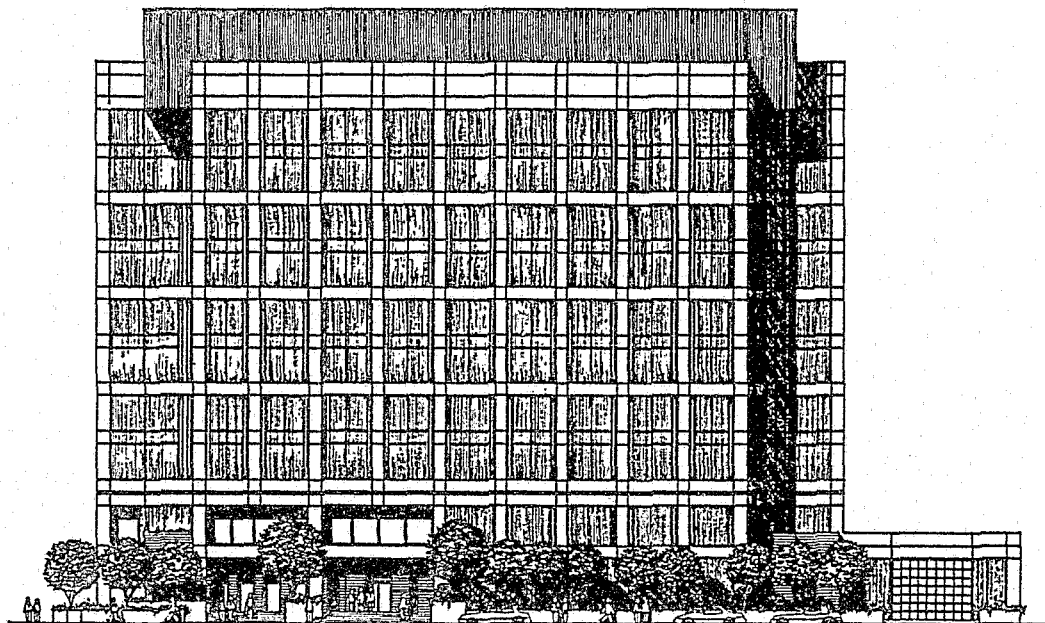
Cooperative Arrangements with the Department of Corrections

In our previous report, we noted that cooperative construction projects, involving state and local facilities, might be feasible. Since that report, the Department of Corrections has taken its first step in a program authorized under SB 253 (Presley.) In this program, the Department of Corrections made \$2.5 million available to counties (on a competitive bid basis) for the renovation of low security housing. In exchange for underwriting the renovation costs, the Department of Corrections would receive a certain number of beds to be reserved for up to 5 years for state prisoners serving out parole revocation periods. (The state will also reimburse counties for the per day costs of housing the state prisoners.) In all, this program is underwriting the renovation of up to 350 local jail beds which will revert to county use in a few years.



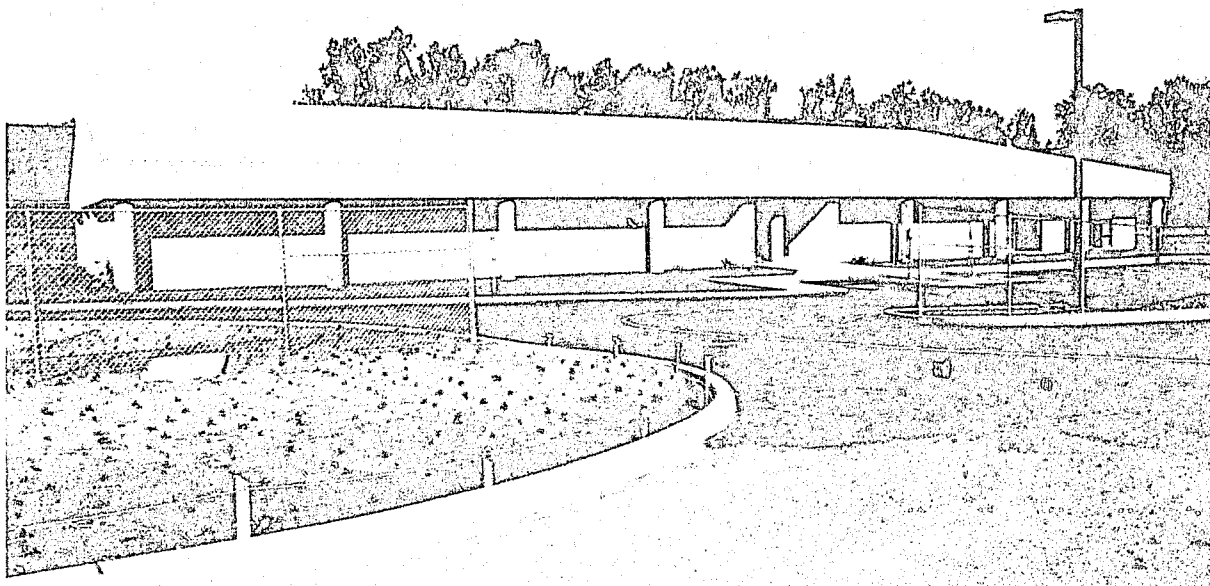
ALAMEDA COUNTY
SANTA RITA FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$84,100,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 2000



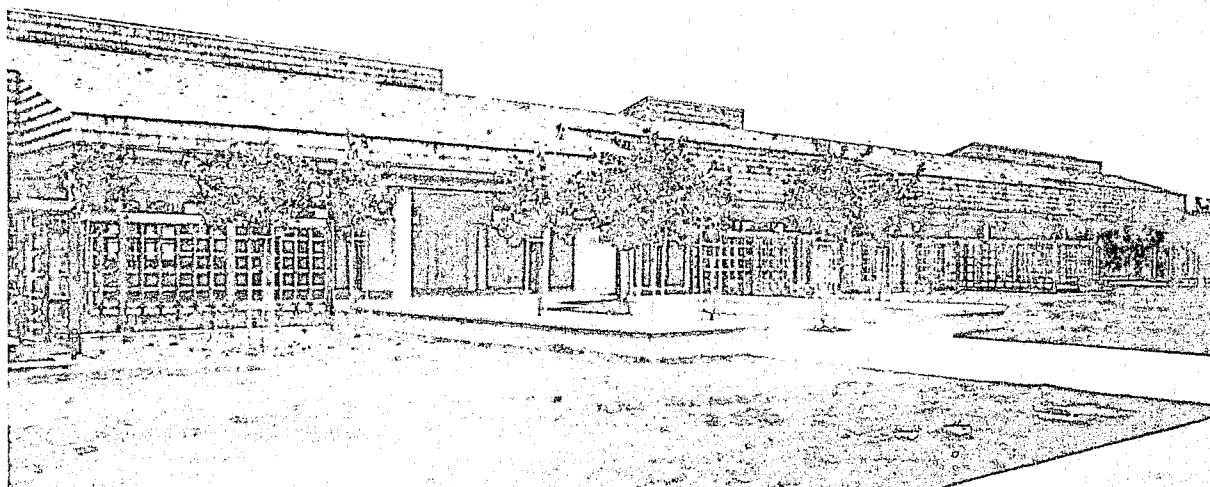
FRESNO COUNTY
MAIN DETENTION FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$26,532,476
INMATE CAPACITY: 459



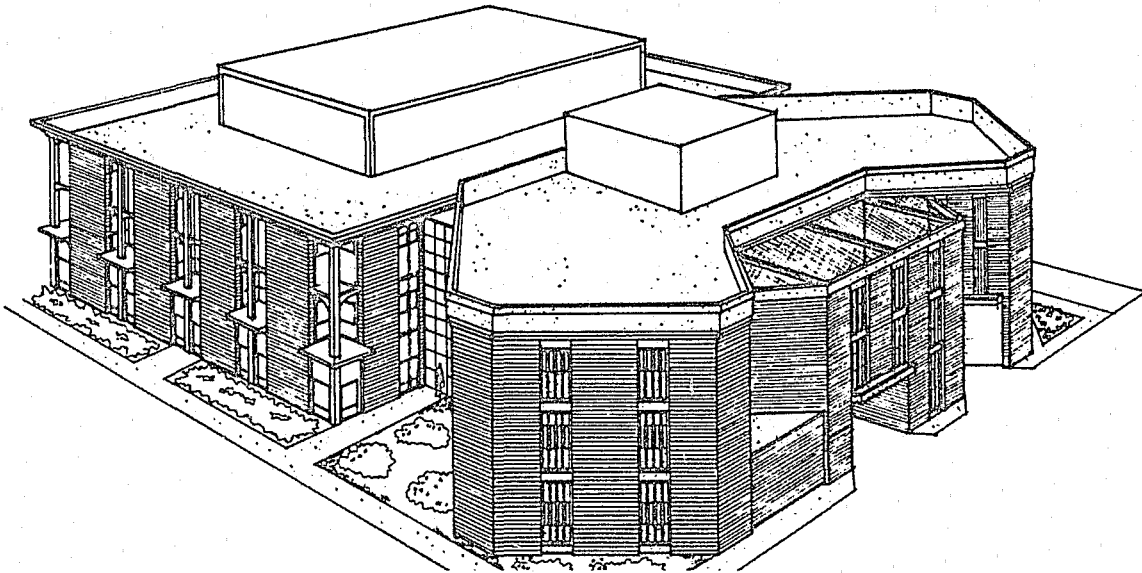
BUTTE COUNTY
WORK FURLOUGH FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$1,000,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 96



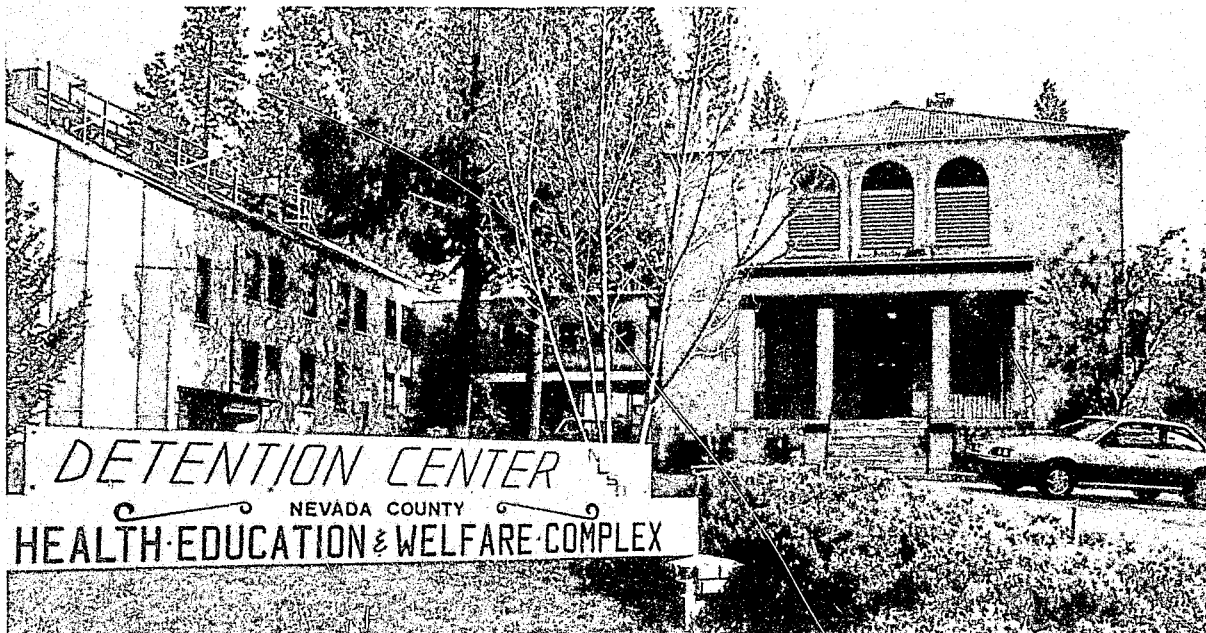
KINGS COUNTY
MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$1,697,200
INMATE CAPACITY: 128



NAPA COUNTY
HALL OF JUSTICE EXPANSION

STATE FUNDING: \$1,000,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 103



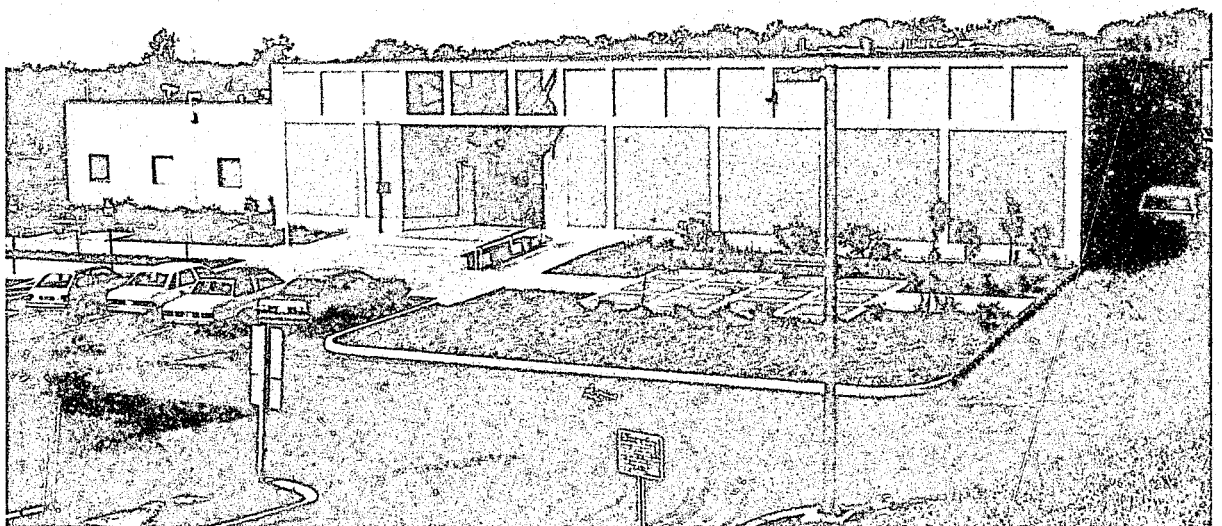
NEVADA COUNTY
RESTITUTION CENTER IMPROVEMENTS

STATE FUNDING: \$900,200
INMATE CAPACITY: 50



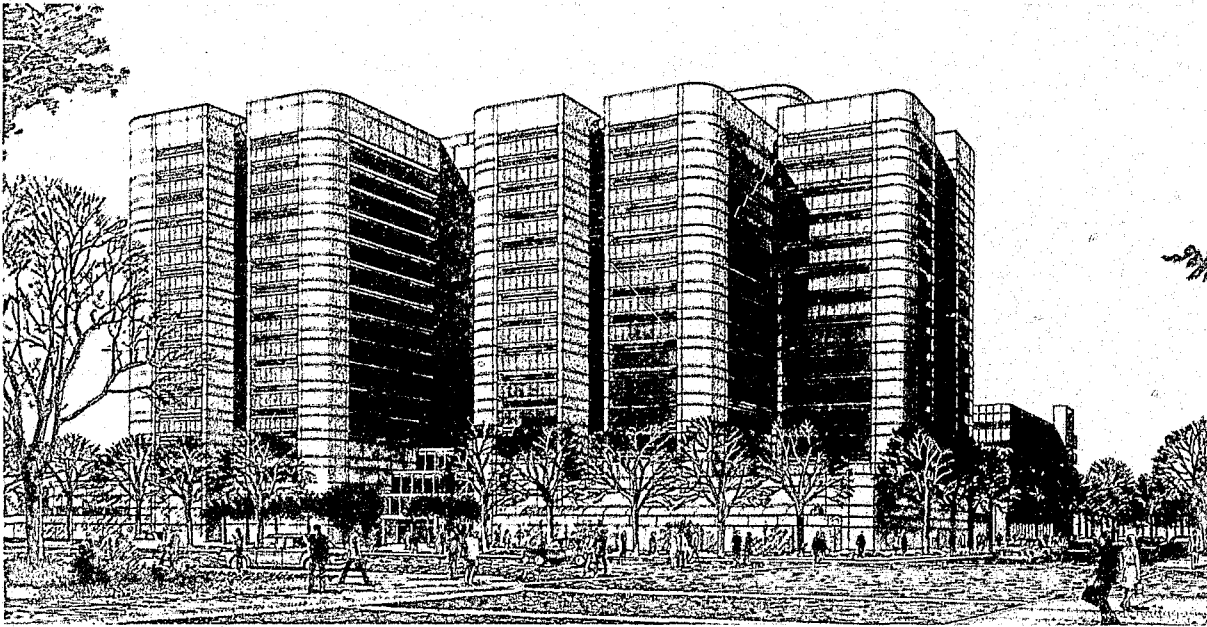
ORANGE COUNTY
INTAKE RELEASE CENTER

STATE FUNDING: \$49,265,250
INMATE CAPACITY: 480



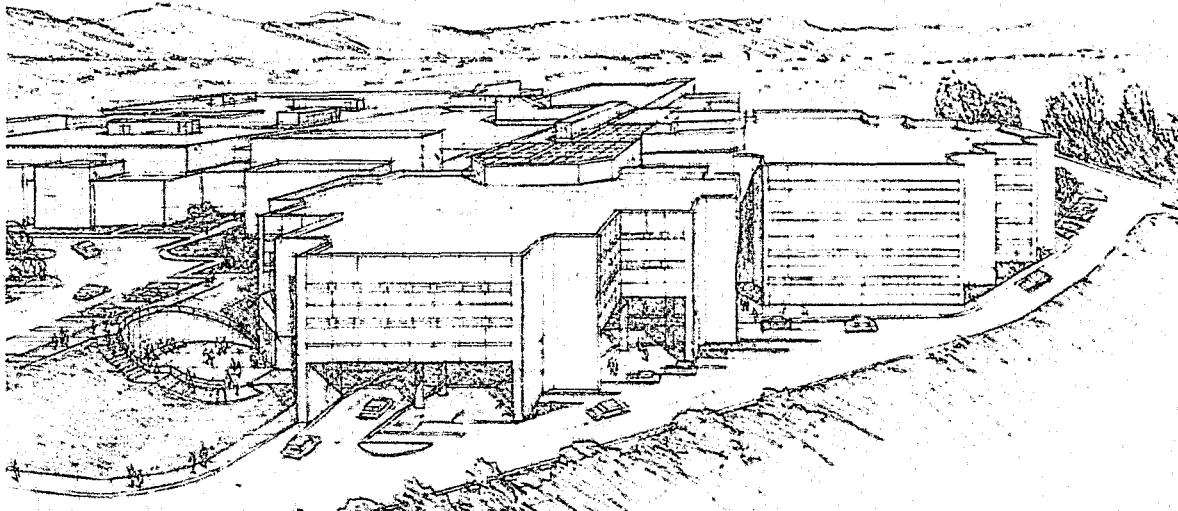
PLACER COUNTY
MAIN JAIL

STATE FUNDS: \$4,384,200
INMATE CAPACITY: 99



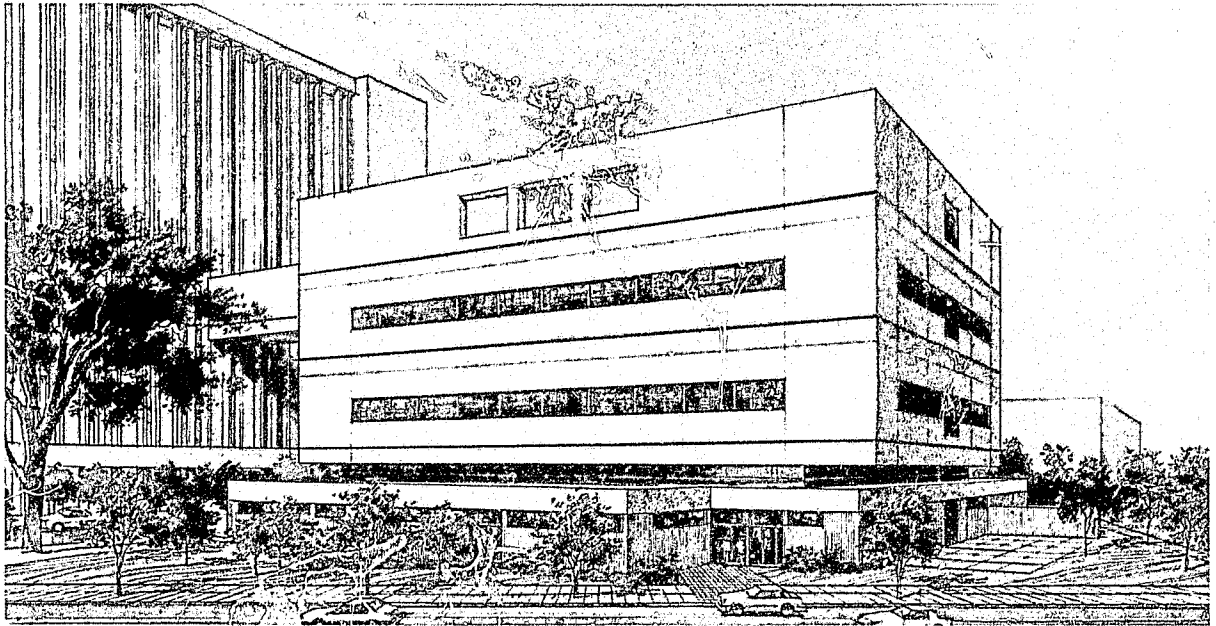
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
MAIN JAIL FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$62,025,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 1252



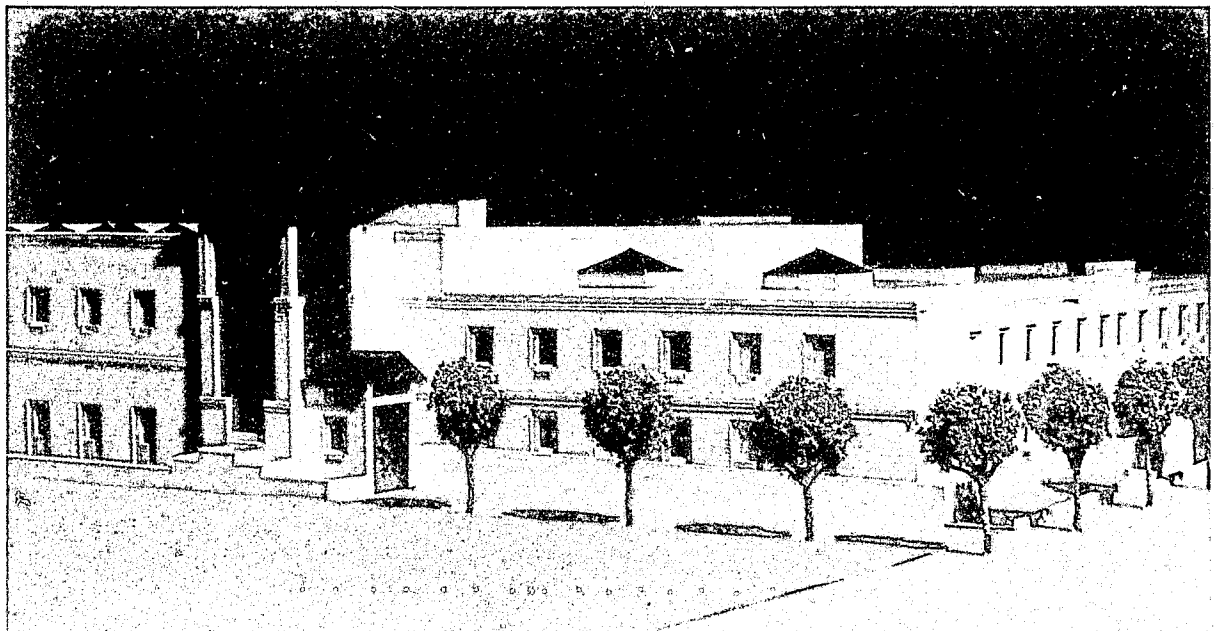
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
VISTA DETENTION FACILITY ADDITION

STATE FUNDING: \$19,227,226
INMATE CAPACITY: 321



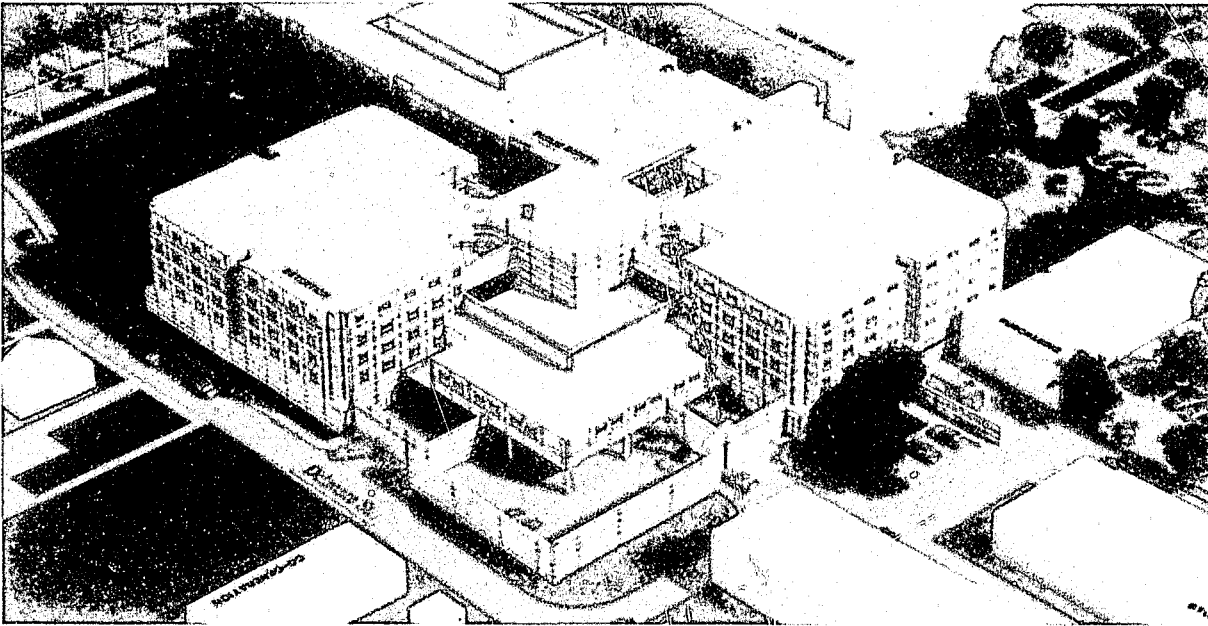
SAN MATEO COUNTY
MAIN JAIL EXPANSION

STATE FUNDING: \$8,178,100
INMATE CAPACITY: 156



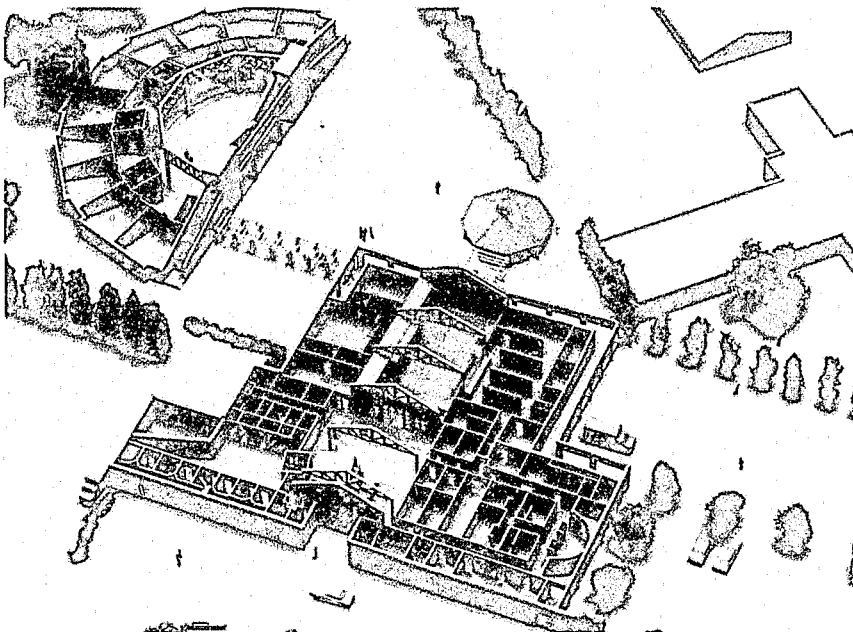
SISKIYOU COUNTY
MAIN JAIL

STATE FUNDING: \$1,000,00
INMATE CAPACITY: 67



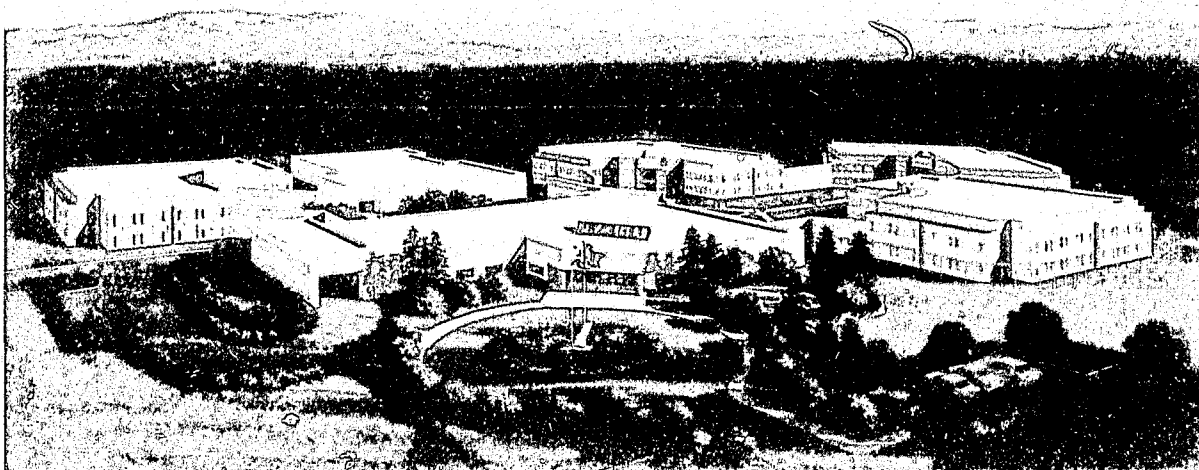
SOLANO COUNTY
LAW AND JUSTICE CENTER

STATE FUNDING: \$19,677,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 394



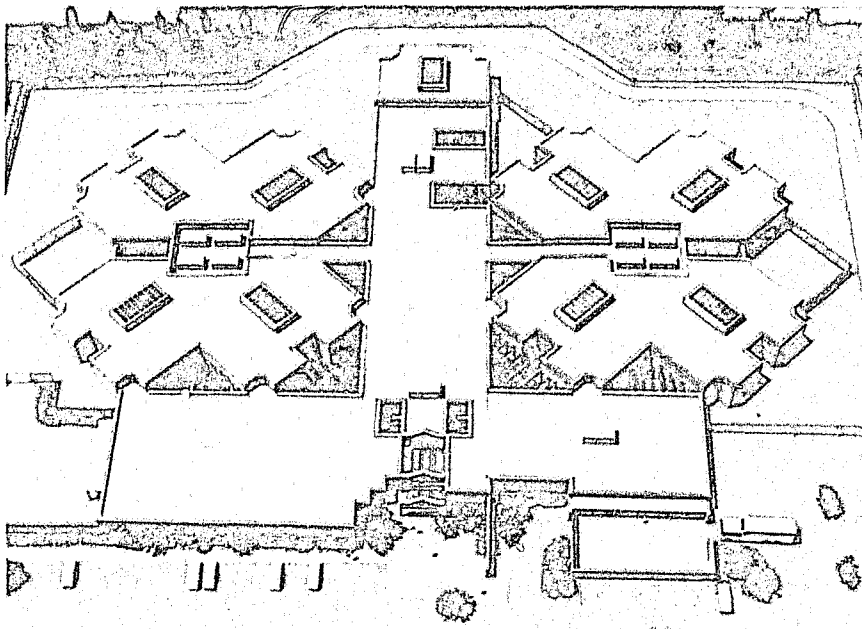
SONOMA COUNTY
NORTH COUNTY DETENTION FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$1,000,000
INMATE CAPACITY: 128



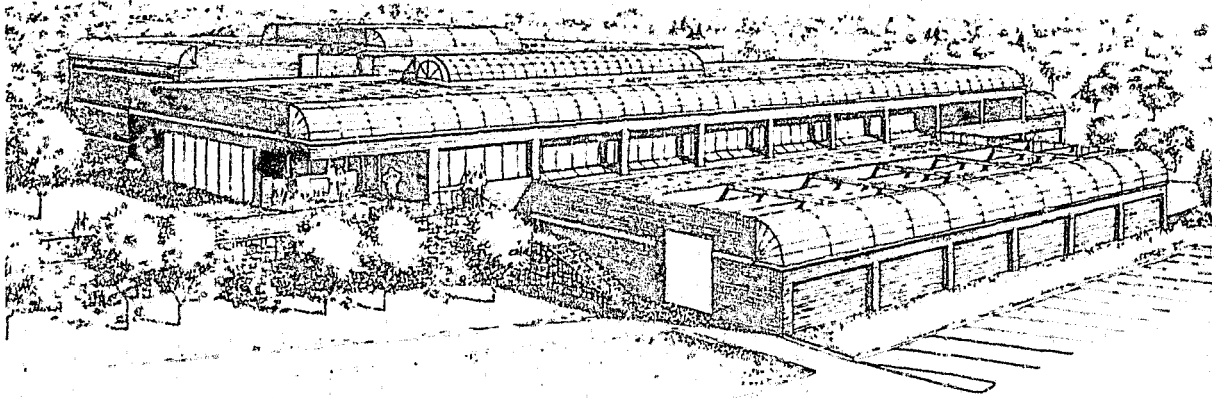
TULARE COUNTY
SEQUOIA FIELD DETENTION FACILITY

STATE FUNDING: \$17,079,300
INMATE CAPACITY: 388



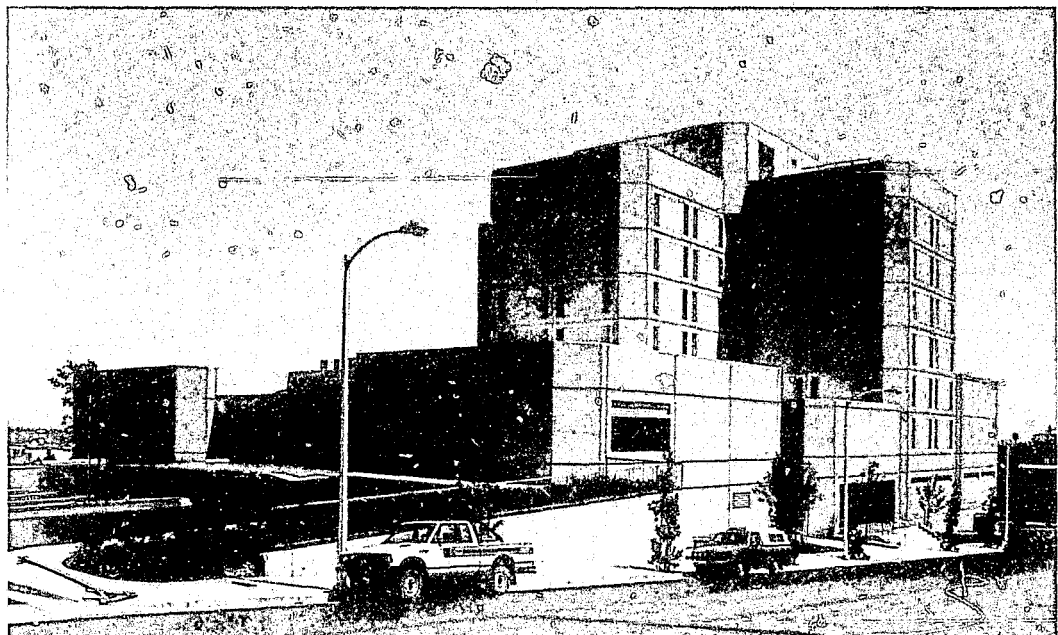
YOLO COUNTY
MAIN JAIL

STATE FUNDING: \$9,892,500
INMATE CAPACITY: 294



EL DORADO COUNTY
DETENTION CENTER

STATE FUNDING: \$11,194,500
INMATE CAPACITY: 201



SHASTA COUNTY
JUSTICE CENTER

STATE FUNDING: \$7,500,000
INMATE CAPACITY 253

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS ACCOMPLISHMENTS/ACTIVITIES
1984-85

The 1984-85 inspection and funding cycle was a period of heightened activity and challenge to the Board of Corrections. Five new members were appointed to the Board itself, and all aspects of construction contracts intensified. The sections following outline the varied major projects entered into by this agency. This time period has been fruitful and of value to local government.

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities

Under the legislative mandate of Penal Code Section 6030, in May 1985 the Board of Corrections undertook a major revision of California's Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities. A committee was created, comprised of members of the Board of Corrections, local jail administrators, medical and mental health personnel, an architect, sanitarians, a nutritionist, representatives of ex-offender and public interest groups--a full range of concerned individuals.

The committee was divided into three subcommittees and one ad hoc committee. The ad hoc committee represented those who have responsibility for operating temporary and short-term holding facilities. This is the first time ever that a committee representing this group has met to review the standards that affect their facilities. The ad hoc committee dealt with regulations affecting facilities constructed after January 1, 1978 which hold prisoners for 24 hours or less. This includes court holding facilities, which now have been designated as a separate category of local detention facilities due to their unique operational needs.

The three subcommittees worked in the areas of planning and design, health and sanitation, and programs and procedures. Each met numerous times over a six month period as did the committee as a whole for the review and exchange of ideas.

As a result, California now has a modern, comprehensive set of viable standards which generally parallel, and in some instances exceed, requirements in national standards, but which have been developed, and are accepted, by Californians in the field of jail administration and those concerned about conditions of confinement in the state.

The following are some of the more notable changes to the standards. Standards for health care in jails have been expanded to provide care for the developmentally disabled, a population identified as needing special

attention. The jail building standards have been transferred from Title 15 of the California Administrative Code to Title 24, the "State Building Code." A requirement for a suicide prevention program was added to the procedures and programs section and a requirement was added to the program statement for architectural review of jail spaces relative to preventing suicides by inmates.

The standards are forward-looking and reflect the "state of the art" of facility design and management at present. Every effort was made by the committee to keep in mind the fiscal restraints facing all jurisdictions and to build into the standards enough latitude that every county--large and small, urban and rural--could comply.

Resources to the Courts in Jail Litigation

As discussed elsewhere in this report, jail litigation is increasing at a phenomenal rate and, more and more, the Board's staff is being called upon as an unbiased resource to the courts. Judges tend to know very little about the design and operation of jails and find themselves in a tug-of-war between the prisoners' allegations about jail conditions and the counties' responses. What are the constitutional minimums in space per prisoner? In recreation? In visiting? While the Board staff has no expertise in establishing constitutional limits, it can provide the court with knowledge of standards, accepted practices, tradition, and previous court orders.

The call on Board staff to provide these resources had become so frequent that staff approached the Center for Judicial Education and Research to determine the appropriateness of a workshop on jail litigation in the annual Criminal Law and Procedure Institute. As a result of this contact and the enthusiastic support of judges who were involved in jail-related litigation, a seminar was offered in the February 1986 Institute. Participating were the Board's executive officer; several judges experienced in the field, including a federal court judge known for his involvement in several southern California jail cases; and a monitor in numerous jail cases. Probably as valuable as the discussions, but certainly more enduring, was a compendium of resources given to each attendee. While the intent of this seminar was to reduce the call on staff time in the courts, it may have had an opposite effect by broadening the awareness of the Board of Corrections as a resource.

Development of a Jail Resource Guide

In keeping with the Board's policy of encouraging and assisting the field to develop its own technical assistance capacity, Board staff coordinated a grant from the National Institute of Corrections to the California Peace Officers and State Sheriffs Associations for the development of a manual intended for the newly assigned jail manager. The product of this year long effort was Keys to Jail Management: A Resource Guide for Jail Managers, which was distributed to all California jails in November 1985. It is the product of old and new managers of small, medium, and large jails who, in a friendly conversational style, counsel the newly assigned about what is important for him/her to know and do about the jail. The Keys will be updated as necessary and made available to the field free of charge by the Board of Corrections.

Grand Jury Training

In 1985, Board of Corrections staff participated in a two-day seminar for new grand jury members from throughout California. Inspection of local detention facilities by grand jury members has been a traditional role for that body. Board of Corrections participation in their orientation and training is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of their work. Topics included in the seminar were an introduction to jail design/what makes a jail work well, trends in jail litigation and contemporary issues, recommended areas of examination when inspecting jails, and the Board of Corrections as a resource to the grand jury.

A Study of the Literature and Case Law Regarding Single and Multiple Occupancy Housing

In May 1985, the Board of Corrections reviewed and accepted a staff study on the literature and case law regarding single and multiple occupancy housing. The study was aimed at understanding the problems related to these common housing styles. Correctional practitioners continue to wrestle with the problem of providing for prisoner safety and supervision given today's fiscal outlook.

Correctional Medical Facility Licensure

In 1980 the federal court ordered the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to seek licensure, through the Department of Health Services, for its jail hospitals and infirmaries. The basis for the order was an American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit that claimed the level of care in these facilities is such that they should be subject to the same licensing requirements and regulations that any community facility would.

Both the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the licensing division of Health Services have been actively working toward licensing the jail medical facilities. The problem is that many of the hospital regulations are incompatible with the jail medical setting; e.g., requirements that patient windows be able to be opened, that doors to patient rooms not be locked, that nurse's call buttons be detachable, etc.

A task force was appointed by the Board, consisting of jail administrators, jail medical personnel, medical personnel and administrators from the departments of the Youth Authority and Corrections, licensing staff from Health Services, and staff from the California Medical Association. The recommendation of the task force was that a separate licensing category be established for jail and prison medical facilities that deliver a high enough level of care that they are subject to being licensed under current statutes even though those statutes have not been enforced. The regulations for the new category "Correctional Treatment Center" would be developed with the security needs, and other unique qualities of jails, in mind, but without compromising quality medical care.

A survey of sheriffs and jail administrators at the annual Jail Managers Training Seminar in Visalia in November 1984 confirmed that seeking legislation to establish a new licensing category for jail hospitals was the best approach.

This has led to the introduction of SB 147 (Presley) this legislative session. If the bill is passed, it is expected to impact approximately 10 of the largest jails in California.

PROJECTS OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS

Jail Inspections and Technical Assistance--Additional Resources

One additional field representative position has been approved for the Board in the 1986-87 fiscal year. This will mean completion of all jail inspections during the two year cycle--something we have been unable to do for the past two cycles. It will also enable us to develop a series of special issue seminars for jail managers, health providers to jails, and health inspectors. The additional position increases the complement of field representatives to four.

Jail Litigation Repository

Board of Corrections staff is currently working with staff of the Attorney General's office to bring improved technical assistance to local jurisdictions facing court action on jail conditions. While the Attorney General's office is limited to supplying direct aid to state agencies, we anticipate local participation in a computerized data base on litigation. Such participation will not only improve the data base but will make available to local agencies better and more complete information to aid in the settlement of detention disputes.

Standards and Testing of Jail Hardware and Technology

California is investing over \$2 billion in the construction of prisons and jails and nationally, the figure is close to \$20 billion. But, with minor exceptions, there are no test standards for the critical and unique hardware and new technology that differentiates a prison and jail from any other building. The field is suffering deeply from this deficiency in terms of high costs, escapes, breeches of security, and lengthened construction time. The consumer of security hardware and technology is too much at the mercy of the industry suppliers. In our hunger for the technology that put us on the moon, we can't believe that the electronics is not there to allow us to supervise prisoners without that highest cost element: staff.

We use blow torches, sledge hammers, picks and rams to test security glazing, then a prisoner goes through it in 15 minutes using a broom and a tooth brush. In an attempt to fill the void at least for the prison and jail planners of the future, Board staff has, with the support of the Department of Corrections and our counterparts in other states, succeeded in interesting the Building Equipment Division of the Center for Building Technology, U. S. Bureau of Standards, in the development of specifications and test procedures for jail hardware. Getting a division in government that is in a budget reduction mode interested in a new area of activity was no mean task. Our job in the coming biennium is to convert their interest into action.

Standards for Jail Pharmacies

The Board is looking forward to implementing Senator Presley's SB 550, which will require the development of a comprehensive set of regulations controlling the acquisition and dispensing of pharmaceuticals in jails.

The bill requires a coordinated effort between the Boards of Pharmacy and Corrections, the Department of the Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections, and other interested groups. While this Board's authority to adopt regulations extends only to adult detention facilities, the Senator's bill will require parallel regulations relating to county juvenile facilities, Youth Authority institutions, and Department of Corrections facilities.

Guidelines Development

After each major revision of the minimum jail standards, a set of booklets which clarify the standards must also be revised. Scheduled for a major revision are the Guidelines on Health and Sanitation and the Guidelines on Short Term and Temporary Holding Facilities.

Health and Sanitation will become Guidelines on Health and Mental Health, giving it a new emphasis. It will include a section on the developmentally disabled, even though this category of prisoner does not fit into the health and mental health models. It will also include a section on identification of suicide potential prisoners and suicide prevention.

What has been traditionally called "sanitation" will be moved to its own guideline and will serve primarily as a guide for the county health officers' annual inspection of jails. The health inspection guidelines will probably have to await development in the 1987-88 cycle.

Guidelines on Short Term and Temporary Holding Facilities will be revised during this cycle of inspections to coincide with the new classification of these facilities as Court Holding and Temporary Holding Facilities. The Board intends to use a task group of these facility managers to develop guidelines.

CALIFORNIA JAILS: THE PROBLEMS REMAINING

In recent years, two major jail problems faced California counties: overcrowding and old, unsafe, deteriorated facilities. With Propositions 2 and 16 funding we have been able to replace many of the most seriously substandard facilities. However, overcrowding continues to be a serious problem. In the years since Propositions 2 and then 16 passed, providing \$530 million in construction funds, jail populations have been increasing at unprecedented rates of 10 percent or more each year. Population growth has more than kept pace with the capacity increases derived or anticipated from Propositions 2 and 16 funded projects.

Currently, we are overcrowded statewide by over 10,000 prisoners; slightly over 11,000 additional beds are in design or construction using state and/or county funds. However, by the time these beds are completed and available for occupancy, jail populations will have risen by another 10,000 to 20,000 prisoners.

In a report for the Governor's Infrastructure Review Task Force, prepared in the summer of 1983, the Board estimated that it would cost over \$1 billion to construct the additional jail capacity needed by 1990. However, as the county summaries in this report (compiled in Table X) indicate, we still need \$1.16 billion to meet today's problems. (The amounts in Table X do include some projects already slated for Propositions 2 and 16 funding. New funding needs total \$1.03 billion.) This is the case despite the massive investments of capital from Propositions 2 and 16. Jail population growth has been that dramatic during the past three years.

Dramatic as these construction needs are, the more significant and enduring fiscal problems for counties will stem from operating costs for the jails. Expanding jail capacities and burgeoning jail populations create a direct and proportionate need for increased staffing and other operating expanses. Although we do not have reliable statewide information on the costs of operating local correctional systems, by 1990 annual jail operating costs statewide will probably approach one billion dollars annually.

Present Overcrowding

Statewide, the jails are overcrowded by 26 percent; the average daily population in 1985 was 49,849 (not counting several hundred prisoners held on contract for state and federal authorities), while the jails' total rated capacity was 39,576. Thus, the jails housed 10,273 more prisoners than they were rated to hold; by early 1986, this overcrowding total had risen by 2,000 or more.

As analysis of Table V, Average Daily Populations and Bed Capacities* shows, the overcrowding problems tend to be concentrated in high security facilities and in urban counties. Fully 85 to 90 percent of the total overcrowding occurs in high security facilities throughout the state; in contrast, well over half of the low security facilities have capacity in excess of their populations. Twelve of the thirteen largest local corrections systems in the state were overcrowded in 1985, and the other, San Francisco, was operating at nearly 100 percent of capacity. Conversely, half of the 28 smallest systems had populations less than capacity. Los Angeles County alone accounted for 34 percent of the total state jail population, 30 percent of the state jail capacity, and 49 percent of the total overcrowding numbers in the state.

*Rated capacity and average daily population data in Table V may differ from similar data in other tables and county summaries in this Legislative Report because the data in the county summaries was collected at various times during biennial inspections over the past two years. The average daily population data in Table V was collected in a special standardized survey of counties, and rated capacities were updated to the same point in time, January 1986.

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board-Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985)*	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
ALAMEDA					
North County	576	458	2,318	2,521	+435 CJCEF
Santa Rita:					
Women's Facility	218	258			
Greystone	181	344			
Main Compound	1,134	1,263			
Men's Work Furlough	189	182			
Women's Work Furl.	20	16			
ALPINE	0	2	0	2	N/A
AMADOR			42	17	N/A
County Jail	42	17			
BUTTE			173	240	+ 96 CJCEF
County Jail	173	240			
CALAVERAS			47	32	+ 5 CJCEF
County Jail	47	32			
COLUSA					
County Jail	94	42	94	42	N/A
CONTRA COSTA			689	871	+325 CJCEF
Main Detention	344	562			
Rehab. Center	235	218			
Work Furlough/ Sentenced Women	110	91			
DEL NORTE			64	55	N/A
County Jail	64	55			
EL DORADO			110	153	+137 CJCEF; +22 County
County Jail	78	106			
South Lake Tahoe	32	47			
FRESNO			910	1,287	+424 CJCEF
County Jail	500	926			
Branch Jail	360	328			
Work Furlough	50	33			
GLENN			55	48	+ 31 CJCEF
County Jail	55	48			

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board-Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985*)	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
HUMBOLDT County Jail	174	176	174	176	+ 22 CJCEF
IMPERIAL County Jail	180	151	388	226	N/A
Minimum Security	208	75			
INYO County Jail	46	44	46	44	+ 11 CJCEF
KERN County Jail	292	624	1,200	1,898	+672 CJCEF; +256 County
Lerdo Minimum	448	616			
Lerdo Medium/Maximum	364	553			
Lerdo Female Minimum	96	105			
KINGS County Jail	141	284	193	322	+128 CJCEF
Work Furlough	52	38			
LAKE County Jail	72	60	72	60	+ 72 CJCEF
LASSEN County Jail	41	39	41	39	N/A
LOS ANGELES Central Jail	5,236	7,332	11,800	16,865	+2600 CJCEF
Sybil Brand	910	1,681			
Pitchess Maximum	888	1,610			
Pitchess Medium	680	1,297			
Pitchess Minimum	1,240	1,494			
Mira Loma	520	636			
Biscailuz Center/ Work Furlough	1,240	1,182			
Hall of Justice	1,086	1,633			
MADERA County Jail/Annex	239	277	239	277	- 47 CJCEF
MARIN County Jail	110	117	262	251	- 2 CJCEF
Minimum Security	152	134			

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board- Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985)*	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
MARIPOSA County Jail	19	16	19	16	No change
MENDOCINO Low Gap Complex	153	156	153	156	N/A (project already done)
MERCED County Jail	175	212	273	424	+158 CJCEF
Rehab. Center	98	212			
MODOC County Jail	14	18	14	18	N/A
MONO County Jail	22	10	22	10	- 2 CJCEF
MONTEREY County Jail	233	294	483	743	+108 CJCEF
Rehab. Center	250	449			
NAPA County Jail	60	97	104	128	+ 58 CJCEF
Work Furlough Center	44	31			
NEVADA County Jail	57	79	102	107	N/A (project already done)
Detention Facility	45	28			
ORANGE Men's Jail	1,219	1,720	2,567	2,906	+384 CJCEF; +180 County
Women's Jail	265	281			
Theo Lacy	410	484			
J. A. Musick (Men)	609	349			
J. A. Musick (Women)	64	72			
PLACER County Jail/Min. Sec.	140	152	146	157	+ 20 CJCEF
Tahoe City	6	5			
PLUMAS County Jail	13	26	13	26	+ 16 CJCEF

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board-Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985)*	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
RIVERSIDE			790	1,152	+482 CJCEF; +427 County
County Jail	357	559			
Blythe	62	100			
Indio	148	183			
Banning Rehab.	223	310			
SACRAMENTO			1,604	1,865	+657 CJCEF
County Jail	454	674			
Rio Cosumnes	797	905			
Women's Facility	120	168			
Work Furlough	233	118			
SAN BENITO			29	59	+ 2 CJCEF
County Jail	29	59			
SAN BERNARDINO			1,337	1,608	+764 CJCEF
County Jail	664	993			
Glen Helen	673	615			
SAN DIEGO			2,360	3,103	+296 CJCEF; + 32 County
Central Det. Facility	730	756			
El Cajon	120	299			
Las Colinas	176	257			
Vista	246	361			
South Bay	192	482			
Descanso/Viejas	225	311			
Probation Camps	671	637			
SAN FRANCISCO			1,466	1,425	+ 52 CJCEF; + 11 County
County Jail #1	415	449			
County Jail #2	374	313			
County Jail #3	607	601			
Work Furlough	70	62			
SAN JOAQUIN			756	901	N/A
Men's Jail	356	476			
Honor Farm	336	328			
Women's Jail	64	97			
SAN LUIS OBISPO			199	262	N/A
County Jail	199	262			

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board-Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985)*	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
SAN MATEO			622	848	+208 CJCEF
County Jail	251	403			
Men's Corr. Ctr./Min.	120	115			
Men's Corr. Ctr./Med.	48	90			
Work Furlough	120	137			
Women's Corr. Center	83	103			
SANTA BARBARA			544	588	+ 68 CJCEF
County Jail	348	432			
Honor Farm	120	94			
S.B. Work Furlough	30	31			
S.M. Work Furlough	16	18			
Women's Minimum	30	13			
SANTA CLARA			2,668	3,009	+637 CJCEF; 196 County
County Jail	583	722			
Elmwood Min./Med.	1,484	1,656			
North County	49	56			
Women's Detention	254	296			
Women's Resid. Center	28	26			
Work Furlough	270	253			
SANTA CRUZ			391	407	+ 25 CJCEF
Front St. (old jail)	118	113			
Water St. (new jail)	92	139			
Jail Farm	162	143			
Women's Work Furl.	19	12			
SHASTA			367	275	N/A
County Jail	239	241			
Rehabil. Center	80	2			
Detention Annex	48	32			
SIERRA	0	7	0	7	N/A
SISKIYOU			42	51	+ 24 CJCEF
County Jail	42	51			
SOLANO			388	510	+253 CJCEF
Main Jail	111	124			
Vallejo Branch	53	57			
Claybank	224	329			

TABLE V
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND BED CAPACITIES
IN TYPE II, III AND IV FACILITIES
1985

County/Facility	By Facility:		County Totals		Projected Change in Capacity From Funded Construction Projects**
	Board-Rated Capacity (1/86)	Average Daily Population (1985)*	Current Capacity	1985 ADP	
SONOMA			407	436	+ 88 CJCEF; 153 County
County Jail	237	246			
Honor Farm	170	190			
STANISLAUS			653	693	+ 40 CJCEF
County Jail	297	330			
Honor Farm	306	280			
Women's Facility	50	83			
SUTTER			133	122	N/A (project already done)
County Jail	133	122			
TEHAMA			82	80	N/A
County Jail	82	80			
TRINITY			14	25	N/A
County Jail	14	25			
TULARE			660	624	+384 CJCEF
County Jail	264	308			
Correctional Center	396	316			
TUOLUMNE			41	62	+ 11 CJCEF
County Jail	41	62			
VENTURA			921	1,240	+216 CJCEF
County Jail	400	735			
Honor Farm	241	295			
Work Furlough	280	210			
YOLO			151	247	+ 98 CJCEF; +64 Federal
County Jail	101	167			
Branch Jail	50	80			
YUBA			138	133	+ 4 CJCEF
County Jail	138	133			
TOTALS:	39,576	49,849	39,576	49,849	+ 9,960 CJCEF + 1,341 County & Fed. +11,301

*ADP is the average daily population in jails for all of 1985. ADP excludes state and federal contract prisoners.

**Projected changes in capacity are net changes in rated capacities. Replacement beds are not included in these totals. "CJCEF" refers to beds funded in part by the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund (Propositions 2 and 16).

Future Overcrowding

The growth in jail populations over the past decade is displayed in Figure 2: Jail Population Trends in California. Jail populations have doubled in the past ten years with most of the growth occurring since 1980. Beginning in the 1980-82 period, jail populations passed and then ran away from available jail housing capacity. Currently, jail populations are growing as fast as, and perhaps faster than, the new capacity funded through Propositions 2 and 16.

One source of the rise in jail populations is the increase in California's population generally. However, general population growth appears to be a relatively minor factor in jail trends. The general population rose only 20 percent in the last decade, far less than the approximately 100 percent increase in jail populations. California is, as a result, putting greater proportions of its population in jail than a decade ago. The incarceration rate, which measures the proportion of the population that is in jail on an "average day," climbed from 10.8 prisoners per 10,000 population in 1974 to 18.8 in 1985. Put another way, in 1985 one in every 532 citizens in California was in jail.

A more important source of jail population increases appears to be a trend toward generally more aggressive and restrictive criminal justice policies and practices. The number of persons in jail is determined by two proximate factors: how many are booked into jail and how long they stay after booking. Jail bookings have been increasing, partially because of increasing arrest rates during most of the past decade. Likewise, the length of stay for persons admitted to jail has increased, perhaps demonstrating more cautious release practices, and more stringent sentencing patterns by the judiciary.

In 1983, there were an estimated 1.1 million admissions to California jails. By 1985, this had risen to 1.3 million admissions. The average length of stay (for all prisoners, pretrial and sentenced) rose 14.2 days per admission in 1983 to 14.9 days in 1985. Each of these changes is comparatively modest. However, when they are compounded--when the higher number of admissions is multiplied by the higher length of stay--the impact on average daily populations is significant. As shown in Figure 2, jail populations rose by over 6,000 prisoners from 1983 to 1985.*

In our 1984 Report to the Legislature, we predicted that jail populations would climb to 52,000 prisoners by 1988. Like nearly every projection of jail populations attempted in the past few years, these projections badly underestimated the rate of jail population increases. In early 1986 jail populations already exceeded our 1984 forecast.

*For more detail, see Appendix A, Executive Summary of The State of the Jails in California, Report #1: Overcrowding in the Jails, published in November 1984.

Thus, it is with considerable hesitation and caution that we approach population forecasts for the present Report to the Legislature.

Figure 2 shows two projections. The high projection, which indicates that there will be as many as 70,000 prisoners in the jails by 1990, is based on a simple extrapolation from the past two years (during which time jail populations have been increasing by 9 percent each year). A more cautious approach is also displayed. This low projection, of an average daily population of approximately 61,000 in 1990, is based on a more complex analysis of trends over the past ten years.* Put most simply, the low projection assumes that the events of the past two to four years have been atypical, and that reliable projections require a longer historical base period. The "high" projection, on the other hand, assumes that the past two years provide a relatively accurate picture of the attitudes and policies that will carry through for at least the rest of the 1980's.

*The low population forecasts are based on a data sample of the average daily population in California jails collected for the period 1976-77 to 1985-86.

The projections were produced by use of a "population ratio method." The ratio of the average daily population (ADP) to the total California population was calculated for each two-year period of the base period 1976-77 to 1985-86. This ratio showed a consistent increase during the ten-year period; however, the greatest increases occurred over the last five years. Population ratios for 1990-91 were obtained by adding the average two-year increase in the ratio during the 1976-77 to 1985-86 base period to each succeeding two-year period beginning in 1985-86. These projected ratios were then applied to the State Department of Finance's projections of the California population. The conclusion of this study is that the jail population will rise by 23 percent, which will result in a jail population of 60,956 in 1990-91.

Following are the calculations used:

I. Past (base period) Population Ratios

<u>Year</u>	<u>ADP(a)</u>	<u>Population(b)</u>	<u>Ratio(a/b)</u>	<u>Change(a/b)</u>
1985-86**	49,583	26,365,100 (85)	.0018806	
1984*	43,148	25,415,300 (84)	.0016977	> +.0001829
1982	36,691	24,697,000 (82)	.0014856	> +.000212
1980-81	28,946	23,668,049 (80)	.0012229	> +.0002627
1978-79	25,747	22,839,000 (78)	.0011273	> +.0000956
1976-77	24,949	21,935,000 (76)	.0011374	> -.0000101

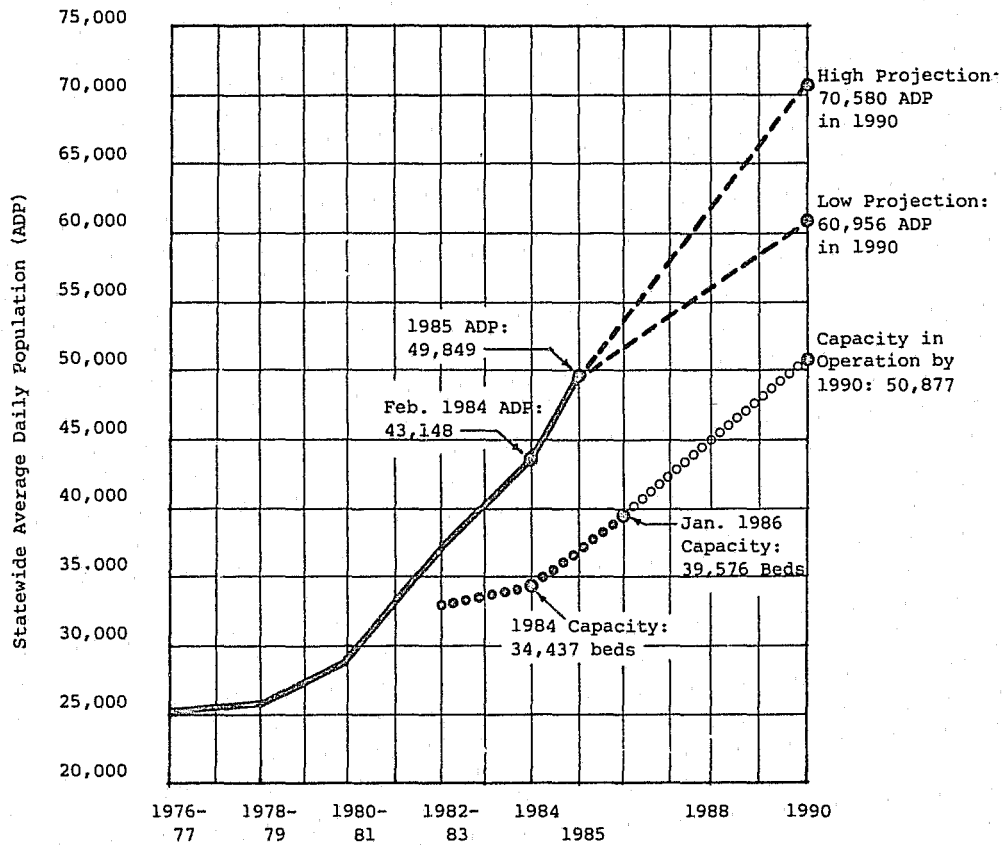
II. Projected Population Ratios

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ratio(b)</u>	<u>ADP (axb)</u>
1990-91	27,989,698	.0021778	60,956
1988-89	27,212,306	.0020292	55,219

Average two-year change for ten-year period = .0001486

Figure 2

JAIL POPULATION TRENDS IN CALIFORNIA
1976 Through Estimated 1990



LEGEND:

———— Actual ADP
 - - - - - Projected ADP
 ●●●●●●●● Actual Rated Capacity
 ○○○○○○○○ Projected Rated Capacity

SOURCE:

1976-81 Legislative Report
 1982 May Survey
 1984 February Survey
 1985 Annual Survey

Perhaps the most significant implication of these projections, however, is that even according to the low projections, by 1990 there will be 10,000 more prisoners than beds in California's jails. Overcrowding will clearly continue into the 1990's.

Traditionally, alternatives to incarceration have been employed to control jail crowding. According to a recent analysis by the Board, such alternatives can slow, but not halt, the growth of jail populations.* Counties using alternatives the most aggressively tend to have lower incarceration rates than counties using alternatives less extensively, but even the counties with the most active alternatives face serious overcrowding.

Approximately 49 percent of today's jail ADP's are unsentenced. Of these, most are charged with felonies or are being held because of holds and warrants for prior offenses. Arrestees charged with misdemeanors are usually released within a few hours of booking. Sentenced prisoners account for 51 percent of the jail population in the state. Counties are increasingly using alternatives for sentenced prisoners, such as work furlough, county parole, work in lieu of jail, and early release. However, an increasing proportion of sentences do involve some county jail time, and mandatory sentencing statutes (for example, for drunk driving and certain substance abuse convictions) appear to contribute to growing jail populations and to limit the impact of alternatives to incarceration for sentenced offenders.

Other Facility Problems

In the 1984 Report to the Legislature, we stressed the variety of problems that arise from the inadequate, outdated design and deteriorated physical condition of many of the state's older facilities. Physically dilapidated buildings threaten the health and safety of staff and prisoners. Likewise, many older facilities were designed for a more benign prisoner population than today's. These facilities, which contain mostly large multiple occupancy "tanks," make it difficult to adequately separate and control incompatible prisoners, and thus pose serious management and safety problems.

We are proud of the fact that Propositions 2 and 16 funds will replace over 3,300 beds in these outdated facilities. Old facilities have been, or will be, completely replaced in several counties. These counties include: Alameda, Mendocino, Shasta, Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Santa Cruz, Solano, Yolo, Placer, Madera, Merced, Glenn, Siskiyou, and Lake. In other counties, renovations will improve fire and other health and safety protections: Calaveras, Humboldt, Inyo, Nevada, Del Norte, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Yuba.

As documented in the individual county summaries later in this report, we are still recommending replacement of beds or whole facilities in several counties. With some important exceptions, this generation of replacements

*See Appendix B: Executive Summary of the State of the Jails in California, Report #2: Prisoner Flow and Release, published in December 1985.

is less oriented to pressing health and safety problems than to long-term operational considerations. Humboldt County affords a typical example. Humboldt will need to expand its jail housing capacity in the near future, but cannot do so on the present site. The present jail is serviceable, although not ideal, but because the county cannot afford to operate two separate facilities, our recommendation is that a new and larger jail replace the old. In the long run, this would be the most practical and economical option for the county.

Operating Costs

To date, state financial assistance to county jails has been limited to construction costs. However, counties are increasingly interested in state subventions for operating costs, because construction is but the "tip of the iceberg" regarding jail costs. As Figure 3 shows, construction costs constitute less than 10 percent of the total life cycle costs of a jail. Ironically enough, the new construction funded by the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund is beginning to sharpen the more basic and enduring fiscal quandaries of local corrections, the staffing and operation of the jails. Within two to three years, counties will have spent more to run their new facilities than it cost to build those facilities.

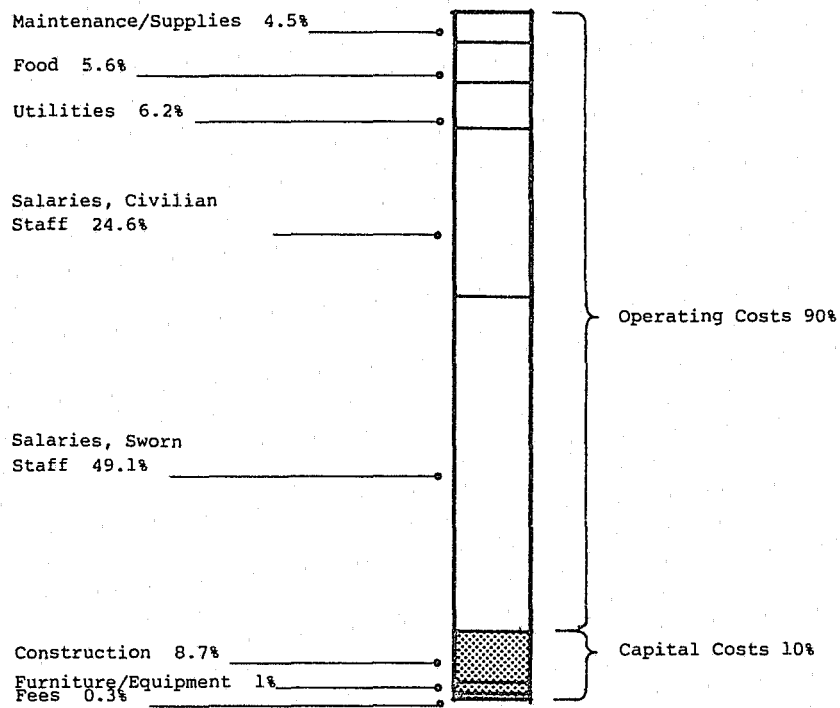
Costs associated with feeding, housing, and clothing prisoners range from \$18 to \$57 per day, depending on the type of facility and the location. In recent months the overall statewide average cost per prisoner has been roughly \$37 per day, or \$13,500 per year. As shown in Figure 3, roughly 75% of these costs are for staffing. Sworn deputy sheriffs' salary and benefit costs range from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year; since it takes over five deputies to staff many detention posts full-time, the annual personnel cost for a single position can be in excess of \$250,000.

The Board estimates that in 1983-84, the statewide total for local corrections operating costs were \$470 million. Assuming (conservatively) a 10 percent increase per year in operating costs, the total local corrections costs (exclusive of construction costs) will be close to \$1 billion per year by 1990.

High staffing and other operations costs have already created serious problems in several counties when new jails were ready to open. For example, in recent years two large counties were forced to delay full utilization of badly needed new jails because of staffing problems. Other counties have had to accept contract prisoners, even when it meant overcrowding their new facilities, in order to obtain revenues needed to operate the new jails.

Many factors underlie the escalating jail operating costs. The biggest factor is, of course, the sheer expansion of local corrections systems. In several counties, court orders have required increases in maintenance, staffing and services budgets in order to insure prisoner safety. It also appears that certain design features in many new jails may raise operating costs. In the interest of safety and management effectiveness, and also in order to meet recent court tests and jail standards, new high security jails are predominately single-celled. Single celling does increase construction and maintenance costs for certain significant items, such as plumbing and security hardware. In addition, new jail design tends to be structured for continual direct observation of self-contained housing modules, a feature which raises staff to inmate ratios (and staffing costs) by making it

Figure 3
 30 YEAR LIFE CYCLE COST
 OF
 PRETRIAL DETENTION FACILITIES

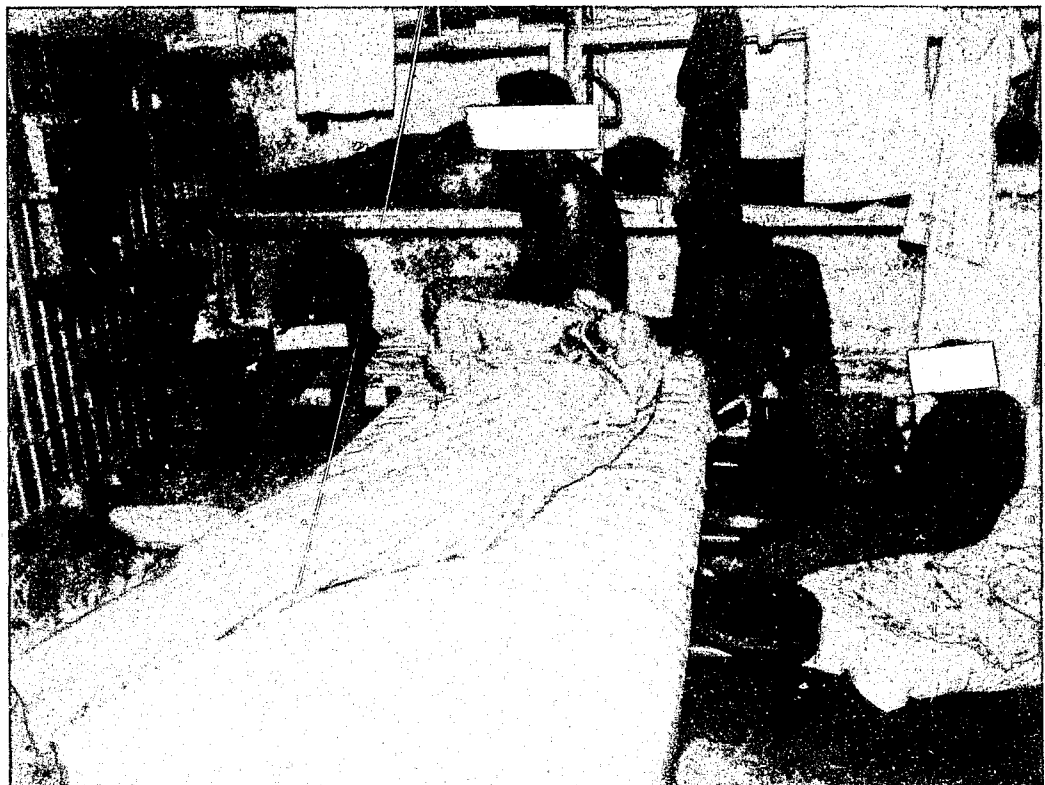
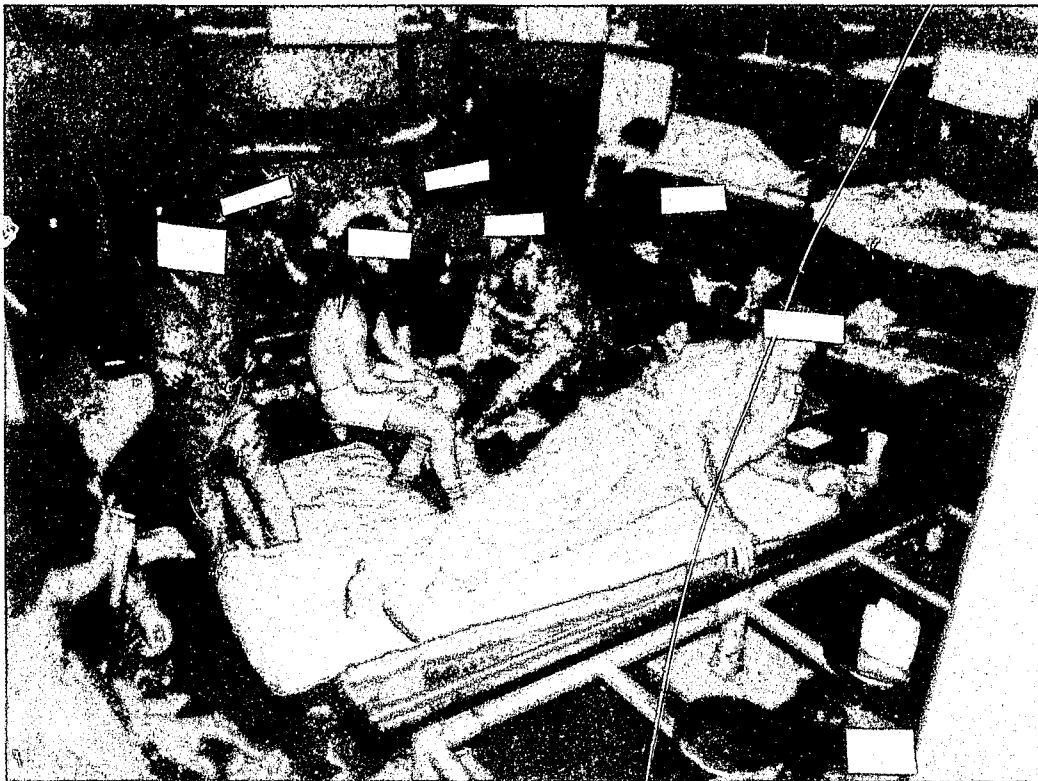


Source: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Incorporated

more difficult to understaff facilities. While the new jails are thus substantially safer for staff and prisoners, they are also somewhat costlier to operate than jails designed in the past.

Recognizing the importance of staffing and operating costs, the Board has initiated a policy requiring that county officials analyze those projected costs for their new facilities before we will enter into construction funding contracts. In the next year, the Board plans to give very high priority to collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the operational costs of the jails recently completed.





JAIL LITIGATION

The last decade has been marked as the era of detention litigation. Increasing numbers of prisoners have pressed their claims in state and federal courts through writs of habeas corpus, mandamus and filings alleging violations of civil rights. While prisoners typically have not reaped personal financial benefits through their actions, the affects on detention systems throughout the state have been substantial. Facilities have been ordered closed, population caps imposed, justice system reforms ordered, jail staffing and operations improved and revised, and construction ordered. In several counties, special masters were appointed to assure compliance with court orders and consent decrees.

There continues to be a need for counties to be familiar with jail lawsuits around the state because no jurisdiction has been exempted and local financing problems have offered no defense. Local jurisdictions would be wise to continuously audit their detention systems to assure satisfactory compliance with contemporary standards and constitutional minima. To the county official who reads these paragraphs, if your jail is sleeping prisoners on the floor, be warned that you are at risk. If staffing has not increased with your overpopulation; if sanitation and maintenance have been compromised in your facility because of budgetary problems; if discipline and grievance programs are in disarray; or if essential programs relating to medical care, fire safety, visiting, or exercise are in trouble, you could be on your way to court. When conditions suggest indifference, the likelihood of litigation is multiplied.

The Board of Corrections believes that the best approach for local officials is to be proactive towards their jail. The Board is interested in working with counties who wish to respond to their problems and offers a variety of resources to this end. These forms of assistance can be direct staff help, sponsorship of special issue seminars, subvention of training costs, and other specialized activities.

In the course of its work and through solicitation, staff of the Board of Corrections has gathered a substantial body of information on litigation. This information is available to local officials and other interested parties in the hope that it will aid local planning and education or assist in a local jurisdiction's defense if a lawsuit is filed. Over the long term it is hoped that this material can be incorporated into a computerized data base for easier recovery.

In the preparation of this report to the legislature, staff has looked back over the past two years to identify significant litigation. The following sections will summarize major lawsuits of interest. More complete citations are available through the Board of Corrections as well as the involved local jurisdiction.

Litigation Over the Past Two Years

This segment of the legislative report will focus on lawsuits that have been filed or resolved since the 1984 report. Major lawsuits settled prior to 1984 will not be discussed unless subsequent developments have reactivated the case. We cannot assure that all lawsuits have been identified as voluntary reporting is the primary means by which the Board of Corrections learns of their existence.

Alameda County

In 1984 the Alameda County Superior Court required the implementation of single celling for pretrial inmates housed in the Greystone facility when the new North County Jail became 100% operational. The North County Jail is now operational but system overcrowding has made compliance with the court order difficult to meet. Alameda County officials indicate that they will ask for a reconsideration of this order.

Butte County

In February 1985 Butte County officials agreed to a settlement in a lawsuit over general conditions in the county jail. The county agreed to construct a 96-bed minimum security facility, maintain the population within the rated capacity and contract with a neighboring county for up to 50 prisoners. Facility maintenance and climate control were to be improved and the county is required to aggressively pursue pretrial and alternative sentencing measures. Attorney fees of \$80,000 were awarded plaintiffs' attorneys.

Fresno County

In March 1985, the Fresno County Superior Court ordered a wide ranging series of changes to be made in the jail. Foremost was an order to immediately reduce the main jail population with incremental reductions each quarter thereafter until there was a bunk for each prisoner. The county has been unable to meet the expectations for a reduced population thus far and is at risk for additional litigation unless satisfactory solutions can be identified. Additional orders were made affecting noise level, inmate classification, sanitation, law library, an improved medical program, improved clothing and bedding exchange, fire safety, improved climate control and various minor issues. Economic considerations were not deemed to be an excuse for failure to comply with the order.

Glenn County

A lawsuit was filed in 1985 by the Youth Law Center and others against Glenn County in a matter involving a suicide by hanging of a female juvenile. In companion actions, the California Youth Authority is named relative to its standards and enforcement obligations. The outcome is expected to have a major impact on the holding of juveniles.

Kern County

Thirteen lawsuits have been filed in federal court alleging overcrowding and inadequate conditions or treatment since 1984. Several of the actions have the potential of bringing major changes to the detention system. There are no identified court dates on any of these issues.

Lake County

We reported in the 1984 Report to the Legislature that the California Supreme Court, acting on a petition from prisoners, ordered a hearing on conditions in the jail. Following inquiry, the county agreed to make improvements in mental health services and the nutritional program.

Lassen County

In 1985, Lassen County prevailed in the California Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, involving several inmates who were injured by fellow prisoners who gained access to them as a result of faulty locking devices. The court affirmed local officials immunity from liability and cited Sections 820.2 and 845.2 of the Government Code.

While this decision could be seen as a harbinger of better news for counties in the future, other observers have commented that the plaintiffs would have been more successful if a civil rights claim had been pursued. This approach is now being attempted; a lawsuit has been filed in federal court.

Los Angeles County

The United States Department of Justice has been monitoring overcrowding at Central Jail. Special attention is directed toward the dormitories in the 9000 section of the jail, designated as receiving dorms. With overcrowding remaining a chronic problem the risk of actual suit remains high. It is also possible that an earlier case, Rutherford, could be reactivated and an actual cap be placed on the jail's population.

In mid-1985, two public interest law firms and a private San Francisco firm filed lawsuits against several jurisdictions in California over the imprisonment of juveniles in county and city jails. The several lawsuits were filed in federal and state courts. It is alleged that juveniles come into regular contact with adults throughout the state. Los Angeles Countys' Lennox Jail, other unidentified county facilities and the Long Beach City Jail are named in these actions.

Madera County

Madera County was ordered to make changes in its detention system as the result of two court orders arising out of complaints raised in writs of habeas corpus. The major order was issued in 1984 and modified in 1985. It limits the number of unsentenced misdemeanants who can be held in custody by defining the circumstances required for retention, and authorizes home detention for trustees and weekenders if beds are unavailable. The second order requires improved facility sanitation and frequent inspection by county sanitation officials.

Orange County

This county is under federal court order to reduce its main jail population to 1400 by April 1986. The county was fined \$50,000 in a contempt action and required to pay \$10.00 per day for each inmate who is required to sleep on the floor more than one day. These funds have been used to pay for a court appointed monitor whose responsibility it is to verify compliance with court orders. As this report was being drafted the county was back in the Federal District Court on a second contempt action involving the county's inability to meet the present cap on the jail population. The outcome of this action is not known.

Riverside County

The county's main jail in Riverside has recently been the subject of lawsuit in the superior court. Overcrowding was alleged as well as a number of general conditions normally associated with such actions. The facts have been tried and we await any orders that might be issued. The county has requested technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections in identifying options for managing the overpopulation. Earlier litigation has resulted in on both this main jail and the Indio facility.

San Francisco County

Jail Number 1, located on the sixth floor of this Bryant Street county complex, has been in court since 1978 on a variety of conditions issue. While an agreement was signed in 1982 there has been further activity which has resulted in, among other improvements, the construction of an exercise yard. Overcrowding has continued and the county is searching for additional bedspace. The proposed interim solutions are themselves being reviewed. Without more concrete plans for a suitable long term solution, it is likely that the county will find itself in continuing litigation.

Santa Clara County

The county continues to contend with litigation that has resulted in continuing jurisdiction by the state and federal courts. A special master has been appointed to aid the court in its fact finding and oversight role. The courts have expressed concern over the problems in evidence and have ordered a wide ranging series of orders affecting areas such as staffing, classification, feeding, maintenance, and sanitation. Most recently the court ordered construction of a 191 bed single cell facility at Elmwood and there is controversy over sanitation issues.

Solano County

Following review of a writ of Habeas Corpus in late 1984, the local courts imposed a requirement forbidding inmates sleeping on the floor. Restrictions were placed on unapproved beds at the Claybank facility, allowing their use on weekends only.

Sonoma County

In 1985 Sonoma County settled the Cherco lawsuit by entering into a consent decree. The agreement, which dealt with overcrowding and general conditions, called for a wide-ranging series of improvements. Caps were placed on housing areas, staffing has been improved and a new facility of podular direct supervision design has been required. Significant in this case were dollar amounts of fees for plaintiffs' attorneys and defense costs reaching \$1.5 million.

Siskiyou County

The most dramatic legal action observed by the Board of Corrections occurred in March 1986. Plaintiffs filed a suit challenging conditions in the Siskiyou County Jail in the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. The Chief Judge of that court determined that an emergency existed within the meaning of 28 U. S. C. SS636 (F) and ordered a magistrate to visit the facility. Following the court's inspection, sweeping changes were ordered which included a prohibition against housing prisoners longer than three days and setting of maximum capacities on various living areas. Major operational improvements and a facility facelift program was ordered. The federal court will review progress thirty days after the original order. The speed with which these actions occurred is unprecedented in this state and should be a matter of concern to older facilities experiencing overcrowding, unacceptably low maintenance budgets and staff shortages.

Tulare County

A 1983 general conditions lawsuit initiated in 1983 was adjudicated in 1985

when the county entered into a consent decree. The lawsuit followed the pattern of most general conditions lawsuits with the consent decree making improvements in supervision and operations issues at the facility.

Yolo County

Yolo County is expected to answer a writ of Habeas Corpus in the local superior court in June 1986. Overcrowding, inadequate staffing, and various program deficiencies are alleged. Expert testimony has been solicited for the purpose of establishing a maximum capacity under constitutional standards. It is anticipated by local officials that the detention system will be impacted by this litigation.

The Statewide Jail Dilemma

The Board of Corrections has been unable to identify any basis to believe that the pace of jail litigation may slacken in the immediate future. Statewide jail population in the state has increased, on the average, ten percent per year over each of the past three years. This phenomenal growth has placed a crushing burden on local detention facilities, many of which were already in a crisis because of funding problems.

It may be that past and future state bond measures will meet ever growing local detention needs. Still to be solved is the problem of operations costs which will exceed construction costs by a factor of at least ten over a thirty year useful life of a facility. This means that pressures on local government will continue to build and with that pressure comes the burden of court action.

There is no simple solution to the detention dilemma in the state. The Board of Corrections recommends to local government, in addition to meeting standards, that they establish and utilize broadly based local advisory groups to monitor the performance of the local justice system and support efforts to educate the community regarding system problem and needs. To a great extent, the jail crisis is an outgrowth of a changing public policy on antisocial behavior. It may come to pass that new and less costly means will need to be found to deal with the various offenders who come into the justice system. An informed public holds the key to any "solution" for the present dilemma.



When a court orders immediate solutions to overcrowding, the result may be quick, expensive, short-term facilities. This one is in Orange County.

CALIFORNIA JAILS - DESCRIPTIVE DATA AND NON-COMPLIANCE

Introduction

On the following pages each county detention and corrections system is described in general terms and each facility in the system is reported in terms of its compliance with regulations and the costs of attaining compliance.

At the end of the county summaries we have placed three tables, each of which provides the reader with selected, important characteristics of the jails in the state. Tables VI, VII, and VIII contain information on age of the facility, its rated capacity, and its average daily population in terms of sentence status and sex of prisoner. Table IX is the incarceration rate per 10,000 of county population for the current two-year cycle and the four preceding cycles.

Terms Defined

Temporary holding facilities are those which hold persons for nine hours or less pending release or transfer to another facility or appearance in court. Only those constructed after January 1, 1978 are subject to Board inspection.

The typical temporary holding facility is the portion of a court where persons are brought and held while they are awaiting court disposition. City police departments also have such facilities. The main distinction between this type of facility and all others is that they are not required to have sleeping accommodations. This definition will change in 1986 to encompass facilities which hold less than 24 hours.

Short term confinement facilities are those which hold persons for 24 hours or less pending release, transfer to another facility, or appearance in court. Only those constructed after January 1, 1978 are subject to Board inspection.

Short term confinement facilities are typically city jails. The jail regulations require somewhat more of these facilities than they do of temporary holding and somewhat less than Type I facilities. This category of facility will be deleted in 1986, to be replaced by a "court holding" facility, used for confinement up to 12 hours while awaiting appearance in court.

Type I facilities hold persons for up to 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays, usually pending arraignment. Such facilities can hold certain sentenced prisoners for longer terms if special conditions are met. Most city jails and sheriff's substation jails are Type I facilities.

Type II facilities may hold both pretrial and sentenced prisoners for as long as the process or the sentence requires. Most county jails fall into this category.

Type III facilities hold only sentenced prisoners for as long as their sentence may be. Minimum security facilities such as rehabilitation centers and camps fall into this category.

Type IV facilities are those devoted to housing inmates in work and education furlough programs and/or other programs involving inmate access to the community.

General Observations Regarding Compliance

Early in 1973, a few months prior to the promulgation of the first standards, the Attorney General and the Legislative Counsel expressed opinions that the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities would not be mandatory on local government because the legislature did not provide penalties for failure to comply.

Compliance with the standards must come from a willingness to comply on the part of the chief administrator of the local facility and on the part of the body which funds the facility. Unquestionably, the majority of sheriffs, chiefs of police, boards of supervisors, and city councils have demonstrated a willingness to comply wherever fiscally possible and in some places where it was thought to be fiscally impossible.

Voluntary compliance has been brought about primarily by a desire to do what is reasonable, correct, and fair as expressed by those most knowledgeable about local detention as embodied in the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities. Secondly, compliance has come about from a greater degree of expressed concern on the part of the public for conditions in local jails, administrative concern over liability caused by substandard conditions, and possible civil rights action.

With the possible exception of regulations which pertain to design and construction of facilities, Board staff believe that gaining compliance voluntarily is most desirable. Attitudes cannot be changed by mandate and a major part of a good jail's operation depends upon the attitudes of management and staff.

Applicability Of Construction Standards - A Grandfather Clause

In reviewing for compliance and non-compliance, it is important for the reader to know that compliance with construction standards in one facility does not necessarily mean the same as in another facility. Because of economic considerations, the standards contain a "grandfather clause" which excludes existing facilities from having to comply with new building regulations provided they comply with the building regulations in existence at the time of original design, or with the standards in existence in 1963, whichever is later. Although the Board has had building standards since 1945, it was decided that the 1963 regulations would be the oldest standards acceptable. Thus, facilities built after 1973 are inspected according to the regulations in effect at the time of the initial design.

Notes On Tables

Year Constructed/Remodeled: Wherever more than one year appears for a facility, the first is the year originally constructed and the second and subsequent years are those in which major remodeling has occurred.

Board-Rated Capacity: This figure is the number of persons the facility can house based upon the space requirements set forth in California jail standards. It is this number that Board of Corrections inspectors use in establishing overcrowding figures. There may actually be more beds in the facility than reflected in the rated capacity. Typically, this occurs in older facilities built prior to the 1963 standards or newer facilities that have added beds which attempt to deal with facility crowding. These additional beds may not be recognized in the rated capacity because of insufficient square footage in the housing units, support space or less than the prescribed ratio of occupants to toilets and showers. Also excluded from the rated capacity are special use cells which are not suitable for housing the general population. Safety and detoxification cells, medical beds, disciplinary isolation units, and holding cells would be excluded from the rated capacity.

Average Daily Population: The figures appearing in this category represent the average daily population (ADP) during the 12 months immediately preceeding the date of inspection which is indicated in the first column. Thus, the ADP for one facility cannot be accurately compared with another because there may be as much as an 18-month (inspection cycle) difference between the 12-month periods being compared. For current average daily population by county and facility, please refer to Table VIII.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates six adult detention facilities in this county. They are the North County Jail located in downtown Oakland, separate female and male work furlough facilities also located downtown, and the Santa Rita complex near Pleasanton made up of three facilities. The North County Jail was constructed in 1984 and has a rated capacity of 576. At the time of inspection in November 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 485. This facility houses high-security, pretrial, male prisoners charged with serious felony offenses.

The work furlough units house minimum security inmates. The male unit has a rated capacity of 189 and the female unit has a rated capacity of 20. At the time of inspection in November 1985, the average daily populations for the previous 12 months were 178 and 14, respectively.

The Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, constructed in 1942, is located in the eastern part of the county near the City of Pleasanton. The Santa Rita Complex is comprised of three units. Greystone is a maximum security male unit with a rated capacity of 181 pretrial and sentenced prisoners. The women's quarters has a rated capacity of 218 pretrial and sentenced prisoners. The minimum/medium security main compound has a rated capacity of 1134 pretrial and sentenced male prisoners. At the time of inspection in November of 1985, the average daily populations for the previous 12 months were 362, 272, and 1382, respectively.

City Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Rated Capacity</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Albany	I	4	5	1966
Berkeley	I	40	18	1936
Fremont	I	22	4	1971
Hayward	T. Hold	20	10	1974/82
Newark	T. Hold	12	-	1983
Oakland	II	217	192	1962
Piedmont	T. Hold	4	-	1983
Pleasanton	T. Hold	15	-	1983
San Leandro	I	28	13	1967
Union City	T. Hold	9	-	1978

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The North County facility in downtown Oakland is now operating, having opened in the summer of 1984. This is a 576-bed, single-cell jail which has been granted a temporary variance to operate at a capacity of 768 persons by double bunking up to one-third of their cells to help alleviate current systemwide overcrowding.

Site preparation has begun on the new 1,512-bed Santa Rita Jail that will replace the current, outdated Santa Rita complex. The bidding process is now in progress and the projected operating date of the new facility is July 1988.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has future plans to build an additional work furlough facility of 200 beds and a 200-bed pretrial facility in the south part of the county. The funding sources for these proposed projects have yet to be identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Bancroft Decision:

Because of the age and overcrowding of Greystone, all pretrial inmates must be single-celled when the North County Facility is 100% operational.

Brennerman vs. Madigan:

The suit was for unequal treatment of inmates housed in Greystone. It resulted in the construction of six large dayrooms and the institution of schedules for the use of the dayrooms and the outside exercise yard.

Smith vs. Dyer:

Issued an order affecting the Greystone Facility which (1) disallowed inmates sleeping on floors except in emergencies; (2) required prompt replacement of broken toilets, showers, and sinks; (3) immediate improvement and repair of the electrical system, heating units, steam lines, roof, and wire mesh over cells; and (4) several administrative modifications.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

North County Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (not available to long-term pretrial inmates)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Environmental conditions, food services, and medical care are satisfactory at this facility.

Section 1202 - Medical Services Audits (audits are not being performed according to guidelines and criteria)

Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (protocols and standing orders need updating)

Section 1244 - Food Handlers (protocol for medical screening of food handlers is being developed)

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center

Greystone Maximum Security

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (not offered)

Section 1070 - Individual/Family Service Programs (none offered)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 100%)

Single cells (undersized)

Program space (none available)

Audio or Video Monitoring System (none)

Health Officer's Report

Report indicates the facility is in overall compliance with requirements. Minor deficiencies have been corrected and a few procedures were recommended for change.

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage (mice dropping in food storage area)

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

Main Compound, Minimum/Medium Security

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 22%)

Audio/Video Monitoring System (none available)

Health Officer's Report

Report indicates the facility is in overall compliance with requirements. Sanitation, particularly in kitchen, needs attention.

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation and Food Storage (overall sanitation not at a satisfactory level)

Section 1264 - Personal Clothing Storage (develop a written plan for disinfecting when necessary)

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

Women's Quarters

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 25%)

Detoxification cell (none available)

Health Officer's Report

Sanitation, food, and medical services were found to be satisfactory.

Section 1244 - Food Handlers (there is no medical screening of food handlers)

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage (kitchen floor deteriorating)

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

Work Furlough (Male)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

In the June 1985 report, the facility received a satisfactory rating in all categories.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

Work Furlough (Female)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Emergency power (none available)

Health Officer's Report

In the June 1985 report, the facility received a satisfactory rating in all categories.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report on file.

City Facilities

Areas of Noncompliance

City	Procedures	Physical Plant	Health Officer	Fire Officer
Albany (Type I)	Due to workload considerations and priorities, this facility was not inspected during this inspection cycle.		Meets the basic guidelines set by the Board of Corrections.	Fire clearance granted.
Berkeley (Type I)	Same as above		Report dated Jan. 1986 meets basic guidelines set by Board of Corrections.	No current report on file
Fremont (Type I)	Same as above		Meets the basic guidelines set by the Board of Corrections.	Fire clearance granted.
Hayward (Temporary Holding)	Fully complies.	Fully complies.	Meets the basic guidelines set by the Board of Corrections.	No current report on file
Newark (Temporary Holding)	Fully complies.	Fully complies.	No current report on file	No current report on file
Oakland (Type II)	Section 1060 - Inmate Work Assignment Plan. Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program. Section 1064 - Library Services. Section 1071 - Voting.	Safety cell non-standard. No program space.	Meets the basic guidelines set by the Board of Corrections.	No current report on file
Piedmont (Temporary Holding)	Fully complies.	Fully complies.	No current report on file	No current report on file
Pleasanton (Temporary Holding)	Fully complies.	Fully complies.	No current report on file	No current report on file
San Leandro (Type I)	Due to workload considerations and priorities, this facility was not inspected during this inspection cycle.		Meets the basic guidelines set by the Board of Corrections.	Fire clearance granted.
Union City (Temporary Holding)	Fully complies.	Fully complies.	No current report on file	No current report on file

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	2,521	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>630</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		3,151

(2)	1985 Capacity	2,318	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>435*</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-2,753
	New Beds Required		398

199	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$5,970,000
199	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$13,930,000
<u>398</u>	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$19,900,000</u>

*Difference between new Santa Rita rated capacity and the old Santa Rita rated capacity	1968 <u>-1533</u> 435
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ALPINE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

Alpine County is unique in California as it has no detention facilities that hold persons in excess of 24 hours. The only jail is at Markleeville, operated by the sheriff, with a capacity of 4 persons. The county faces a number of problems relative to a detention population in that it has a total resident population of approximately 1000 but it is subject to an influx of thousands of skiers who take advantage of excellent winter recreation facilities in the county's Bear Valley and Kirkwood Meadows areas. At present, all persons arrested are taken to El Dorado or Calaveras counties for detention.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None reported.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

None reported.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

This is a temporary holding facility built prior to January 1, 1978 so no inspection occurred in this county as it does not detain persons over 24 hours.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

None.

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	2*
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	1**
= Total Projected Need	

3

(2)	1985 Capacity	-0-	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- -0-
	New Beds Required		3

-0-	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$	-0-
3	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$	210,000
3	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$	210,000

*Alpine's inmates are housed by other counties.
 **.50 rounded to 1

AMADOR COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The only jail in the county is located in Jackson, is operated by the sheriff, and was constructed in 1983. It has a rated capacity of 42 persons, housing both pretrial and sentenced, male and female prisoners. At the time of inspection in July 1985, the average average daily population for the previous 12 months was 26 persons.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Amador is in the unusual position of having unused bedspace in its facility. The county is using this opportunity to contract with the state and other counties to house their extra prisoners.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

None reported.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1045 - Public Information Plan (formalize the plan in written form).

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report available.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

No need for additional bedspace identified, but the existing facility is in need of a kitchen area. The facility was constructed without a kitchen.

BUTTE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Butte County Sheriff's Office operates a facility constructed in 1965 in the City of Oroville. Its rated capacity is 173, including space for 18 females. The facility contains a maximum security section and two minimum security dormitory structures joined by a common exercise area. At the time of inspection in August 1984, the average daily population was 236.

City Facilities

There are three temporary holding facilities in Butte County. The City of Gridley maintains a three-person holding cell and the City of Paradise has a five-person holding cell. Each of these facilities is inspected. The City of Chico operates a two-person holding facility opened in 1984 and was first inspected in 1985.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Butte County has experienced the same sharp upturn in population that is being experienced in many other county jails. The county has updated its planning needs assessment and verified problems relating to overcrowding, equal opportunity for women inmates, separation of prisoners, and physical plant issues in the existing jail. The data was used to support a successful funding application for Proposition 2 moneys for one million dollars. At this writing, the county has nearly completed construction of a 96-bed minimum security facility.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has done some preliminary planning on the replacement of the existing main jail with a 416-bed facility. Plans are tentative and would depend, ultimately, on the development of state funding.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

A general conditions suit was filed against the jail in June 1984 and by February 1985 a settlement agreement was reached. The county agreed not to exceed the rated capacity of the jail and arranged out-of-county housing for excess prisoners.

Maintenance was to be improved and a climate control system to be installed. Several programmatic changes were required to be made. A monitor was to be appointed to oversee compliance. First year costs are estimated at \$600,000.

A further action involving the sheriff and the board of supervisors is pending. At issue is what level of financial support is required to be provided by county government. This is a significant case which has attracted wide attention as it has the potential for largely insulating this law enforcement function from stringent budget reductions occasioned by adverse circumstances.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Insufficient Staff
Section 1045 - Information Plan (incomplete)

Physical Plant

Housing Units (overcrowding)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1245 - Kitchen facilities (some walls deteriorated)
Section 1272 - Mattresses (require repair/discard)

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance has been received.

City of Chico

Procedures and Physical Plant

All standards have been met.

Health Officer's Report

Unavailable.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

City of Gridley

Procedures and Physical Plant

Section 1027 - Insufficient Staff
Section 1056 - Detoxification Cell (needed)
Holding Cell (undersized)
Shower (unavailable)

Health Officer's Report

Unavailable.

Fire Marshal's Report

Unavailable.

City of Paradise

Procedures and Physical Plant

All standards are met.

Health Officer's Report

Unavailable.

Fire Marshal's Report

Unavailable.

IV. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail 109 maximum beds @ \$70,000	\$7,630,000
64 minimum beds @ \$30,000	\$1,920,000

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	240	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	60	
= Total Projected Need		300

(2) 1985 Capacity	173	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	96	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 269
New Beds Required		31

31 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 2,170,000
Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$11,720,000</u>

CALAVERAS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff's facility in San Andreas was opened in 1963 and is the only detention facility in the county. It has a capacity for 47 inmates and houses both pretrial and sentenced prisoners. The average daily population was 34 at the time of inspection in February 1985. Some sentenced women continue to be placed in San Joaquin County facilities under a contractual arrangement pending remodel of the existing facility.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Presently the facility is undergoing construction and remodel to add five additional beds, replace three beds, and add needed support space. The capacity of the facility will be expanded to 52 inmates. These modifications were assisted by funds from Propositions 2 and 16.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

No future plans indicated for this facility.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

In compliance.

Physical Plant

Program space (lacks program area)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1210 - Individualized Treatment Plan (need written plan)

Section 1213 - Detoxification (need written procedures)

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has received a one-year fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

None.

*The county has a need to provide program space in the jail. A cost for this remodel or addition has not been established.

COLUSA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The main county jail, located in the City of Colusa, is the only jail in the county. This facility is operated by the sheriff, was constructed in 1962, and has a rated capacity of 94 inmates. The facility continues to very adequately meet the needs of the county as the average daily population, at the time of inspection in October 1984, was 46. It is in good condition and reflects good overall management. This county contracts with other counties and the U. S. Marshal to house their prisoners in the county jail.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None reported.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county reports its intent to completely enclose an existing exercise yard to create inside recreational space and to reconvert an existing recreation area to prisoner housing. The U. S. Marshal's Office is providing financial assistance for this project. A program statement has been received.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Reports full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has received an annual fire clearance from the State Fire Marshal.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

None.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are three major components of the county detention and corrections system operated by the sheriff: the new main jail in Martinez, the rehabilitation facility in Clayton, and the Richmond complex for men and women on community release programs and sentenced women.

The 344-bed Contra Costa County Detention Facility, opened in late 1980, serves the state and the nation as a model for how to plan, design, and operate a detention facility. The facility has been accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, the only facility in the state to receive this certification. It was selected by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to be a resource center and a "hands-on" training facility for jail managers throughout the United States. In February 1984, the NIC endorsed the Contra Costa design and management model and recommended it to those counties which were contemplating new construction. The design represents the "state of the art" with its 8 housing modules of split-level, single-occupancy cells surrounding a central dayroom. Visiting, programming, meals, and exercise occurs in each module, thus eliminating the need for inmate movement to the services. There is, in addition, a medical module of 30 beds and a disciplinary unit of 12 beds that are not in the rated capacity of the facility.

The new main jail has not been exempted from overcrowding pressures. At the time of inspection in August 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 513.

The Sheriff's Rehabilitation Center at Clayton consists of dormitories for minimum security, sentenced prisoners. Most of the buildings were originally constructed in 1937. One dormitory was constructed in 1969 for unsentenced medium security prisoners, and a new mess hall and kitchen were constructed in 1978. There are a variety of programs for minimum security prisoners at this facility such as work crews, handi-craft, and exploratory vocational shops. It has a rated capacity of 235 persons. At the time of inspection in July 1985 the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 262 persons.

The work furlough facility in Richmond was opened in early 1976 and is one of the finest such facilities in the state. A new minimum security, sentenced women's facility was opened in 1978 adjacent to the men's work furlough facility and uses the same kitchen. Due to bed space and staffing considerations the women have been moved into one wing of the work furlough building and men have been moved out to what was the women's building. This, in effect, has combined the operation of both facilities into

one. The facility offers co-correctional activities such as academic education and life education courses. Some women are on work and educational furlough programs outside of the facility. The facility is a model of institution-based, post-sentenced programs. The facility has a rated capacity of 110 persons. At the time of inspection in July 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 92 persons.

City Facilities

The following cities operate local detention facilities. They are all temporary holding type operations.

<u>City</u>	<u>Rated Capacity</u>
Pinole	20
Pleasant Hill	15
San Pablo	3
Walnut Creek	4

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The sheriff's department continues to utilize the services of an advisory committee on diversion programs and alternatives to incarceration. The committee's work has been highly successful, but the jail population continues to sky-rocket in spite of their efforts.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county has been allocated approximately \$36,000,000 from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund for the construction of a new, 560-bed, Type II medium security facility located in the west end of the county. This project includes bedspace to replace the beds in use at the Rehabilitation Center if it is closed. This facility is expected to be completed by January 1989.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Overcrowding is still the major issue facing the county.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Procedures

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 33%)

Health Officer's Report

The November 1984 report states that the facility is in full compliance with applicable codes.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance has been granted.

Rehabilitation Center

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding - (average daily population exceeds rated capacity
by 11%)

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Work Furlough/Sentenced Women's Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

City Facilities

Pinole Police Department

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (develop staffing plan)
Section 1031 - Policy and Procedures Manual (develop written
manual)

Physical Plant

Section 1114 - Safety Cell (cell light should be variable
intensity)

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Pleasant Hill Police Department

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1114 - Safety Cell (non-standard safety cell)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

San Pablo Police Department

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Walnut Creek Police Department

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	871	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>218</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		1,089
(2)	1985 Capacity	689	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>*325</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,014
	New Beds Required		75
-0-	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$ -0-
75	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 5,250,000</u>
75	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 5,250,000</u>

*560 rated beds in the new west-end facility

-235 rated capacity of Rehabilitation Center which is being replaced.

325

DEL NORTE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff administers the single detention facility in Del Norte County. This jail was constructed in 1964, is located in central Crescent City, and houses all sentenced and unsentenced prisoners. It has a rated capacity of 64 persons and an average daily population of 56 at time of inspection in August 1984.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

An exercise yard/multi-purpose area was recently completed bringing this facility into full compliance.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has indicated an interest in an expansion of their facility of about 20 beds.

IV. ISSUES/LITIGATION

We are not aware of any major litigation occurring in this county.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1241 - Minimum Diet (minor food group deficiencies)

Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's inspection indicated this facility continues to fully meet fire and life safety requirements.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	55	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>14</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		69

(2)	1985 Capacity	64	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 64
	New Beds Required		5

5	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 350,000
5	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$ 350,000</u>

EL DORADO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates both the main jail in Placerville, constructed in 1970, with a rated capacity of 78 and a substation jail in South Lake Tahoe opened in 1973, with a rated capacity of 32. The Placerville facility during the calendar year 1985 has had an average population of 109 (93.3 housed in Placerville, 15.4 housed in other jurisdictions). The Lake Tahoe facility has had an average population of 47.

In July 1985, the main jail in Placerville was expanded on an interim basis pending the construction of a new county jail. By making internal modifications and adding an outside trailer for trustee housing, 16 additional, temporary beds were added.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Since the 1984 Legislative Report, the county has financed both of the interim expansion projects discussed above. Additionally, after it became clear that the county would not be receiving bond act funds at that time for the expansion of the South Lake Tahoe jail, the county utilized its own funds to design and construct an expansion of that facility. The project currently underway, which is 100% county-funded, has an estimated cost in excess of \$2.3 million. Upon completion of the Tahoe project in July 1986, the rated capacity will be 43. The project includes the construction of several ancillary facilities such as an exercise area and full-service kitchen in order to make the facility meet state standards. Additionally, these facilities have been sized for a second phase of construction immediately adjacent to the current jail. The current project activity is considered to be only the first step in resolving Tahoe problems. The need for additional jail facilities at South Lake Tahoe was identified in the county's needs assessment and was considered as a "second tier" project under Propositions 2 and 16.

The county has determined that further expansion of the main jail in Placerville is not feasible because of design problems and its siting on hillside property. Planning has been directed towards replacement of the main jail at another location which will be supported by Proposition 16 funds.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Construction is underway for a new 192-bed facility in Placerville, supported with Proposition 16 funds. Additionally, the county has plans for further expansion of the South lake Tahoe jail, if state funding is available as had been proposed in its original application under Proposition 2.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Over 60 writs have been filed against the county by inmates since 1982. Most of these writs have dealt with overcrowding of county jail facilities. In May 1985, a court-imposed ceiling was placed on the number of inmates for the South Lake Tahoe facility. That ceiling is the self-rated bed capacity of 47 inmates (Board-rated capacity is 32). Due to jail overcrowding at the main Placerville jail, the county has had to contract with other counties for the housing of inmates in order to comply with the court-ordered ceiling at South Lake Tahoe.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education (none)

Physical Plant

Overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by
23%

Multiple cells - insufficient space for the number of bunks

Program space - none provided

Storage space - inadequate

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1105(g) - Heating and Cooling (inadequate)

Section 1267 - Hair Care Service (razor not disinfected)

Fire Marshal's Report

Not available.

South Lake Tahoe

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (needed)

Physical Plant

Overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by
44%

Cell space - overcrowding exists

Detox cell - standard detoxification cell unavailable

Exercise area - none, but included in current modification which
is ahead of schedule

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

- Section 1202 - Health Plan (developed but not formally implemented)
- Section 1217 - Psychotropic Medications (no formal plan or policy)
- Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (required biannually)
- Section 1244 - Food Handlers (smoking prohibited)
- Section 1245 - Kitchen, Sanitation, Storage (improvement needed)
- Section 1248 - Diet Manual (needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	153	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>38</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		191
(2)	1985 Capacity	110	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>211</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 211
	New Beds Required		-0-

FRESNO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff presently operates two facilities in this county. The main jail, located in downtown Fresno, was constructed in 1941. It has a rated capacity of 500 sentenced and pretrial male and female prisoners. The branch jail at Caruthers, was constructed in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 360 sentenced, male and female, minimum custody prisoners.

At the time of inspection in December 1984 the average daily populations were 933 and 296, respectively.

The Board of Corrections also inspects the court holding cell of the Firebaugh Justice Court supervised by the sheriff's department.

City Facilities

There are three city jails in Fresno County which house prisoners for more than 24 hours.

The following cities operate Type I facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>Year Constructed</u>
Coalinga	5	-	1939
Sanger	6	-	1975
Selma	10	-	1960

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county applied for funding assistance in the construction of 424 beds, a project meant to be an annex to the existing main jail. With the passage of Proposition 16 and Senate Bill 50, it has been scheduled to receive \$26,532,476 in state funds. The county has nearly completed final drawings and specifications and is expected to go out to bid soon.

In the interim, the county opened a work furlough facility in metropolitan Fresno. The facility is a converted mental health unit and has a rated capacity of 50 persons. It will receive its first inspection in the next inspection cycle.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has expressed a desire to construct a jail psychiatric unit at Valley Medical Center, increase the size of its work furlough operation and increase the main jail capacity, but plans remain tentative at this writing. The Board of Corrections has discussed the psychiatric unit project with the county; we have indicated that under present funding rules there is a problem of project eligibility, however meritorious the project. Financial assistance is expected to be a factor in future expansion of any kind.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

As the result of earlier litigation the county is operating under a court-ordered cap on the main jail population. Orders have also been made requiring efforts to reduce jail population on an incremental basis and altering daily operations. These orders represented a consolidation of five separate Habeas Corpus writs and an earlier March 1985 court order.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Multiple cells (overcrowded)
Safety cells (undersized in width)
Dormitories (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

In substantial compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance has been denied.

Branch Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Dormitories (ceiling height 6" under 10' standard. Variance suggested)

Health Officer's Report

The facility is in full compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire Marshal's report not received.

Firebaugh Justice Court

Procedures

Section 1031 - Policy and Procedures Manual (needed--in process)
Section 1080 - Rules and Regulations (develop, post rules--in process)

Health Officer's Report

None received.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

City Facilities

Coalinga City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient staff to supervise facility)
Section 1033 - Inmate Grievance Procedure (needed)

Physical Plant

Holding cell (none)
Detoxification cell (none)

Health Officer's Report (1984)

Satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire Marshal's report not received.

Sanger City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (dispatcher only during night shift)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility.

Fire and Life Safety

The facility has a one-year fire clearance.

Selma City Jail

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training (has not been completed)

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient staff to supervise facility)

Section 1040 - Population accounting (system needed)

Physical Plant

Single cells (undersized)

Health Officer's Report

Health Officer's report not received.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been received.

V. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,287	
+	25% for Segregation,		
	Peaking, and Growth	322	
=	Total Projected Need		1,609
(2)	1985 Capacity	910	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	424	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,334
	New Beds Required		275
275	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$19,250,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$19,250,000

GLENN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Glenn County Jail, a 55-bed facility constructed in 1930, is the only detention facility in the county. It houses male, female, and juvenile detainees. Because of its age, it must continually be upgraded and cared for to meet standards. The average daily population was 48 at the time of inspection in October 1984.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county was successful in obtaining approval for its request of \$1 million in jail bond funds for replacement of the existing 50-year-old structure. The project proposes an 80-bed facility. Planning has not proceeded appreciably beyond a feasibility study. Project costs are expected to exceed the \$1 million grant by another \$3 million. It is unlikely that a county with a population of some 25,000 persons could finance such a debt.

The county represents a special problem for state funding in that the funding process was designed to deal with overcrowding rather than an uncrowded facility that was obsolete and aged. Under these circumstances, it was not able to enter into a competition for limited funds so accepted lesser funds directed at small projects. The decision was sound for the circumstances existing in 1984 but the problem remains unsolved. There is merit to a reduction of the proposed project to a figure more in concert with jail population as a cost reduction measure, but it seems likely that a way will need to be found to increase the level of state participation in the project.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The primary focus of the county lies with the problem of planning a new jail and identifying funds.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

In 1985, lawsuit was filed against Glenn County by the Youth Law Center of San Francisco and others in a matter involving the detention of a female juvenile who committed suicide by hanging. Among the issues to be litigated is the allegation of unlawful contact with adults. In companion actions, the California Youth Authority is named relative to its standards and enforcement obligation and Los Angeles County in another juvenile matter. These will be regarded as major cases affecting the holding of juveniles in jails.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures and Training

Section 1060 - Inmate Work Assignment Plan (unavailable for pretrial prisoners)

Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (None)

Program Space (None)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1121(c) - Medical Exam Room (needed)
Section 1204 - Written Protocol, Medical (needed)
Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (needed)
Section 1207 - Medical Prescreening (inadequate)
Section 1212 - Vermin Control (written procedures needed)
Section 1213 - Detoxification Policies (written procedure needed)
Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (required biannually)
Section 1244 - Foodhandler Screening (inadequate)
Section 1262 - Clothing Exchange (insufficient)
Section 1263 - Clothing Supply (inadequate)
Section 1266 - Intake Shower (unavailable)
Section 1280 - Facility Sanitation (improvement needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

There is no current inspection report.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

55 maximum security beds @ \$70,000	\$3,850,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	48	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	12	
= Total Projected Need		60

(2) 1985 Capacity	55	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
= Total Rated Capacity		55
New Beds Required		5

5 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 350,000
Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$ 4,200,000

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only detention facility in the county that holds prisoners in excess of 24 hours. The main jail, completed in 1960, is located in the city of Eureka and houses all pretrial and sentenced inmates. The rated capacity of this facility is 174 persons and at the time of last inspection in August 1984 the average daily population was 171. This 26-year-old main jail is of conventional design, difficult to supervise, and lacks sufficient single cells to provide proper segregation. The sheriff also operates substations at Hoopa and Garberville holding persons for less than 24 hours.

City Facilities

None holding persons in excess of 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county is completing a project of adding 22 work furlough beds at the former Eureka Police Department. This property was purchased from the city and remodeled with the aid of state funding. It will increase total bed capacity to 196.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is currently involved in a major needs assessment and is hopeful of replacing the present facility with a new main jail.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Basically, this is an outdated facility that needs replacement. No known major lawsuits are presently facing the jail.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1119 - Dayrooms (space inadequate in some areas).
Housing Areas (at rated capacity)

Health Officer's Report

Sanitation is considered satisfactory although some improvement is recommended. Temperature control in the facility is questionable. Nutrition and medical services are good but some procedures need to be placed in writing.

Fire and Life Safety

This facility has been fire cleared.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

38 minimum beds @ \$30,000 per bed		\$ 1,140,000
158 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed		\$11,060,000
196 replacement beds	Cost	<u>\$12,200,000</u>

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	176	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>44</u>	
= Total Projected Need		220

(2) 1985 Capacity	174	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	<u>22</u>	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 196
New Beds Required		24

24 Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$ 720,000
Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$12,920,000</u>

IMPERIAL COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities. The new main jail, located about five miles from El Centro, has a rated capacity of 180 and an average daily population of 175. All females and pretrial males are held here. Some sentenced males are held here as a work crew and some because they are unsuitable for minimum security. Many illegal aliens are also detained at this facility.

The minimum security facility is located adjacent to the new main jail. It has a capacity of 208, holds only sentenced prisoners, and has an average daily population of 230. Work furlough and county work crews also operate out of this facility.

The sheriff's station at Winterhaven, opened in the early 1960's is a Type I facility with a capacity of 16. It serves to house male, pretrial prisoners until arraignment, usually less than six hours. Females no longer are held here. While still rated as Type I, Winterhaven is operated in the mode of a temporary holding facility.

City Facilities

Two cities operate Type I facilities in the county. The Brawley Police Department operates a very fine new facility constructed in 1978 by EDA funds as a part of the new police administration building. It can house up to seven persons. The average daily population is four.

The Calxico City Jail is also relatively new (1971) and is capable of housing up to 16 persons. Average daily population is six, and the city houses sentenced prisoners on an arrangement with the sheriff.

These city facilities were not inspected during the 1984/85 cycle due to workload considerations.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A remarkably successful printing shop has been developed by the minimum security facility commander. In addition to saving printing costs it provides inmate work assignment opportunities.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Expansion of minimum security facility in cooperation with U.S. Marshal's Office.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1984 indicates the following noncompliance area.

Section 1272 - Mattresses (torn mattress ticking)

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received.

Minimum Security Facility

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (25:1 inmate staff ratio)
Section 1029 - Policy and Procedures Manual (not published)
Section 1042 - Fiscal Records (combined with Main Jail)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (none devised)

Physical Plant

Overcrowded - (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 11%)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1272 - Mattresses (torn ticking)
Section 1280 - Vermin (mice in kitchen)

Fire Marshal's Report

Last report November 1984.

Winterhaven Station Jail

Procedures

Section 1042 - Fiscal Records (combined with Main Jail)
Section 1056 - Detoxification (inebriants placed in general housing)

Physical Plant

Housing
Visiting Area (none; offices are used)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1984 cited general sanitation discrepancies.

Section 1105(g) - Environment (heating and cooling problems)
Section 1280 - Cleaning/Maintenance (need written plan)

Fire and Life Safety

Not received.

City Facilities

The Brawley and Calexico City Jails were not inspected by Board staff during this cycle.

V. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	226	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	57	
=	Total Projected Need		283
(2)	1985 Capacity	388	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 388
	New Beds Required		-0-

Total New Beds/Total County Need \$ -0-

INYO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The county jail at Independence is operated by the sheriff and is the only detention facility in Inyo County. This jail has a rated capacity of 45 adult and 2 juvenile prisoners. Originally constructed in 1958, a major remodeling project was undertaken in 1978 to create additional bedspace. At the time of inspection the facility had an average daily population of 35.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has been planning an 11-bed expansion to meet overcrowding and segregation needs. The project has been delayed as costs have been projected to exceed available state funds.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Additional funds will likely be necessary for the county to complete the jail remodel and expansion project applied for earlier. Cost estimates have placed the county in a position of seeking additional funds.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Bunks (undersized). Remodel and new construction should correct this deficiency.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Facility has received an annual fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

None.

*County faces funding shortfall as it has inadequate funds from Propositions 2 and 16 to complete its planned project.

KERN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates four major detention facilities which detain persons in excess of 24 hours. The Central Receiving Facility is located in downtown Bakersfield, houses mostly pretrial male and female inmates and some sentenced persons. Three facilities are located at Lerdo. The medium/maximum security facility houses both pretrial and sentenced male prisoners. A minimum security facility for men at Lerdo and a recently constructed minimum security unit for women completes the present major facility system.

The Central Receiving Facility was constructed in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 292 persons. In July 1984, when inspected, the average daily population (ADP) was 610. Beyond overcrowding it lacks sufficient single cells for needed segregation. The Lerdo Medium/Maximum Facility was completed in 1978, has a rated capacity of 364 inmates and at time of inspection had an ADP of 466. It is a conventional facility with approximately 10% of its capacity housed in single cells and the balance in either multiple occupancy or dormitories.

The Lerdo Male Minimum Facility was constructed in 1938 and has a rated capacity of 288 male sentenced prisoners with an ADP of 599 at time of inspection. These truly worn out and overcrowded barracks are rapidly being replaced by the county. The women's minimum security unit was opened in the summer of 1983. It is rated at 96 beds and had an average daily population of 79 inmates at the time of inspection. Several substation jails holding persons under 24 hours are also operated by the sheriff.

City Facilities

There are three city jails in Kern County which hold persons for more than 24 hours. The Arvin city jail, constructed in 1960 and remodeled in 1979, has a rated capacity of 12 persons. Delano city jail, constructed in 1973, has a rated capacity of 9 persons; and Taft city jail, constructed in 1961, has a rated capacity of 6 persons.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Population levels in the jail system have escalated rapidly, imposing severe overcrowding throughout. The new 672-bed, pretrial facility at Lerdo as well as a new slaughterhouse/butcher shop and kitchen expansion are under construction. In addition, the county is replacing the old male minimum facility with new barracks which will be completed this spring with a total capacity of 704 inmates. This has been a unique project in that inmate labor was utilized to construct the facility. A fairly extensive remodel is also occurring at the Central Receiving Facility where plumbing and receiving/release modifications are underway.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

With assistance from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund, the new 672-bed facility and kitchen expansion at Lerdo are scheduled for completion in March 1987.

The county is budgeting for a building to contain the recreation hall and program space at the Lerdo minimum site. This, too, would be constructed utilizing inmate labor. They also plan to add an additional 64 beds to the women's minimum unit at Lerdo. When all of the planned projects are complete, Kern County will have met, at least in near term, housing needs.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Serious overcrowding continues with inmates sleeping on the floor and in space designed for programs. However, the county has taken positive action to correct overcrowding and is approaching an overall solution.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Central Receiving Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 109%)

Health Officer's Report

Sanitation and environmental conditions in the facility were found to be heavily impacted by overcrowding. Food and medical services are in full compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Facility has received a one-year fire clearance.

Lerdo Maximum/Medium Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1121 - Bunks (some spring bottoms in maximum security)
Housing units (28% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Corrections have been completed for fire clearance.

Lerdo Minimum Facility - Males

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel

Physical Plant

Housing units (5% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Corrections have been completed for fire clearance.

Lerdo Minimum Facility - Females

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The fire marshal reported no problems relative to this facility.

City Facilities

Arvin City Jail

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training

Physical Plant

Multiple cells (insufficient cubic air space)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1240 - Frequency of serving

Fire and Life Safety

Latest report indicates compliance with fire regulations and facility granted one-year fire clearance.

Delano City Jail

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Health Officer notes satisfactory compliance with all regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

Facility has been fire cleared for a one-year period.

Taft City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (inadequate on night shift)

Physical Plant

Section 1113 - Detoxification cell (needs combination water closet)

Health Officer's Report

Health Officer notes satisfactory compliance with all regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

Facility is fire cleared.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,898	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>475</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		2,373
(2)	1985 Capacity	1,200	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	928	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-2,128
	New Beds Required		245
245	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$17,150,000</u>

KINGS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Kings County detention system consists of a main jail, a branch jail, and court holding facilities operated by the sheriff and a work furlough center operated by the probation department. Originally constructed in 1964, the main jail remains basically unchanged and maintains a rated capacity of 141. Average daily population at time of inspection was 337. The new minimum security branch jail at Hanford was built with a rated capacity of 128. The county justice court holding cells at Avenal and Hanford have a combined rated capacity of 23. The superior court has a holding cell capacity of 18.

The county probation department operates a former juvenile facility as an adult work furlough facility. This facility has a rated capacity of 52 and at the time of inspection maintained an average daily population of 37.

City Facilities

Corcoran Police Department operates a Type I facility rated at 2.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Kings County Sheriff's Department opened a new branch jail at Hanford on January 13, 1985. This facility is the first Proposition 16 project completed in the state, and it provides 128 minimum security beds.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Kings County plans to remodel the kitchen area of the main jail leaving basic kitchen facilities only. Food service will be provided by the new minimum security facility by using hot and cold transport carts.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Facility was found to be in full compliance.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 139%)
Program Space (lack of space due to physical plant configuration)
Dayroom Space (overcrowding impact)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1211 - Daily Sick Call (three times weekly)
Section 1215 - Dental Care (extractions only)
Section 1264 - Personal Clothing Storage (a written plan is needed)
Section 1105(g) - Ventilation (inadequate due to overcrowding)

Fire and Life Safety

The 1986 Fire Marshal's report denied fire clearance pending correction of two fire safety related housekeeping items.

Work Furlough Facility

Procedures

In full compliance.

Physical Plant

In full compliance.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated March 1984 indicates general compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not available.

Justice Court - Avenal

Procedures

Section 1031 - Policy and Procedures Manual

Physical Plant

Drinking Fountain - (Water outlet is not protected by a guard)

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Justice Court - Hanford

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Superior Court - Hanford

Procedures

In full compliance.

Physical Plant

In full compliance.

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Corcoran Police Department

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training (not completed)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated March 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

- Section 1270 - Bedding Issue (no sheets or mattress covers)
- Section 1271 - Linen Exchange (no written plan)
- Section 1280 - Cleaning Schedule (no written plan)
- Section 1281 - First Aid Kits (not physician-approved)

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.L.P.	322	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>81</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		403
(2)	1985 Capacity	193	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>128</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 321
	New Beds Required		82
72	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$2,160,000
10	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 700,000</u>
82	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$ 2,860,000

COMMENTS: Kings County is planning to remodel a portion of the Main Jail after opening its new 128-bed minimum security facility at Hanford.

LAKE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates a single detention facility in Lake County that holds prisoners in excess of 24 hours. The main jail, located at Lakeport, was constructed in 1967 and has a rated capacity of 72 pretrial and sentenced inmates. The average daily population at the time of inspection in October 1984 was 74 prisoners. The jail presents several problems as it lacks single cells to provide adequate segregation, has deadend corridors which inhibit supervision and is not readily expandable to cope with population growth. Due to these problems, the county has had to contract out some inmates to other counties.

The facility at Clearlake Highlands continues to be used for court holding only.

City Facilities

Clearlake opened a city jail in 1982 holding persons up to 9 hours. This facility can hold up to 8 prisoners but averages less than 1 prisoner per day.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed a full needs assessment and concluded it has need for a 144-bed replacement main jail. A site has been selected and at this point the large issue is funding.

The sheriff continues to contract out prisoners when possible to control the jail population. Additional beds have been added to cell areas so that prisoners will not have to sleep on the floor.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The major impetus for Lake County is to replace the present facility. They are hopeful for additional funding availability through a future bond issue to make up their funding shortfall.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

No major litigation or issues at this time. Earlier issues involving mental health and program space have been resolved.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1113 - Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)

Section 1121 - Program Space (none provided)

Section 1112 - Holding Cell (needs fixed bench)

Living Area (3% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

An excellent health officer's report was received on this facility indicating full compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's fire inspection report noted several needed procedural corrections prior to their issuing a fire clearance. Several doors in facility need to be equipped with fire assemblies.

Clearlake City Jail

This facility needs to strengthen its written procedures. Neither fire marshal or health officer report has been received during this period.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

72 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$5,040,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	60	
+	25% for Segregation,		
	Peaking, and Growth	15	
=	Total Projected Need		75
(2)	1985 Capacity	72	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 72
	New Beds Required		3
3	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 210,000
3	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$ 5,250,000

LASSEN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Lassen County Jail is located in Susanville, has a rated capacity for 41 inmates, and was opened in 1970. The facility houses sentenced and unsentenced males, females, and juveniles. The average daily population at the time of inspection in March 1985 was 35. Programs include work/education furlough, an alcoholic recovery project, and mental health counseling.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1982 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Lassen County did not submit a request for jail construction funds during the regular application time frame but was included in the provisions of SB 50 and will receive up to \$1 million. The county did convene a planning group and completed a needs assessment. The county identified a primary need for additional bed space. There are secondary, but essential, system improvements to be made also.

The proposed project is difficult for several reasons. The site is limited, as it is boxed in by the courthouse, sheriff's administration building and the city streets. Site limitations and the building's own structural design could have an adverse impact on the scope of the work. Cost estimates will depict a worse case scenario requiring complete replacement.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

At this writing, the project has been sidetracked by a lack of funds. The total cost of the project could substantially exceed the state grant and there are no county matching funds. At present, there is no means of enhancing state participation in the work despite there being a state prison in the county that has added a burden to the jail and justice system.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The county is in Federal Court on a civil rights matter involving several inmates who were injured by fellow prisoners who gained access to them as a result of faulty locking devices. Questions regarding facility design and construction have been raised.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

- Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient)
- Section 1045 - Public Information Plan (availability of publications)
- Section 1064 - Library Services (not available)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

- Section 1121 - Medical Exam Room (none available)
- Section 1202 - Plan for Medical Audits (none)
- Section 1242 - Menus (need monthly plan)
- Section 1244 - Food Handlers (need screening device)
- Section 1248 - Medical Diets (availability of menus)
- Section 1272 - Mattresses (nonstandard-type used)

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

41 maximum security beds @ \$70,000	\$2,870,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	39	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	10	
= Total Projected Need		49

(2) 1985 Capacity	41	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
= Total Rated Capacity		41
New Beds Required		8

8 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 560,000
Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$ 3,430,000

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

The sheriff operates 27 detention and correctional facilities throughout the county which hold persons for more than 24 hours, and a small number of facilities which hold persons for less than 24 hours. Of the facilities holding over 24 hours, there are 18 station jails that detain persons only until court arraignment, except for some inmate workers; 6 major facilities holding both pretrial and some sentenced inmates; and 3 facilities housing sentenced prisoners only. Almost all female prisoners in pretrial and sentenced categories are held at the Sybil Brand Institute.

The major facilities continue to indicate the wear of heavy use but all are exceptionally well managed. The county detention system, major facilities, has a current Board of Corrections rated capacity of 11,800 persons. Average daily population for the system was 16,640 during the inspection cycle. Each facility, its date of construction, and rated capacity follow:

Station Jails

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Altadena	19	1948
Antelope Valley	38	1960/74
*Avalon	4	1985
Carson	52	1974
City of Industry	44	1963
Crescenta Valley	32	1974
East Los Angeles	45	1955/78
Firestone	42	1955/76
Lakewood	32	1958/85
Lennox	26	1949
Lomita	36	1975
Lynwood	20	1953/77
Malibu	26	1970
*Marina del Rey	3	1984
Norwalk	45	1972
Pico Rivera	30	1973
San Dimas	21	1949
Santa Clarita	52	1972
Temple City	25	1956
West Hollywood	32	1980

*(Hold less than 24 hours)

Major Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Biscailuz Center	1015	1947
Biscailuz Work Furlough	225	1985
Central Jail	5236	1963/73/76
Sybil Brand Institute	910	1963
Pitchess Maximum	888	1954
Pitchess Medium	680	
Pitchess Minimum	1240	1939/69
Hall of Justice	1086	1925/83
Mira Loma	520	1939/83

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

This large jail system has continued to grow at a rate faster than the county can add beds. During this period Mira Loma was reopened with a rated capacity of 520 beds, an additional 225 beds became operative at the Biscailuz Work Furlough unit, Central Jail added plumbing fixtures to increase that capacity by 118 beds, and Biscailuz Center activated barracks for another 39 beds. A total of 475 beds was added to the Pitchess complex and 294 beds were added to the Hall of Justice increasing the county's capacity by 1,671 rated beds. Even with this degree of expansion they are over 5,000 beds short of their average daily population in comparison to 4,000 beds two years ago.

In addition to the above expansion, small holding jails were completed at Marina del Rey and Avalon. A remodel of the Lakewood processing area is also being completed and work is underway on a new Walnut Station Jail. The sheriff has also begun a program of installing audio monitoring in the station jails.

Two major projects assisted by Proposition 2 and 16 funds are underway. The 500-bed women's unit at Mira Loma has begun construction with occupancy scheduled for July 1986 and the 2,000-bed sentenced men's facility at the Wayside has begun site grading. The Mira Loma project will have a small booking facility attached relieving extra female staffing and processing from the Antelope Station Jail where women will no longer be held.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is planning for two regional jails of 1,000 beds each to meet continuing overcrowding needs. In addition they have planned to close the Hall of Justice Jail when the Mira Loma and new Pitchess facilities come on line. The Hall of Justice is a 60-year-old facility of generally undersized cells and lacks realistic program and dayroom spaces. It is perched atop a number of floors of administrative space and has long been a concern of fire officials. If the county was successful in all its present projects, the proposed 2,000 beds at regional jails and closure of the Hall of Justice; it would still face a 3,500-bed shortfall at today's jail population.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Overcrowding remains the paramount issue and without some near-term solutions, continuing costly litigation will be inevitable. As alternatives to incarceration are being widely used and every conceivable practical option is being explored to lower the jail system population, the only remaining answer is a continued comprehensive, yet expensive building program.

One of the more critical problems at the moment is the U.S. Justice Department's probe of conditions at the severely overcrowded Central Jail. Negotiations are presently underway to find reasonable solutions, if there are any, considering the degree of overcrowding. Additionally, there is litigation involving the holding of juveniles at the Hall of Justice and at Lennox Station Jail.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Station Jails

Procedures

Fully comply.

Physical Plant

Audio Monitoring System (lack operable system)

East Los Angeles	Lomita
Firestone	Lynwood
Industry	Norwalk
Lakewood	Santa Clarita
Lennox	

Detoxification Cell (none available)

East Los Angeles	Lennox
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Health Officer's Report

The health officer reported generally excellent conditions in all station jails. Several recommendations were made for improved procedures in the environmental and medical areas of the report.

Fire and Life Safety

Numerous citations, most of them minor and being corrected. Fire clearance was granted to all but the Lynwood Station Jail and the county has budgeted for correction of the problems and work has begun.

Major Facilities

Central Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (30% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Overall, found to be satisfactory. Many suggestions made for improvement of environmental and health conditions. The sheriff's staff is continuously responding to and correcting deficiencies as they arise.

Fire Inspection

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

Biscailuz Center

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (2% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Overall satisfactory. Recommendations for some changes in both environmental and medical procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

Granted fire clearance. Issues needing correction are being responded to by the sheriff.

Biscailuz Work Furlough Unit

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Report

This facility has not been inspected by the Health Officer as it was opened in the latter part of 1985.

Fire Inspection

Granted fire clearance.

Hall of Justice

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (46% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Overall satisfactory. Numerous areas of deficiencies related to the old physical plant. Some recommendations included to improve medical procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

Granted fire clearance for one year.

Mira Loma

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (19% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

A number of recommendations were made to improve overall conditions. The sheriff has been responding to most issues at this time.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

Pitchess Honor Rancho - Maximum

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (74% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

All conditions were found to be satisfactory with some recommendations made to improve sanitary conditions and medical procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

Pitchess Honor Rancho - Medium

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas - (76% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

The health officer made recommendations for improved sanitation and medical procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

Pitchess Honor Rancho - Minimum

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (22% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Generally an excellent health report was received. A few recommendations were provided to improve procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

Sybil Brand Institute

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (provide combination water closets in two cells)

Living Areas (90% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

All conditions were found to be satisfactory with minor recommendations to improve medical procedures.

Fire and Life Safety

The fire marshal's report noted several deficiencies needing corrections prior to issuance of a fire clearance.

V. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Hall of Justice

1,086 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$76,020,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	16,865	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>4,216</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		21,081

(2)	1985 Capacity	11,800	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>2,600</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-14,400
	New Beds Required		6,681

2,004	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$60,120,000
<u>4,677</u>	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$327,390,000</u>
6,681	Total New Beds	\$387,510,000

Total County Need \$463,530,000

MADERA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Madera County Department of Corrections operates two facilities: a 125-bed structure built in 1894 and a 112-bed annex adjacent to the main facility in Madera. The annex, opened in early 1984, is the first phase of a project that is directed toward the replacement of the old main jail. At the time of our inspection in December 1984 the average daily population was 177 with as many as 60 additional prisoners being held in other counties.

The county also maintains 2 court holding cells in the courthouse. These were constructed in 1982 and have a capacity of 8 each.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county applied for funding assistance under the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund and is scheduled to receive approximately \$8.5 million in state assistance. This will allow the complete replacement of the county's aged main jail and provide mixed security housing, central services, and administrative space on a new site. Three construction options are being prepared by the architects.

Option #1 - Planned with a 192-bed minimum.

Option #2 - Planned for 240 beds.

Option #3 - Planned for 304 beds.

The intent is to build the 304 beds; however, this number depends on total project costs.

The county has selected an architect; plans have progressed to the design development stage at this writing. The project is ambitious and is being carefully reviewed for cost savings as the budget will be extremely tight.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has expressed some need and interest in construction of a minimum security honor farm facility. There is no identified planning occurring in this area as all resources are aimed toward implementation of the new main jail project.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The county facility is operating under a court order arising out of a complaint brought to the Superior Court on a Habeas Corpus

writ. The order severely restricts the holding of unsentenced misdemeanants in the facility and fixes a maximum capacity based on available beds. The original decision was rendered in 1984.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient staff for the facility)
Section 1062 - Visiting (lack of space due to overcrowding)
Section 1068 - Access to Courts and Counsel (need for space for attorney consultation)

Physical Plant

Multiple Cells (overcrowding)
Dining Facilities (none)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1121(d) - Jail Infirmary (needed)
Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (required biannually)

Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's Office has given the jail a one-year fire clearance.

Court Holding Cells

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1120(c) - Incorrect mouthguard on fountain.

Health Officer's Report

None received.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

Replace 125 maximum beds @ \$70,000	\$8,750,000
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Annex

Replace 58 medium beds @ \$70,000	\$4,060,000
Replace 56 minimum beds @ \$30,000	\$1,680,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	277	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>69</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		346

(2)	1985 Capacity	239	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-*</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 239
	New Beds Required		107

64	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$1,920,000
43	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$ 3,010,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$19,420,000

MARIN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are two major local detention facilities operating in this county. The sheriff administers the Hall of Justice jail located at the Civic Center. It was constructed in 1969 and has a rated capacity of 110 persons. At the time of inspection in September 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 124 persons. The facility generally houses all pretrial inmates and those sentenced inmates deemed not qualified to be transferred to the minimum security facility. The sheriff also administers the new Point Reyes Temporary Holding Facility that consists of two holding cells. The facility had not been inspected at the time of this report.

The Division of Corrections, within the Probation Department, operates the minimum security facility which was built in 1950 and has a rated capacity of 152 inmates. The average daily population for the 12 months prior to the inspection was 111 persons.

Both the sheriff and the Division of Corrections are operating well-managed facilities and are making every effort to comply with standards.

City Facilities

The Twin Cities holding facility was opened in 1980 and consists of a single holding cell. This detention unit serves the cities of Larkspur and Corte Madera.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Since the 1984 legislative report the county has focused efforts on diversion programs which have had the effect of moderating population increases which are so severe elsewhere.

The county also opened a small temporary holding facility in Point Reyes.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

To meet short-term needs the county is looking at the possibility of moving all female inmates now housed at the Hall of Justice to the Honor Farm. This would entail some remodeling at the Honor Farm but would open up additional beds for male inmates at the Hall of Justice. The Hall of Justice site is not suited for expansion and the lease for the land that the Honor Farm is located on will expire within the next few years. Because of these factors the county is studying the possibility of building

a 486-bed, Type II facility to replace both the Hall of Justice and the Honor Farm to meet its long-term needs. The funding sources for this proposed project have yet to be identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Overcrowding at the main jail remains the greatest issue.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Hall of Justice Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity by 13%).

Health Officer's Report

No current report available.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report available.

Minimum Security Facility

Procedures

Section 1050 - Classification Plan (formalize current procedures in written form).

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report available.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report available.

Point Reyes Substation

Procedures

This is a new facility and the first inspection has yet to be conducted.

Physical Plant

This is a new facility and the first inspection has yet to be conducted.

Health Officer's Report

No current report available.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report available.

Twin Cities Police Department

Procedures

Due to workload levels this facility was not inspected during the 1984/85 inspection cycle.

Physical Plant

Same as above.

Health Officer's Report

No current report available.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report available.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Marin County Main Jail

110 maximum/medium beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$7,700,000

Marin County Minimum Security Facility

152 minimum security beds @ \$30,000 per bed \$4,560,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	251	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	63	
=	Total Projected Need		314

(2)	1985 Capacity	262	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 262
	New Beds Required		52

52	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 3,640,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$15,900,000</u>

MARIPOSA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The only detention facility in the county is operated by the sheriff in the City of Mariposa. This jail was constructed in 1967 and remodeled in 1976, and has a rated capacity of 19 with an average daily population of 18. It houses all pretrial and sentenced inmates.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county was successful in obtaining \$250,671 in Proposition 2 funds. The construction project will involve correction of fire and life safety and kitchen problems. They are now ready to proceed with the project.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

No known plans at this time. County is at their rated capacity and should be looking toward expansion.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies -(at capacity).

Health Officer's Report

Section 1264 - Cleaning of inmate clothing (Clothing needs to be cleaned and properly stored)

Section 1280 - Cleanliness (Written plans needed)

Section 1242 - Menu (Needs review by health nutritionist)

Section 1244 - Screening of food handlers (need written procedure)

Section 1202 - Audit of medical services (needs to be done)

Section 1214 - Informed consent (Needs written plan)

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance has not been granted per last report of February 1984--needs sprinklers in padded cell.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	16	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>4</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		20

(2)	1985 Capacity	19	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 19
	New Beds Required		1

1	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$ 70,000</u>
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MENDOCINO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

Two facilities are operated by the sheriff in this county: a main jail and a rehabilitation center located just northwest of the downtown area. The pretrial facility was completed in 1985 with a rated capacity of 80 inmates. It houses all pretrial male inmates and those sentenced male prisoners who are not eligible for minimum security. During the brief period it has been open, the average daily population was 67 persons.

The rehabilitation center, opened in 1975, is located at the outskirts of the City of Ukiah and has a rated capacity of 58 male and 16 female occupants. It held an average daily population of 71 male and 14 female inmates at the time of inspection in June 1984. All female prisoners are held at this facility. This modern, well-designed detention unit is operating at its rated capacity as a minimum security institution. Approximately 50 percent of the facility was converted to county criminal justice office space when a plan for contracting with other counties did not materialize at the time of opening.

City Facilities

The only city jail in Mendocino County which currently holds persons for more than 24 hours is the Fort Bragg city jail. It was constructed in 1930 with a rated capacity of 8 inmates and tends to operate well below this rated capacity. A number of improvements have been incorporated into the facility over the past few years.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A new 80-bed, pretrial detention facility was completed in the spring of 1985. This facility has relieved the overcrowding problems experienced at the old courthouse jail but population increases leave the rehabilitation center overcrowded.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

At present the county is negotiating with the City of Fort Bragg to construct a new jail in that community, probably operated by the city. There is need for a small facility in this area due to transportation distance and time.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

An issue facing the county is the continued growth in jail population and facilities at or over rated capacity.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Pretrial Facility

Procedures

Fully complies. New procedures being written.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No reports received on this newly opened facility.

Fire and Life Safety

No reports received on this newly opened facility.

Rehabilitation Center

Procedures

Section 1034 - Report of Population, Programs and Services
Section 1050 - Classification Plan (not written)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan
Section 1071 - Voting (not written)

Physical Plant

Section 1113 - Detoxification Cell (none for female prisoners).
Living Areas - (16% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Conditions were found to be satisfactory. Some housekeeping improvements were recommended due to overcrowding.

Fire and Life Safety

No fire report received during this period.

City Facilities

Fort Bragg City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1113 - Detoxification Cell (none available).

Section 1121 - Visiting and Attorney Interviews (no space available).

Health Officer's Report

No recent health officer's report received. In the past, facility has been in compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Provided annual fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	156	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	39	
=	Total Projected Need		195
(2)	1985 Capacity	153	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 153
	New Beds Required		42
42	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 2,940,000</u>

MERCED COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates two detention facilities in this county. The main jail in the City of Merced was constructed in 1968 and has a rated capacity of 175. It holds pretrial and sentenced males and females. At the time of inspection in February 1985 the average daily population was 183.

The correctional center, located on the outskirts of Merced, beneath the Castle Air Force Base flight path, was constructed in 1948 and has a rated capacity of 98 sentenced male prisoners. The average daily population at time of inspection in February 1985 was 184. This is an obsolete facility and is in need of replacement because of age, dilapidation and siting.

City Facilities

The only city detention facility holding prisoners over 24 hours is the Los Banos city jail, constructed in 1969 with a rated capacity of 20 pretrial prisoners. The average daily population is 7.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed a site selection and environmental impact report for a 232-bed facility which will replace the existing rehabilitation center and add to segregation and security needs. This facility will receive funding assistance from the state bond issues.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Beyond the 234-bed facility noted above, the county is making plans to expand this jail in a second phase of a later date. It would eventually house 364 total prisoners in addition to the existing main jail.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

General conditions lawsuit was filed some months ago and is presently in a meet and confer status.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Program space (none exists)

Living areas (approximately 5% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Corrections have been completed to comply with fire marshal recommendations. Awaiting a re-inspection.

Rehabilitation Center

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living areas (88% over rated capacity)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1264 - Personal Clothing Storage

Fire and Life Safety

Corrections have been completed to comply with fire marshal recommendations. Awaiting a re-inspection.

City Facilities

Los Banos City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The Health Officer reports this jail is in full compliance with all regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Rehabilitation Center	
98 minimum beds @ \$30,000 per bed	\$2,940,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	424	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	106	
=	Total Projected Need		530

(2)	1985 Capacity	273	
+	Beds Planned and Funded		
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 273
	New Beds Required		257

160	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$4,800,000
97	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 6,790,000
193	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$14,530,000</u>

MODOC COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only facility in the county. Constructed in 1979, the Modoc County Jail serves a county population of about 8,000 and has a rated capacity of 14. This facility is located in Alturas in the extreme northeast corner of California. It held an average daily population of 17 at the time of inspection in March 1985. This represents a 40% increase since the last inspection cycle.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Modoc County is one of California's least populous counties. As such, it finds it extremely difficult to make capital improvements, meet minimum staffing needs or free staff from routine work for planning or lengthy administrative processes. The improvement in documentation of medical procedures as reported in the health officer report is considerable and commendable. The work done merits recognition.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Modoc County made no application for CJCEF. Board of Corrections staff was advised that while there were some needs, the county was unable to meet any match requirement so planning was ended. In actual fact, there is a need for additional bedspace and to cover the exercise yard. While the jail is a new facility, constructed in 1978, it only came about as the result of federal moneys becoming available for public works projects. The jail plan itself is a slightly modified version of the present Trinity County Jail.

The history of the jail is not important in itself but it serves to illustrate the difficulty of a smaller county, in population, being able to capitalize essential construction. Some mechanism needs to be found in the near future to provide needed relief or local government will be at risk.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training (Sheriff/Undersheriff needs to complete this training)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance has been granted for a one-year period.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	18	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>5</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		23
(2)	1985 Capacity	14	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 14
	New Beds Required		9
9	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 630,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 630,000</u>

*The exercise yard should be covered; there is no cost estimate available.

MONO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

Two facilities are operated by the sheriff in Mono County: the main jail in Bridgeport, constructed in 1964 and partially remodeled in 1974, with a housing capacity of 22; and a substation at Mammoth Lakes, constructed in 1962, with a rated capacity of 4. These facilities continue to be well managed and maintained. The main jail houses both pretrial and sentenced inmates. The Mammoth Lakes facility functions as a holding facility for less than 9 hours and is not subject to inspection. On the date of inspection in November 1984 the average daily population of the main jail was 9.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Schematic drawings for the state-funded renovation of the main jail have been submitted. The redesign will provide a 20-bed facility with much improved separation and segregation as well as fire and life safety improvements.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The newly incorporated city of Mammoth Lakes is planning to construct a holding facility in the near future. It is understood that the county is planning to close the Mammoth Substation near the end of this year.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

Several writs now on file with Superior Court concerning inadequate heating and ventilation as well as segregation issues.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program.

Physical Plant

Program Space (physical plant limits program space)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1105(g) - Environment (heating is inadequate)

Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (needs public health nutritionist review)

Section 1264 - Inmate Personal Clothes (need to be laundered and properly stored)

Fire and Life Safety

A fire report has not been received during this period.

VI. COSTS ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

None.

*County has a funding shortfall as it has inadequate funds from Propositions 2 and 16 to complete its planned project.

MONTEREY COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are two detention facilities operated by the sheriff in Monterey County. The main jail, in Salinas, was constructed in 1977 and occupied in 1978. It has a rated capacity of 233 male and female, pretrial and sentenced prisoners in housing modules of primarily single cell construction. At the time of inspection in December 1985, the average daily population was 249. The adult rehabilitation facility was constructed in 1971 and has a rated capacity of 250 persons. For the year preceding inspection in December of 1985, the average daily population was 440. At the time of the inspection, it was housing sentenced, minimum security males and some pretrial male prisoners.

In addition to the jail facilities, there are two temporary holding facilities in the county which are administered by the sheriff and are inspected by the Board of Corrections. Included are two court holding cells in King City and four court holding cells for the Monterey courts. Neither of these temporary holding areas detain overnight.

City Facilities

There are three city jails in the county which are subject to inspection. The Monterey City Jail was constructed in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 9 persons. The Seaside City Jail was constructed in 1966 and has a capacity of 12 persons. The City of Greenfield operates two holding cells; this facility was not inspected in the inspection cycle.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Monterey County applied for and will receive \$959,475 in Proposition 2 funds to complete improvements in their detention system. These funds will allow construction of one new pod for males at the main jail to increase capacity by 64 beds. Two women's housing wings will be remodeled which will create 44 beds.

The county previously received \$1,165,000 in AB 3245 funds to complete an upgrading of security in the main jail. This project has been completed.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Following completion of a needs assessment, the county is exploring the feasibility and means of constructing a work release facility to relieve severe overcrowding in its minimum security unit. The Board of Corrections is in agreement as to the need and validity of the project.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1045 - Public Information Plan
Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation

Physical Plant

Housing Units - Overcrowded

Health Officer's Report

Not available.

Fire and Life Safety

Not available.

Rehabilitation Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Units (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Inspection is incomplete.

Fire and Life Safety

None received.

Temporary Holding Cells

King City Court Holding

Procedures

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

None received.

Monterey Municipal Court Holding

Procedures

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

None received.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

City Facilities

Monterey City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

None received.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

Seaside City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (no staff in jail)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report (1984)

Section 1271 - Bedding and Linen (exchange schedule needed)

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

Greenfield Police Department

Procedures

Not inspected in this cycle.

Physical Plant

Not inspected in this cycle.

Health Officer's Report

None received.

Fire and Life Safety

None received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	743	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>186</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		929

(2)	1985 Capacity	483	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>108</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 591
	New Beds Required		338

125	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$3,750,000
213	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$14,910,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$18,660,000

NAPA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

In 1975, Napa County established the state's first county department of corrections and in 1976 opened one of the first "new generation" facilities in the United States. "New generation" facilities are those which house all pretrial prisoners in single occupancy cells, provide natural light to the living areas, and provide a significant amount of program space. The facility is staffed by correctional personnel rather than law enforcement personnel. The rated capacity of the jail is 60; at the time of our inspection in May 1983, the average daily population was 95, and it has peaked at 137 during this inspection cycle.

The work furlough center opened in 1983 with a rated capacity of 39 male prisoners. In order to provide a viable program for female prisoners, a 5-bed mobile unit was opened in 1985.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Opening of female Work Furlough Unit in 1985.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Napa County was successful in obtaining \$1 million in Proposition 2 funds. Project plans call for construction of a three-floor jail annex containing 103 beds. This expansion includes replacing the Work Furlough Center which is a temporary facility located in the basement of the Hall of Justice.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Napa County Jail

Procedures

Facility was found to be in full compliance.

Physical Plant

General overcrowding in detention center. Mercury vapor lights in housing units do not allow for variable intensity. Average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 58%.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1202 - Inmate Clothing (not disinfected but is isolated in storage)

Fire Marshal's Report

Fully complies.

Work Furlough Center

Procedures

Facility was found to be in full compliance.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fully complies.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Replace 44 minimum beds	1,320,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	128	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	32	
= Total Projected Need		160
(2) 1985 Capacity	104	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	0	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 104
New Beds Required		56

0 Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$0
56 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$3,920,000</u>
56 Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$5,240,000

NEVADA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Nevada County sheriff operates three relatively new facilities. The main jail, built in 1964, has a rated capacity of 57 inmates and is located in Nevada City. The second facility in Nevada City is the recently opened Detention Center which provides 45 minimum security and work furlough beds. A substation located in Truckee was built in 1970 and provides temporary holding for 6 male inmates. The average daily population at the main jail during the inspection cycle was 82, and at the Truckee Substation it was three.

City Facilities

None inspected.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

General overcrowding in the main jail has resulted in the detoxification cell being converted to general housing. The county also completed a minor needs assessment to determine its course with respect to overcrowding and other problems. The Type III facility, which is a renovated hospital area, opened in 1985. It is a fine example of the conversion of existing structures.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Nevada County was successful in obtaining \$1 million in Proposition 2 funds. The project involved the construction of the recently opened minimum security facility. Additionally, remodeling efforts at the main jail will correct the lack of medical, detoxification, safety cell, housing and program space. Sierra County has agreed to underwrite up to \$120,000 of the project as a means to secure facility use rights to five contract beds.

The county's needs assessment identified the need for additional cell space and the current project makes the best of limited space. The jail itself is severely restricted by the building site. The present remodeling project provided only a short-term solution to the problem. Additionally, facility is still severely limited in its ability to separate prisoners safely. Based on experience with jails in other counties having similar site and design problems there is a reasonable probability that the present facility will have to be replaced by a new facility located elsewhere.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

- Section 1056 - Use of Detoxification Cell (used for general housing. Inebriants are placed in holding cells)
- Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (academic program is not available)

Physical Plant

- Dayroom (not available for single cell occupants)
- Detoxification Cell (houses general population overflow; inebriants are placed in holding cells)
- Storage Space (storage space is impacted by overcrowding)

Health Officer's Report

The 1986 report indicates noncompliance in the following areas.

- Section 1105 - Living Environment (overcrowded)
- Section 1207 - Medical Prescreening (physician's supervision)
- Section 1210 - Mental Health (no individualized treatment plan)
- Section 1263 - Bedding (insufficient quantity for replacement needs)

Fire Marshal's Report

Fully complies.

Truckee Substation

Procedures

- Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (no full-time jailers assigned)
- Section 1042 - Fiscal Records (combined with Main Jail)

Physical Plant

- Attorney Interview (insufficient space provided)
- Storage Space (insufficient storage space)
- Audio or Video Monitoring System (No monitoring devices available)

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Detention Center

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (noncompliance)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1986 report indicates the following areas of noncompliance:

Section 1210 - Mental Health (no individualized treatment plan)

Section 1211 - Sick Call (no plan for daily sick call)

Section 1216 - Prescription Recipient (no positive identification plan)

Section 1260 - Clothing (insufficient quantity)

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Replace 57 maximum beds @ 70,000	3,990,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	107	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>27</u>	
= Total Projected Need		134

(2) 1985 Capacity	102	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	<u>0</u>	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 102
New Beds Required		32

0 Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$0
32 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$2,240,000</u>
32 Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$6,230,000</u>

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ORANGE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are four detention facilities administered by the sheriff. The central facility in downtown Santa Ana contains a men's jail with a rated capacity of 1219 and a women's jail with a capacity of 265. These facilities were opened in 1968 and an upper floor was added in 1974. The men's jail contains pretrial prisoners and those sentenced prisoners not considered able to handle a minimum security setting. The women's jail houses pretrial and sentenced female prisoners. At the time of inspections in October 1985, the average daily populations for the previous 12 months were 1810 and 271, respectively.

The Theo Lacy facility is located in the City of Orange, has a rated capacity of 410 persons, and was opened in 1960. This is a well-maintained facility that holds both sentenced and unsentenced inmates. At the time of inspection in October 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 457. The James A. Musick Facility at El Toro, opened in 1963, had a rated capacity of 200 persons and houses sentenced male inmates. In January 1986 the county opened a new, 409-bed male minimum security complex at Musick. The complex consists of modular buildings of a temporary nature that have been adapted for dormitory housing and at the time of this report contained approximately 385 inmates.

In 1981 a 64-bed women's unit was opened at the James A. Musick site. This modular facility provides minimum security for women and at the time of inspection in October 1985, had an average daily population for the previous 12 months of 69.

City Facilities

Nine cities in Orange County operate jails in which inmates may be held for up to 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays. Three jails hold prisoners up to 9 hours. With the single exception of San Clemente, these facilities' physical plants are in excellent repair.

The City of Irvine is planning a replacement facility and Anaheim has expansion plans in progress.

The following list shows these city jails, their construction dates, and their most recent health and fire report dates.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Fire</u>
Anaheim City Jail	26	1962	1985	1985
Brea City Jail	5	1981	1985	1983
Costa Mesa City Jail	32	1967	1985	1985
Cypress City Jail	8	1981	1985	1984
Fountain Valley Police Department*	7	1985	1985	1985
Fullerton City Jail	15	1941/65	1985	1985
Huntington Beach City Jail	72	1974	1985	1985
Irvine City Jail*	13	1982	1985	1984
LaHabra City Jail	10	1964	1985	1984
Newport Beach City Jail	24	1974	1985	1985
Placentia City Jail*	4	1974	1985	1984
San Clemente City Jail	8	1962	1985	1984

With just three exceptions (*) the jails listed may hold prisoners for up to 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays. Generally speaking, the various city jails located in Orange County are well maintained and very professionally administered.

Health officer and fire marshal reports are very favorable and many operations are outstanding examples of compliance.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Since the last report the county has constructed a modular minimum security facility with a rated capacity of 409 male inmates, at its existing James A. Musick site. The county is also using temporary structures to hold an additional 320 beds for weekenders and other short-term inmates at Musick. In addition, the county is in the process of constructing a 180-bed facility at its Theo Lacy site. All of these projects are intended to help alleviate the severe overcrowding of the Men's Central Jail.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has developed a master plan that proposes extensive construction at the James A. Musick facility. This construction would replace temporary and modular structures now being used, as well as help to meet future projected needs. In addition, a needs assessment study has identified the need to build as many as two new jails, on as yet to be determined sites, in order to meet its projected 1990 needs. The funding sources for these proposed projects have yet to be determined.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The county is under court order to reduce its population to 1400 by April 1986. To comply, some pretrial inmates are being moved to Theo Lacy and Theo Lacy is sending some of its sentenced inmates to the James A. Musick facility.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Men's Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowded (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 55%)

Section 1121(1) - Audio or Video Monitoring System (not available in housing areas)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1985 noted minor deficiencies in the area of sanitation. The medical and food services received good reports.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Women's Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Section 1121(1) - Audio or Video Monitoring System (not available in housing areas)

Detoxification Cell (none available)

Facility is at rated capacity.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1985 gave the facility good marks in all areas (sanitation, nutrition, and medical) with only minor discrepancies noted.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Theo Lacy Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies except for overcrowding. Average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 11%.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1985 rated the overall maintenance, sanitation, and food service as very good. Medical service meets the basic requirements.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

James A. Musick Facility - Men

Procedures

Section 1064 - Library Services (no legal material available)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1985 found overall conditions to be good. Minor recommendations for improvement.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

James A. Musick Facility - Women

Procedures

Section 1064 - Library Services (no legal material available)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 8%)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1985 found overall conditions to be good. Minor recommendations for improvement.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

James A. Musick Men's and Women's Modular Units
473 minimum beds @ \$30,000 per bed \$14,190,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	2,906	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>727</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		3,633

(2)	1985 Capacity	2,158	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>973*</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-3,131
	New Beds Required		502

200	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$6,000,000
<u>302</u>	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$21,140,000</u>
502	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$41,330,000</u>

409 rated beds at James A. Musick
*384 rated beds at the new Reception Center
+180 rated beds at Theo Lacy Facility
973

PLACER COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the main jail and a minimum security facility at the DeWitt Center a few miles from Auburn, and a substation jail in Tahoe City. The new main jail, financed with AB 3245 assistance, opened in June 1985 with a rated capacity of 96. Two relocatable units are included in that capacity. The average daily population at the time of inspection was 89.

The minimum security/work furlough unit is located in barracks at the former DeWitt State Hospital. The rated capacity of this unit is 48. The average daily population in 1984 was 50.

The substation jail in Tahoe City was opened in 1960 and its capacity was increased in 1972. The rated capacity is five. Average daily population figures were not available at the time of inspection. This facility is in serious need of replacement.

Court Holding Facilities

The sheriff also supervises four holding cells adjacent to the Superior and Justice Courts in Auburn. Opened in 1979, these holding cells can hold a maximum of 28 persons while they are undergoing adjudication.

City Facilities

City of Roseville

The City of Roseville operates a Type I facility jail with a rated capacity of six and an average daily population estimated at three. It was inspected in October 1984. This facility was opened in 1972.

City of Rocklin

The City of Rocklin operates a temporary holding cell with a capacity of five. Opened in 1981, the first inspection of this facility occurred in 1983. It was not inspected during the 1984-85 cycle due to workload considerations.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The new main jail opened at DeWitt Center in June of 1985. It is a "state of the art" podular design complex which also utilized refurbished relocatable units for female housing.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has applied for and has been granted \$736,275 under Proposition 2 to remodel and expand its detention facility at Tahoe City. The plan calls for the improvement or replacement of five existing cells in the administration building, the addition of two multiple cells and areas for holding, detoxification, disturbed persons and programs. Tight environmental restrictions on building in the Lake Tahoe Basin are a major obstacle in this process. The facility is of poor design, is dilapidated and in great need of replacement.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1020 - Jail Operations Training (not in STC compliance)
Section 1025 - Continuing Jail Management Training
Section 1026 - In-Service Training (no plan written)
Section 1053 - Administrative Segregation (no written plan)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (not available)

Physical Plant

Living areas - no desks installed in numerous cells.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1213 - Detoxification Plan (incomplete)
Section 1217 - Psychotropic Medication (improve documentation)
Section 1241 - Minimum Diet (insufficient)
Section 1262 - Clothing Exchange (insufficient)
Section 1271 - Bedding (insufficient blanket exchange)

Fire Marshal's Report

One year fire clearance granted.

Minimum Security/Work Furlough

Section 1034 - Report of Population, Programs, Services (not done)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (unavailable)
Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation (plan needed)

Physical Plant

Housing units - overcrowded.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1121 - Medical Exam Room (needs lockable storage space)
Section 1121(c) - Medical Exam Room (not available)
Section 1212 - Vermin (need written plan)

Section 1216 - Drug Administration (additional documentation needed)
Section 1241 - Minimum Diet (insufficient)
Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (required biannually)
Section 1262 - Clothing Exchange (written plan needed)
Section 1264 - Disinfecting Clothing (need written plan)
Section 1266 - Shower Plan (written policy needed)
Section 1267 - Hair Care (inconsistently available; sanitize equipment)
Section 1271 - Bedding Exchange (written plan needed)
Section 1280 - Maintenance Plan (needs documentation)

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Tahoe City

Procedures

Section 1026 - In-Service Training (no program)
Section 1029 - Policy and Procedures Manual (being written)
Section 1042 - Fiscal Records (part of Main Jail budget)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (none available)
Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation (provided for trustees only)
Section 1080 - Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (not written)

Physical Plant

Holding cell (need prebooking holding area)
Exercise and recreation area (none available)
Detoxification cell (none available)
Multiple cells (overcrowded)
Program space (none)
Visiting area (none)
Monitoring system (inadequate to need)
Safety cell (none available, regular housing used)
Storage space (need more space for cleaning compounds)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated November 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1260 - Clothing Issue (no shower shoes issued)
Section 1272 - New mattresses needed

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance has been denied.

Temporary Holding Facilities

Placer County Superior/Justice Court Holding

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Drinking fountain (needed)

Health Officer's Report

No deficiencies indicated in report dated December 1984.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance has been denied.

City Facilities

Roseville City Jail

Procedures

Section 1033 - Inmate Grievance (no plan)

Section 1063 - Correspondence (no written policy)

Physical Plant

Audio Monitoring (not available)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated December 1985 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1211 - Sick Call (written plan needed)

Section 1241 - Diet (deficient)

Section 1260 - Clothing (issue is incomplete)

Section 1214 - Consent to Treatment (written plan needed)

Section 1267 - Hair Care (sanitize razors)

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Rocklin Police Department

Procedures

All standards are met.

Physical Plant

All standards are met.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

6-bed Tahoe City Substation @ \$70,000	\$ 420,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	157	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>39</u>	
= Total Projected Need		196

(2) 1985 Capacity	146	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 146
New Beds Required		50

50 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$ 3,500,000</u>
56 Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$ 3,920,000</u>

PLUMAS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Plumas County sheriff administers a main jail located in Quincy. Opened in December 1976, it had a capacity of 13 prior to completion of the current expansion project. The main jail was planned to function as a Type I facility; however, it operates as a Type II facility and is measured against those standards. Most sentenced prisoners have been housed at a regional facility in Shasta County. The average daily population was 35 at the time of inspection in March 1985. This is a 46% increase since the previous inspection.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Plumas County applied for and received \$900,000 in state jail construction funds for construction of 20 rated beds and support space. At this writing, construction is complete and the new area is operational. The project has corrected several physical plant problems noted in prior inspection reports.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Plumas County's estimate of funds needed for the current expansion project fell short of bids submitted on the work. As a result, the county was forced to cut back on the project by eliminating desired features. It is the county's hope that future funding could restore those portions of the project which were eliminated.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1020 - Jail Operations Training (incomplete)

Section 1060 - Inmate Work Assignment Plan (work is not available for pretrial prisoners in custody more than 29 days)

Section 1061(a)(b)(c) Inmate Education Program (academic program needs to be developed)

Physical Plant

Exercise program (available space does not meet minimum standards
and is not available to all prisoners)
Heating and cooling (inadequate cooling system)
Multiple cells (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has a one-year fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	26	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>7</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		33
(2)	1985 Capacity	13	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>20</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 33
	New Beds Required		-0-

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates five facilities which detain persons for more than 24 hours. These facilities, date of construction/remodeling, capacities and average daily populations are:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Constructed/ Remodeled</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>ADP</u>
Riverside			
Main Jail	1933/80	357	548
Banning Jail	1961/79	12	18
Banning			
Rehab. Ctr.	1938/62	223	280
*Blythe Station			
Jail	1964	62	100
*Indio Station			
Jail	1959/69	164	180

*(Not inspected by Board of Corrections during this cycle.)

The main, Blythe and Indio jails hold pretrial and sentenced persons. Sentenced female inmates are held only at the main and Indio Station jails. This is a very well-managed detention system which suffers from some old physical plants. In addition to the above, the sheriff operates jails in Hemet and Elsinor which detain persons for less than 24 hours. Under court order, the sheriff has added additional bunks to the Main Jail to remove inmates from sleeping on the floor. This has caused triple bunking in several areas. Due to continued overcrowding pressures, triple bunks have also been added to the Blythe and Indio facilities.

City Facilities

Three cities operate pre-arraignment detention facilities, which house prisoners up to arraignment, and then transfer them to a county jail. The facilities, capacities and year constructed follow:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
*Corona	1978	3
*Palm Springs City Jail	1959	10
*Perris City Jail	1969	12

*(Not inspected by Board of Corrections during this cycle.)

In addition, a court holding unit is operating in the City of Perris. The facility is administered by the county marshal's office. It was not inspected during this cycle.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has continued with its planning efforts and at this point has selected a site, completed an environmental impact report and is in design development drawings for a 482-bed, pretrial detention facility in downtown Riverside. The project has been delayed some by higher than anticipated cost estimates.

Triple bunking is now an established practice in all facilities except Banning Rehabilitation Center. This temporary solution has allowed the county to provide a bunk for most of its jail population although some inmates must still sleep on the floors. Extra bunks have eased court pressures at Riverside and Indio jails.

Additional toilets, washbasins and showers were added to the main jail allowing for an increase in rated capacity from 283 to 357 persons.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Due to the ever increasing jail population, the county has embarked on an aggressive planning schedule to solve their serious overcrowding problems. At this time they have initiated drawings for a 320-bed, medium security unit at the rehabilitation center and a 40-bed addition to the Hemet Station. They are hoping to open these additions by early spring of 1987.

Upon completion of the new pretrial jail, the county plans to remodel the existing main jail to provide improved segregation and support services. They are also looking at small facilities in the Perris and Corona areas.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

As noted previously, the county faced litigation at the Indio Substation concerning overcrowding and related problems. The results of this lawsuit have placed a cap on the number of inmates the county can hold in this jail and required some facility modifications.

A lawsuit involving the Main Jail concerning overcrowding issues also occurred. This resulted in a court order that all inmates will be provided a bunk. Until the county can complete a building program, it will continue to face heavy overcrowding pressures. This action remains under the review of the court. Although the county has been considering the remodel of the main jail it might consider replacing this facility. To bring this 54-year-old jail up to current standards would likely be expensive and would lower the rated capacity considerably. It presently lacks single cells, dayrooms, program space, kitchen space and an adequate heating and ventilation system.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation

Physical Plant

Receiving area (inadequate)
Housing units (overcrowded by 54%)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1202 - Medical Service Audits (plan)
Section 1244 - Food Handlers (smoking policy)

An excellent overall report was issued when considering the impact of overcrowding.

Fire and Life Safety

Noted several problems needing correction prior to granting a fire clearance.

Banning Rehabilitation and Counseling Center

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas - (26% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1202 - Medical Audits (need plan)
Section 1204 - Health Care Staff, Procedures (written orders)
Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (establish)
Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation and Storage (needs improvement)

Fire and Life Safety

No report received during this inspection cycle due to workload.

Blythe Station Jail

Board of Corrections

Not inspected by Board staff during this cycle due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

Very favorable report with only a few recommendations for minor improvements.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance denied pending several corrections in physical plant.

Indio Station Jail

Board of Corrections Report

Facility not inspected by Board staff due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

Very favorable report received.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance denied pending exiting corrections.

Banning Sheriff's Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The health officer found all areas to be satisfactory.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance denied due to overcrowding.

City Facilities

Corona City Jail

Board of Corrections Report

Not inspected by Board staff due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

All areas found to be satisfactory.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted for one year.

Palm Springs City Jail

Board of Corrections Report

Not inspected by Board staff during this period due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

Favorable health officer report received.

Fire and Life Safety

A report has not been received during this period.

Perris City Jail

Board of Corrections Report

Not inspected by Board staff during this period due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

Generally satisfactory report with some physical plant problems noted.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted for one year.

V. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Banning Rehabilitation Center

223 minimum beds @ \$30,000 per bed \$ 6,690,000

Main Jail

357 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$24,990,000
580 total replacement beds \$31,680,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,152	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>288</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		1,440

(2)	1985 Capacity	790	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>432</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,222
	New Beds Required		218

218 Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed \$6,540,000

Total New Beds/Total County Need \$38,220,000

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are three facilities in the county operated by the sheriff. The main jail in downtown Sacramento was originally opened in 1906 with two major addition projects; one in 1956 and the second in 1974. In 1981-82, a \$2 million expansion and renovation project was undertaken to alleviate fire/life safety and sanitation problems. Most persons being held in this facility are in pretrial status. At the time of our inspection in November 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 607. The rated capacity is 454.

At the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center in Elk Grove, the sheriff operates a complex of facilities including minimum security barracks, medium security multiple housing units, a maximum security unit, and a women's facility. The total Board-rated capacity is 917, with 120 being female beds.

The county has opened a new 233-bed work release facility. This is a modern state-of-the-art facility that is currently housing approximately 100 males and females.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Construction has begun on the new 1200-bed main jail and court complex in downtown Sacramento. Approximately \$62,000,000 from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund has been allotted for the project. The total project cost is approximately \$103,000,000. The expected occupancy date is January 1, 1989.

The county has opened a new 233-bed, coeducational, work release facility. The facility replaces an old building that the county leased in downtown Sacramento.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has future plans to construct two 100-bed, single-cell facilities at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center. The project would also include increased storage space and enlarging existing kitchen facilities. The funding sources for this project have yet to be identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

In September 1979, a class action lawsuit was filed against Sacramento County by the Federal Defender (Mariscal v. Lowe) alleging that Sacramento County was denying the constitutional

rights of inmates due to overcrowding, lack of adequate fire/life safety protection, and lack of adequate medical services and program opportunities required by California minimum jail standards. This suit was settled by a consent decree approved on September 18, 1981 which requires Sacramento County to:

- 1) reduce the overcrowding in the main jail to a maximum population of 479 by December 31, 1983. This was modified in 1985 to allow a maximum population of 681 inmates.
- 2) Eliminate the fire/life safety dangers in the main jail as soon as possible (by September 17, 1982 or sooner).
- 3) Provide adequate medical facilities and program space in the main jail and Annex to comply with California minimum jail standards by September 17, 1982 or sooner. (NOTE: The county recently became the third county in the state to have its medical program certified by the California Medical Association.)
- 4) Construct a new main jail to replace the existing main jail as soon as financially possible.

The court retains a jurisdictional interest in this case through the quarterly progress reports that must be submitted by the county.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (policy would allow correspondence courses, but no program or support structure exists to advise inmates of this possibility)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 41%)

Dining space (unavailable; cannot be corrected without construction)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated July 1985 the facility was given overall acceptable marks. The menu was deficient in the number of vegetables/fruit servings. Sacramento County's medical services have received full accreditation from the American Medical Association. This is one of only eight counties in the state to receive that certification.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center

Men and Women's Units

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 17%)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated September 1985 the facility was given overall acceptable marks. This medical program is also A.M.A. certified.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated November 1985 the facility was given overall satisfactory marks.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 Average Daily Population	1,865	
25% Future Need	<u>466</u>	
Total Projected Need		2,331

(2)	1985 Capacity	1,604	
	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>662</u>	
	Total Rated Capacity		<u>2,266</u>
	New Beds Required		65
-0-	Miniumum Beds @ \$30,000 per bed		
<u>65</u>	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000 per bed		<u>\$4,550,000</u>
65	Total New Beds		
	TOTAL COUNTY NEED		\$4,550,000

SAN BENITO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only facility in the county. The county jail was built in 1950 and remodeled in 1971 and again in 1976. It is located in the City of Hollister and has a rated capacity of 29 sentenced and pretrial, male and female prisoners. Average daily population at time of inspection was 56. Design and dilapidation problems are the basis for our recommendation for replacement.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county completed a jail needs assessment to determine its course of action regarding fire, life safety and dilapidation problems. The detoxification cell was completely refinished in 1985.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county was successful in obtaining \$100,000 in Proposition 2 funds. The project will correct faulty plumbing and locks, toilet and shower deterioration, improve the exercise area, and renovate the female housing area.

The county has formed an advisory committee to begin a needs assessment study. They are working toward total replacement of the existing facility. Committee members have sought and received general direction from the Board of Corrections staff.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

There are many problems with the old jail that make it one of the most troubled facilities in the state. The design is not conducive to adequate protection of staff and prisoners, ability to separate prisoners is minimal, and conditions for women are very inadequate. The facility would have been funded for replacement under Propositions 2 and 16 but local planning had not progressed to the point where the county was able to submit an application for funding.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1020 - Jail Operations Training
Section 1027 - Number of Staff
Section 1053 - Administrative Segregation
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan
Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation
Section 1081 - Plan for Inmate Discipline

Physical Plant

Single/multiple cells (overcrowded)
Program space (none)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated April 1984 indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1121(c) - Medical Exam Room (needed)
Section 1202 - Medical Service Audit System (needed)
Section 1203 - Medical Service Staff Credentials (validating system needed)
Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (needed)
Section 1212 - Plan for Treatment of Vermin (written plan needed)
Section 1245 - Sanitation (deficiencies)

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Replace 29-bed main jail	\$2,030,000
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B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	59	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	15	
= Total Projected Need		74
(2) 1985 Capacity	29	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 29
New Beds Required		45
-0- Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$ -0-
45 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 3,150,000
45 Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$ 5,180,000

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates 11 facilities in this county, 9 of which are inspected under minimum jail standards. The Main Jail, in the city of San Bernardino, was constructed in 1972 and has a rated capacity of 664 sentenced and unsentenced male and female prisoners. At the time of inspection, in October of 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 1058. The Glen Helen maximum and minimum security facility was constructed in 1960, remodeled in 1965, and has a rated capacity of 673 sentenced male prisoners. At the time of inspection in October 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 610.

The sheriff's seven substations are primarily pretrial holding facilities, each having an assigned work force of sentenced prisoners. The West End Substation, located in the city of Ontario, was constructed in 1965 and a security tunnel was added between the jail and the courts in 1976. It has a rated capacity of 39 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Needles Substation was constructed in 1974 and has a rated capacity of 24 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Barstow Substation was constructed in 1964, a new addition was added in 1976, and the facility has a rated capacity of 50 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Morango Basin Substation was constructed in 1983 and has a rated capacity of 42 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Big Bear Substation was completed in 1977. It has a rated capacity of 24 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Victorville Substation was constructed in 1975 and has a rated capacity of 40 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Trona Substation was completed in 1978.

City Facilities

The city of San Bernardino operates a temporary holding facility that was not inspected due to workload priorities.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county continues its long-term master planning to address its projected future needs. The detention system population grew substantially during the period and is now at its highest level ever.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is exploring the possibility of constructing an 800-bed, Type II facility in the west end of the county. The project would have to be scaled back if additional funds are not found.

The county also has future plans to expand the rated capacities of its existing facilities.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

Overcrowding has become the most critical issue, which leaves the county vulnerable for lawsuit.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1062 - Visiting (provide at least two visits totaling one hour per week instead of one visit)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 59%)

Section 1121 - Space and Equipment (audio monitoring system is not functioning)

Health Officer's Report

In the current report dated November 1985 the facility was in compliance with applicable standards.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted.

Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center

Procedures

Section 1062 - Visiting (contact visits are not utilized for minimum security inmates housed in this Type III facility)

Section 1064 - Library Services (no legal library available at this facility)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Overall compliance noted per report dated November 1985.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted.

West End Substation

Procedures

Section 1033 - Inmate Grievance Procedure (no written grievance procedure for trustees)

Physical Plant

Section 1121 - Space and Equipment (no audio or video monitoring system)

Overcrowding - (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 44%)

Health Officer's Report

In the current report dated October 1985 the facility was in general compliance with applicable regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance was not granted. The county is in the process of addressing and correcting the deficiencies.

Victorville Substation

Procedures

Section 1050 - Classification Plan (a written plan should be developed)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

In the current report dated December 1985 the facility was in general compliance with applicable regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance was not granted. The county is in the process of addressing and correcting the deficiencies.

Barstow Substation

Procedures

In compliance.

Physical Plant

Shower/Delousing Room (none adjacent to booking).

Health Officer's Report

In the current report dated November 1985 the facility was in general compliance with applicable standards.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance not granted. The county is in the process of addressing and correcting the deficiencies.

Needles, Morango Basin, Big Bear, and Trona Substations

Due to workload and manpower considerations these facilities were not inspected during this inspection cycle. All of these facilities have a current health report on file and were found to be in satisfactory compliance with the applicable standards. Only "Big Bear" has a current fire report. It was granted a fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,608	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>402</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		2,010
(2)	1985 Capacity	1,337	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,337
	New Beds Required		673
135	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$4,050,000
538	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$37,660,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$41,710,000

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

San Diego County is unique in its organization of the correctional system. The sheriff operates primarily the pretrial, secure facilities and the probation department operates the minimum security facilities for sentenced prisoners.

Sheriff's Department

The six facilities operated by the sheriff are the Main County Jail (Central); opened in 1960 it has a capacity of 730 adult males only and had an average daily population of 786.

Las Colinas opened in 1963 at Santee, as a juvenile girls facility, was transferred to the sheriff in 1977 to operate as a female adult facility. The facility has a rated capacity of 176 sentenced and pretrial females. It had an average daily population of 239 during 1984-85.

The Vista facility opened in 1979 and has a rated capacity of 246 males and females with an average daily population of 373 during the 1984-85 inspection year.

The South Bay facility located at Chula Vista opened in 1982, is rated at 192 males, and had an average daily population of 433.

Descanso/Viejas at Descanso opened in 1963, with a rated capacity of 225 male adults. It was transferred to the sheriff in 1981 and had an average daily population of 255.

The new facility at El Cajon opened in 1983 with a rated capacity of 120. The average daily population at El Cajon during 1985 was 290 male prisoners.

Probation Department

Six facilities are operated by the Chief Probation Office. The Work Furlough Facility in San Diego, rated at 94, is a converted convalescent hospital and is slated for a 32-bed expansion. The average daily population was 111 males.

Barrett Honor Camp opened at Alpine in 1958, has a capacity of 144 and specializes in educational programs. Capacity was 108 until October 1985 when a new dormitory was added.

Camp Morena at Campo is a fire fighting camp, operated in cooperation with the California Department of Forestry. Moreno is rated at 85 capacity and has an average daily population of 90.

Camp West Fork at Warner Springs is rated at 103 and specializes in adult programs. Built in 1969, the average daily population at West Fork was 105 at the time of inspection.

Camp San Jose was opened in 1960 in the Santa Ysabel area. Adult programs are administered at San Jose which is rated at 128. The 1985 average daily population was 113 and was subject to water availability. The county is drilling a new well which should solve ongoing water problems.

Camp La Cima is the second California Department of Forestry cooperative fire camp operated by the probation department. The rated capacity is 85 and the average daily population was 67 during 1985. The lower average daily population is a result of the loss of an existing water well that caused a three-month shutdown of the camp. It is now operating above capacity. This is an exceptionally well maintained camp.

The Work Furlough Center has a rated capacity of 94. It typically operates at 115% of capacity. Construction to expand the capacity by 32 beds should be completed in October 1986. This project is funded with local moneys.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The rated capacity at Camp Barrett was increased to 144 with the addition of "D" barracks. The camp now operates above capacity and provides an excellent educational program.

Annual water shortages limited the flexibility at Camp San Jose and Camp La Cima. A new well was installed at Camp La Cima in March 1985 and well drilling at Camp San Jose began in early 1986.

The new facility at El Cajon opened January 1984 after a year of disuse because of staffing shortages. It is now at 200% of capacity but operating smoothly.

Plans are being drawn for an addition to the Vista Jail and the addition should be on line by the next legislative report. The expansion will add 288 single cells.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Plans for expanding the Work Furlough Facility in San Diego are progressing. This plan will result in 32 additional beds.

The housing units at Camp San Jose are in need of replacement due to dilapidation and fire safety considerations. This camp site is leased from a school district and the cost is very high.

The probation department will be implementing an electronic surveillance, house arrest program in July 1986. Approximately 50 work furlough inmates will be involved. They will be confined to their home except during work hours and supervised in the same fashion as the in-custody work furlough inmate.

A new fire alarm system at Camp Morena will be completed by July 1986 along with the installation of new fire walls in the dormitory. These changes were required by the State Fire Marshal.

The county is considering construction of a seventh secure, pretrial facility and will be going to the voters with a plan for financing this facility as well as much needed courts.

Descanso/Viejas is an old site with dilapidated structures which need to be replaced.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The main jail continues under a court imposed maximum population.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates compliance with the regulations.

Fire Inspection

Current report not received.

Las Colinas Women's Facility

Procedures

Section 1043 - Inmate Welfare Fund (not posted)

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 36%)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Section 3304(h) UBC - Unapproved door hold-open devices
automatic door closers (not installed)

Section 2-3312, T-24 CAC - Exit signs (not illuminated)

Section 2004(b) UBC - Kitchen grease hood fire extinguisher
(not installed)

Section 1272, T15 CAC - Approved mattresses (documentation
required)

Vista Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 51%)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

El Cajon Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 142%)

Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded - average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 18%)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated September 1984 indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Camp Barrett

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Report dated May 1984 indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Camp Morena

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Report dated December 1985 indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Section 2-1403, T-24 and Section 505(d) UBC - Structural fire ratings of walls (floor space limited to 3,000 square feet per housing area)

Section 2-1409(b), T-24 - Audible Fire Alarms (not installed)

Section 2-3312(c), T-24 - Non-illuminated Exit Signs (not installed)

West Fork Honor Camp

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Camp San Jose

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing Areas (deteriorated/fire safety condemnation)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated April 1985 indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Camp La Cima

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Report dated September 1985 indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

V. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Replace Camp San Jose	- 128 min. sec. beds	\$3,840,000
Replace Descanso/Viejas	- 225 min. sec. beds	<u>\$6,750,000</u>
Replacement Beds	- 353	\$10,590,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	3,103	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>776</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		3,879
(2)	1985 Capacity	2,328	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>328</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 2,656
	New Beds Required		1,223

648	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$19,440,000
575	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$40,250,000</u>
1,223	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$70,280,000

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS

The sheriff operates four separate detention facilities. Two of these facilities are located on different floors of the Bryant Street Hall of Justice. Jail No. 1 is located on the sixth floor of the Bryant Street building and serves as a booking/receiving/short-term facility. Not all city bookings occur here as there are eight different police precinct stations that book prisoners prior to transfer into the sheriff's system. These temporary holding facilities are not subject to inspection by the Board of Corrections. The Board-rated capacity of Jail No. 1 is 349 men and 66 women. At the time of inspection in September 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 month was 409 and 41 respectively. Approximately 90% of the population is unsentenced. The building was erected in 1961.

Jail No. 2 is located on the seventh floor of the Bryant Street building and has a rated capacity of 333 men and 43 women. At the time of inspection in September 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 298 males and 50 females.

The third major facility is at San Bruno, in San Mateo County, and is known as Jail No. 3. Approximately 60% of the average daily population are sentenced. Erected in 1934, the San Bruno complex has a rated capacity of 560 beds for males and an adjacent building that can house 47 females. At the time of inspection in September 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 562 males and 33 females.

The Work Furlough Center for both men and women has been operated by the sheriff since 1981. There are 8 beds for women and at the time of inspection in September 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 5. In the men's section there is sufficient space for 64, although there were only 58 beds installed. During the same time frame, the average daily population for the men was 56.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Plans are proceeding for the construction of an outdoor exercise area on the roof of Jail No. 2 in the Hall of Justice. This was necessitated as the result of litigation and a settlement agreement. The county is in the process of converting an existing scullery area into an 11-bed dormitory at Jail No. 1.

The county is also proceeding with the expansion and renovation of the work furlough center. The project will add 52 beds to the center.

In addition, the kitchen at Jail No. 3 (San Bruno) underwent a partial renovation and emergency fire escapes were constructed at each end of building.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county's future plans call for an expansion of the Bryant Street jails by approximately 140 total beds. The sheriff's department has discussed replacing Jail #3 (San Bruno) because of age, dilapidation, overcrowding, and the high costs of maintenance and improvements. The funding sources for these proposed projects have yet to be identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

A number of complaints by inmates were brought against Jail No. 1 in 1978 dealing with unsanitary conditions, poor prisoner classification and a variety of conditions issues. Since that time, there has been a major effort to improve conditions and improve prisoner safety. In May 1982, an agreement was signed that deals with those issues that were raised and not already dealt with since the lawsuit was filed. Included in this agreement is the exercise/recreation project cited in the previous section and the addition of 11 new deputy positions. The agreement also calls for \$215,000 in legal fees to be awarded the plaintiff's attorneys. Also included in the agreement is a population cap that states, "the jail will not routinely exceed its rated capacity."

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Jail No. 1

Procedures

Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation (no program available because of lack of space)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 8%)

Exercise Area (none available)

Program space (none available)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1985 stated that the overall level of housekeeping and sanitation was satisfactory.

Section 1280 - Facility Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance (no written plan)

Food is prepared at Jail No. 2 and transported down to this facility.

Medical standards review not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

This facility is not fire cleared. The San Francisco Fire Marshal has required that the smoke detection system be repaired and that a fire protection survey be conducted.

Jail No. 2

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (not available at this facility)

Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation (inmates receive two hours per week instead of the required three hours)

Physical Plant

Single cells (used as double cells)

Exercise Area (inadequate space; court holding area is utilized)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1985 stated that the overall level of housekeeping and sanitation was satisfactory.

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation (unsatisfactory)

Medical and dietary standards review not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

This facility is not fire cleared. The San Francisco Fire Marshal has required that the smoke detection system be repaired and that a fire protection survey be conducted.

Jail No. 3

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (inadequate number of custody staff)

Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation (none conducted due to limited staffing)

Physical Plant

Single cells (undersized and 143 are used as double cells)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated December 1985, it was stated that the overall level of housekeeping and sanitation was satisfactory, except for certain areas of the kitchen.

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation (maintenance needed)

Medical and dietary standards review not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted to men's building. Women's building is not fire cleared.

Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1985 stated that the overall housekeeping, sanitation, and maintenance were not satisfactory. Recommendations for correction were made.

Section 1280 - Cleaning Plan (written plan needed)

Medical and dietary needs are provided for by access to community services.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

County Jail #3 (San Bruno)

607 maximum/medium beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$42,490,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,425	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	356	
=	Total Projected Need		1,781

(2)	1985 Capacity	1,466	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	63*	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,529
	New Beds Required		252

252	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$7,560,000
-0-	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ -0-
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$50,050,000

*Includes 52 new work furlough beds and an 11-bed dorm in Jail #1.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are three separate facilities operated by the sheriff in San Joaquin County at French Camp. The men's jail was constructed in 1950 and has a capacity of 356. It detains all pretrial, as well as some of the more difficult to handle sentenced inmates. The women's jail was opened in 1955 and has a rated capacity of 64. It houses both females awaiting trial and those who are sentenced. The minimum security honor farm was constructed in 1949, has a capacity of 336, and holds only sentenced male offenders. A work furlough program is available at this facility. The facilities were inspected in August 1985. The average daily population of the main jail was 437, women's jail average daily population was 99, and honor farm average daily population was 298.

City Facilities

The City of Lodi operates a jail with a rated capacity of 34, which was constructed in 1967. The new Tracy City Jail was opened in 1978 and has a rated capacity of 6 persons. Both facilities function as Type I jails and were inspected in August 1985.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The detention system in San Joaquin County has received a thorough review with an eye towards additional changes in the future. A comprehensive needs assessment was completed with a review of detention policies and procedures. The review process included intensive citizen participation and has produced a valuable document. Many changes are in store for this system.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Present overcrowding is growing. The county is engaged in a major planning effort at this time and estimates the need for construction of 400 beds.

The county has applied for and will receive \$1 million. More immediate plans include Honor Farm barracks conversion to house medium security males and to provide a female work furlough barracks. Also, safety cells are planned for both the male and female jails. The visiting area at the men's jail is slated for remodel as is the dining room.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1056 - Detox Cell (used also as safety cell)

Physical Plant

Housing units - overcrowded (average daily population rated capacity by 23% at the time of inspection)

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates only minor kitchen discrepancies and noncompliance of Section 1064 - Inmate Clothing is not routinely disinfected.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Women's Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing units - overcrowded (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 55%)

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates only minor maintenance discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Honor Farm

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

All applicable standards are met.

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates only minor maintenance discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

City Facilities

Lodi City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

All appropriate standards are met.

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance has been granted.

Tracy City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (no full-time staff assigned)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

356 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed	\$24,920,000
336 minimum beds @ \$30,000	10,080,000

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	901	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>225</u>	
= Total Projected Need		1,126

(2) 1985 Capacity	756	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	<u>40</u>	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 796
New Beds Required		330

330 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$23,100,000
Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$58,100,000</u>

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The only detention facility in the county, which holds persons over 48 hours, is operated by the sheriff. This facility houses both pretrial and sentenced inmates, was constructed in 1971, and has a rated capacity of 199. The average daily population at the time of inspection was 243. The county also operates a new court holding facility which was inspected during the 1984-85 cycle; capacity is rated at 35.

City Facilities

The Paso Robles City Jail is a Type I facility, with a rated capacity of 11, holding prisoners less than 48 hours. The Grover City Jail is a temporary holding facility constructed in 1980, with a capacity of 2.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1982 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Architectural planning is in progress and the Proposition 2 upgrade project should be completed in early 1986.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county was successful in obtaining \$487,707 in Proposition 2 funds. Plans call for the correction of a variety of fire/life safety, health and dilapidation problems identified in the Proposition 2 application. No new beds will result from current plans.

The current minimum security barracks is dilapidated and in need of replacement.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (inadequate per NIC analysis and Board of Corrections field representative's observations)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1986 report indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1242 - Menus (not reviewed by appropriate official)

Section 1280 - Kitchen (more self-inspection required for cleanliness)

Fire Marshal's Report

Fully complies.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Replace 24 minimum beds @ 30,000 720,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	262	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	66	
=	Total Projected Need		328
(2)	1985 Capacity	199	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	0	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 199
	New Beds Required		129

75	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$2,250,000
54	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$3,780,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$6,750,000</u>

SAN MATEO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates six facilities at four locations in San Mateo County. The main jail, located in Redwood City, was constructed in 1958 and has a rated capacity of 251. While women were formerly held in the main jail, they are now held in the women's correctional center which opened in 1980 and has a rated capacity of 83. Adjacent to the women's correctional center in Redwood City is the men's work furlough facility with a rated capacity of 120. In rural La Honda, the sheriff operates a correctional center with a rated capacity of 120 for minimum security prisoners and 48 in the medium security unit. Lastly, the sheriff operates a 16-bed Type I facility called the North County facility. This facility is located in the city of South San Francisco.

At the time of our inspection in August 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 379 for the main jail, 121 at the women's correctional center, 132 at the men's work furlough facility, 120 at the La Honda minimum unit, 96 in the medium security unit, and 49 at the North County facility.

City Facilities

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Rated Capacity</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>Year Opened</u>
Burlingame	T. Hold	8	-	1983
Foster City	T. Hold	8	-	1985
*San Mateo	T. Hold	36	-	1961
So. San Francisco	T. Hold	8	-	1981

*This facility was formerly a Type I operation, so it is still inspected even though it is now a Temporary Holding facility constructed before January 1, 1978.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county is in the the midst of a 48-bed expansion of the existing main jail. Ground will soon be broken on a new 160-bed, men's minimum security. It will be built on a site adjacent to the existing main jail in Redwood City.

Both of these projects were funded from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has conducted a needs assessment process, which has resulted in the following long-range plans: the construction of a 20-bed women's work furlough facility, a 220-bed men's minimum/medium security facility, and a 100-bed men's work furlough facility in the north part of the county. The funding sources for these projects have yet to be identified.

In addition, the county continues to find it necessary to utilize the medium security facility at La Honda which was originally intended as an interim measure. This facility is a metal warehouse-type building with interior cells constructed of chain link fence.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Overcrowding is the major issue facing the county. Fortunately, there has not been any litigation filed against the county as a result of overcrowding. This is due, in part, to the county's fine record of attempting to solve its problems instead of ignoring the situation.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 51%)

Health Officer's Report

The current report dated November 1985 stated the facility was in overall general compliance with only minor discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

This facility was denied a fire clearance because of excessive occupant load and problems with the kitchen storage room adjacent to the visiting area.

Men's Work Furlough

Procedures

Staffing is at a marginal level.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 10%)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated December 1985 stated that the facility meets the overall guidelines with only minor discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Women's Correctional Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 46%)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated December 1984 stated that the facility meets the overall guidelines with only minor discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility was denied a fire clearance. Two major deficiencies were noted. The smoke detention system does not work properly and the couches in the dorm areas do not meet fire resistive standards.

Men's Correctional Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies (minimum security)

Audio/video monitoring insufficient (medium security)

No dayrooms available (medium security)

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 100% - medium security)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated December 1985 stated that both facilities meet the overall guidelines in this area.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted for the minimum facility. Fire clearance on medium facility withheld until a list of deficiencies is corrected.

North County Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity
by 206%)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated December 1985 states that the facility meets state
guidelines.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

City Facilities

Burlingame City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. Report dated November 1985.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Foster City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

San Mateo City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. Report dated January 1985.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

South San Francisco City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. Report dated November 1985.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Medium Security Facility	
48 medium/maximum beds @	
\$70,000 per bed	3,360,000

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	848	
+ 25% for Segregation,		
Peaking, and Growth	212	
= Total Projected Need		1,060

(2) 1985 Capacity	622	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	208*	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 830
New Beds Required		230

92 Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$2,760,000
138 Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 9,660,000
230 Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$15,780,000

*160 rated beds in new south county project, and
48 rated bed expansion of the main jail.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates six facilities including the main jail at Santa Barbara, opened in 1971, with a rated capacity of 348 and an average daily population of 405; a minimum security honor farm, opened in 1959, with a capacity of 120 and an average daily population of 91; the Santa Barbara work furlough unit with a capacity of 30 and an average daily population of 24; a substation jail at Santa Maria, opened in 1971, with a capacity for 32 inmates; a work furlough unit opened in June 1983 in Santa Maria with a capacity of 16; and a women's minimum security/work furlough facility (La Morada), opened in 1983, with a capacity of 30. The main jail houses both pretrial and sentenced inmates. The minimum security facility houses sentenced males only, while the substation at Santa Maria holds both males and females until arraignment. Additionally, the county marshal's office operates two holding cells in the Santa Maria Municipal Court.

City Facilities

The Lompoc city jail, opened in 1959, has a rated capacity of 11 male and 6 female prisoners. Persons are held there only until arraignment, at which time they are transferred to a county facility. This is the only city facility holding prisoners in excess of 24 hours. There are plans for a complete remodel of the operations portion of this facility.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county is proceeding with construction of a main jail addition of 68 medium/maximum security beds and has received \$1 million in Proposition 2 funds.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is growing rapidly in its northern half and is developing a need for jail beds there. Consideration is being given to a 200-bed maximum/medium security facility, a 50-bed minimum security facility and 50 work furlough beds. In addition, another 68-bed medium/maximum security addition may be planned at the main jail. Immediate plans are to convert an existing main jail storage room into a trusty dormitory.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1043 - Inmate Welfare Fund (annual audit not posted)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (no on-site program)

Physical Plant

Dayrooms (none for single cells)
Housing Areas (overcrowding; average daily population exceeds
rated capacity by 16%)

Health Officer's Report

The report dated 1985 indicates no areas of noncompliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Honor Farm

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (no on-site program).

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1242 - Menu (not evaluated each 6 months by dietician)
Section 1264 - Personal Clothing (plan needed for disinfecting
inmate clothing)

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Santa Barbara Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1241 - Minimum diet (milk and food group deficiency)

Section 1242 - Menu (not evaluated by dietician each 6 months)

Section 1264 - Personal Clothing (no plan for disinfecting inmate clothing)

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Santa Maria Substation

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Detoxification cell (Inebriants are placed in general population cells)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1241 - Menu (minimum diet not met by all TV dinners)

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Santa Maria Municipal Court

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

La Morada Women's Honor Farm/Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

Santa Maria Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

City Facilities

Lompoc City Jail

Procedures

Section 1040 - Population Accounting (rolling count used instead of average daily population)

Section 1080 - Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (rules not published and posted)

Physical Plant

Fully complies. A major remodel of the police facility is planned, but the jail will remain as is.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

Fully complies.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	588	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>147</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		735
(2)	1985 Capacity	544	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>68</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 612
	New Beds Required		123
76	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$2,280,000
47	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 3,290,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 5,570,000</u>

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates four major detention facilities in three areas within the county and two smaller units in San Jose. The large main jail in San Jose was constructed in 1958 and remodeled in 1965, 1974, and 1978. This facility, a focal point of a conditions-of-confinement lawsuit, has a rated capacity of 583 pretrial and sentenced male prisoners. At our inspection in August 1985, the average daily population was 679. This facility operates under a court ordered population cap.

The second major complex is at Elmwood in the City of Milpitas. As overcrowding in the main jail has increased, the program at this facility has necessarily had to change to accommodate overflow prisoners. Elmwood has undergone dramatic change in the last several years. Bedspace has increased significantly, largely through the issuance of court orders. The county has added an array of housing types including maximum security modular, tilt-ups, converted animal barns and storehouses, trailer-type units and permanent construction. At the time of inspection in August 1985 the rated capacity was 1,484; the average daily population was 1,819.

The primary women's security facility is located at Elmwood and has undergone continuous remodel and addition in the last inspection cycle. As with the men's facility it has pressed into service low-security modular units, including surplus federal emergency mobile home units, but looks forward to permanent construction. At the time of inspection in August 1985 the rated capacity was 254; the average daily population was 285.

The fourth major facility is the North County Jail in Palo Alto. Constructed in 1958, it has a rated capacity of 49 pretrial and sentenced male and female prisoners. The average daily population in August 1985 was 52.

The Women's Residential Center in San Jose is located in a former apartment building and has a rated capacity of 28. The average daily population at inspection in August 1985 was 26 sentenced women. While providing some relief for the women's facility at Elmwood, the most unusual feature of this program is that children may stay with their mothers in this minimum security building.

The work furlough facility in the City of Mountain View is operated by the Santa Clara County Probation Department. Originally opened in 1984, it has a rated capacity of 270. At the time of our inspection in August 1985, it had an average daily population of 251. This facility houses males only.

City Facilities

The City of Santa Clara operates a facility suitable for 14 pretrial males. It was built in 1960 and remodeled in 1977. Persons housed here remain in custody for less than 48 hours. Women and juveniles are not housed in this facility. The average daily population at inspection was three.

The City of Mountain View operates a police holding facility with a rated capacity of five. It was opened in 1980.

The San Jose Police Department operates a temporary holding facility, first opened in 1981. In close adjacency to the county jail, it holds prisoners for under eight hours before transportation or release.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Santa Clara County is scheduled to receive \$46,014,000 in County Jail Capital Expenditure Funds with which to replace the main jail. Planning for this 600-bed facility is complete; contract negotiations for the grant money are also underway. The formal groundbreaking ceremony has occurred and foundation piling is being driven at this writing.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Along with the main jail project, the county is working on a master plan for the Elmwood property. With the decision to retain the property having been made, the county will attempt to determine the number and kinds of beds required. Board of Corrections staff estimates that one-half of the existing beds could be retained for longer term use with the balance requiring replacement.

The county has expressed an interest in virtually a total replacement of Elmwood but limited availability of state funding is expected to require scaling back on such a project.

VI. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

In December 1981, in Branson vs. Winter, the county was placed under court order which limited the number of persons to be housed in the main jail. A special master was appointed by the court and a succession of superior court judges have actively intervened in the administration of the main jail and the Elmwood complex in an effort to deal with overcrowding and general conditions issues. A settlement agreement has been entered into with the court retaining jurisdiction until the main jail is operational.

In a second case, Fischer vs. Geary, the Federal District Court has intervened in the management of the Women's Detention Facility. A consent decree has been entered into in this case and provides for creation of interim facilities pending completion of a new main jail.

The pressures brought on the county through these court actions have been substantial. The courts have at various times expressed judicial concern over the county's response to jail needs and have ordered a variety of measures directed toward increasing bedspace. The superior court is presently considering an order which would require the construction of a 200-bed single cell building at Elmwood.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing areas (overcrowded)
Storage space (insufficient)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility was denied fire clearance.

Elmwood Men

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing units (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, Food Storage
(improvement needed)

Section 1263 - Clothing Supply (insufficient)

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has been denied fire clearance.

Elmwood Women

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing units (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

None received.

North County

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (none)

Physical Plant

Housing units (double celling unapproved)
Dayrooms (unavailable to most prisoners)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1105(g) - Environment-HVAC (humid, stuffy conditions)

Fire Marshal's Report

None received.

Women's Residential Center

Procedures

Section 1022 - Type IV Facility Operation Training

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

Mountain View Work Furlough Facility

Procedures

Section 1023 - Jail Management Training (needed by manager)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1245 - Sanitation (improvement needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

None received.

City Facilities

Mountain View Police Department (Temporary Holding)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has a one-year fire clearance.

San Jose Police Department (Temporary Holding)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received.

Santa Clara City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Elmwood Facility

Replace 492 male beds @ \$30,000	14,760,000
Replace 245 male beds @ \$70,000	17,150,000
Replace 32 female beds @ \$30,000	960,000
Replace 140 female beds @ \$70,000	9,800,000

B. Additional Beds

(1) 1985 A.D.P.	3,009	
+ 25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>752</u>	
= Total Projected Need		3,761
 (2) 1985 Capacity	2,668	
+ Beds Planned and Funded	<u>*833</u>	
= Total Rated Capacity		- 3,501
New Beds Required		260

68 Beds @ \$30,000	\$ 2,040,000
192 Beds @ \$70,000	<u>\$13,440,000</u>
	\$58,150,000

COMMENTS: *Assumes 83 bed loss, old main jail per Proposition 2 application.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The County of Santa Cruz presently operates four separate adult detention facilities. These include the new main jail in Santa Cruz; an old main jail also in Santa Cruz; a minimum security facility in Watsonville, approximately 20 miles away; and a modest minimum security women's facility in Santa Cruz.

The obsolete old main jail on Front Street was the subject of much litigation in the past and was scheduled to be closed when the new main jail on Water Street was opened. Prior to the opening of the new facility in May 1981, it became apparent that despite the extensive use of alternatives to incarceration, the new jail would soon be overcrowded and a second phase of construction would have to be undertaken.

Maintaining the old jail with its rated capacity of 118 provides housing for the overflow. It also permits a significant number of prisoners who were being held out of the county to be returned to Santa Cruz, at a considerable savings to the taxpayers. It is expected that this facility will be closed on completion of phase two of construction. In the meantime, it is being operated under the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. At the time of inspection in December 1985, the average daily population was 125.

The new jail opened in mid-1981 and has a rated capacity of 92. At the time of inspection in December 1985, the average daily population was 134.

The county's third facility is a 162-bed unit, minimum security/work furlough complex for males located near Watsonville. At the time of inspection in December 1985, the average daily population was 155.

The county's fourth adult detention facility consists of a complex of two housing units for sentenced women temporarily located on county property. This makeshift unit with its rated capacity of 19 is intended to exist only until a 25-bed unit, now under construction, is completed. Program elements are operated by the probation department.

City Jails

Watsonville is the only city in Santa Cruz County that operates a temporary holding facility that is subject to inspection. The rated capacity of this facility is 24. It was opened in 1982 and inspected for the first time in September 1983.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Phase II of the main jail is progressing and will be opened in 1986. Major funding for this project was provided through state grants from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. Work is also underway on the women's minimum security unit and will be completed in this calendar year. The county has received \$340,000 in state funds for this project.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has expressed an interest in providing medium security beds at the Harkins Slough facility in Watsonville. It is exploring the feasibility of converting unused space to higher level custody.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

In 1972, the county was sued in Federal Court concerning conditions in the main jail. An interim order in 1974 ordered that fire safety standards be met and in 1975 in a second interim order, the court found that the facility violated inmates' rights to privacy, security, and humane treatment. The court imposed a ceiling on the number of inmates held and required the expansion of a variety of programs.

The final judgment in 1978 specified the conditions for the continued use of the old Front Street main jail and retained jurisdiction until the Front Street facility ceased to house inmates. It is presumed that this will continue until the present phase of construction has been completed.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

County Facilities

Main Jail (Front Street)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Secure storage for property inadequate

Program space (none)

Storage space (inadequate)

Cell capacity (some overcrowding)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1241 - Diet (milk serving insufficient)

Section 1242 - Menu (requires evaluation by dietician)

Section 1243 - Food Service Manager (needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received for 1985.

Main Jail (Water Street)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received for 1985.

Detention Facility No. 2 (Watsonville)

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient)

Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation (incomplete)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1206 - Medical Emergencies (need written procedures)

Section 1216 - Drug Storage, Security and Administration
(deficiencies in procedures)

Section 1241 - Diet (insufficient milk)

Section 1245 - Kitchen Sanitation (needs improvement)

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received for 1985.

Women's Minimum Work Furlough

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Not received for 1985.

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received for 1985.

City Facilities

Watsonville City Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Not received for 1985.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	407	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>102</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		509
(2)	1985 Capacity	391	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>153</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 417*
	New Beds Required		92
92	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$2,760,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$2,760,000

*Number assumes closure of Front Street Jail, inclusion of newest 138-bed Phase II; closure of women's interim unit and inclusion of new 25-bed women's unit.

SHASTA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are four facilities in the county being operated by the sheriff. The new main jail in Redding was opened in 1985 and houses both pretrial and sentenced males and females. The rated capacity in May 1985, at the time of inspection, was 239. The average daily population at inspection was 232. The rated capacity includes a variance to double bunk 80 cells.

In 1982 the county opened a minimum security, detention annex in a remodeled fire station in an effort to manage a main jail overcrowding problem. Inspected in May 1985, it had an average daily population of 36 in a facility rated for 48. In addition to meeting minimum security needs, the facility supports a truck garden that supplies a substantial amount of fresh vegetables and fruit. The detoxification function is no longer in operation, but a work furlough program is administered here.

The third major facility is the 80-bed Northern California Regional Rehabilitation Center, better known as Crystal Creek, about 15 miles west of Redding. A former California Department of Corrections forestry camp, it is now administered by the sheriff, although prisoners come to this facility from many northern California counties. It is, operationally, the only regional adult facility in the state. At the time of inspection in May 1985, the average daily population was 69.

A fourth, small Type I facility, is located in Burney. It was opened in 1964 and has a capacity of 3 persons. The average daily population in May 1985 was 3. Effective January 1982, it was downgraded to the level of a short term confinement unit but in January 1983, it was reinstated to Type I status.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Shasta County's new 239-bed "new generation" jail opened in August 1984. A variance was granted to allow double-bunking of 80 cells. The county houses State inmates under a contract with the State Department of Corrections.

The county commissioned a Staffing and Operational Review, to be conducted by Arthur Young of Sacramento, with a goal of making staffing level recommendations.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county is considering expansion of the Minimum Security Detention Annex.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient to provide adequate inmate supervision)

Physical Plant

Fully Complies (variance granted)

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates no significant areas of noncompliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility received a fire clearance from the local fire authority.

Minimum Security Detention Annex

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has a one year fire clearance.

Crystal Creek

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1985 report indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation (remedial action needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

Burney Substation (Type I)

Procedures

Section 1022 - Number of Personnel (911 dispatchers act as jail monitors)

Physical Plant

Detoxification cell (none available)

Storage area (insufficient)

Health Officer's Report

Current report not received.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has a one year fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

N/A

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	275	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	69	
=	Total Projected Need		344
(2)	1985 Capacity	367	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 367
	New Beds Required		-0-
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		\$ -0-
	Option I - (replacement and new beds)		
	State Share 75%		\$ -0-
	Option II - Minimum beds @ \$20,000 per bed		
	Medium/Maximum @ \$50,000 per bed		

STATE SHARE \$ -0-

SIERRA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff's office administers a Type I facility located in the county seat of Downieville. It was opened in 1952. The jail has five single occupancy cells and is capable of separating male, female and juvenile prisoners. Sentenced prisoners continue to serve their sentences in the Nevada and Colusa county jails on a contract basis.

Although the average daily population did not exceed two prisoners during the 1984-85 inspection cycle, increased population during peak recreational periods presents unique problems in the management of this small jail.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Telephone hardware has been installed in the housing areas for prisoner access. The county has completed a minor needs assessment to determine its course with respect to prisoner housing and other problems.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Sierra County was successful in obtaining \$125,000 in Proposition 2 funds. They are rethinking their original plans for remodeling the existing jail which is located in the court building. The county additionally plans to underwrite a portion of the Nevada County Restitution Center Project as a means of securing facility use rights to five contract beds.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Detoxification cell (current project plans would rectify this)
Bunks (size does not comply with standards)

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 report indicates the following areas of noncompliance.

Section 1202 - Medical services audit (need written plan)
Section 1203 - Licenses (need medical license on file at jail)
Section 1212 - Vermin treatment (no written plan)
Section 1213 - Detoxification (need written policy)

Fire Marshal's Report

One-year clearance granted in 1985.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	7	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>2</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		9
(2)	1985 Capacity	-0-	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- -0-
	New Beds Required		9

9	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 630,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$ 630,000</u>

*Sierra's only facility is a Type I operation. The county contracts with Nevada County for any long-term housing needs.

SISKIYOU COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff administers the county jail in Yreka which has a rated capacity of 42. An uninspected temporary holding facility is located in Happy Camp. The main jail is an obsolete facility built in 1906 with major remodeling occurring in 1956 and 1964. Despite this work, the jail remains a large multiple cell facility and classes of prisoners are unable to be separated to assure reasonable safety.

The average daily population at the time of inspection in February 1985 was 53. This is an increase of 15% over the last inspection cycle. The county contracts with Shasta County to send some sentenced persons to a regional sentenced facility managed by the Shasta County Sheriff's Department.

City Facilities

The City of Tulelake opened a temporary holding facility during this inspection cycle but it was not inspected.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county applied for and is scheduled to receive \$1 million in CJCEF funds. The county plans to replace its present facility with a new 67-bed unit. An architect has been selected and schematic drawings have been prepared. Progress beyond this will be problematic as the county has insufficient funds to complete the project. In opting for the more secure \$1 million in CJCEF funds, the county was then required to make up the balance of funding needs for the project. With additional planning now complete, the balance is estimated at another \$4 million, a difficult amount for a county of approximately 45,000 persons.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county believes that completion of its jail replacement project will allow it to meet its needs until 1990. Planning beyond that date, given today's financial problems, is very difficult and speculative.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation (no space available other than corridors)

Physical Plant

Detoxification cell (furnishings not standard)
Multiple cells (second bunk not approved)
Program space (none available)
Exercise space (none available)

Health Officer's Report

In full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

42 maximum beds @ \$70,000 \$2,940,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	51	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	13	
=	Total Projected Need		64

(2)	1985 Capacity	42	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	-0-	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 42
	New Beds Required		22

22	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$ 1,540,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	\$ 4,480,000

SOLANO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities in the county. The main jail, an obsolete facility in Fairfield, was opened in 1907, added to in 1946. The booking area was remodeled in 1974 and 1985, but the detention area remained unchanged. Its rated capacity is 111, and it houses male and female pretrial prisoners and those persons who are management problems or are overflow from the sentenced facility. At the time of inspection in July 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 124.

The Claybank facility (formerly called the Sentenced Detention Facility) was opened in March 1980 and has a rated capacity of 224. At the time of inspection in July 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 322.

The third facility is the County Branch Jail in Vallejo. It was built in 1942, remodeled in 1974 and 1985, and has a rated capacity of 53. At the time of inspection in July 1985, the average daily population for the previous 12 months was 70.

City Facilities

The Dixon City Police Department constructed one temporary holding cell in 1980, with a rated capacity of 3. Prisoners are held less than 9 hours pending transfer to county facilities.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed the remodeling of both the main and branch jails. While this has improved overall conditions in both facilities, it did not add any bedspace or ease the overcrowding. In addition, the county asked for and received a variance to double bunk 80 cells at the Claybank facility due to overcrowding.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is proceeding with planning and construction of a new Type II facility in downtown Fairfield to replace the current main jail. The project will cost approximately \$31,000,000, with almost \$20,000,000 coming from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. The county has long range plans to construct a work furlough/work release facility and to replace the Vallejo Branch Jail. A separate work furlough facility would free up bedspace inside the maximum security Claybank Facility which is now being utilized for minimum security work furlough inmates.

The Vallejo Branch Jail has several drawbacks. The current facility is overcrowded, the expandability of the site is questionable, there is a lack of single cells, deadend corridors in the housing area makes supervision of inmates difficult, and the configuration of the booking area makes supervision of arrestees a staff-intensive task.

The funding sources for these two proposed projects have yet to be determined.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Overcrowding is the major issue in this county as with most others. All three county facilities are now operating under court ordered population caps, which are lower than the Board rated capacities.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (none provided at this facility)

Section 1070 - Individual/Family Service Programs (none offered at this facility)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 12%)

Program Space - (none)

Health Officer's Report

Report dated October 1985 noted general compliance. Most notable item of noncompliance is the lack of proper dental care.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Claybank Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 44%)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated October 1985, it was stated that the facility meets the basic environmental, nutritional, and medical care regulations.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

Vallejo Branch Jail

Procedures

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Program (not offered at this facility)

Section 1070 - Individual/Family Service Programs (no programs provided at this facility)

Physical Plant

Overcrowding - (average daily population exceeds rated capacity by 32%)

Program space - (none)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated December 1985, it is noted that the facility meets the basic regulations with only minor discrepancies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Fire clearance granted.

Dixon Police Department

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

No current report on file.

Fire Marshal's Report

No current report on file.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Vallejo Branch Jail

53 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$3,710,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	510
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>128</u>
=	Total Projected Need	

638

(2)	1985 Capacity	388	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>*255</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 643
	New Beds Required		-0-

Total New Beds/Total County Need \$ 3,710,000

*366	rated capacity of new main jail
<u>-111</u>	rated capacity of old main jail
255	net new beds

SONOMA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates four jail facilities in the county. The Main Jail in the City of Santa Rosa has a rated capacity of 237 inmates and was opened in 1965. The honor farm, located northwest of Santa Rosa, adjacent to the county airport, is 24 years old and has a rated capacity of 138 inmates. All female inmates are housed in a new dormitory building at the honor farm currently rated for up to 32 persons. The Main Jail houses all pretrial and high security male inmates. Sentenced male inmates classified for minimum security are sent to the honor farm. The average daily population was 278 at the Main Jail, 149 persons at the honor farm and 8 at the women's unit at time of inspection in October 1984. The fourth facility is the substation at Guerneville, which holds prisoners temporarily pending transportation to the Main Jail.

City Facilities

The City of Sonoma operates a temporary holding jail that holds persons only a few hours pending release or transfer to the county jail.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county constructed a 20-bed women's minimum security unit at the honor farm site during this period. It was then expanded to 32 beds and provided with medium security to house all female inmates pending the completion of 8 maximum security cells at the site and eventual completion of a new main jail at the county government center. All female inmates are now at the honor farm site.

Additionally, an 80-bed male minimum dormitory was recently completed. A support services building for the entire complex is nearing completion and includes a kitchen, dining area and the 8 security cells. A plan is underway to remodel a portion of the original men's barracks to provide a 32-bed medium security area in one wing and a 28-bed minimum unit where the former kitchen was located.

A new main jail is in early planning stages to replace the existing main jail. The new facility is being planned for 390 total beds including medical units. It will house both pretrial male and female prisoners as well as sentenced higher level security risks. The county is seeking funding assistance for this project.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

As noted above a large scale expansion and building project is underway in the county. Upon its completion the near term needs for bed space should be resolved.

The more pressing issue for the county at this point is financing of the proposed main jail. All other projects have been funded out of the county budget with the exception of a \$1,000,000 grant from state funds.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The county continues to be monitored closely by the federal district court as a result of a class action suit settled four years ago involving the Main Jail. Overcrowding continues to be their major problem and is being addressed by the aggressive building program. The court ordered the county to construct a new jail of podular direct supervision design approved by the National Institute of Corrections.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Program Space
Living Areas (17% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

This facility generally complies with health regulations. Some minor recommendations given for improvements, particularly in medical recordkeeping.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

Honor Farm - Males

The recently opened 80-bed addition has not been inspected at this time.

Procedures

Full complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (8% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Recommendations are made for minor improvements. General health conditions found to be satisfactory.

Fire and Life Safety

A Fire Marshal's report has not been received in this reporting period.

Women's Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

This facility satisfactorily complies with health regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

No report received on this recently opened facility.

Sonoma City Jails

Board of Corrections Report

This facility was not inspected during this period due to workload.

Health Officer's Report

The health officer's inspection noted full compliance with health regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance was granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

237 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed \$16,590,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	436	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>109</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		545

(2)	1985 Capacity	407	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>80</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 487
	New Beds Required		58
58	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 4,060,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$20,650,000</u>

STANISLAUS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The county has three facilities operated by the sheriff: the main jail, constructed in 1955, with a rated capacity of 297, housing pretrial and sentenced male prisoners; the minimum security honor farm constructed in 1967, with a rated capacity of 306, housing sentenced male prisoners; and the women's facility converted from a juvenile facility in 1978, with a capacity of 50, housing both pretrial and sentenced female prisoners. At the time of inspection in August 1985, the average daily populations for the previous 12 months were 364, 270, and 80, respectively.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county recently completed a 96-bed work furlough unit for the Honor Farm costing \$440,000. In addition, the county is in the process of remodeling portions of the main jail. Included in that project is the addition of 40 beds.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county is examining the possibility of building a 250-bed, Type II facility for men on its Honor Farm property.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

Overcrowding at the main jail and women's facilities.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity by 23%)

Health Officer's Report

In the report dated November 1985 it was noted that the facility was in general overall compliance with the regulations.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance has been granted.

Honor Farm

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The November 1985 report states that the facility meets the basic care regulations. Recommendations for some minor changes were made.

Fire and Life Safety

No current report available.

Women's Detention Facility

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity by 60%)
Emergency power (emergency lights only)

Health Officer's Report

The December 1985 report states that the facility meets the basic care regulations. Recommendations for some minor improvements were made.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Women's Facility

50 medium/maximum beds @ \$70,000 per bed

\$3,500,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	693	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>173</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		866
(2)	1985 Capacity	653	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>40*</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 693
	New Beds Required		173
52	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$1,560,000
<u>121</u>	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 8,470,000</u>
173	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$13,530,000</u>

*Expansion at main jail.

SUTTER COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Sutter County sheriff administers a 134-bed facility in Yuba City, first occupied in July 1977. 60 beds in this facility were brought on line in 1984 when the county received state general fund money under AB 3245.

The facility was constructed to provide housing for males, females, and selected juveniles. At the time of inspection, in February 1985, the average daily population was 99.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

In 1984, the county completed construction of 60 minimum security beds as phase two of their jail construction plan. The county financed the work with \$738,000 in AB 3245 funds.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

None indicated.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1121 - Medical Exam Room (undersized)
Section 1200 - Medical Care (plan needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

Not available.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	122	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>31</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		153

(2)	1985 Capacity	133	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 133
	New Beds Required		20

20	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	<u>\$ 1,400,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$ 1,400,000</u>

TEHAMA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The Tehama County sheriff administers a relatively new facility in Red Bluff which was occupied in June 1977. It has a capacity of 82, including 12 spaces for female prisoners. The average daily population was 80 at the time of our inspection in February 1985. This represents a 20% increase since inspection in 1983.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None reported.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has expressed an interest in a minimum security facility but planning has not occurred beyond the concept stage.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (shortage of night shift staff)

Section 1034 - Report of Population, Programs and Services
(incomplete)

Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation (plan needed)

Physical Plant

All physical plant standards have been met.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1216 - Drug Administration (identity checks needed)

Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (review by nutritionist is needed)

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has received a one-year fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	80	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>20</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		100
(2)	1985 Capacity	82	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 82
	New Beds Required		18
18	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 1,260,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 1,260,000</u>

TRINITY COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The county's only detention facility is located in Weaverville and is operated by the sheriff. The facility was opened in 1976. It has a capacity of 14 and an average daily population of 15 on date of inspection in February 1985. Because LEAA funds were used to construct this facility, it is designed to meet the federal guidelines of single occupancy housing, natural light to all housing areas, and program space.

Correctional programs are minimal because of the small average daily population, which does not lend itself to program development. Most sentenced prisoners serving over 90 days are sent to Shasta County's Crystal Creek facility where many excellent programs are available.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The average daily population increased 33% during this period placing the jail in an overcrowded status.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Initial planning has begun for the expansion of the facility to meet overcrowding problems. No funding source has been identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1020 - Jail Operations Training

Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (not implemented but difficult to accomplish based on small average daily population)

Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation (need written plan)

Physical Plant

Living Areas (7% overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1051 - Communicable Diseases (need pre-screen protocol)
Section 1200 - Health Care Services (plan needs updating)
Section 1202 - Medical Service Audits (need plan)
Section 1204 - Health Care Staff Procedure (needs updating)
Section 1205 - Medical Records (need pre-screening form)
Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (needs updating)
Section 1207 - Medical Prescreen (need written procedures)
Section 1211 - Sick Call (need written procedures)
Section 1212 - Treatment of Vermin Infested Inmates (need written procedures and protocol)
Section 1213 - Detoxification (need written procedures)
Section 1214 - Medical Consent (need written plan)
Section 1216 - Administering and Storing Legally Obtained Drugs (means of identification)

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has been granted a one-year fire clearance.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

N/A

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	25	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>6</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		31
(2)	1985 Capacity	14	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 14
	New Beds Required		17
17	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		\$ 1,190,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 1,190,000</u>

TULARE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities in this county. The main jail in the City of Visalia was constructed in 1962 and has a rated capacity of 264 sentenced and pretrial, male and female prisoners. The county correctional center, located at Sequoia Field, which is approximately 11 miles north of Visalia, was constructed in 1941 and remodeled in 1971 for use as a county road camp. One barracks was remodeled in 1978 for sentenced, medium security inmates and a women's minimum unit was opened in 1984. It has a capacity of 284 sentenced male prisoners and 32 female sentenced prisoners. In late 1985 a 68-bed temporary barracks was opened for sentenced male medium security prisoners. The Porterville substation jail was constructed in 1958 and has a rated capacity of 10 pretrial male and female prisoners. Additionally, the sheriff maintains 6 superior court holding cells with a combined capacity of 18.

At the time of inspection in February 1985, the average daily population in the 264-bed main jail was 319. The average daily population at the correctional center on the day of inspection was 273.

City Facilities

The only city facility holding persons for more than 24 hours is located in Porterville. It was constructed in 1939 and remodeled in 1962. Video monitors were installed in 1973. It has a rated capacity of 9 male and 2 female pretrial detainees.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed plans for a 384-bed medium/minimum security facility at Sequoia Field to house sentenced male and both pretrial and sentenced female inmates. They hope to complete the facility in late summer or early fall of 1986.

This project was expanded by 96 beds to meet the continuing population growth in the detention system.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Upon completion of the funded 384-bed facility the county should be able to meet its near term detention needs unless a sharp rise occurs in commitment levels over the next few years.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

The county has been under a general conditions lawsuit and with the new construction and other voluntary operational changes has satisfied the court that the detention system is in good condition.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Living Areas (overcrowded 21%)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1165 - Communicable Diseases (need written plan)

Fire and Life Safety

A Fire Marshal's report has not been received during this period.

Correctional Center (Branch Jail)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire and Life Safety

A Fire Marshal's report has not been received during this period.

Porterville Substation

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Detoxification cell (needs combination toilet facilities)

Health Officer's Report

None received during this period.

Fire and Life Safety

Fire clearance granted for one year.

City Facilities

Porterville City Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (no jail staff)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

None received during this period.

Fire and Life Safety

No Fire Marshal's report received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

N/A

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	624	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>156</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		780
(2)	1985 Capacity	660	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>384</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		-1,044
	New Beds Required		

Total New Beds/Total County Need \$ -0-

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only detention facility in the county, which is located in the City of Sonora. The jail was constructed in 1959, and remodeled in 1974 and 1980. The rated capacity of this facility is 41 male and female, pretrial and sentenced prisoners. The average daily population at the time of inspection in February 1985 was 58, a 60% increase over the 1982 inspection figure.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county applied for and received \$922,100 in County Jail Capital Expenditure Funds for the construction of 20 single cells and necessary support space. At this writing, construction is underway and is scheduled for completion in June 1986.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

None have been identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

None reported.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1202 - Medical Audits (written plan for audit of medical services needs to be developed)

Section 1242 - Menu Evaluation (needs evaluation by nutritionist)

Fire and Life Safety

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	62	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>16</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		78
(2)	1985 Capacity	41	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>20</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 61
	New Beds Required		17
17	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 1,190,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$ 1,190,000</u>

VENTURA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates four adult detention facilities. The pretrial/main jail, opened in 1981, houses males and females in Ventura. With a capacity of 400, its average daily population was 670 during 1985. The Minimum Security Branch Jail was built at Ojai in 1957, has a capacity of 142 and an average daily population of 147. The Medium Security Branch Jail at Ojai was built in 1977 and now houses pretrial and sentenced females only. Its rated capacity is 99 and its average daily population was 134 during 1985. The fourth sheriff's facility is the East Valley Station built at Thousand Oaks in 1969 and rated at 22. East Valley Station was not inspected during the 1984-85 cycle.

County Facilities - Correctional Services Agency

The Corrections Services Agency operates the work furlough facilities located on the former Oxnard Air Force Base at Camarillo. Originally built in 1952, these facilities are former military housing. Capacity was expanded to 280 with the opening of a second housing unit in 1984; average daily population was 143.

City Facilities

Port Hueneme operates the only city jail where prisoners are held longer than 24 hours. The jail was built in 1973 and is rated at 12.

Santa Paula opened its temporary holding facility in 1982 and it is rated at a capacity of 3.

City jails in Ventura County were not inspected during the 1984-85 cycle due to workload considerations.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The sheriff's Medium Security Branch Jail at Ojai was converted to use as a female-only pretrial and sentenced facility.

Extensive double-bunking has been accomplished at the Main Jail as a result of court orders to provide additional beds. The county is planning an expansion of the new jail.

The Corrections Services Agency has increased the capacity of the work furlough facilities by opening a 65-bed second barracks.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

Jail population figures continue to escalate in Ventura County. Main Jail population exceeded 760 on the day of inspection (12/85).

The county was successful in its application for state funding and was awarded nearly \$5.5 million for construction of a 216-bed first phase of a Main Jail annex. Schematic drawings have been submitted for review. Total project cost estimates for the first phase approach \$7 million. The county also plans later expansions of this annex as population growth requires.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

The main issue continues to be overcrowding at the Pretrial/Main Jail.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Facilities

Pretrial/Main Jail

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Housing area overcrowding has increased from 68% to 91% of original design capacity.

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 report indicated no significant problem areas.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Ojai Honor Farm/Women's Facility (WOFAC) and Men's Facility (MEFAC)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 report indicates noncompliance with good overall report.

Section 1121(d) - Infirmary (none on site)

Fire and Life Safety

Current reports not received.

East Valley Substation

Procedures

Not inspected in 1983.

Physical Plant

Not inspected in 1983.

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 inspection indicates these areas of noncompliance.

Section 1206 - Medical Procedures Manual (none available)

Section 1207 - Medical Care Plan (not written)

Section 1211 - Daily Sick Call Plan (not written)

Section 1212 - Vermin Control Plan (not written)

Section 1214 - Informed Consent Plan (not available in other than English language)

Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities (sanitation and food storage)

Section 1266 - Prisoner Shower Plan (not written)

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Work and Program Release Facility
(Corrections Services Agency)

Procedures

Fully complies.

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

In 1984, the health officer reported a few sanitary and nutrition conditions in need of correction. Medical care is in full compliance.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Port Hueneme City Jail

Procedures

Not inspected in 1983.

Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none exists)

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 report indicates overall health conditions found to be satisfactory. Suggestion made to have nutritionist review menus.

Fire and Life Safety

Current report not received.

Santa Paula City Jail

Procedures

Not inspected, fully complied - 1983 inspection.

Physical Plant

Not inspected.

Health Officer's Report

The 1984 inspection report indicates full compliance.

Fire Marshal's Report

Current report not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

None.

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	1,240	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	310	
=	Total Projected Need		1,550

(2)	1985 Capacity	921	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	*216	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 921
	New Beds Required		629

314	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$9,420,000
315	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	\$22,050,000
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$31,470,000</u>

COMMENTS: *Ventura County was awarded Proposition 2 funding for 216 beds; however, the project has not gone forward at the time of this report.

YOLO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

There are two facilities in the county operated by the sheriff. The main jail, opened in 1968, is located in Woodland and has a capacity of 101 beds. Its function is to hold persons awaiting trial and those sentenced males who cannot be transferred to the minimum security, sentenced facility. At the time of our inspection in March 1985, the average daily population was 143. This represents a 25% increase over the 1983 inspection.

The second facility, also in Woodland, is called the Branch Jail and is a minimum security facility for sentenced males. Opened in 1941, it consists of one large dormitory with a rated capacity of 50. The average daily population at the time of inspection in March 1985 was 78. This is a 19% increase over the 1983 inspection.

There are two temporary holding facilities in the county. The cities of Davis and Winters operate facilities that hold prisoners a maximum of nine hours before transporting to the county jail or release. The Winters facility was not inspected during this inspection cycle.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Following an exemplary planning effort, Yolo county submitted an application for County Jail Capital Expenditure Funds and was awarded \$9,892,500. The funds will be used to replace an existing World War II Quonset building designed to house prisoners of war, now serving as the Branch Jail. Security prisoners will be housed in the new facility with the existing main jail being downgraded to minimum security.

Working drawings have been completed and the project put out to bid. The bids received have exceeded available funds by several million dollars which has caused the county to rethink the plan with an eye toward cutting costs. The problem has not been resolved at this writing and there is risk that the county may be forced to make damaging cuts in the project to balance the budget.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county intends to convert the existing maximum security Main Jail to a minimum security facility. With the major focus of effort on the new main jail project, there has been little opportunity to develop plans for remodeling the older facility. Funding for this project has yet to be identified.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATION

Two complaints involving overcrowding and jail conditions have been brought to the Superior Court through Writs of Habeas Corpus. In addition, two separate actions relating to inmates' civil rights have been brought to the Federal Courts. In all instances the matters are unresolved and are expected to be active during calendar year 1986.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (insufficient)
Section 1061 - Inmate Education Plan (unavailable)
Section 1065 - Exercise and Recreation (insufficient for special housing inmates)

Physical Plant

Multiple Occupancy Cells (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has a one-year fire clearance.

Branch Jail

Procedures

Section 1027 - Number of Personnel (additional staff needed)
Section 1061 - Education Program (none)

Physical Plant

Housing unit (overcrowded)

Health Officer's Report

Section 1105(g) - Environmental Conditions (HVAC problems)
Section 1121(c) - Medical Exam Room (lacks running water)
Section 1245 - Kitchen Facilities (various maintenance/functional issues)

Fire Marshal's Report

The facility has been denied fire clearance.

City of Davis

Procedures

Section 1031 - Policy and Procedures (under preparation)

Physical Plant

Fully complies.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received.

City of Winters

Procedures

Not inspected in this inspection cycle.

Physical Plant

Not inspected in this inspection cycle.

Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Fire Marshal's Report

Not received.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

Replace 101 maximum beds @ \$70,000 \$7,070,000

Branch Jail

Replace 50 minimum beds @ \$30,000 \$1,500,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	247	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	<u>62</u>	
=	Total Projected Need		309

(2)	1985 Capacity	151	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	<u>-0-*</u>	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 151
	New Beds Required		158
58	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed		\$1,740,000
100	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed		<u>\$ 7,000,000</u>
	Total New Beds/Total County Need		<u>\$17,310,000</u>

*The county is scheduled to receive \$9,892,500 for a 216-bed complex which will offset the total county need.

YUBA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

County Facilities

The sheriff operates the county's only jail which is located in the courthouse complex in Marysville. Erected in 1962, the facility has a rated capacity of 138 and holds pretrial and sentenced prisoners of both sexes. The average daily population at the time of inspection in February 1985 was 140.

City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1984 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county was successful in obtaining \$354,783 in Proposition 2 funds. The funds will allow a remodel of the jail to upgrade health, fire and space problems as well as adding eight new single occupancy cells to the facility. At this writing, the project is underway.

III. FUTURE PLANS AND FUNDING PROCESS

The county has expressed an interest in adding additional cell space to the main jail and constructing a minimum security facility. There is no progress in this direction due to the uncertainty of funding and the ability to staff a second facility.

Board of Corrections staff sees some potential for a replacement and enlargement of the existing facility. While only 25 years old, the design of the facility is obsolete and is not conducive to ease of supervision and protection of inmates.

IV. ISSUES AND LITIGATIONS

Yuba County was one of the first counties in the state to experience a general conditions lawsuit. It was settled in 1978 when all parties entered into a consent decree. Inasmuch as the consent decree requires the county to meet the minimum jail standards and they have not done so, there is the probability of further litigation.

V. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Procedures

Section 1034 - Report of Population, Programs and Services
(report needed)

Section 1043 - Inmate Welfare Fund Reporting (need to make report public)
Section 1069 - Inmate Orientation Program

Physical Plant

Housing Units - Two-person cells rated for one prisoner only.

Health Officer's Report

Section 1020 - Medical Services Audit (needs written procedures)
Section 1207 - Medical Pre-screening
Section 1241 - Minimum Diet
Section 1242 - Menu Preparation and Evaluation
Section 1243 - Food Manager

Fire Marshal's Report

A one-year fire clearance has been granted.

VI. COST ESTIMATES

A. Facility Replacement

Main Jail

Replace 138 maximum beds at \$70,000 \$9,660,000

B. Additional Beds

(1)	1985 A.D.P.	133	
+	25% for Segregation, Peaking, and Growth	33	
=	Total Projected Need		166

(2)	1985 Capacity	138	
+	Beds Planned and Funded	4	
=	Total Rated Capacity		- 142
	New Beds Required		24

24	Minimum Security Beds @ \$30,000/Bed	\$ 720,000
0	Medium/Maximum Beds @ \$70,000/Bed	
	Total New Beds/Total County Need	<u>\$10,380,000</u>

TABLE VI
TEMPORARY AND SHORT-TERM HOLDING FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
LOS ANGELES	LONG BEACH NORTH FACILITY	/	1985		0	0	0	0	0	0
ALAMEDA	ALAMEDA POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1978		0	0	0	0	0	8
	HAYWARD POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1974	1984	0	0	9	1	10	20
	NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1982	NONE	0	0	0	0	0	12
	PIEDMONT CITY JAIL	08/84	1983		0	0	0	0	0	4
	PLEASANTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1983		0	0	0	0	0	15
	UNION CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1978		0	0	0	0	0	9
BUTTE	GRIDLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT	02/85	1980		0	0	0	0	0	0
	CHICO CITY JAIL	02/85	1984		0	0	0	0	0	2
	PARADISE POLICE DEPT.	02/85	1984		0	0	0	0	0	5
CONTRA COSTA	CONTRA COSTA CO. SUPERIOR CRT	00/00	1984		0	0	0	0	0	0
	PINOLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	07/85	1985		0	0	0	0	0	20
	PLEASANT HILL POLICE DEPT.	08/84	1981		0	0	0	0	0	15
	RICHMOND BAY MUNI COURT	00/00	1984		0	0	0	0	0	0
	SAN PABLO POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1978		0	0	1	0	1	3
	WALNUT CREEK/DANVILLE MUNI CRT	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	WALNUT CREEK POLICE DEPT.	08/84	1980	NONE	0	0	2	0	2	4
EL DORADO	PLACERVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	00/00	1978		0	0	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	FIREBAUGH JUSTICE COURT	11/84	1981		0	0	0	0	0	13
KINGS	JUSTICE COURT-AVENAL	06/85	1980		0	0	0	0	0	8
	KINGS COUNTY JUSTICE COURT	12/84	1980		0	0	0	0	0	15
	KINGS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT	12/84	1980		0	0	0	0	0	18
LAKE	CLEARLAKE CITY JAIL	10/84	1982		0	0	1	0	1	8
LOS ANGELES	COMPTON CITY JAIL	06/84	1964	NONE	0	0	0	0	0	19
	DOWNEY CITY JAIL	07/85	1984		0	0	0	0	0	28
	IRVINDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT	/	0000	0000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LOS CERRITOS MUNICIPAL COURT	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
	VAN NUYS MUNICIPLE COURT	/			0	0	0	0	0	484

No Date of Inspection Shown = No Inspection During the 1984/85 Period Due To Workload Issues

TABLE VI
TEMPORARY AND SHORT-TERM HOLDING FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
MADERA	MADERA COUNTY COURTHOUSE	06/85	1982	NONE	0	0	0	0	0	24
MARIN	MARIN CO-POINT REYES STATION TWIN CITIES POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/84	1984		0	0	0	0	0	2
		09/83	1980		0	0	0	0	0	1
MONTEREY	GREENFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT COURTHOUSE ANNEX KING CITY HOLDING FACILITY	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
		09/84	1981		0	0	0	0	0	9
		09/84	1982		0	0	0	0	0	8
ORANGE	ORANGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE FOUNTAIN VALLEY POLICE DEPT IRVINE CITY JAIL HARBOR MUNICIPAL COURT	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
		06/85	1985		0	0	0	0	0	7
		06/85	1982		0	0	1	0	1	13
		/	1984		0	0	0	0	0	0
PLACER	PLACER COUNTY COURT HOLDING ROSEVILLE MUNICIPLE COURT ROCKLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT	07/82	1979		0	0	0	0	0	0
		/			0	0	0	0	0	0
		08/83	1981		0	0	0	0	0	5
RIVERSIDE	CATHEDRAL CITY POLICE DEPT. PERRIS COURT-RIVERSIDE CO.	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
		/			0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	ADELANTO POLICE DEPARTMENT SAN BERNARDINO CITY JAIL	/	1985		0	0	0	0	0	0
		/			0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	CARLSBAD CITY JAIL	/	1985		0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	GROVER CITY JAIL SAN LUIS OBISPO CO-COURT HOLD	08/84	1980		0	0	0	0	0	2
		08/84			0	0	0	0	0	35
SAN MATEO	SAN MATEO POLICE DEPARTMENT BURLINGAME POLICE DEPARTMENT FOSTER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT SO. SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPT.	08/85	1961	1984	0	0	0	0	0	36
		08/85	1983		0	0	0	0	0	8
		08/85	1985		0	0	0	0	0	8
		08/85	1981		0	0	0	0	0	8
SANTA BARBARA	SANTA MARIA MUNI COURT HOLDING	04/85	1978		0	0	0	0	0	8

NO DATE OF INSPECTION SHOWN = NO INSPECTION DURING THE 1984/85 PERIOD DUE TO WORKLOAD ISSUES

TABLE VI
TEMPORARY AND SHORT-TERM HOLDING FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
SANTA CLARA	MOUNTAIN VIEW POLICE DEPT.	08/85	1980		0	0	0	0	0	5
	SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/85	1981		0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUNNYVALE CIVIC CENTER	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
SANTA CRUZ	SANTA CRUZ CO. COURTS BUILD.	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	WATSONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	12/85	1982		0	0	0	0	0	24
SOLANO	DIXON POLICE DEPARTMENT	07/85	1980		0	0	0	0	0	4
SONOMA	SANTA ROSA PUBLIC SAFETY BLDG	08/84	1982		0	0	0	0	0	35
	SONOMA CITY JAIL	09/83	1980		0	0	0	0	0	12
TULARE	TULARE CO SUPERIOR CRT HOLD	02/85	1980		0	0	0	0	0	16
VENTURA	SANTA PAULA CITY JAIL	09/83	1982		0	0	3	0	3	3
YOLO	DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT	10/85			0	0	0	0	0	8
	WINTERS POLICE DEPARTMENT	/	1979		0	0	0	0	0	0

NO DATE OF INSPECTION SHOWN = NO INSPECTION DURING THE 1984/85 PERIOD DUE TO WORKLOAD ISSUES

TABLE VII
TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(HOLDING PERSONS LESS THAN 48 HOURS LESS WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
ALAMEDA	ALBANY CITY JAIL	04/83	1966		0	0	3	1	4	4
	BERKELEY CITY JAIL	03/83	1936		0	0	17	1	18	40
	PREMONT CITY JAIL	03/83	1971		0	0	3	1	4	22
	SAN LEANDRO CITY JAIL	03/83	1967		0	0	10	3	13	28
FRESNO	COALINGA CITY JAIL	12/84	1939		0	0	0	0	0	5
	SANGER CITY JAIL	12/84	1975		0	0	0	0	0	6
	SELMA CITY JAIL	12/84	1960		0	0	0	0	0	10
IMPERIAL	WINTERHAVEN SUB-STATION	10/85	1953		0	0	1	0	1	16
	BRAWLEY CITY JAIL	05/83	1978		1	0	3	0	4	7
	CALEXICO CITY JAIL	04/83	1971		0	0	2	0	2	16
KERN	ARVIN CITY JAIL	01/85	1960	1979	0	0	3	0	3	12
	DELANO CITY JAIL	07/84	1973	1973	0	0	3	0	3	9
	TAFT CITY JAIL	07/84	1961		0	0	2	0	2	6
KINGS	CORCORAN CITY JAIL	07/84	1955	1981	0	0	1	0	1	2
LOS ANGELES	L.A. COUNTY-ALTEDENA STATION	12/84	1948		6	0	6	1	13	19
	L.A. COUNTY-ANTELOPE STATION	02/85	1960	1974	2	0	11	4	17	38
	L.A. COUNTY-CARSON STATION	01/85	1974		18	0	30	3	51	52
	L.A. COUNTY-INDUSTRY STATION	02/85	1963		11	0	25	3	39	44
	L.A. COUNTY-CRESCENTA VALLEY	12/84	1974		8	0	4	0	12	32
	EAST LOS ANGELES STATION	01/85	1955	1978	10	0	20	3	33	45
	L.A. COUNTY-FIRESTONE STATION	10/84	1955	1976	11	0	21	2	34	42
	L.A. COUNTY-LAKEWOOD STATION	01/85	1958	1985	10	0	15	1	26	32
	L.A. COUNTY-LENNOX STATION	04/85	1949		10	0	18	2	30	26
	L.A. COUNTY-LOMITA STATION	10/84	1975		11	0	8	1	20	36
	L.A. COUNTY-LYNWOOD STATION	01/85	1953	1977	8	0	20	3	31	20
	L.A. COUNTY-MALIBU STATION	04/85	1970		8	0	8	1	17	26
	L.A. COUNTY-MARINA DEL REY	10/84	1984		0	0	2	0	2	3
	L.A. COUNTY-NORWALK STATION	01/85	1972		15	0	15	4	34	45
	L.A. COUNTY-PICO RIVERA	01/85	1973		9	0	11	2	22	31
	L.A. COUNTY-SAN DIMAS STATION	12/84	1949		5	0	10	1	16	21
	L.A. COUNTY-SANTA CLARITA	02/85	1972		12	0	10	3	25	52
	L.A. COUNTY-TEMPLE CITY	12/84	1956		10	0	29	1	40	25
	L.A. COUNTY-WALNUT STATION	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
	L.A. COUNTY-WEST HOLLYWOOD	04/85	1980		21	0	15	5	41	32
	ALHAMBRA CITY JAIL	03/84	1955		0	0	12	0	12	17

NO DATE OF INSPECTION SHOWN = NO INSPECTION DURING THE 1984/85 PERIOD DUE TO WORKLOAD ISSUES

TABLE VII
TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(HOLDING PERSONS LESS THAN 48 HOURS LESS WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
LOS ANGELES	ARCADIA CITY JAIL	05/84	1956		0	0	2	0	2	12
	AZUSA CITY JAIL	05/84	1970		2	0	17	2	21	24
	BELL CITY JAIL	07/85	1957		0	0	5	0	5	21
	BEVERLY HILLS CITY JAIL	08/85	1932		0	0	6	0	6	30
	BURBANK CITY JAIL	06/84	1959	NONE	6	0	14	1	21	41
	CLAREMONT CITY JAIL	05/84	1974		0	0	4	0	4	6
	COVINA CITY JAIL	05/84	1975		4	0	6	1	11	25
	CULVER CITY JAIL	08/85	1966	1982	1	0	7	1	9	33
	EL MONTE CITY JAIL	05/84	1956	1977	0	0	13	1	14	20
	EL SEGUNDO CITY JAIL	07/85	1977		0	0	5	1	6	17
	GARDENA CITY JAIL	06/84	1963	NONE	1	0	6	1	8	30
	GLENDALE CITY JAIL	06/84	1959	NONE	10	0	19	3	32	84
	GLENORA CITY JAIL	06/84	1966		6	0	3	1	10	14
	HAWTHORNE CITY JAIL	06/84	1954	NONE	4	0	14	3	21	24
	HERMOSA BEACH CITY JAIL	07/85	1959		0	0	4	0	4	10
	HUNTINGTON PARK CITY JAIL	06/84	1951	1951	0	0	12	0	12	18
	INGLEWOOD CITY JAIL	06/84	1951	1974	0	0	15	2	17	24
	LA VERNE CITY JAIL	07/85	1980		0	0	2	1	3	12
	LONG BEACH CITY JAIL	07/85	1959	1982	39	0	98	16	153	190
	L.A. CITY-PARKER CENTER	07/84	1955		0	0	187	0	187	145
	L.A. CITY-HARBOR DIVISION	02/83	1962		0	0	11	0	11	39
	VALLEY JAIL DIVISION-VAN NUYS	03/83	1962		0	0	46	20	66	191
	LOS ANGELES CITY-WEST L.A.	03/83	1974		0	0	14	0	14	27
	L.A. CITY-DEVONSHIRE DIVISION	03/83	1973		0	0	7	0	7	25
	L.A. CITY-FOOTHILL DIVISION	03/83	1960		0	0	17	0	17	28
	L.A. CITY-HOLLYWOOD DIVISION	03/83	1979		0	0	18	0	18	42
	L.A. CITY-NORTH HOLLYWOOD DIV	03/83	1958		0	0	12	0	12	23
	L.A. CITY-77TH STREET DIV	02/83	1929	1955	0	0	22	0	22	22
	L.A. CITY-SOUTHEAST DIVISION	02/83	1978		0	0	20	0	20	42
	L.A. CITY-SOUTHWEST DIVISION	02/83	1962		0	0	12	0	12	28
	L.A. CITY-PACIFIC DIVISION	02/83	1973		0	0	11	0	11	25
	L.A. CITY-WEST VALLEY DIVISION	03/83	1960		0	0	6	0	6	26
	L.A. CITY-WILSHIRE DIVISION	03/83	1974		0	0	12	0	12	25
	MANHATTAN BEACH CITY JAIL	07/85	1958		0	0	3	1	4	18
	MAYWOOD CITY JAIL	07/85	1938		0	0	3	0	3	8
	MONROVIA CITY JAIL	05/84	1961		0	0	4	1	5	16
	MONTEREY PARK CITY JAIL	07/85	1981		1	0	0	0	1	20
	PALOS VERDES ESTATES CITY JAIL	07/85	1959		1	0	2	0	3	12
	PASADENA CITY JAIL	07/85	1927	1982	3	0	22	3	28	48
	POMONA CITY JAIL	06/84	1962	1982	3	0	20	6	29	52
	REDONDO BEACH CITY JAIL	07/85	1959		1	0	14	0	15	19
	SAN FERNANDO CITY JAIL	06/84	1958	NONE	0	0	5	0	5	15
	SAN GABRIEL CITY JAIL	04/84	1962	1982	0	0	4	0	4	12
	SANTA MONICA CITY JAIL	08/85	1933	1958	0	0	12	4	16	75
	SIGNAL HILL CITY JAIL	07/85	1958	1978	0	0	2	0	2	9

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TABLE VII
TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(HOLDING PERSONS LESS THAN 48 HOURS LESS WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
LOS ANGELES	SOUTHGATE CITY JAIL	07/85	1949	1980	0	0	14	2	16	35
	SOUTH PASADENA CITY JAIL	07/85	1957		2	0	3	0	5	6
	SOUTH PASADENA CIVIC CENTER	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
	TORRANCE CITY JAIL	07/85	1982		3	0	14	3	20	50
	VERNON CITY JAIL	07/85	1973	1976	0	0	2	0	2	19
	WEST COVINA CITY JAIL	05/84	1969		0	0	3	0	3	4
	WHITTIER CITY JAIL	07/85	1955		0	0	10	1	11	16
MENDOCINO	FORT BRAGG CITY JAIL	06/84	1930	1972	0	0	3	0	3	8
MERCED	LOS BANOS CITY JAIL	07/84	1969	NONE	0	0	6	0	6	12
MONTEREY	MONTEREY CITY JAIL	09/84	1959		0	0	6	1	7	10
	SEASIDE CITY JAIL	09/84	1968		0	0	1	0	1	12
NEVADA	TRUCKEE SUB-STATION	10/85	1970		1	0	3	0	4	6
ORANGE	ANAHEIM CITY JAIL	06/85	1962		3	0	27	3	33	26
	BREA CITY JAIL	05/85	1981		0	0	5	1	6	5
	COSTA MESA CITY JAIL	05/85	1967		4	0	15	0	19	32
	CYPRESS CITY JAIL	06/85			0	0	1	0	1	8
	FULLERTON CITY JAIL	05/85	1941	1965	1	0	9	1	11	15
	HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY JAIL	05/85	1974		3	0	16	3	22	72
	LA HABRA CITY JAIL	06/85	1964		3	0	4	1	8	10
	NEWPORT BEACH CITY JAIL	06/85	1974		2	0	10	1	13	24
	PLACENTIA CITY JAIL	05/85	1974		0	0	0	0	0	4
	SAN CLEMENTE CITY JAIL	06/85	1962		1	0	1	0	2	8
PLACER	ROSEVILLE CITY JAIL	10/84	1971		0	0	2	1	3	4
RIVERSIDE	BANNING SUB-STATION	08/85	1960	1981	2	0	12	2	16	12
	CORONA CITY JAIL	02/83	1978		0	0	3	0	3	3
	PALM SPRINGS CITY JAIL	02/83	1959		0	0	4	1	5	10
	PERRIS CITY JAIL	02/83	1969		0	0	1	0	1	12
SAN BERNARDINO	BARSTOW SHERIFF'S STATION	10/85	1964	1977	6	0	14	1	21	50
	BIG BEAR SHERIFF'S STATION	06/83	1976		2	0	3	0	5	24

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TABLE VII
TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(HOLDING PERSONS LESS THAN 48 HOURS LESS WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO CO-NEEDLES JAIL	04/83	1974		0	0	2	1	3	24
	SAN BERNARDINO CO-MORANGO	04/83	1983		3	0	7	0	10	42
	SAN BERNARDINO CO-VICTORVILLE	10/85	1974		4	0	33	2	39	40
	SAN BERNARDINO CO-WEST END	10/85	1965	1981	8	0	41	7	56	39
SAN JOAQUIN	LODI CITY JAIL	08/85	1967		0	0	9	2	11	27
	TRACY POLICE DEPARTMENT	08/85	1978		0	0	2	0	2	6
SAN MATEO	NORTH COUNTY FACILITY	08/85	1983		2	0	41	6	49	16
SANTA BARBARA	SANTA MARIA BRANCH JAIL	04/85	1970	1975	0	0	28	3	31	32
	LOMPOC CITY JAIL	04/85	1959		2	0	8	1	11	17
SANTA CLARA	SANTA CLARA CITY JAIL	08/85	1960		0	0	3	0	3	14
SHASTA	SHASTA CO-BURNEY SUBSTATION	05/85	1965		1	0	2	0	3	3
SIERRA	SIERRA COUNTY JAIL	10/85	1952	1975	1	0	1	0	2	5
TULARE	PORTERVILLE SUB-STATION	02/85	1951		2	0	12	0	14	10
	PORTERVILLE CITY JAIL	02/85	1939		0	0	3	1	4	11
VENTURA	VENTURA COUNTY EAST VALLEY STA	07/83	1969		12	0	4	0	16	22
	PORT HUENEME CITY JAIL	09/83	1965		2	0	2	0	4	12

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TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
LOS ANGELES	BISCAILUZ MIN/WORK FURLOUGH	09/85	1975	1985	163	0	0	0	163	225
ALAMEDA	ALAMEDA NORTH CO JAIL	11/85	1984		48	0	437	0	485	576
	ALAMEDA CO. JAIL-GREYSTONE	11/85	1942	1970	181	0	181	0	362	181
	ALAMEDA CO.-SANTA RITA JAIL	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	SANTA RITA MAIN COMPOUND	11/85	1942		553	0	829	0	1382	1134
	SANTA RITA WOMEN'S UNIT	11/85	1942	1979	0	138	0	134	272	218
	ALAMEDA CO. WORK FURLOUGH-MEN	11/85	1973		178	0	0	0	178	189
	ALAMEDA CO. W. FURLOUGH-FEMALE	11/85	1975		0	14	0	0	14	20
	OAKLAND CITY JAIL	12/85	1962		0	0	165	27	192	217
AMADOR	AMADOR COUNTY JAIL	07/85	1984	0000	16	3	6	1	26	42
BUTTE	BUTTE COUNTY JAIL	08/84	1965		140	11	76	9	236	173
CALAVERAS	CALAVERAS COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1963		19	2	10	2	33	47
COLUSA	COLUSA COUNTY JAIL	10/84	1962	1976	17	1	27	1	46	94
CONTRA COSTA	CONTRA COSTA CO-MAIN DETENTION	08/85	1980		169	10	297	37	513	344
	CLAYTON REHABILITATION CENTER	07/85	1937	1985	199	0	63	0	262	235
	WORK FURLOUGH/SENTENCED WOMENS	07/85	1976		68	24	0	0	92	110
DEL NORTE	DEL NORTE COUNTY JAIL	08/84	1964		31		19	2	56	64
EL DORADO	EL DORADO COUNTY JAIL	11/85	1970	1981	59	3	33	1	96	78
	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE SUB-STATION	11/85	1973		13	3	27	3	46	32
FRESNO	FRESNO COUNTY JAIL	12/84	1941	1981	120	6	738	69	933	500
	FRESNO COUNTY BRANCH JAIL	12/84	1959	1965	279	17	0	0	296	360
	WORK FURLOUGH FACILITY	/	1985		0	0	0	0	0	50
GLENN	GLENN COUNTY JAIL	10/84	1930		24	2	20	1	47	55
HUMBOLDT	HUMBOLDT COUNTY JAIL	08/84	1960	1980	81	9	74	7	171	174

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TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
IMPERIAL	IMPERIAL COUNTY JAIL	10/85	1979		53	6	107	20	186	180
	IMPERIAL CO-MINIMUM SECURITY	10/85	1963		230	0	0	0	230	208
INYO	INYO COUNTY JAIL	10/84	1958	1978	25	0	10	0	35	47
KERN	KERN COUNTY JAIL	07/84	1959	1984	151	38	363	58	610	292
	LERDO PRE-TRIAL FACILITY	/			0	0	0	0	0	576
	LERDO MAXIMUM	07/84	1978		156	0	310	0	466	364
	LERDO MINIMUM-MALE	07/84	1938	1984	599	0	0	0	599	448
	KERN COUNTY-FEMALE MINIMUM	07/84	1983		0	79	0	0	79	96
KINGS	KINGS COUNTY JAIL	12/84	1964		188	17	116	16	337	141
	KINGS CO. MINIMUM SECURITY	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	KINGS COUNTY WORK FURLOUGH	10/84	1932	1982	34	3	0	0	37	52
LAKE	LAKE COUNTY JAIL	10/84	1967	1983	46	5	22	1	74	72
LASSEN	LASSEN COUNTY JAIL	03/85	1970	1982	17	1	15	1	34	41
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES CO-CENTRAL JAIL	05/85	1963	1976	3478	0	3782	0	7260	5236
	LOS ANGELES CO-BISCAILUZ	09/85	1947		302	0	734	0	1036	1015
	HALL OF JUSTICE JAIL	06/85	1925	1985	290	0	1258	0	1548	1086
	LOS ANGELES CO-MIRA LOMA	09/84	1939	1983	620	0	0	0	620	520
	MIRA LOMA MINIMUM - WOMEN	/			0	0	0	0	0	500
	PETER PITCHESS MAXIMUM FAC.	09/85	1954	1975	674	0	867	0	1541	888
	PETER PITCHESS MEDIUM FACILITY	09/85	1975	1984	358	0	840	0	1198	680
	PETER PITCHESS MINIMUM FAC.	09/85	1939	1984	1513	0	0	0	1513	1240
	PETER PITCHESS MED/MAX SENT.	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	2100
	LOS ANGELES CO-SYBIL BRAND	09/85	1963		0	656	0	1071	1727	910
MADERA	MADERA COUNTY JAIL	12/84	1895	1981	73	6	91	7	177	125
	MADERA COUNTY ANNEX	12/84	1984		78	0	22	0	100	114
MARIN	MARIN COUNTY JAIL	09/85	1969	1982	20	4	90	10	124	110
	MARIN COUNTY MINIMUM SECURITY	09/85	1950	1973	100	11	0	0	111	152

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TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC.
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
MARIPOSA	MARIPOSA COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1967	1976	8	1	8	0	17	19
MENDOCINO	MENDOCINO COUNTY JAIL REHABILITATION CENTER	06/85 06/84	1985 1975	1983	0 62	0 9	0 9	0 5	0 85	80 73
MERCED	MERCED COUNTY JAIL REHABILITATION CENTER	02/85 02/85	1968 1946	1975	37 184	17 0	118 0	11 0	183 184	175 98
MODOC	MODOC COUNTY JAIL	03/85	1978		8	1	7	1	17	14
MONO	MONO COUNTY JAIL	11/84	1964	1974	5	0	4	0	9	22
MONTEREY	MONTEREY COUNTY JAIL REHABILITATION CENTER	12/85 12/85	1976 1971	1985	0 309	40 0	179 131	30 0	249 440	233 250
NAPA	NAPA COUNTY JAIL WORK FURLOUGH CENTER-NAPA CO.	03/85 03/85	1975 1983		31 29	8 0	52 0	4 0	95 29	60 44
NEVADA	NEVADA COUNTY JAIL NEVADA COUNTY DETENTION CENTER	10/85 10/85	1964 1985		49 18	4 4	37 0	2 0	92 22	57 45
ORANGE	ORANGE COUNTY MEN'S JAIL	10/85	1968	1982	655	0	1154	0	1809	1219
	ORANGE COUNTY WOMEN'S JAIL	10/85	1968	1981	0	128	0	143	271	265
	JAMES A. MUSICK EAST COMPOUND	10/85	1962		256	0	0	0	256	200
	JAMES A. MUSICK WEST COMPOUND	12/85	1985		0	0	0	0	0	409
	JAMES A MUSICK-WOMEN'S MINIMUM	10/85	1981		0	69	0	0	69	64
	THEO LACY BRANCH JAIL	10/85	1959		397	0	60	0	457	410
PLACER	PLACER COUNTY JAIL	10/85	1985		5	5	73	6	89	92
	PLACER CO-MINIMUM/WORK FUR	06/84	1978	1984	50	0	0	0	50	48
	TAHOE CITY SUBSTATION-PLACER	11/85	1960		0	0	0	0	0	6
PLUMAS	PLUMAS COUNTY JAIL	03/85	1976		11	1	12	0	24	13
RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE COUNTY JAIL	08/85	1933	1980	54	33	417	44	548	357

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TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
RIVERSIDE	BANNING REHABILITATION CENTER	08/85	1938	1963	280	0	0	0	280	223
	BLYTHE STATION JAIL	02/83	1964		45	0	21	0	66	62
	INDIO SUB-STATION	02/83	1958	1971	36	4	95	10	145	148
SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO COUNTY MAIN JAIL	11/85	1906	1983	60	3	531	13	607	454
	SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL	/			0	0	0	0	0	0
	RIO COSUMNES CC-MALE	11/85	1959	1982	630	0	276	0	906	797
	SACRAMENTO CO-WORK RELEASE FAC	11/85	1985		115	25	0	0	140	233
	RIO COSUMNES-WOMEN'S DETENTION	11/85	1959	1982	0	64	0	104	168	120
SAN BENITO	SAN BENITO COUNTY JAIL	10/84	1950	1975	42	1	12	1	56	29
SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY JAIL	10/85	1971		55	80	791	132	1058	664
	SAN BERNARDINO CO-GLEN HELEN	10/85	1960	1983	610	0	0	0	610	673
SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO CO-CENTRAL DETENTION	07/85	1960	1982	243	0	543	0	786	730
	SAN DIEGO CO-LAS COLINAS WOMEN	07/85	1963	1980	0	125	0	114	239	176
	SAN DIEGO CO-SOUTH BAY	07/85	1981		97	0	336	0	433	192
	SAN DIEGO CO-VISTA FACILITY	07/85	1978	1980	99	1	261	12	373	246
	SAN DIEGO CO-EL CAJON	07/85	1985	NONE	78	0	212	0	290	120
	SAN DIEGO CO-BARRETT HONOR CMP	10/85	1958	1985	116	0	0	0	116	144
	SAN DIEGO CO-DESCANSO/VIEJAS	07/85	1964		161	0	94	0	255	225
	SAN DIEGO CO-CAMP MORENA	10/85	1954	1982	90	0	0	0	90	85
	SAN DIEGO CO-CAMP SAN JOSE	10/85	1960	NONE	113	0	0	0	113	128
	SAN DIEGO CO-CAMP LA CIMA	10/85	1966	1979	67	0	0	0	67	85
	SAN DIEGO CO-CAMP WEST FORK	10/85	1969	1985	105	0	0	0	105	103
	SAN DIEGO CO-WORK FURLOUGH	10/85	1931	1976	111	0	0	0	111	94
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY JAIL # 1	09/85	1961		24	2	385	39	450	415
	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY JAIL # 2	09/85	1961		48	2	257	41	348	374
	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY JAIL # 3	09/85	1934		323	33	239	0	595	607
	SAN FRANCISCO WORK FURLOUGH	09/85	1980		56	5	0	0	61	70
SAN JOAQUIN	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY MEN'S JAIL	08/85	1958	1984	119	0	318	0	437	356
	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HONOR FARM	08/85	1949	1985	298	0	0	0	298	336
	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY WOMEN'S	08/85	1955	1985	0	69	0	30	99	64
SAN LUIS OBISPO	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY JAIL	04/85	1971	1982	114	7	110	12	243	199

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TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
SAN MATEO	SAN MATEO COUNTY JAIL	08/85	1950	1981	163	0	216	0	379	251
	SAN MATEO CO WORK FURLOUGH	08/85	1967		132	0	0	0	132	120
	WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER	08/85	1980		0	96	0	25	121	83
	MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY	08/85	1969	1981	48	0	0	0	48	48
	MEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	08/85	1962		120	0	0	0	120	120
SANTA BARBARA	SANTA BARBARA CO-MAIN JAIL	04/85	1970		151	17	218	19	405	348
	SANTA BARBARA CO-HONOR FARM	04/85	1959		91	0	0	0	91	120
	SANTA BARBARA CO-WORK FURLOUGH	04/85	1971		24	0	0	0	24	30
	LA MORADA FEMALE MIN. DET.	04/85	1962	1983	0	14	0	0	14	30
	SANTA MARIA BRANCH-WORK FUR	04/85	1974	1983	13	0	0	0	13	16
SANTA CLARA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY MAIN JAIL	08/85	1958	1977	137	0	541	0	678	583
	ELMWOOD REHABILITATION CENTER	08/85	1932	1985	1024	0	795	0	1819	1484
	NORTH COUNTY DETENTION FAC	08/85	1958		8	0	44	0	52	49
	WOMEN'S DETENTION FACILITY	08/85	1974	1985	0	137	0	148	285	254
	WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL CENTER	08/85	1976		0	26	0	0	26	28
	MT. VIEW WORK FURLOUGH FAC.	08/85	1984		251	0	0	0	251	270
SANTA CRUZ	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY JAIL(NEW)	12/85	1981		51	11	54	18	134	92
	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY JAIL (OLD)	12/85	1937	1977	34	0	91	0	125	118
	SANTA CRUZ DETENTION FAC. #2	12/85	1970		155	0	0	0	155	162
	SANTA CRUZ CO-WOMEN'S MIN/WF	12/85	1985		12	0	0	0	12	19
SHASTA	SHASTA COUNTY MAIN JAIL	05/85	1984		94	6	122	10	232	239
	SHASTA JAIL ANNEX	05/85	1982		36	0	0	0	36	48
	SHASTA COUNTY REHAB CENTER	05/85	1957		69	0	0	0	69	80
SISKIYOU	SISKIYOU COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1906	1965	18	1	33	1	53	42
SOLANO	SOLANO COUNTY-CLAYBANK FAC.	07/85	1980		295	22	5	0	322	224
	SOLANO COUNTY MAIN JAIL	07/85	1907	1985	15	0	100	9	124	111
	SOLANO COUNTY-VALLEJO BRANCH	07/85	1942	1985	7	0	63	0	70	53
SONOMA	SONOMA COUNTY DETENTION FAC	10/84	1965	1982	60	8	189	21	278	237
	SONOMA CO-MEN'S HONOR FARM	10/84	1954	1983	149	0	0	0	149	138
	SONOMA CO-WOMEN'S HONOR FARM	10/84	1984	NONE	0	8	0	0	8	32

NO DATE OF INSPECTION SHOWN = NO INSPECTION DURING THE 1984/85 PERIOD DUE TO WORKLOAD ISSUES

TABLE VIII
TYPE II, TYPE III, AND TYPE IV FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(MAY HOLD PRISONERS FOR UP TO ONE YEAR)

COUNTY	FACILITY	DATE OF INSPECTION	YEAR CONST	YEAR REMOD	SENTENCED		PRETRIAL		TOTAL	BRC
					MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
STANISLAUS	STANISLAUS COUNTY JAIL	08/85	1955	1982	52	0	312	0	364	297
	STANISLAUS COUNTY HONOR FARM	08/85	1967	1984	270	0	0	0	270	306
	STANISLAUS CO WOMEN'S FACILITY	08/85	1940	1979	0	50	0	30	80	50
SUTTER	SUTTER COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1977		52	6	38	3	99	133
TEHAMA	TEHAMA COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1977		47	6	25	2	80	82
TRINITY	TRINITY COUNTY DETENTION FAC.	02/85	1976		7	0	7	1	15	14
TULARE	TULARE COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1962		81	16	201	21	319	264
	TULARE CO. SEQUOIA FIELDS FAC.	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	TULARE CO CORRECTIONAL CENTER	02/85	1941	1978	246	27	0	0	273	396
TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1959	1979	36	2	18	2	58	41
VENTURA	VENTURA COUNTY MAIN JAIL	12/85	1981		408	10	314	4	736	400
	VENTURA COUNTY BRANCH-MINIMUM	12/85	1957		173	0	0	0	173	142
	VENTURA COUNTY BRANCH-MEDIUM	12/85	1977		0	96	0	23	119	99
	VENTURA COUNTY WORK FURLOUGH	12/85	1952	1984	130	13	0	0	143	280
YOLO	YOLO COUNTY JAIL (NEW)	00/00			0	0	0	0	0	0
	YOLO COUNTY MAIN JAIL	03/85	1968	1977	33	10	89	11	143	101
	YOLO COUNTY BRANCH JAIL	03/85	1940	1981	78	0	0	0	78	50
YUBA	YUBA COUNTY JAIL	02/85	1962	1977	75	14	47	4	140	138

NO DATE OF INSPECTION SHOWN = NO INSPECTION DURING THE 1984/85 PERIOD DUE TO WORKLOAD ISSUES

TABLE IX

CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAILS
INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION (7/1/85) (1)	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1985	JAIL POPULATION PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (2)				
			1985	1984	1980/81	1978/79	1976/77
Alameda	1,197,000	2,521	21.1	17.1	13.3	12.7	15.4
Alpine	1,200	2	16.7				
Amador	23,400	17	7.3	9.7	6.5	7.5	6.9
Butte	164,000	240	14.6	15.0	10.2	10.7	7.2
Calaveras	26,800	32	11.9	14.9	9.4	11.9	10.9
Colusa	14,700	42	28.6	21.8	13.8	23.9	22.8
Contra Costa	717,600	871	12.1	10.3	8.0	6.2	6.3
Del Norte	18,800	55	29.3	28.6	27.2	26.0	19.5
El Dorado	104,700	153	14.6	12.8	13.1	8.1	10.8
Fresno	576,200	1,287	22.3	19.8	16.7	15.7	18.0
Glenn	23,200	48	20.7	18.5	13.4	13.2	16.0
Humboldt	113,000	176	15.6	16.1	13.4	10.5	17.0
Imperial	106,000	226	21.3	20.0	39.4	25.1	28.4
Inyo	18,400	44	23.9	19.1	17.3	12.9	9.7
Kern	480,600	1,898	39.5	39.4	18.6	20.1	19.1
Kings	84,900	322	37.9	46.8	20.2	16.3	15.1
Lake	48,300	60	12.4	16.8	10.6	11.4	12.3
Lassen	24,600	39	15.9	17.2	12.4	7.0	7.4
Los Angeles	8,085,300	16,865	20.9	18.0	12.2	11.0	11.0
Madera	76,300	277	36.3	44.3	22.6	19.9	20.8
Marin	226,100	251	11.1	11.3	8.5	9.1	8.9
Mariposa	13,400	16	11.9	12.7	10.3	13.0	9.0

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COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION (7/1/85) (1)	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1985	JAIL POPULATION PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (2)				
			1985	1984	1980/81	1978/79	1976/77
Mendocino	73,800	156	21.1	18.7	13.7	11.0	9.5
Merced	160,500	424	26.4	25.6	13.7	14.8	13.9
Modoc	9,500	18	19.4	19.8	14.0	13.3	8.5
Mono	9,300	10	10.8	11.8	14.8	15.1	18.7
Monterey	329,700	743	22.5	18.9	9.5	10.8	9.6
Napa	104,000	128	12.3	12.4	6.5	6.7	6.2
Nevada	68,300	107	15.7	14.6	11.4	10.3	15.0
Orange	2,127,900	2,906	13.7	13.4	8.7	7.7	7.5
Placer	138,400	157	11.3	13.0	11.1	7.1	7.4
Plumas	19,200	26	13.5	13.1	18.3	9.5	6.3
Riverside	820,600	1,152	14.0	13.4	9.3	9.8	13.6
Sacramento	893,800	1,821	20.4	18.9	13.7	13.8	15.7
San Benito	30,500	59	19.3	15.1	13.4	12.2	16.0
San Bernardino	1,086,400	1,608	14.8	12.7	9.2	10.7	10.5
San Diego	2,131,600	3,103	14.6	10.9	12.2	10.0	9.4
San Francisco	735,000	1,425	19.4	19.8	18.4	18.4	16.4
San Joaquin	416,700	901	21.6	23.1	16.3	14.9	17.2
San Luis Obispo	190,100	262	13.8	13.9	11.7	9.7	8.8
San Mateo	616,600	879	14.3	13.2	12.0	7.2	7.5
Santa Barbara	334,600	588	17.6	17.2	12.6	16.4	13.1
Santa Clara	1,400,700	2,756	19.7	17.1	11.3	11.9	9.9

TABLE IX

**CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAILS
INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION**

COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION (7/1/85) (1)	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1985	JAIL POPULATION PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (2)				
			1985	1984	1980/81	1978/79	1976/77
Santa Cruz	214,300	407	19.0	16.3	16.7	10.7	10.5
Shasta	131,700	275	20.9	18.2	13.5	13.8	14.3
Sierra	3,500	7	20.0				
Siskiyou	42,800	51	11.9	11.5	8.8	9.6	6.7
Solano	275,200	510	18.5	18.2	10.2	10.9	11.5
Sonoma	335,400	436	13.0	12.2	9.0	8.3	8.3
Stanislaus	304,900	693	22.7	21.2	12.6	16.4	14.5
Sutter	58,500	122	20.9	18.6	14.0	9.5	6.2
Tehama	44,300	80	18.1	18.7	16.8	12.1	11.5
Trinity	13,600	25	18.4	12.2	7.1	9.6	5.9
Tulare	280,500	624	22.5	25.3	17.7	17.6	17.3
Tuolumne	40,800	62	15.2	12.7	7.9	6.1	8.0
Ventura	600,200	1,240	20.7	20.6	15.0	11.6	15.4
Yolo	124,000	247	19.9	21.1	12.7	10.3	10.9
Yuba	54,300	133	24.5	26.8	17.8	13.3	17.9
STATE TOTALS	26,365,100	49,583	18.8	17.0			

(1) Department of Finance Report 85E-2, February 1986.

(2) The incarceration rate for 1984 and 1985 excludes State and Federal inmates housed by discretionary contract in some counties. Also, if a county contracted with another county to hold their inmates these inmates were added into the incarceration rate of the county of commitment and excluded from the rate of the host county. No data on contract inmates is available for years prior to 1984. The incarceration rate for a few counties may be unusually high or low because contract inmates were counted in the host county.

COST OF COMPLIANCE

Costs

The total costs of compliance in this report are \$1,155,070,000. As shown in Table IX, jail populations have increased to 49,583, an increase of 5,483 or 11%, since 1984; and all projections point to continued rises in jail populations for the next few years. As a by-product, overcrowding is also accelerating the deterioration of existing facilities.

Although comparative figures are difficult to develop, the trend in jail construction costs over recent years are clear. In 1976, new pretrial jails cost \$20,000 per bed. This cost per bed had risen to \$65,000 per maximum security bed by 1982. The current project per bed cost for a full service jail is \$70,000. Site acquisition costs are not included in this figure. There are, of course, many variables that affect this figure. Rural or urban siting and high rise vs. single story are major factors which affect unit costs.

Finally, AB 3245 and Propositions 2 and 16 funding competitions have encouraged much more careful and thorough evaluations by counties of their own facility needs. Although it is difficult to quantify the impact of this local planning, it is clear that counties are increasingly sensitive to the long range cost implications of facility design. For example, counties realize more clearly that "patching up" bad facilities--or, for that matter, "cutting corners" on new facilities--may well be "penny-wise, but pound foolish" in the long run. Over its useful life, a facility that is hard to operate and to maintain may cost many times the initial construction cost savings in added staffing, repairs, and renovation requirements. In this report, we have been able to base our cost of compliance estimates far more heavily than in past reports on such local planning studies.

There are several departures from past practice in this section of the report. In the past, estimates of compliance did not consider the feasibility of a needed improvement. For example, if a 100 bed jail was overcrowded and needed 50 beds more, the amount needed was 50 times an average per bed cost. Our estimates did not address site constraints to such an addition, the age and functional ability of the older structure or consider engineering limitations. The present estimates attempt to consider these factors and adjust accordingly. Our recommendations for replacement of the Glenn, Lassen and elements of the San Francisco detention systems reflect this effort.

To a degree our estimates err on the conservative side. Several counties have completed master planning and projected greater needs than what is reflected in

our county summaries. The application of a 25% segregation, peaking, and growth factor to the 1985 average daily population was extremely modest. Given the funds estimated to be available for construction in the near future, staff felt compelled to control the projections.

Finally, staff made no systematic attempt to identify costs of compliance for temporary and court holding, or Type I local facilities. The dominant problem is with county jails and that is where our attention has been directed.

Types of Costs

Costs of compliance can be divided into two categories: recurring costs which are involved in the addition of personnel and one-time costs which are involved in remodeling or construction of facilities. Recurring costs are not estimated in this report.

No costs are being estimated for compliance with procedural requirements or with jail operations and management training requirements. Procedural requirements can be met with little or no expenditure of additional funds and the Standards and Training for Corrections Program subvents, in large part, the training costs.

The following table summarizes the costs of compliance by county. To see what elements make up these costs, refer to the individual county summary.

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF COUNTY ESTIMATED COSTS

County	Total Estimated Costs
Alameda	19,900,000
Alpine	210,000
Amador	
Butte	11,720,000
Calaveras	
Colusa	
Contra Costa	5,250,000
Del Norte	350,000
El Dorado	
Fresno	19,250,000
Glenn	4,200,000
Humboldt	12,920,000
Imperial	
Inyo	
Kern	13,310,000
Kings	2,860,000
Lake	5,250,000
Lassen	3,430,000
Los Angeles	463,530,000
Madera	19,420,000
Marin	15,900,000
Mariposa	70,000
Mendocino	2,940,000
Merced	14,530,000
Modoc	630,000
Mono	
Monterey	18,660,000
Napa	5,240,000
Nevada	6,230,000
Orange	41,330,000
Placer	3,920,000
Plumas	
Riverside	38,220,000
Sacramento	4,270,000
San Benito	5,180,000
San Bernardino	41,710,000
San Diego	70,280,000

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS

County	Total Estimated Costs
San Francisco	50,050,000
San Joaquin	58,100,000
San Luis Obispo	6,750,000
San Mateo	15,780,000
Santa Barbara	5,570,000
Santa Clara	58,150,000
Santa Cruz	2,760,000
Shasta	
Sierra	630,000
Siskiyou	4,480,000
Solano	3,710,000
Sonoma	20,650,000
Stanislaus	13,530,000
Sutter	1,400,000
Tehama	1,260,000
Trinity	1,190,000
Tulare	
Tuolumne	1,190,000
Ventura	31,470,000
Yolo	17,310,000
Yuba	10,380,000
TOTALS	\$1,155,070,000

On the 10th day -

APPENDIX A -

Executive Summary

The State of the Jails in California
Report #1: Overcrowding in the Jails

THE STATE OF THE JAILS IN CALIFORNIA

REPORT #1: OVERCROWDING IN THE JAILS - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The State of California Board of Corrections presents this first report in a series of reports on the "state of the jails" in California.

In 1981, the Legislature passed AB 3245, which provided \$40 million for local jail construction. Then, in 1982, California voters ratified Proposition 2, which provided \$280 million for jail construction. To apply for these funds, California counties were required to undertake a correctional facility planning process to analyze the degree, causes, and remedies for overcrowded and dilapidated conditions in California jails. This planning process included an analysis of the usefulness and condition of existing facilities and a review in each county of the entire criminal justice system--arrest rates, pretrial release mechanisms, incarceration patterns, profile of jail inmates, post-sentence alternatives to incarceration programs.

The information obtained in this process was forwarded to the Board of Corrections in needs assessments and applications for county jail capital expenditure funds. The information, along with data from statistical reports published regularly by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Department of Finance, and other research and reference sources, forms the data base for this and future reports. The reports are presented in a non-technical format and should interest citizens as well as corrections practitioners and county and state government officials. The Board hopes that consolidating and disseminating this information will help refine the corrections planning effort that has been occurring throughout the state.

The reports on the "state of the jails" will be issued separately on particular topics. When complete, the reports will present a comprehensive picture of jails and the flow of people into and out of jails in California.

SUMMARY

Jail populations have been skyrocketing in recent years. This first report contains a description of the size of the state's jail population increases, a forecast of future jail populations, and an analysis of the sources--and policy implications--of these increases. The report also contains a general description of the status of persons in custody and the crimes for which they were arrested and convicted.

There were approximately 1.1 million admissions into county jails in California in 1983, (3,100 admissions per day), including people booked prior to trial and those jailed after conviction. Most of the people admitted to jail stay for less than a day or two. Some, however, stay for a year or more. The average length of stay per jail admission in 1983 was 14.2 days. There were, on the average, 43,148 persons in jail per day in 1983.

*There are about 9,000 more prisoners than jails are designed to hold in California today.

*On an average day, one out of every 589 Californians is in jail. Local jails vary widely in size. Mono County holds an average of 11 prisoners; Los Angeles County has an average of 14,128 prisoners in jail every day.

*Incarceration rates vary among the counties too. Amador County has the lowest rate in the state, with 9.7 prisoners per 10,000 population. Kings County is highest, with 47 prisoners per 10,000 county residents. The mean incarceration rate in California was 17.0 prisoners per 10,000 population in 1984.

The number of people in jail in California has nearly doubled in the last decade. The increases are particularly dramatic in the last four years.

*The average daily jail population went from 22,830 prisoners in 1974 to 43,148 in 1984--an increase of 89 percent.

*The incarceration rate has risen from 10.8 in 1974 to 17.0 in 1984. Every county in California has a higher incarceration rate now than in 1974, with the exception of Imperial County.

*Four central California counties had especially large increases in incarceration rates: Kern, Kings, Madera, and Monterey.

Jail populations are set by two factors: how many people are brought to jail, and how long they stay. Recent increases in jail populations occurred because both of these factors increased. There are more bookings, and those booked are staying in jail longer.

*In all but seven of 40 sample counties, the average daily population increased each year over the five years from 1979-1983. The average daily population is higher in 1983 in all counties than it was in 1979. Admissions also increased over this period; where there were temporary declines in admissions, jail populations continued up anyway because of increasing lengths of stay.

*The average length of stay per booking in jails in 1983 ranged from 5.0 and 5.2 days in Mendocino and San Diego counties to highs of 23.6 and 20.1 days in Los Angeles and Alameda counties. (In Los Angeles and Alameda counties, city jails held most of the short-stay prisoners.) Over the last three years, the average length of stay appears to have risen by close to four days statewide.

*The average length of stay in the early 1980's is similar to what it was in the early 1970's. Lengths of stay seem to have declined during the late 1970's, and then increased rapidly in recent years. This happened at a time when admissions were also going up--leading to a double thrust toward higher jail populations.

There are multiple causes for the increase in jail admissions and populations. There are more people in the state, with some results for increasing jail populations. But criminal law and criminal justice policy changes seem to be more important causes for the growth in jail populations.

*The overall state population has risen about 20 percent in the last decade. The "at risk" population--of young adults, aged 18-29, who are thought to be "high risk" candidates for jail--increased only 3 percent between 1980 and 1983. During these same three years, daily populations in local jails were rising by 50 percent--far more than could be accounted for by increases in general or "at risk" populations growth.

Increased police activity appears to have contributed to higher jail populations. Jail population increases are correlated with increasing arrest rates, especially felony arrest rates.

*Reported crime had been rising from 1974 through 1981, but began to decrease during the past two years.

*Felony arrest rates have also increased over the past few years, with a slight drop-off coming only in 1983. The incarceration rate is strongly correlated with felony arrest rate: as the felony arrest rate goes up, the incarceration rate also goes up.

*The relationship of misdemeanor arrests and jail population levels is less clear. Misdemeanor arrests have climbed, with some fluctuations, throughout the past decade. However, the number of such arrests released by police has also increased--from 9.8 percent of misdemeanor arrests in 1974 to 14 percent in 1983.

*Two-thirds of the misdemeanor pretrial jail population have holds or warrants. Existence of a hold or warrant increases the time a prisoner is likely to remain in custody.

*The growth in arrest volume may be attributable in some part to increases in law enforcement personnel complements. Total expenditures for law enforcement increased by 61 percent in the last decade, with the biggest increases coming in 1982 and 1983--the period in which major increases in jail populations were also registered. Between 1973 and 1983, there was a 14 percent increase in the number of law enforcement personnel.

The increase in felony arrests in concert with more stringent law enforcement processing of felony arrests seem to be factors in the increases in jail populations.

*A smaller percentage of accused felons are being released after arrest and more felony complaints are being sought on felony arrests than in previous years. Over the last four years, 14-15 percent of the felony arrests were released at the police level, as compared with 17-18 percent in earlier years. This presumably leads to a larger percentage of accused felons remaining in custody, and staying there for longer periods of time.

*The number of adult felons sentenced to probation with jail has increased each year since 1978. This trend held constant even when the total number of adult felony sentences began declining in 1981.

*There is consensus among counties that the general public attitude toward increasing penalties for crime is reflected in recent legislation requiring mandatory jail terms and increasing sentence length. These trends have, in this consensus opinion, contributed significantly to recent increases in jail populations. The jail populations began to rise noticeably in 1980, and did so throughout California. The statewide character of the trend indicates that the impact of legislation is significant.

Jail populations will probably continue to rise for the rest of the 1980's--but the increase will probably begin to slow. Conservative estimates place jail populations at 53,000 or more prisoners by 1990--an increase of about 20 percent over today's population levels.

*Several factors related to jail population levels have already begun to level off or decline: "at risk" populations have peaked, and felony arrest rates are showing signs of decline as well. The total number of pretrial prisoners was actually less in 1983 than 1982.

*Sentenced prisoner populations have been increasing each year since 1979; the rate of increase, however, slowed between 1982 and 1983.

*Because jail populations are so sensitive to criminal law and policy, the main determinant of future jail populations will be public, judicial, legislative, and other official opinion about the need for incarceration.

*The increase in sentenced prisoners may reflect the current local and statewide attitudes calling for more severe sanctions against certain offenders, e.g., drunk drivers.

*Currently, the most pressing capacity shortages are in pretrial, high security housing. If an upward trend in the sentenced population continues, it could have major implications for future facility planning.

There are really at least two jail systems: one for large numbers of pretrial defendants, accused of misdemeanors, who are released within hours; the other for accused felons and sentenced prisoners, who stay for days, weeks, even years.

*The majority of persons booked into jail pretrial are charged with misdemeanors--70-85% of admissions are for misdemeanors. There is not much variation among counties in the percentage of misdemeanor and felony arrests booked into jail.

*Vehicle Code and drug and alcohol-related violations account for a substantial proportion of local jail pretrial bookings. Over half (52%) of the misdemeanor bookings are for Vehicle Code violations and although not documented in this data sample, the majority are most likely drunk driving.

*When drunk driving bookings are combined with public inebriate and other substance abuse bookings, it is clear that drug and alcohol-related bookings probably account for the majority of all bookings into local jails in California.

*Although the majority of persons admitted to jail pretrial are charged with misdemeanors, about 80% are released within hours through various release mechanisms--citation, release on own recognizance, bail. The profile of prisoners remaining in jail is dramatically different than the admission profile. At any one time, only about 24% of the persons in California jails are charged with misdemeanors and 76% are charged with felonies.

*Counties ranged from a low of nine percent pretrial misdemeanor defendants in custody to a high of 47% indicating that pretrial release mechanisms probably account for differences among counties in custody profiles. (This topic will be explored in more detail in the next report.)

*Generally, only less populated counties had high percentages of pretrial misdemeanor defendants.

*Of the persons who are committed to jail after conviction to serve their jail term, slightly less than half (46%) are felons. Counties varied widely in the percentage of sentenced misdemeanants in custody, from a low of 36% to a high of 80-90%. Generally, the more populous counties all held a higher percentage of sentenced felons in custody.

The vast majority of bookings into a jail are pre-trial (about 90%). However, slightly under half the jail population, on an average day, is in pre-trial custody, and slightly more than half are sentenced prisoners.

*Currently, there are slightly more sentenced prisoners (52%) than pretrial prisoners (48%) in the county jail system. Generally speaking, counties with smaller general populations have smaller proportions of pretrial prisoners (30-45%) than counties with larger general populations.

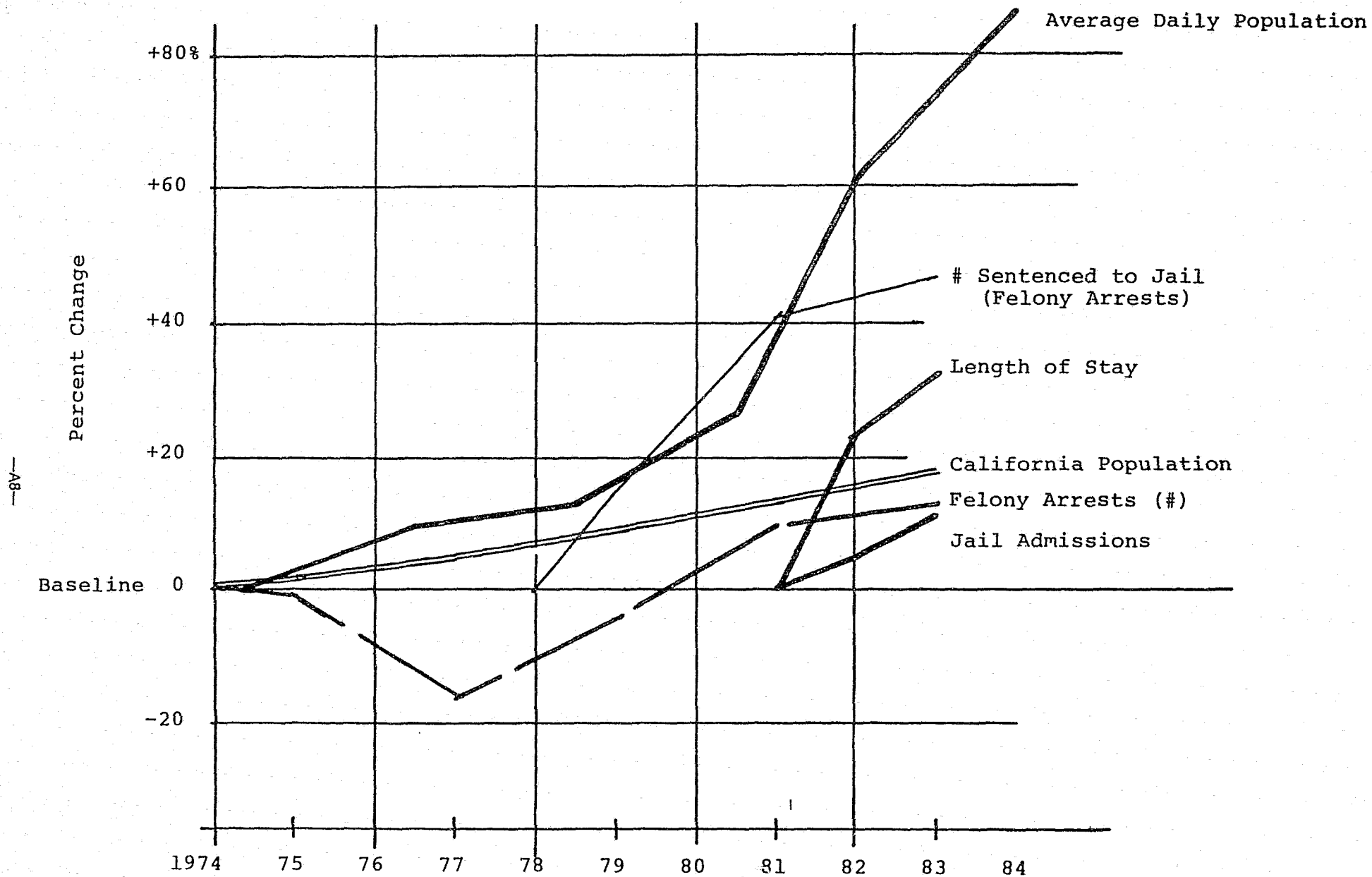
A person housed in county jail in California is typically 18-30 years of age, single and unemployed.

*Few juveniles are housed in adult facilities. In 1982-83, 51 juveniles a day were held in county jail facilities (46 of the juveniles were held in Los Angeles County).

*Men comprise slightly more than 90 percent of the California jail population; women comprise nine percent. This split has remained stable in the last decade.

*The majority of inmates were white in two-thirds of the counties reporting ethnic background data. Minorities comprised the majority of jail inmates in one-third of the counties. In fact, in several of the counties with the largest inmate populations--Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Clara--minorities comprised the majority of the jail population.

The next report will focus on the approaches to release and/or housing prisoners that impact the jail population in California.



Percentage Change Trends in Jail Population and Other Criminal Justice System Variables

APPENDIX B -

Executive Summary

The State of the Jails in California
Report #2: Prisoner Flow and Release

THE STATE OF JAILS IN CALIFORNIA

REPORT #2: PRISONER FLOW AND RELEASE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preamble: Overcrowding and the Criminal Justice Agenda

The State of California Board of Corrections presents this second report in a series of reports on the "state of the jails" in California. The information in these reports was forwarded to the Board of Corrections in needs assessments and applications for county jail capital expenditure funds in 1983. The first report Overcrowding in the Jails, was published in November 1984. That report has a description of the size of the jail population increase in recent years, a forecast of future jail populations and an analysis of the sources and policy implications of these increases. The report also contains a general description of the status of persons in custody and the crimes for which they were arrested and/or convicted.

The reports are presented in a non-technical format and should interest citizens as well as corrections practitioners and county and State government officials. The Board hopes that consolidating and disseminating this information will contribute to continuing refinement of the corrections planning effort that has been occurring throughout the State.

The importance of this planning effort is more apparent each day as the jail population in California continues to climb. In July 1985, there were almost 50,000 people in county jails throughout the State. Every day more than 3,000 persons are booked into these facilities. There currently is space for only 38,200 people, and even by 1990, there will be space for only 49,000. Even if all the beds presently under construction were available today, county jails would still face overcrowded conditions. Jail population has been rising 10% per year. If this continues, there will be 70,000 people in jail on any given day in 1990.

In addition to the huge sums of money for constructing new jails, counties will be facing dramatic long-term costs of operating these jails. The operating costs now run over \$500 million dollars a year. As counties have to set aside larger and larger percentages of their discretionary income to operate these detention systems, they face the possibility of drastic cuts in other local programs and services.

Most California counties have made expanding use of alternatives to incarceration programs to manage, or at least slow down, this spiraling population. This second report includes a description of the flow of pretrial and sentenced prisoners in and out of jails, the mechanisms used for prisoner release and how these mechanisms affect the jail population.

It must be noted that any particular release program or mechanism will have a relatively limited impact. The counties with the most consistently aggressive use of alternative programs have been able to influence incarceration levels, but even they face serious population problems.

As jail populations have risen, jail administrators have been under the strongest pressure to do something about the crowding--from the courts, jail staff, local government officials. While law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial agencies respond to the general public attitude toward increasing penalties for crime, jail administrators are in need of a "relief valve" for their overcrowded facilities. Administrators have to manage detention systems within relatively fixed jail capacities and budget resources. Perhaps ironically, this has increasingly led to Sheriffs or correctional agency executives trying to develop methods of releasing people from the jails. The sheriffs have taken the lead in developing programs such as county parole, work in lieu of jail (PC 4024.2) and in using early release (PC 4024.1). The sheriffs are thus in the difficult and somewhat lonely position of trying to reduce crowding while still not releasing defendants or offenders who pose inordinate risks to the public. There is also concern among law enforcement and the judiciary that the credibility of the justice system is being undermined by the necessity of releasing persons who may not be a risk to public safety but who have consistently failed to appear on previous charges.

Whatever the trends may be regarding policies in the criminal justice system, technological changes will also have a major impact on our jails. For example, the new information systems that will be operational throughout California in the next several years have the potential to significantly widen the net of incarceration. Law enforcement officials estimate that the Cal I.D. fingerprint information system, which is in the process of being implemented, will ultimately account for 8,000 to 10,000 additional felony jail admissions in California. Conversely, other technologies (e.g., for electronically identifying and tracking individuals) may enable forms of custody and control outside of jail per se.

Specific Findings

The following conclusions can be drawn from the 1982-83 data on alternatives to incarceration and other release procedures in California (as supplemented, in some cases, by more recent data and studies):

1. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION DO IMPACT ON JAIL POPULATION LEVELS. COUNTIES WITH HIGH USE OF ALTERNATIVES HAVE LOWER INCARCERATION RATES.

The data show real differences among counties; some counties are generally more aggressive than others in the use of alternatives or release mechanisms and these differences make real impacts on jail population levels. Use of alternatives to incarceration and incarceration rates in the 19 large project counties were ranked using 1982-83 data (see Table 1), and it is clear that systematically high use of alternatives correlates with lower incarceration rates.* For example, Contra Costa County has the second highest use of alternatives rank and the lowest incarceration rate rank. Kings County has the highest incarceration rate rank and the second lowest use of alternatives rank.

*Spearman's coefficient of rank correlation p was applied to determine if there was a relationship between the two variables [$p = 1 - 6Ed^2$ divided by $N(N^2-1)$]. The relationship is significant at between the .02 and the .05 confidence level. See Appendix 1 for description of ranking of alternatives to incarceration methodology.

Table 1: Counties Ranked According to Use of
Alternatives to Incarceration
and Incarceration Rate

County	Use of Alternatives Rank (High to Low)	Incarceration Rate Rank (High to Low)
Alameda	1	12
Contra Costa	2	19
Sacramento	3	9
Santa Clara	4	13
San Diego	5	18
Riverside	6	15
Los Angeles	7	11
Yolo	8	6
Fresno	9	8
Ventura	10	7
Solano	11	10
San Mateo	12	16
Madera	13	2
Orange	14	14
Tulare	15	5
El Dorado	16	17
Kern	17	3
Kings	18	1
Merced	19	4

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in the nation for a county jail lawsuit.
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Supes furious
over sheriff's
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County Jail funds fight

'Hatchet job' Starts Today

Grand jury report

critical of Sheriff's Office

\$47 million price tag for new jail stuns supervisors

to lessen overcrowding

Funds worsen in county jails

Norma Lammers, executive officer for the board, said she feels a series of changes in the way California county jails have added up to today's crowded situation.

According to Corrections Board figures, every California county has a greater part of its population in jail today than was the case 10 years ago. And the people going to jail are a different crowd now.

"Just drunks, for instance," said Lammers. "We have more in jail anymore for being drunk, and the violent types made up the situation at jails."

Mars dubbed the situation "a situation that requires jail sentencing as the drunk."

The "it" in this case is a report by the National Institute of Corrections on the Board of

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