

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF LOCAL
DETENTION FACILITIES
TO
THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

BY

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

In Compliance With
Section 6031.2
Penal Code

March 1980

69785

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to comply with Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code which requires the Board of Corrections to submit, biennially, a report to the legislature on (1) facilities not in compliance with the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities and (2) standards and training for correctional personnel. The report is also intended to be a source of information on jails in the state for administrators, organizations, and individuals involved in or interested in jail operations.

Introduction

The majority of this report consists of a county-by-county summary describing each detention/corrections system, developments since the 1978 report, future plans, non-compliance with regulations, and an estimate of the costs necessary to gain compliance. A number of tables summarize, on a statewide basis, age of facilities, rated capacities, average daily population in various categories, and costs of compliance.

From the Tables

Type I facilities (which hold persons primarily on pretrial status for up to 48 hours) held an average daily population of 1,719.4 in a Board-rated capacity of 3,520 total beds. This represents no significant change from populations reported in 1978 (ADP = 1,801.5). In Type II and III facilities (which hold persons over 48 hours, pretrial and sentenced) the average daily population was 25,262.8 in a Board-rated capacity of 30,185 beds. This represents a slight increase of 815.8 over the average daily population reported in 1978.

Of the state's 126 Type II and III facilities, 28 are currently overcrowded and many are dangerously close to being overcrowded. The majority of overcrowded facilities are in the category of medium to higher security. The minimum security facilities such as rehabilitation centers and work furlough units have an abundance of unused bed space.

Costs of Compliance

The costs of compliance estimated in this report are limited to those involved in construction and remodeling. Jail construction costs have escalated dramatically in the past two years. The 1978 report used \$40,000 as the average cost per bed. This report estimates the cost per bed to be \$52,000, a 30% increase. Statewide the cost of bring all facilities into compliance is estimated to be \$208,711,038.

The report closes with a summary of the Board's accomplishments over the past two years and a discussion of the special jail issues this Board identifies as having a high priority for resolution.

Special issues include (1) using alternatives to incarceration to the maximum extent possible, consistent with public safety, before a decision is made to construct new facilities; (2) proposing a state assistance program for local corrections programs and construction; (3) providing female prisoners an equal opportunity to participate in programs and facilities; and, (4) resolving the problem surrounding placing juveniles in adult facilities.

The accomplishments of the Board over the past two years include (1) completion of a major revision of the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities; (2) installation of a system to maintain fire safety in jails through bedding and padding standards, training, and inspections; (3) offering special issue seminars--one on correctional facilities planning and a second on correctional law; (4) conducting a statewide survey and publishing a report on corrections programs in jails; and, (5) carrying out its legislative mandate to establish standards and training for correctional personnel.

II. INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth 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 period culminating in that report was one of field testing the inspection process and provided an opportunity to interpret standards to administrators of local detention facilities. The March 1976 and 1978 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.

The reports shall also include an evaluation of standards required of and training provided for correctional personnel. The reports shall specify those areas in which standards and training are, in the board's estimation, inadequate.

The secondary purpose, 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, the costs necessary to accomplish compliance, and standards and training for correctional personnel. 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 1978 Legislative Report

This report has been written so that it may stand alone. The reader need not refer back to the 1976 and 1978 reports for anything except to compare an individual facility with itself over a four-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. Initially, 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 1976 and 1978 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.

Health Officer: 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 State Attorney General and 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 Juries: 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 have been asked to discuss their findings with members of appropriate grand jury committees.

Fire and Life Safety Inspections: Although there has always been the requirement that the Board report to the legislature fire and life safety conditions, there was no corollary requirement that such inspections be made by local or state fire authorities until January 1, 1979. The 1978 legislature, via AB 2780, which was proposed by this Board, clarified the inspection responsibility so that every local detention facility will be inspected once yearly by the local fire authority or by the State Fire Marshal. At the time of this writing, fire inspections are being made and scheduled for completion in mid-1980.

Wherever possible, this Board of Corrections report includes the results of each of the inspections cited above. In all cases, it includes results from the mandatory health officer inspection.

III. CALIFORNIA JAILS - DESCRIPTIVE DATA AND NON-COMPLIANCE

Introduction

This section of the report partially consists of a series of tables designed to summarize selected important characteristics which enable the reader to compare local detention facilities with each other and to obtain an impression of their overall condition. The tables are as follows:

Tables I and II

Facility characteristics: age of facility, date of inspection, capacities, and average daily population

Table III

Inmate occupants per 10,000 of county population
1978/79 - 1976/77 - 1974/75 - 1972

Table IV

Summary of cost estimates for compliance with the
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities

This section also summarizes, county-by-county, the detention/corrections system including non-compliance with regulations, improvements since 1976, and future plans.

Terms Defined

Temporary holding facilities are those which hold persons for less than 24 hours, usually much less, pending questioning, arraignment if it will occur soon, or transportation to a Type I facility. These facilities are not inspected by this Board's staff nor are they reported upon in this document.

Type I facilities hold persons for up to 48 hours excluding week-ends 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 work furlough centers fall into this category.

General Observations Regarding Compliance

Early in 1973, a few months prior to the promulgation of the 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's 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.

Helpful in achieving compliance have been the facts that a limited amount of LEAA funds has been made available to improve conditions in jails, and the federally funded public employment program and public works program have provided many jails with the number of staff necessary to attain minimum staffing levels and funds for new facilities.

Variances

Upon written application and by majority vote of the Board members, variances can be granted from any of the regulations. With two exceptions, the Board has declined to grant variance from any regulation not relating to design and construction. One exception

was a variance, now expired, granted the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department from the 24-hour in-service training requirement so that they might experiment with a relatively new training concept using a behavioral objectives format for a limited time. The second exception was granted to San Bernardino County to allow sentenced prisoner assignments to Type I facilities in satellite facilities far from the main jail. This variance allowed the sheriff to place prisoners closer to their homes and, at the same time, provided a source of productive employment from which both the jail and the prisoner benefited.

All other variances granted have been related to housing and activity areas of existing buildings or to remodeling of existing buildings where some physical limitations were imposed by the current structure. For example, variances from the 15-foot height requirement for exercise areas have been granted to facilities where the existing building imposed some unmodifiable obstacle to the 15-foot height. To not grant such a variance in each case would have prevented the construction of an exercise area in a facility which previously had contained none.

Other variances granted by the Board have been to cell areas where the existing cells very closely approximated the standard dimensions. For example, the 1963 standards recommended minimum single cell dimensions of 6 feet by 7.5 feet. Variances for cells of 5 feet by 8 feet have been granted, however, only for existing cells and then only when other factors have been considered such as accessibility of dayroom activity space and length of time a person might have to occupy such a cell.

Overall, the Board has been very conservative in the granting of variances and only does so if suitable alternatives cannot be found.

Applicability of Construction Standards

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 regulations requiring a certain amount of space and furnishings per prisoner. There may actually be more beds in the facility than reflected in this category, however, there is insufficient space available for these additional beds. This capacity does not include specialized housing units such as holding cells, detoxification cells, or infirmaries.

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.

TABLE I

TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(Holding persons less than 48 hours less weekends and holidays)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board-Rated Capacity	Average Daily Population				
				Total	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female
City Facilities								
Albany	3/79	1966	4	3.6	0	0	3.1	0.5
Alhambra	8/78	1955	16	2.5	0	0	2.5	0
Anaheim	9/79	1963	26	18.0	2.0	0	14.0	2.0
Antioch	4/79	1970	4	2.0	0	0	2.0	0
Arcadia	6/78	1957	12	0.5	0	0	0.4	0.1
Arvin	5/79	1960/79	12	9.0	0	0	8.0	1.0
Azusa	7/78	1970	24	9.3	3.0	0	6.0	0.3
Bell	11/78	1958	21	5.0	0	0	5.0	0
Bell Gardens	9/79	1979	8	(new facility)				
Berkeley	3/79	1936	46	13.0	0	0	12.0	1.0
Beverly Hills	9/78	1932	30	5.2	0	0	5.0	0.2
Brawley	8/79	1979	10	4.0	2.0	0	2.0	0
Burbank	8/78	1963	41	17.0	6.0	0	10.0	1.0
Callexico	3/79	1971	14	6.0	4.0	0	2.0	0
Claremont	7/78	1974	6	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Coalinga	5/79	1939	5	2.7	0	0	2.6	0.1
Compton	9/78	1964	54	10.0	0	0	8.0	2.0
Costa Mesa	4/79	1967	32	18.0	5.0	0	13.0	0
Covina	7/78	1976	20	3.0	0	0	2.5	0.5
Culver City	9/78	1966	29	9.0	0	0	7.0	2.0
Delano	10/78	1973	9	14.0	7.0	0	7.0	0
El Cerrito	4/79	1961	10	3.0	0	0	2.0	1.0
El Monte	6/78	1956/77	20	7.8	0	0	6.9	0.9
El Segundo	9/78	1977	17	4.0	0	0	4.0	0
Folsom	4/79	1964	5	1.6	0	0	1.4	0.2
Fort Bragg	8/79	1930/71	8	2.0	0	0	2.0	0
Fremont	3/79	1970	26	7.0	0	0	6.0	1.0
Fullerton	8/79	1941/65	15	11.0	1.0	0	8.0	2.0
Gardena	7/79	1963	30	7.7	2.0	0	5.0	0.7
Glendale	8/78	1960	84	26.0	13.0	0	12.0	1.0
Glendora	8/78	1966	14	7.0	4.8	0	2.0	0.2
Hawthorne	10/78	1954	17	7.1	0	0	5.8	1.3
Subtotals			669	237.0	49.8	0	168.2	19.0

TABLE I

TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(Holding persons less than 48 hours less weekends and holidays)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced		Pretrial	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
Alhambra	12/78	1959	13	2.1	0	0	1.8	0.3
Arroyo Grande	12/78	1958/73	9	1.8	0	0	1.5	0.3
Brentwood	4/79	1974	69	25.2	2.0	0	21.2	2.0
Brentwood Park	7/79	1951	18	8.0	0	0	8.0	0
Burlingame	5/79	1930	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Culver City	10/78	1951/73/75	23	18.9	0	0	14.8	4.1
La Habra	8/79	1964	12	2.0	1.0	0	1.0	0
Costa Mesa	8/79	1967/76	27	4.0	0	0	3.5	0.5
Compton	6/79	1959	18	4.4	1.0	0	3.0	0.4
Long Beach	9/78	1961/77	190	137.0	40.0	2.0	85.0	10.0
Los Angeles								
Devonshire	6/79	1973	25	5.0	0	0	5.0	0
Foothill	6/79	1960	28	16.0	0	0	16.0	0
Harbor	6/79	1962	39	16.0	0	0	16.0	0
North Hollywood	6/79	1958	23	12.0	0	0	12.0	0
Parker Center	6/79	1955	145	215.0	0	0	215.0	0
77th Street	6/79	1925	22	20.0	0	0	20.0	0
Southeast	6/79	1978	42	20.0	0	0	20.0	0
Southwest	6/79	1962	26	15.0	0	0	15.0	0
Van Nuys	6/79	1964	197	50.0	0	0	40.0	10.0
Venice	6/79	1974	25	8.0	0	0	8.0	0
W. Los Angeles	6/79	1975	27	12.0	0	0	12.0	0
West Valley	6/79	1960	26	12.0	0	0	12.0	0
Wilshire	6/79	1974	25	12.0	0	0	12.0	0
Los Banos	8/78	1969	12	3.5	0	0	3.2	0.3
Manhattan Beach	1/79	1959/78	18	3.0	0	0	2.6	0.4
Maywood	11/78	1938	9	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Monrovia	8/78	1960	16	3.7	0	0	3.3	0.4
Montebello	8/78	1964	12	4.0	0	0	4.0	0
Monterey	9/78	1959	9	5.2	0	0	4.6	0.6
Monterey Park	11/78	1951	6	2.0	0	0	2.0	0
Newport Beach	4/79	1974	37	7.0	1.0	0	6.0	0
Oakland	3/79	1961	174	150.0	0	35.0	95.0	20.0
Palm Springs	12/78	1959	10	2.5	0	0	2.0	0.5
Subtotals			1332	799.3	45.0	37.0	667.5	49.8

TABLE I

TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(Holding persons less than 48 hours less weekends and holidays)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board-Rated Capacity	Average Daily Population				
				Total	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female
Palos Verdes Estates	9/79	1958	12	1.0	0	0	0.9	0.1
Pasadena	8/78	1930	41	28.0	3.0	0	22.0	3.0
Paso Robles	7/79	1966	11	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Perris	12/78	1969	12	5.0	2.0	0	3.0	0
Pittsburg	4/79	1964/78	8	1.0	0	0	0.9	0.1
Placentia	8/79	1974	4	0.5	0	0	0.5	0
Pomona	7/78	1962	52	9.0	0	0	8.0	1.0
Porterville	3/79	1938	4	3.0	1	0	2.0	0
Port Hueneme	8/79	1973	12	4.0	2.0	0	2.0	0
Redondo Beach	9/78	1959/74	30	7.0	0	0	6.0	1.0
Richmond	4/79	1951	56	25.3	0	0	22.0	3.3
Ridgecrest	11/78	1977	14		0	0	unable to determine	
Roseville	10/78	1972	6	4.2	0	0	4.0	0.2
San Clemente	4/79	1962/76	9	5.0	1.0	0	3.0	1.0
San Fernando	8/78	1958	16	2.0	0	0	2.0	0
San Gabriel	8/78	1962	12	3.1	0	0	3.0	0.1
Sanger	6/79	1975	6		0	0	unable to determine	
San Jacinto	12/78	1970	8	1.1	0	0	1.0	0.1
San Leandro	3/79	1961/76	20	9.7	0	0	9.0	0.7
San Mateo	3/79	1961/76	16	2.7	0	0	2.0	0.7
Santa Clara	3/79	1960/78	14	1.0	0	0	less than 1 per day	
Santa Monica	9/78	1953	75	15.6	0	0	13.6	2.0
Seaside	9/78	1967/73	12	1.3	0	0	1.0	0.3
Selma	6/79	1902/60	10	2.5	0	0	2.5	0
Signal Hill	1/79	1958/78	13	3.0	0	0	3.0	0
South Gate	7/78	1949/78	35	13.2	0	0	11.7	1.5
South Pasadena	1/79	1957	3	2.0	1.0	0	1.0	0
Taft	11/78	1961	6	0.9	0	0	0.8	0.1
Torrance	12/78	1956/66	24	20.6	2.0	0	15.5	3.1
Tracy	9/79	1979	6	3.7	0	0	3.7	0
Turlock	7/78	1964/77	5	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Ukiah	8/79	1957	15	4.4	1.4	0	3.0	0
Vernon	7/79	1976	19	1.5	0	0	1.5	0
Watsonville	1/79	1937/58	8	2.0	0	0	2.0	0
Subtotals			594	185.3	13.4	0	154.6	17.3

TABLE I

TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(Holding persons less than 48 hours less weekends and holidays)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population Sentenced		Pretrial	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
West Covina	7/78	1969/75	4	8.2	0	0	5.7	2.5
Whittier	1/79	1955	16	9.0	0	0	8.1	0.9
County Facilities								
Imperial								
Winterhaven	8/79	1953/74	14	3.2	2.0	0	1.2	0
Los Angeles								
Altadena	11/79	1947/56	19	6.5	5.0	0	1.0	0.5
Antelope Valley	10/79	1968	38	12.4	8.0	0	3.5	0.9
Carson	10/79	1974/78	52	25.0	14.0	0	10.0	1.0
City of Industry	11/79	1963	44	18.0	0	0	15.0	3.0
Crescenta Valley	11/79	1974	33	11.0	8.0	0	3.0	0
E. Los Angeles	11/79	1955/72/78	45	36.0	16.0	0	18.0	2.0
Firestone	10/79	1956/76	42	20.0	0	0	19.0	1.0
Lakewood	10/79	1959	46	33.1	11.0	0	20.7	1.4
Lennox	10/79	1949	26	22.0	6.0	0	13.0	3.0
Comita	10/79	1975	36	15.0	9.0	0	6.0	0
Lynwood	10/79	1953/77	20	23.0	6.0	0	15.0	2.0
Malibu	10/79	1970	26	11.5	8.2	0	2.9	0.4
Norwalk	10/79	1972	45	35.0	9.0	0	24.0	2.0
Pico Rivera	10/79	1973	30	15.0	7.0	0	7.0	1.0
San Dimas	11/79	1949	21					
Santa Clarita	10/79	1972	49	14.0	8.0	0	5.5	0.5
Temple City	11/79	1956	23	23.0	0	0	19.0	4.0
West Hollywood	10/79	1954/72	16	17.0	8.0	0	7.0	2.0
Mono								
Mammoth	10/78	1962	4	2.8	0	0	2.5	0.3
Subtotals			649	375.5	123.2	0	205.9	28.4

TYPE I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(Holding persons less than 48 hours less weekends and holidays)

[illegible]

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

[illegible]

TABLE II

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Fated Capacity	Average Daily Population				
				Total	Sentenced		Pretrial	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>El Dorado</u>								
County Jail	8/79	1970/76	62	31.0	4.0	2.0	24.0	1.0
South Lake Tahoe	8/79	1973	32	36.0	4.0	0	30.0	2.0
<u>Fresno</u>								
County Jail	6/79	1941/Cont.	500	598.0	120.0	11.0	434.0	33.0
Branch Jail	6/79	1959/76/79	318	162.0	141.0	21.0	0	0
<u>Glenn</u>								
County Jail	12/78	1905/55/76	55	28.0	24.0	1.0	3.0	0
<u>Humboldt</u>								
County Jail	8/78	1960/74	177	113.0	50.0	3.0	58.0	2.0
<u>Imperial</u>								
County Jail	8/79	1920/53/75	171	108.3	40.0	5.7	58.0	4.6
Minimum Security	8/79	1964/75	192	123.0	123.0	0	0	0
<u>Inyo</u>								
County Jail	10/78	1958	47	24.0	17.0	1.0	5.0	1.0
<u>Kern</u>								
County Jail	10/78	1959/76	292	279.0	99.0	10.0	150.0	20.0
Lerdo-Minimum	10/78	1938	350	252.0	252.0	0	0	0
Lerdo-Max/Med	10/78	1978	308	222.0	0	20.0	121.0	81.0
<u>Kings</u>								
County Jail	10/78	1964/77	142	117.0	60.0	6.0	46.0	5.0
<u>Lake</u>								
County Jail	5/79	1968/76	63	38.5	19.0	1.0	18.0	0.5
Subtotals			2709	2135.0	955.0	81.7	948.2	150.1

TABLE II

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Brand- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced		Pretrial	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
Lassen								
County Jail	9/78	1968/70/77	38	14.5	13.0	0.5	1.0	0
Los Angeles								
Central Jail	10/79	1963/71+	5098	4630.0	869.0	0	3761.0	0
Sybil Brand	10/79	1963/73/74	850	613.0	0	272.0	0	341.0
Wayside-Maximum	10/79	1949/62/71	768	856.0	856.0	0	0	0
Wayside-Minimum	10/79	1939/72-75	1060	1000.0	1000.0	0	0	0
Detention Camp 15	11/79	1960	90	82.0	82.0	0	0	0
Biscailuz Center	10/79	1947	550	350.0	350.0	0	0	0
Madera								
County Jail	12/78	1894/37/53	135	113.0	59.0	5.0	46.0	3.0
Marin								
County Jail	9/79	1970	110	120.0	21.0	3.0	94.0	2.0
Minimum Security	9/79	1957/75	132	83.0	78.0	5.0	0	0
Mariposa								
County Jail	10/78	1967/76	19	13.7	7.0	0.4	6.0	0.3
Mendocino								
County Jail	8/79	1951/71	38	29.0	5.0	0	24.0	0
Rehab. Center	8/79	1974	74	43.0	34.0	5.0	0	4
Merced								
County Jail	7/78	1968/75	167	125.9	35.7	8.0	76.0	6.2
Rehab. Center	7/78	1948/74	90	63.4	63.4	0	0	0
Modoc								
County Jail	9/78	1978	14	12.0	5.5	0	6.0	0.5
Mono								
County Jail	10/78	1964/74	22	12.6	6.0	0.3	6.0	0.3
Subtotals			9255	8161.1	3484.6	299.2	4020.0	357.3

TABLE II

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced		Pretrial	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
Monterey								
Adult Det. Fac.	8/78	1977	188	134.0	26.0	8.0	90.0	10.0
Rehab. Center	8/78	1971	280	169.0	124.0	0	45.0	0
Napa								
County Jail	7/79	1975/78/79	64	63.4	29.6	2.2	30.7	0.9
Nevada								
County Jail	6/79	1964	59	46.7	18.0	1.4	26.2	1.1
Orange								
Men's Jail	3/79	1968/75	1337	996.0	405.0	0	591.0	0
Women's Jail	3/79	1968	283	153.0	0	68.0	0	85.0
Theo Lacy	3/79	1953	414	215.0	215.0	0	0	0
J.A. Musick Fac.	3/79	1963/65	200	79.0	79.0	0	0	0
Placer								
County Jail	10/78	1935/78	32	57.9	25.0	0.9	29.0	3.0
Tahoe City	11/79	1960	5	13.0	6.0	0.5	6.0	0.5
Minimum Security	11/79	?/78	19	10.0	10.0	0	0	0
Plumas								
County Jail	7/79	1976	21	15.8	8.5	0.5	6.8	0
Riverside								
County Jail	12/78	1932/60	342	357.0	115.0	11.0	208.0	23.0
Blythe	12/78	1964	62	38.0	24.0	0	13.0	1.0
Indio	12/78	1962/79	144	102.0	35.0	6.0	56.0	5.0
Banning Rehab.	12/78	1937/63	215	125.0	125.0	0	0	0
Sacramento								
County Jail	8/79	1906/56/75	469	579.0	63.0	2.0	514.0	0
Rio Cosumnes	8/79	?/1974	738	385.0	385.0	0	0	0
Women's Facility	8/79	1973	112	83.0	0	52.0	0	31.0
Subtotals			4984	3621.8	1693.1	152.5	1615.7	160.5

TABLE II

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced	Female	Pretrial	Female
San Benito								
County Jail	8/78	1950/76	29	26.8	18.5	0.3	8.0	0
San Bernardino								
County Jail	1/79	1972	664	525.0	70.0	31.0	382.0	42.0
Glen Helen	1/79	1960	425	267.0	267.0	0	0	0
San Diego								
Central Det. Fac.	6/79	1961/78/79	813	1142.0	297.0	0	845.0	0
Las Colinas	6/79	1963/78	68	144.0	0	82.0	0	62.0
Vista	6/79	1978	164	67.0	20.0	1.0	41.0	5.0
Honor Camps								
Barrett	6/79	1958	96	87.3	87.3	0	0	0
Descanso	6/79	1964	97	65.7	65.7	0	0	0
LaCima	6/79	1966/78	112	71.2	71.2	0	0	0
Morena	6/79	1954/78	100	61.0	61.0	0	0	0
West Fork	6/79	1969	60		unable to determine -- newly reopened			
Viejas	6/79	1950/76-77	128	85.0	85.0	0	0	0
Work Furlough	6/79	1931/37	94	76.0	76.0	0	0	0
San Francisco								
County Jail 1 (2)	1/79	1962	333	336.9	48.8	0	288.1	0
County Jail 2 (3)	1/79	1934	558	352.7	292.7	0	59.5	0
County Jail 3 (2W)	1/79	1961	43	41.5	0	13.0	0	28.5
County Jail 4 (3W)	1/79	1934	51	35.0	0	35.0	0	0
County Jail 6 (1)	1/79	1961	460	374.8	20.0	2.0	316.5	36.3
Work Furlough	1/79	1970/77	64	40.0	40.0	0	0	0
San Joaquin								
Men's Jail	8/79	1959/77/79	345	290.0	127.0	0	163.0	0
Honor Farm	8/79	1948/78	288	139.0	139.0	0	0	0
Women's Jail	8/79	1955/79	56	46.0	0	34.0	0	12.0
Subtotals			5048	4273.4	1786.2	198.3	2103.1	185.8

TABLE II

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board- Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced	Female	Male	Pretrial Female
San Luis Obispo County Jail	5/79	1971/77	155	142.4	69.6	2.6	66.6	3.6
San Mateo County Jail	2/79	1957/71	251	250.0	40.0	15.0	175.0	20.0
Honor Camp	2/79	1963	96	74.9	74.9	0	0	0
Work Furlough	2/79	1968	96	78.0	78.0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara County Jail	6/79	1970	352	384.0	240.5	21.5	113.0	9.0
Honor Farm	6/79	1960	120	55.0	55.0	0	0	0
Work Furlough	6/79	1969/71	38	24.0	23.0	1.0	0	0
Santa Clara County Jail	3/79	1958/65/74/79	482	631.0	75.0	0	556.0	0
Men's Rehab.	3/79	1930/74	678	673.0	545.0	0	128.0	0
North County	3/79	1960/71	60	55.0	5.0	0	50.0	0
Women's Jail	3/79	1964/73	73	107.0	0	40.0	0	67.0
Residential Ctr.	9/79	leased/76	24	21.0	0	21.0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Jail	1/79	1936/75	123	98.0	14.0	5.0	76.0	3.0
Minimum Security	1/79	1970	160	84.0	84.0	0	0	0
Women's Wrk.Fur.	9/79	?	10	5.9	0	5.9	0	0
Shasta County Jail	7/79	1939/69	43	98.5	16.0	3.0	74.5	5.0
Crystal Creek	7/79	1958	84	57.0	57.0	0	0	0
Siskiyou County Jail	9/78	1915/63	54	38.0	9.0	1.0	23.0	5.0
Subtotals			2899	2876.7	1386.0	116.0	1262.1	112.6

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

[illegible]

TYPE II AND TYPE III FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS
(May hold prisoners for up to one year)

Facility	Date Inspected	Year Constructed/ Remodeled	Board-Rated Capacity	Total	Average Daily Population			
					Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female
Ventura								
County Jail	8/79	1932/67	244	235.0	42.0	21.0	155.0	17.0
Branch Jail/Honor Farm	8/79	1957/ongoing	152	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
East Valley	8/79	1968	23	16.0	12.0	0	4.0	0
Oxnard Branch	8/79	1957/70	76	59.0	19.0	0	40.0	0
Med/Max Facility	8/79	1977	99	80.0	65.0	0	15.0	0
Work Furlough	8/79	1952/78	250	88.0	79.0	9.0	0	0
Yolo								
County Jail	12/78	1969/77	102	80.0	18.0	2.0	58.0	2.0
Branch Jail	12/78	1941/77	75	50.0	50.0	0	0	0
Yuba								
County Jail	2/79	1962/77	137	65.0	31.0	2.0	30.0	2.0
		Subtotals	1158	773.0	416.0	34.0	302.0	21.0
		TOTALS	30,185	25,262.8	11,492.0	1,076.5	11,572.2	1,108.1

TABLE III
CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAILS
INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION 1979 (1)	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1978/79	JAIL POPULATION PER 10,000 OF COUNTY POPULATION (2)			
			1978/79	1976/77	1974/75	1972 (3)
Alameda	1,100,100	1,401	12.7	15.4	12.5	11.8
Amador	18,800	14	7.5	6.9	7.4	0.8
Butte	137,700	147	10.7	7.2	7.5	6.0
Calaveras	20,100	24	11.9	10.9	12.7	16.7
Colusa	13,000	31	23.9	22.8	20.6	26.8
Contra Costa	635,300	394	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.1
Del Norte	17,700	46	26.0	19.5	13.9	9.0
El Dorado	83,200	67	8.1	10.8	10.0	9.1
Fresno	485,100	760	15.7	18.0	13.7	13.8
Glenn	21,300	28	13.2	16.0	13.4	9.0
Humboldt	107,700	113	10.5	17.0	9.8	10.4
Imperial	93,600	235	25.1	28.4	27.5	37.1
Inyo	18,600	24	12.9	9.7	8.8	9.8
Kern	375,300	753	20.1	19.1	18.8	21.1
Kings	71,900	117	16.3	15.1	13.2	10.7
Lake	34,200	39	11.4	12.3	12.9	9.7
Lassen	21,300	15	7.0	7.4	10.8	5.2
Los Angeles	7,128,400	7,857	11.0	11.0	11.6	14.1
Madera	56,800	113	19.9	20.8	21.3	19.1
Marin	224,000	203	9.1	8.9	7.7	5.2
Mariposa	10,800	14	13.0	9.0	10.5	12.7
Mendocino	65,500	72	11.0	9.5	7.9	9.9
Merced	127,700	189	14.8	13.9	16.8	14.6
Modoc	9,000	12	13.3	8.5	8.0	5.0
Mono	8,600	13	15.1	18.7	9.7	11.5
Monterey	281,200	303	10.8	9.6	7.2	7.7
Napa	93,600	63	6.7	6.2	--	5.4
Nevada	47,700	49	10.3	15.0	12.5	9.0
Orange	1,874,100	1,442	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.4
Placer	113,500	81	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.2

(1) Department of Finance Report 79E-2, December 1979.

(2) The incarceration rate for some counties may be unusually high or low because they house prisoners from other counties and the federal government or house their prisoners in other counties on a contract basis.

(3) Based upon Bureau of Criminal Statistics - one day count.

TABLE III

CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAILS
INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION 1979 (1)	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION 1978/79	JAIL POPULATION PER 10,000 OF COUNTY POPULATION (2)			
			1978/79	1976/77	1974/75	1972 (3)
Plumas	16,800	16	9.5	6.3	4.5	5.5
Riverside	634,100	622	9.8	13.6	12.1	12.8
Sacramento	756,700	1,047	13.8	15.7	15.1	18.5
San Benito	22,100	27	12.2	16.0	15.2	20.9
San Bernardino	811,300	871	10.7	10.5	10.9	11.1
San Diego	1,800,100	1,799	10.0	9.4	10.3	9.4
San Francisco	642,400	1,180	18.4	16.4	12.5	15.8
San Joaquin	319,700	475	14.9	17.2	14.5	18.7
San Luis Obispo	147,200	142	9.7	8.8	6.9	10.0
San Mateo	592,300	426	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.3
Santa Barbara	295,100	483	16.4	13.1	6.6	12.2
Santa Clara	1,253,100	1,487	11.9	9.9	8.0	9.8
Santa Cruz	176,100	188	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.0
Shasta	113,200	156	13.8	14.3	13.9	11.4
Sierra	3,300			3.4	0.4	4.0
Siskiyou	39,700	38	9.6	6.7	8.9	11.6
Solano	218,500	237	10.9	11.5	8.3	5.4
Sonoma	280,000	233	8.3	8.3	9.3	7.2
Stanislaus	251,200	412	16.4	14.5	18.4	17.9
Sutter	50,400	48	9.5	6.2	8.4	6.8
Tehama	37,100	45	12.1	11.5	12.9	7.7
Trinity	12,500	12	9.6	5.9	9.7	5.8
Tulare	231,700	407	17.6	17.3	14.2	18.2
Tuolumne	34,300	21	6.1	8.0	8.2	8.0
Ventura	499,500	578	11.6	15.4	11.0	7.0
Yolo	109,500	113	10.3	10.9	11.2	16.5
Yuba	48,800	65	13.3	17.9	16.0	13.4

(1) Department of Finance Report 79E-2, December 1979.

(2) The incarceration rate for some counties may be unusually high or low because they house prisoners from other counties and the federal government or house their prisoners in other counties on a contract basis.

(3) Based upon Bureau of Criminal Statistics - one day count.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates six facilities in this county. The county courthouse jail, located in downtown Oakland, was constructed in 1936 and has a rated capacity of 92. It houses high-security, unsentenced male prisoners charged with serious felony offenses.

The work furlough units, located in Oakland, house minimum security inmates. The male unit has a rated capacity of 190 and the female unit has a rated capacity of 18.

The Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, constructed in 1943, is located in the eastern part of the county near the town of Pleasanton. The Santa Rita complex is comprised of three units: Greystone, a maximum security male unit with a rated capacity of 181 sentenced and unsentenced prisoners; women's quarters with a rated capacity of 96 sentenced and unsentenced female prisoners; and the minimum/medium security main compound with a rated capacity of 992 sentenced and unsentenced male prisoners.

B. City Facilities

The following cities operate Type I facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Constructed</u>
Albany	4	1966
Berkeley	46	1936
Fremont	26	1970
Oakland	174	1961
San Leandro	20	1968

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Alameda County began construction of a new pretrial facility in conjunction with new courts in Oakland. This facility of 586 beds will open sometime in 1982 and will reduce overcrowding at Santa Rita. The county also remodeled a floor of Highland Hospital into a security ward for prisoners with severe mental problems.

The Oakland pretrial facility is the first of three major facilities in the county's long range plan. The second, a pretrial facility in Hayward, has met with considerable opposition from area residents. Supervisors have not as yet made a final decision on the Hayward facility.

At Santa Rita, the major development was the loss of a number of barracks in both the male and female facilities due to deliberately set fires. In rebuilding the female section, two relocatable confinement facilities are being used to speed up the replacement process and these units will, for the first time, provide truly secure housing. This facility is expected to be operational by mid-February 1980 and will increase capacity to about 186.

The City of Alameda moved into its new police facility and closed its 80-year-old jail. The new quarters will have only temporary holding rooms.

III. FUTURE PLANS

At the time of this writing, the county's long range plan is in a fluid state. As indicated above, Hayward residents are opposing construction of the pretrial facility planned for their area in conjunction with the courts. The county has recently contracted for the third and final element of their long range plan at Santa Rita. Consultants will be submitting their report in the near future.

Also planned for the Fremont area is the county's second work furlough center for approximately 100 persons. This will include a women's unit where furlougees may retain their children.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Courthouse Jail

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (no formal sessions)
Exercise and Recreation (no outside program)

2. Physical Plant

Single Cells (undersized cells and bunks)
Multiple Cells (undersized bunks)
Exercise Area (none)
Program Space (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental conditions, food services, and medical care continue to be satisfactory at this facility. Although some deficiencies exist, they are mainly due to the age and type of buildings involved.

Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center

Greystone Maximum Security

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (no formal sessions)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (exceeds capacity)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Booking Shower (none)
Single Cells (undersized)
Program Space (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

This report indicates again that environmental conditions are satisfactory, although there is some overcrowding. Food services are adequate and medical care is good.

Main Compound, Minimum/Medium Security

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (no formal sessions)

2. Physical Plant

Audio/Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Indicates environmental section is fair, noting a number of minor maintenance problems with toilet areas and showers. The medical care section was rated as good.

Women's Quarters

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (no formal classes)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)
Audio/Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental evaluation was again rated satisfactory, food services were adequate, and medical care was very good.

B. City Facilities

The Alameda City Jail reduced operations to hold persons for less than 24 hours, thus it was not inspected by the Board's staff.

Albany City Jail has not completed its jail management training, rules and disciplinary penalties are not written, and the classification plan is unwritten.

Berkeley City Jail is in full compliance with procedural requirements. Seating should be installed in the booking/holding cell.

Fremont City Jail does not have rules and disciplinary penalties in writing; however, it is in full compliance in the physical plant.

Oakland City Jail is in full compliance in its procedures, but it does not have a detoxification cell and its safety cells are undersized.

San Leandro City Jail has not completed its jail management training and it does not have a detoxification cell. Some elements are missing from the procedures manual.

Health conditions were considered good in all city facilities.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County

Replace Greystone, Women's Unsentenced/Intake (586 beds)	\$28,912,000
Replace Women's Quarters (minimum) 150 beds . .	3,900,000
Replace Minimum/Medium Security Main Compound (1216 beds)	<u>31,616,000</u>
County Subtotal	\$64,428,000

City

Berkeley City Jail		
- install bench in holding cell	\$	52
Oakland City Jail		
- convert two holding cells to detoxi- fication cells	\$	20,651
San Leandro City Jail		
- construct a detoxification cell	\$	<u>27,482</u>
City Subtotal	\$	48,185
Total		\$64,476,185

ALPINE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities operating detention facilities in Alpine County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None reported.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

No inspection occurred in this county as it does not detain persons over 24 hours.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

AMADOR COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The only jail in the county is located in Jackson and is operated by the sheriff. It was constructed in 1851, remodeled in 1940, and has a rated capacity of 22 persons. Because of a general lack of separation capacity, sentenced women are placed in San Joaquin County under a contractual agreement. An outmoded physical plant is the major problem in Amador's detention system. A secondary problem is insufficient personnel to provide continuous, around-the-clock supervision.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities in this county.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has recognized the need to replace the existing physical plant and is moving forward on a building plan. Plans have been reviewed by Board staff and appropriate recommendations have been made. The county is presently considering environmental concerns.

Additional staff were hired in March 1979, which was an important step toward providing around-the-clock coverage.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county is presently exploring all the ramifications of building a new jail. The present plan calls for funding through local resources.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Management Training (should be completed)
In-Service Training (not provided)
Number of Personnel (recent improvement noted)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (needs updating)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (should be developed)
Written Classification Plan (should be written)
Population Accounting System (none)
Inmate Work Assignment Plan (sentenced only)
Inmate Education Plan (none provided)
Library Service (none provided)
Plan for Inmate Discipline (written procedures)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (none written)

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none provided)
Multiple Cell (bunks undersized)
Exercise Area (none)
Program Space (none)
Visiting Area (none exists)
Storage Space (inadequate)

C. Health Officer's Report

The general level of sanitation is reported as satisfactory. There are several areas that are out of compliance.

Clothing (insufficiency of issue and washing)
Living Environment (temperature during hot months)
Diet (insufficiency in food groups)
Food Service (need for hot food carts)
Medical Care (need for written standing orders)

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Construct new 32-bed facility as planned \$1,280,000

BUTTE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Butte County Sheriff's Office operates a facility located in Oroville, constructed in 1965, with a capacity of 170, including 18 females. This facility contains a maximum security section for sentenced prisoners, much of which is unused. The facility was inspected in February 1979 and was found to be clean, well maintained, and in compliance with physical plant standards. Butte County accepts prisoners under contract from surrounding counties, thus the average daily population of 146 may seem high.

B. City Facilities

Two city holding facilities, a five-person substation jail in Gridley and an 18-person city jail in Chico, provide housing for less than 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

No significant changes.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Present planning includes an estimated \$280,000 addition to the Butte County jail. This addition will improve their work furlough capacity. Plans are also being drawn for two temporary holding cells in the sheriff's substation in Chico.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (all custodial staff should complete)
In-Service Training (none available)
Number of Personnel (insufficient to provide coverage)
Classification (should be written and incorporated in procedures manual)
Safety Cell (improve supervision)
Education Plan (not available)
Exercise and Recreation (lack of staff prevents compliance)

B. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer found the facility to be in general compliance; however, air cooling and air exchange is inadequate in summer months. Written policies were recommended for handling routine, physician-ordered special medical diets.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None

CALAVERAS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 46 inmates and houses both pre-trial and sentenced prisoners. The average daily population was 23.6 at the time of inspection in January 1979. Some sentenced women are placed in San Joaquin County facilities under a contractual arrangement.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities holding persons for more than 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

No significant changes.

III. FUTURE PLANS

County authorities are presently surveying the facility to explore alternatives that would improve office and storage capacity.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Plan for Inmate Discipline (need to provide written copy of charges and dispositions to inmates)

B. Physical Plant

Correctional Program Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer indicates this facility is in substantial compliance with the minimum standards.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main County Jail
- provide program space \$19,500

COLUSA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 96 inmates. The facility continues to very adequately meet the needs of the county as the average daily population was 31 at the time of inspection, December 1978. It is in good condition and reflects good overall management. The county does contract with other counties to house prisoners.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities in Colusa County which operate detention facilities.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None indicated.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None indicated.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (additional staff needed for relief coverage)

B. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (requires fixed bench)
Gun Locker (relocate outside security)

C. Health Officer's Report

The latest health officer's report indicates that the facility is in full compliance with standards.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's Office has recommended acquisition of self-contained breathing units and provision for an approved smoke detection system.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Jail

- install bench in the holding cell	\$520
- relocate gun locker	<u>325</u>

Total	\$845
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff administers the county's three major detention/corrections facilities and is about to open a new facility in downtown Martinez.

The main jail, currently overcrowded, was constructed in 1901 and added to in 1944. It has a rated capacity of 104 and an average daily population of 202. Although primarily a pretrial facility, it houses a 12-man sentenced prisoner work crew and some sentenced prisoners enroute to other facilities. Both males and pretrial females are held at this facility.

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 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, handicraft, and exploratory vocational shops.

The work furlough facility in Richmond was opened in early 1976 and is probably the finest such facility in the state. It currently houses 45 sentenced males. 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. Both facilities offer co-correctional activities such as academic education and life education courses. Some women are on work and outside educational furlough programs. Combined, these facilities are models of tomorrow's institutional post-sentenced programs.

All of these county facilities are exceptionally well managed, reflecting advanced correctional practices in spite of some very dated, overcrowded facilities.

B. City Facilities

The following cities operate Type I facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Constructed</u>
Antioch	4	1970
El Cerrito	10	1961
Pittsburg	8	1964
Richmond	56	1960

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Much has occurred with regard to county facilities. The new minimum security women's facility has been opened, the 40-year-old kitchen and mess hall have been replaced at Clayton, a new facility is about to open to replace the 68-year-old main jail, and the county opened and is now about to close the state's first relocatable confinement facility which it was using for sentenced females who could not be kept in a minimum security setting.

For males, the county has had to contract with San Francisco for a floor of the San Bruno facility which Contra Costa staffs, a unique arrangement in the state.

Antioch, Richmond, and El Cerrito continue to operate clean, well managed, Type I facilities. No doubt most will be considering closure when the new county jail opens.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Immediate future plans consist of successfully opening one of the finest new facilities in the state. Great pains are being taken to train and orient a new cadre of deputies in the philosophy and procedures necessary to operate the facility. The sheriff has offered the facility to the National Institute of Corrections as a national training center for jail administrators.

Once the new jail has been commissioned, the county will have to start planning how it will meet the detention needs of the mid-1980's.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Educational Program (available only to women)

2. Physical Plant

Overcrowding (continuous in all housing units)
Program Space (none)
Dining Facilities (no central dining)
Janitor Closet (none)
Storage Space (inadequate)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: overcrowded and inadequate ventilation.
- b. Nutritional: in compliance.
- c. Medical Care: adequate; no infirmary.

Rehabilitation Center

1. Procedures

Full compliance. Well managed facility.

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance; however, Dorm 5 (converted barn), bathhouse, and mess hall have been closed.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: in full compliance. Positive remarks regarding new kitchen and mess hall.
- b. Nutritional: adequate; minor recommendations for improvement of diet made.
- c. Medical Care: adequate.

Work Furlough

1. Procedures

Full compliance; well managed facility.

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance; probably the best facility of its type in the state.

3. Health Officer's Report

None received. However, expectation is that facility is in compliance in all respects.

B. City Facilities

Antioch City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (incomplete)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

Judged satisfactory in all areas.

4. Fire and Life Safety

Number of recommendations made and compliance is in process.

El Cerrito City Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance (variance for undersized safety cell).

3. Health Officer's Report

"Sanitation is at a satisfactorily high level."
Other areas are in compliance.

Pittsburg City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (incomplete)

2. Physical Plant

Multiple Occupancy Cells (two-person cells)
Visiting Area (none)
Audio Monitoring (none)

Richmond City Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

No health officer's report received. However, environmental, nutrition, and medical processes appeared to meet standards.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County

- None. County is in the process of constructing a replacement for the main jail.

Pittsburg City Jail

- | | |
|---|------------|
| - provide visiting area | \$6,500 |
| - install audio monitoring system | <u>520</u> |

Total

\$7,020

DEL NORTE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners. It has a rated capacity of 66 persons and has an average daily population of 47. This latter figure reflects an increase of 16 persons per day during the past two years.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails holding prisoners in excess of 24 hours in Del Norte County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The physical plant continues to meet all of the basic requirements. The sheriff has been attempting to locate a funding source to expand his present roof exercise area so that more persons can utilize the area at the same time. During the past two years a fire suppression preplanning procedure has been implemented.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The sheriff is attempting to expand the present roof exercise area which is extremely small, allowing access to only a few inmates at any one time. This is a needed improvement as it is impractical to move and then supervise very small groups in the area. The plan is faced with two difficulties: capital outlay is needed for the expansion, and additional staff will be required.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Staffing (staff shortage does not allow the three-hour minimum exercise per week)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies. (Although in compliance, the exercise area needs to be expanded and the major problem with the physical plant is a lack of any single cells to provide increased segregation ability.)

C. Health Officer's Report

An updated health officer's report has been requested of the contracting health department. The most recently received health officer's report indicates that a minor increase is needed in the fruit and vegetable group for proper nutrition, and a procedure should be implemented to screen inmates at the time of booking for communicable diseases. This latter procedure was being drafted at the time of inspection.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's inspection requires the addition of an approved smoke detection system and two self-contained breathing units to provide a reasonable degree of fire and life safety. The Fire Marshal found the jail to be maintained in an outstanding manner.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

EL DORADO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates both the main jail in Placerville, constructed in 1970, with a capacity of 62; and a sub-station jail in South Lake Tahoe opened in 1973, with a rated capacity of 32. At the time of inspection in August 1979, the main jail average daily population was 31.5; at South Lake Tahoe it was 39. Both facilities appear well managed and the county is making efforts to comply with our regulations. Each facility houses both pretrial and sentenced persons.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities operating detention facilities in this county.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

An exercise yard was added to the main jail in 1977.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None indicated.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none provided)
Storage Space (inadequate)
Multiple Cells (over capacity for available air space)

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer noted a need for additional food storage space. Difficulty in maintaining a uniform temperature in the cell areas was also noted.

South Lake Tahoe Substation

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (should be completed)
Jail Management Training (should be completed)
Exercise and Recreation (should be provided)

B. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (plan to install)

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reports that conditions are generally satisfactory at this facility; however, concerning the medical services, there is a need to improve facilities for medical examinations. In addition, persons should be screened for communicable diseases.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- program space	\$13,000
- storage space	6,500

South Lake Tahoe Substation

- exercise area	<u>\$26,000</u>
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Total	\$45,500
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FRESNO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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, formerly known as the County Industrial Farm, was constructed in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 318 sentenced, male and female, minimum custody prisoners. (The County Industrial Farm was re-designated as the Branch Jail in March 1978.)

B. City Facilities

There are four city jails in Fresno County which house prisoners for more than 24 hours. The Orange Cove city jail discontinued operations as a Type I facility as a result of the recommendations made by Board staff based upon inadequate physical plant.

The Huron city jail continues to operate as a Type I facility; however, because there is only one cell and the facility is antiquated and deficient in many areas, it was rated at zero capacity and recommended for closure.

The following cities operate Type I facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Constructed</u>
Coalinga	5	1939
Huron	0	1930
Sanger	6	1975
Selma	10	1902

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Fresno County main jail has been involved in ongoing remodeling and/or construction. The most recent projects are the installation of a new emergency generator, CCTV cameras to improve coverage in the women's unit, and minor changes in the booking area to relieve the congestion and improve operations. Funds are available and plans are underway to increase the cubic air space in the main jail dormitories by raising the ceiling level.

The Branch Jail projects consist of installation of an emergency generator and a new steam table and tray washer in the kitchen. A new infirmary has been constructed and is presently in operation.

There have been no significant developments in the city detention facilities other than the Orange Cove city jail discontinuing operation as a Type I facility. It is presently functioning as a temporary holding facility.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The County of Fresno was in the planning stages of a project to provide an alternative to booking, processing and housing the public inebriate in the present jail facilities by housing them in a mobile home located near the county jail. These plans were contingent on the availability of a federal grant which the county was unable to obtain. Any future plans for this project will be dependent on the availability of future funding.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Work Assignment Plan (sentenced prisoners only)
Inmate Education Plan (sentenced prisoners only)

2. Physical Plant

Multiple Cells (insufficient cubic air space for number of beds)
Dormitories (insufficient cubic air space for number of beds)
Safety Cells (undersized in width)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory except that some plumbing repairs are needed.
- b. Food Service: greatly improved since new kitchen became operational.
- c. Medical: satisfactory except that policy/procedures manual needs some updating. (Note: Since this report, the Board of Corrections has received information that some medical personnel were performing duties beyond their training and experience.)

Branch Jail

1. Procedures

Full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: satisfactory except minor plumbing repairs needed.

b. Food Service: satisfactory; good comments on quality of food.

c. Medical: satisfactory, except for lack of lockable storage cabinets.

4. Fire and Life Safety

Local district fire inspection indicates this facility generally complies. 18 deficiencies noted on prior inspection have been corrected.

B. City Facilities

Coalinga City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (not in policy/procedures manual)
Classification Plan (should be developed)
Administrative Segregation (inadequate cell space)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (none)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Audio or Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Generally satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility. Minor environmental corrections were recommended.

Huron City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not taken)
Number of Personnel (no staffing plan)
Manual of Policy and Procedure (none)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (nothing in writing)
Classification Plan (none)
Administrative Segregation (only one multiple occupancy cell)
Public Information Plan (none)
Visiting (no provisions for visiting)
Correspondence (none)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (not written or posted)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (none)
Gun Locker (none)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Shower (none)
Multiple Cell (insufficient cubic air space for number of beds)
Visiting Area (none; attorneys must use chief's office)
Janitor Closet (none in security area)
Audio or Video System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

This facility is showing wear and disrepair. It is obsolete and inadequate. Insufficient weather protection and continued plumbing problems. Strong recommendation for replacement of this facility.

4. Fire and Life Safety

Local fire district inspection indicates this facility generally in compliance. Deficiencies noted on prior inspection have been corrected.

Sanger City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (has not been completed)
Number of Personnel (dispatcher only during night shift)
Manual of Policy and Procedure (none)

Fire Suppression Preplanning (not written into manual)
Classification Plan (verbal only)
Visiting (attorneys and representatives only)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Generally satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility. Some minor repairs recommended.

Selma City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (has not been completed)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (not written or posted)

2. Physical Plant

Single Cells (undersized)

3. Health Officer's Report

Generally satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility. Recommendations were made to update plumbing equipment as the need arises and that additional bedding supplies are needed.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main County Jail

- construct 200-bed addition to reduce overcrowding in multiple cells/dormitories and replace single cells. . \$10,400,000

Coalinga City Jail

- replace facility (12 beds). \$ 624,000

Huron City Jail

- replace facility (6 beds) \$ 312,000

City Subtotal \$ 936,000

Total \$11,336,000

GLENN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Glenn County jail, a 55-bed facility, constructed in 1905, is the only detention facility in Glenn County. It houses male, female, and juvenile detainees. Because of its age, it must continually be upgraded and cared for to meet standards. It was inspected in December 1978.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails in the County of Glenn.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

In the current fiscal year, the exercise yard was enclosed and covered, plumbing was upgraded, and cells were repainted. Responding to fire concerns, Glenn County has installed exhaust fans and smoke detectors.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (required)
Jail Management Training (required)

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)
Program Space

C. Health Officer's Report

Full compliance.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Jail	
- install detoxification cell	\$16,250
- provide program space	<u>13,000</u>
Total	\$29,250

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only detention facility in the county that holds prisoners in excess of 24 hours. The main jail, constructed in 1960, is located in the city of Eureka, housing pretrial and sentenced inmates. The rated capacity of this facility is 177 persons and during the past reporting cycle, the average daily population was 115. This represents a housing decrease over the previous reporting period of 61 inmates per day. The sheriff also operates substations at Hoopa and Garberville holding persons for less than 24 hours.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A program of upgrading this facility has continued. At present, modifications to the juvenile and the administrative areas of the jail are being completed, which will meet Youth Authority requirements and vastly improve the overall processing and administration areas. Additionally, a new electrically operated door system has been installed on the fourth floor. The fire marshal had earlier identified the existing system as a life safety hazard. An improved ventilation system was also completed. These improvements continue to illustrate Humboldt County's commitment to provide a safe and humane jail facility within their resources.

III. FUTURE PLANS

All planned physical plant modifications are presently being completed. The sheriff is recommending a change in jail staff from the present deputy sheriff designation to the correctional officer series. It is their feeling that this will increase staff's ability and commitment to their task through a "professional jailer" series. This plan is to be implemented by July 1, 1980.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

The general conditions in this facility were found to be satisfactory. Minor comments were made that some toilet facilities needed repair or replacement. The only major deficiency from the standards was that there is no full time food manager. Presently the jail commander is charged with this duty.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office was completed, however, the results of this inspection have not yet been transmitted to this office. During the past two years, the county has made efforts to correct the identified fire and life safety deficiencies. No major changes or requirements are anticipated.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

IMPERIAL COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities. The main jail in El Centro was originally constructed in 1920 and added to in 1950. Some housing units were remodeled in 1975 and 1976. It has a rated capacity of 171 and an average daily population of 108. All females and pretrial males are held here. Some sentenced males are held here as a work crew and some are here because they are unsuitable for minimum security. Many illegal aliens are also held.

The minimum security facility, approximately five miles south of El Centro, has a capacity of 192 and holds only sentenced prisoners. Work furlough and county work crews 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 14. It serves to house pretrial prisoners until arraignment, although there are usually two sentenced prisoners assigned here as a work crew. A similar facility in Niland is not in use.

B. City Facilities

Two cities operate Type I facilities in the county. The Brawley Police Department operates a very fine new facility constructed by EDA funds as a part of a new police administration building. It can house up to 10 persons. The average daily population is about 4 including 2 sentenced persons.

The Calexico city jail is also relatively new (1971) and is capable of housing up to 14 persons. Average daily population is 6, 2 of whom are sentenced trustees.

The 45-year-old Westmorland city jail was closed in 1978 as recommended by this Board.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The most significant development has been construction of a new main county jail adjacent to the sentenced prisoner facility a few miles out of El Centro. It will open in early 1980 and will provide single cell housing for 178 prisoners. The facility was constructed with LEAA, EDA, and local funds.

The City of Brawley opened a new facility and Calexico converted one of its cells to storage thus reducing its capacity from 24 to 14.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Plans consist of making an orderly transition into the new facility and upgrading the sentenced prisoner facility kitchen which will prepare all meals for the two facilities. The county's detention needs will be adequately served for the foreseeable future when the new facility opens.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (some unfilled positions)
Inmate Education Plan (none; being planned)

2. Physical Plant

Audio Monitoring (none)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Storage Space (insufficient)

3. Health Officer's Report

Food services and medical care were satisfactory.
Facility sanitation has been improved.

4. Fire and Life Safety

New facility needs appropriate wet standpipe equipment and a minimum of six self-contained breathing units.

Minimum Security Facility

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

Minor housekeeping problems noted, but overall described as clean, neat, and orderly. Nutrition and medical care were adequate.

4. Fire and Life Safety

The facility needs a wet standpipe system, smoke detection system, and a minimum of two self-contained breathing units.

Winterhaven Station Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Housing (too many bunks for amount of space available)
Visiting Area (none; offices are used)
Audio Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Cleaning and some painting recommended. Nutrition and medical care satisfactory.

B. City Facilities

Brawley City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (dispatcher only during night shift)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (copy of charges not provided to prisoner)

2. Physical Plant

Fire Alarm (none)
Audio Monitoring (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental conditions evaluated as excellent.
Nutritional and medical care areas were satisfactory (food comes from local restaurant).

Calexico City Jail

1. Procedures

Fire Suppression Preplanning (unwritten)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

A number of areas need cleaning and painting. Unable to evaluate food service; no menu. Medical care was rated satisfactory.

4. Fire and Life Safety

Many problems were identified including polyurethane pads and mattresses, lack of separation between storage and living areas, and blocked exit paths.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County

None.

City

None.

INYO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The county jail at Independence is operated by the sheriff and is the only detention facility in Inyo County holding prisoners in excess of 24 hours. This jail has a rated capacity of 47 persons, was constructed in 1958 and re-modeled in 1978, and detains both pretrial and sentenced inmates.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities in the county presently holding prisoners for more than 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Inyo county jail has added eight additional single cells, an eight-bed work program dormitory, a multipurpose room, and a new outdoor exercise area to the existing physical plant.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Since the completion of the above-mentioned improvements there are no further plans for modifying the detention system.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Bunks (undersized)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: generally satisfactory comments. Some minor finish work needs to be completed.
2. Food Services: satisfactory comments in this area.
3. Medical: generally satisfactory comments; recommendation made for lockable cabinet space for medication.

D. Fire and Life Safety

A recent fire and life safety inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office identified the need to replace all

polyurethane mattresses, to provide two self-contained breathing units, and to extend the smoke detection system to cover the entire jail.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Replace bunk \$260

KERN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates three detention facilities which detain persons in excess of 24 hours. The main jail, constructed in 1959, is located in Bakersfield and has a rated capacity of 292 persons. Both pretrial and sentenced male and female prisoners are held at this facility. A minimum security facility, constructed in 1940, is located at Lerdo. The military-style barracks have a rated capacity of 350 sentenced male prisoners. On the same site at Lerdo, a new facility for maximum/medium pretrial and sentenced, male and female prisoners was constructed in 1978 and has a rated capacity of 308 persons. In addition to these facilities, the sheriff has several substation jails throughout the county that hold prisoners for less than 24 hours.

B. 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 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The maximum/medium facility at Lerdo has been opened and the transfer of some sentenced prisoners from the main jail to this facility has relieved the overcrowded conditions.

The Arvin city jail has added bed space and a new booking/intake area.

The Ridgecrest city jail was opened in late 1977 in cooperation with the county. Due to problems encountered with funding, the jail discontinued operations as a Type I facility and now functions as a temporary holding facility for detention of persons for less than 24 hours.

III. FUTURE PLANS

With the opening of the Lerdo maximum/medium facility and the addition to the Arvin city jail, there are no major changes planned for Kern County or city detention units.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (none for male inmates)

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: noted space needed for additional food storage and some comments on house-keeping.

b. Food Service: all areas are satisfactory.

c. Medical Service: found to be satisfactory.

Lerdo Maximum/Medium Facility

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (not available to unsentenced inmates)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: satisfactory comments; noted problem of air curtains over the kitchen doors not effectively controlling flies.

b. Food Services: satisfactory.

c. Medical Services: satisfactory.

Lerdo Minimum Facility

1. Procedures

Plan for Inmate Discipline (inmate does not receive copy of charges and disposition)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: handled in the new facility.
- c. Medical Services: satisfactory.

B. City Facilities

Arvin City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)
Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (not part of manual)
Classification Plan (not part of manual)
Administrative Segregation (four multiple cells
only; no single cells)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (not written or
posted)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (need standard combination toilet)
Multiple Cells (insufficient cubic air space)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory.
- c. Medical Services: satisfactory.

Delano City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate staff)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory.
- c. Medical Services: satisfactory.

Taft City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (should be completed)
Number of Personnel (inadequate on night shift)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (being developed)
Classification Plan (should be written)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (none developed)

2. Physical Plant

Gun Locker (none)
Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)
Audio Monitoring System (should be installed)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory.
- c. Medical Services: satisfactory.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Arvin City Jail

- install water closet in detoxification cell. . \$1,127

Taft City Jail

- install water closet in detoxification cell. . \$1,127
- install audio system 1,950

Total \$4,204

KINGS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only facility in this county. The county jail was built in 1964, is located in the City of Hanford, and has a capacity of 142 pretrial and sentenced inmates.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities in this county which hold prisoners over 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Construction of a corridor security grill for the protection of the main control room and the control of inmate traffic has been completed. This grill also provides security for staff in the medical treatment area.

III. FUTURE PLANS

There are no further plans for detention changes at this time.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Management Training (has not been completed)
In-Service Training (no formal sessions)
Inmate Work Assignment Plan (none for unsentenced prisoners)
Inmate Education Plan (none available)

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none)
Audio/Video System (both in need of repair)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: found to be satisfactory except the need for improved housekeeping.
2. Food Services: satisfactory comments in this area. Specifically noted were the use of heated food carts, therapeutic diets are now offered, and good attempts are made to include all four food groups in diets.

3. Medical Services: found to be satisfactory with comments that a concerted effort to give adequate health care to inmates is very good.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Program Space	\$46,000
Audio/Video Repair	<u>500</u>
Total	\$46,500

LAKE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only detention facility in Lake County that holds prisoners in excess of 24 hours. The main jail is located at Lakeport, was constructed in 1970, and has a rated capacity of 63 pretrial and sentenced inmates. The average daily population during this period was 40 persons, representing an increase of 7 persons per day over the previous period.

The facility at Clearlake Highlands no longer holds persons in excess of 24 hours and is now used for court holding only.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails holding persons in excess of 24 hours in Lake County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A disciplinary plan that meets basic due process requirements has been implemented, and all water closets have been replaced with stainless steel units. The Clearlake Highlands jail was reclassified and is now used to hold prisoners for court.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)
Program Space (none provided)
Holding Cell (needs fixed bench)

C. Health Officer's Report

The most recent health officer's report noted the need for minor repairs and cleaning in certain sections of the jail.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The fire inspection report recommended changes in the current facility sprinkler system, removal of storage from exit passageways, relocating fire extinguishers, and the provision of more electrical outlets to reduce excessive use of extension cords. A re-inspection to determine compliance is due shortly.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

- install combination water closet in detoxification cell	\$ 1,200
- provide program space	26,000
- install fixed bench in holding cell	<u>300</u>
Total	\$27,500

LASSEN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

Lassen county jail is located in Susanville, houses 44 inmates, and was opened in 1970. The facility houses males, females, juveniles, sentenced and unsentenced prisoners. The average daily population is 21. Programs include work/education furlough, an alcoholic recovery project, and mental health counseling.

The most recent inspection reflects a well maintained facility under good management.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails in Lassen County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None. The primary effort has been to maintain correctional efforts at a time of austere budgets. Program space and an exercise yard were added in 1977.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None. Current facility will meet county needs for the foreseeable future.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

Full compliance.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Inspection reveals a need for smoke detection system and self-contained breathing units. The county is in the process of complying with these recommendations.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

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; 4 major facilities holding both pretrial and some sentenced inmates; and 6 facilities housing sentenced prisoners only. Almost all female prisoners in pretrial and sentenced categories are held at the Sybil Brand Institute.

These facilities are generally modern and all are exceptionally well managed. The county detention system has a Board of Corrections rated capacity of 10,669 persons. Each facility, its date of construction, and rated capacity follow:

Station Jails and Camps

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Altadena	19	1948
Antelope Valley	38	1962
Carson	52	1974
City of Industry	44	1963
Crescenta Valley	33	1974
East Los Angeles	45	1955
Firestone	42	1955
Lakewood	46	1959
Lennox	26	1949
Lomita	36	1975
Lynwood	20	1953
Malibu	26	1970
Norwalk	45	1972
Pico Rivera	30	1973
San Dimas	21	1950
Santa Clarita	49	1972
Temple City	23	1956
West Hollywood	16	1954
Detention Camp 15	90	1960

Major Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Biscaluz Center	550	1947
Central Jail	5098	1963
Sybil Brand	850	1963
Wayside Maximum	768	1940
Wayside Minimum	1060	1939
Hall of Justice	1040	1925 (closed)
Mira Loma	612	1940 (closed)

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

In continuing moves to economize, the county closed its 54-year-old Hall of Justice jail which had a capacity of 1040 and its 40-year-old, 612-bed Mira Loma facility in the Lancaster area. At the same time, the county re-opened Biscaluz Center, a 33-year-old facility of 640 medium security beds only a few miles from downtown Los Angeles. Biscaluz will house male work furloughees and weekenders. It had been closed for two years as a result of an economy move late in 1977 and served as the sheriff's law enforcement training academy. Also closed as economy measures were Detention Camps 13, 14 and 18. These camps provided fire fighting and land conservation services.

The last legislative report described the county's future plan as including the establishment of satellite facilities of 400 beds throughout the county in communities of need. The plan was an attempt to provide partial solutions to the problems of centralized detention including transportation of hundreds of prisoners to and from outlying courts daily. The plan has been shelved and some LEAA funds have been returned because of the lack of matching county funds resulting from Proposition 13.

III. FUTURE PLANS

There are no immediate plans for any major changes in the detention division. The plan for establishing satellite facilities in areas of need has, as indicated earlier, been shelved. A small station jail is being planned for Avalon and construction is underway on a replacement for the West Hollywood Station.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Station Jails and Camps

1. Procedures

Fully comply.

2. Physical Plant

Audio Monitoring System (none)

Altadena	Lennox
Antelope Valley	Norwalk
City of Industry	Pico Rivera
East Los Angeles	San Dimas
Firestone Park	Santa Clarita
Lakewood	Temple City

Detoxification Cell (must be provided)

City of Industry
East Los Angeles

Firestone Park
Lennox

Safety Cell (install flush ring toilet)

Crescenta Valley

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reported generally excellent conditions in all station jails. Some minor maintenance problems were identified and corrected.

B. Major Facilities

Central Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Overcrowding (some areas sleeping persons on floor)

3. Health Officer's Report

Overall, found to be satisfactory. Many suggestions made for improvement of environmental and health conditions.

Biscaluz Center

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Recently reopened. No health report received at the time of writing.

Sybil Brand Institute

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (provide combination water closets in two cells)

3. Health Officer's Report

All conditions were found to be satisfactory with some recommendations made to secure consultation on medical diets from dietitian.

Wayside Maximum

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds rated capacity)

3. Health Officer's Report

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

Wayside Minimum

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Needs new kitchen and dining area.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer made recommendations for improved sanitation but gave an overall satisfactory rating.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Install audio monitoring systems	\$	52,650
Altadena	Lennox	
Antelope Valley	Norwalk	
City of Industry	Pico Rivera	
East Los Angeles	San Dimas	
Firestone Park	Santa Clarita	
Lakewood	Temple City	
Provide detoxification cell		65,000
City of Industry	Firestone Park	
East Los Angeles	Lennox	

Install flush ring toilet in safety cell	1,170
Crescenta Valley	
Minor modifications	15,600
Lynwood	
Install water closets in detoxification cells . .	2,340
Sybil Brand	
Provide new kitchen and dining space	975,000
Wayside Minimum	
Expand 150 beds	7,800,000
Wayside Maximum	
	<hr/>
Total	\$8,911,760

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1 OF 3

LOS ANGELES CITY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. City of Los Angeles Facilities

At the present time, the City of Los Angeles operates Parker Center and 12 division jails. All of its facilities hold prisoners up to initial arraignment and then transfer them to a county jail. The only City of Los Angeles jail that receives pretrial female prisoners is in Van Nuys. The total rated capacity of all City of Los Angeles jails is 650. The jails, rated capacity, and age of each follow:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Parker Center	145	1955
Devonshire	25	1973
Foothill	28	1960
Harbor	39	1962
North Hollywood	23	1958
77th Street	22	1925
Southeast	42	1978
Southwest	26	1962
Van Nuys	197	1964
Venice	25	1974
West Los Angeles	27	1975
West Valley	26	1960
Wilshire	25	1974

B. Los Angeles Area City Facilities

There are 40 other cities in Los Angeles County that currently operate jails holding persons in excess of 24 hours. These facilities hold persons only until court arraignment except that a few do have sentenced inmate workers for facility maintenance. All other city jails in Los Angeles currently have a total rated capacity of 1096 prisoners. These jails, their rated capacities and year constructed follow:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Alhambra	16	1955
Arcadia	12	1956
Azusa	24	1970
Bell	21	1958
Bell Gardens	8	1979
Beverly Hills	30	1932
Burbank	41	1962

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Claremont	6	1974
Compton	54	1964
Covina	20	1975
Culver City	29	1966
El Monte	20	1956
El Segundo	17	1977
Gardena	30	1963
Glendale	84	1960
Glendora	14	1966
Hawthorne	17	1954
Hermosa Beach	9	1959
Huntington Park	18	1951
Inglewood	23	1973
Long Beach	190	1959
Manhattan Beach	18	1959
Maywood	9	1938
Monrovia	16	1961
Montebello	12	1963
Monterey Park	6	1951
Palos Verdes Estates	12	1959
Pasadena	41	1927
Pomona	52	1962
Redondo Beach	30	1959
San Fernando	16	1958
San Gabriel	12	1962
Santa Monica	75	1939
Signal Hill	13	1958
South Gate	35	1950
South Pasadena	3	1957
Torrance	24	1956
Vernon	19	1977
West Covina	4	1969
Whittier	16	1955

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The City of Los Angeles opened the Southeast Division Jail this year. Its opening helped alleviate some of the booking load from the 77th Street Division. They also committed to maintaining their entire jail system which was in question at the time of our last report.

The City of El Monte recently completed remodel of their facility. Additionally, the cities of LaVerne, Monterey Park, and Torrance are planning new jail facilities. Bell Gardens opened a new police facility and jail in 1979.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The cities of LaVerne, Monterey Park, and Torrance are in various stages of planning to replace their existing facilities. The City of Los Angeles has committed itself to continuing their jail operation as generally Type I facilities for the near future.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. City of Los Angeles Facilities

1. Procedures

All facilities comply with our requirements.

2. Physical Plant

Safety Cells (undersized and improperly equipped safety cells exist at Foothill, North Hollywood, West Valley and Southwest Divisions; however, they are administratively restricted to one-hour holding)

Overcrowded Jail Conditions (Parker Center - plumbing facilities in dormitories inadequate to support daily population)

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer made several recommendations for improved environmental conditions at Parker Center and some division jails. Food services were found to be satisfactory. Two deficiencies were noted in the medical procedures concerning all City of Los Angeles facilities: (a) inquiry should be made relative to communicable diseases at the time of booking and the response noted on the booking sheet, and (b) written standing medical orders need to be developed. All other areas were viewed as satisfactory. Screening on bars was recommended for all divisions to reduce suicide potential.

B. Los Angeles Area City Facilities

Facilities not complying with given requirements at the time of inspection follow:

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)

Bell	Monterey Park
Bell Gardens	San Fernando
Huntington Park	South Gate
Manhattan Beach	South Pasadena
Maywood	Whittier
Monrovia	

Personnel

Vernon

Facility Manual (need to develop)

Bell	Maywood
South Gate	

Fire Suppression Preplanning (should be written)

Arcadia	Maywood
Bell	Montebello
Beverly Hills	Monterey Park
Compton	San Fernando
Covina	South Gate

Classification Plan (needs to be written)

Maywood	Monterey Park
South Gate	

Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (should be written and posted)

Alhambra	Montebello
Compton	Monterey Park
El Segundo	Palos Verdes Estates
Hermosa Beach	San Fernando
Huntington Park	South Gate
Maywood	

All other procedural areas are in full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cells (should be provided)

Compton (fixed bench only)
Maywood
Monterey Park
San Fernando (fixed bench only)

Gun Lockers (should be provided or relocated)

Claremont	Monterey Park
Culver City	Palos Verdes Estates
Maywood	Pasadena
Montebello	San Fernando

Detoxification Cell (should be installed)

Claremont	Maywood
Palos Verdes Estates	

Bunks (provide in isolation cells)

Inglewood (replace wooden bottoms in isolation cell)
Long Beach

Safety Cell (bring up to regulation)

Long Beach Torrance

Storage for Inmate Valuables (needs to be provided)

Monterey Park

Visiting and Attorney Interview Space (needs to be provided)

San Fernando

Janitor Closet (install in security area)

Maywood San Fernando
Monterey Park West Covina

Audio Monitoring System (install in security area)

Beverly Hills San Fernando
Maywood Signal Hill
Monterey Park Whittier
Pasadena

3. Health Officer's Report

In general, the health officer reported very satisfactory conditions existing in all Los Angeles area jails. Those facilities indicating some deficiencies and the reflected areas follow:

Environmental: The following facilities received recommendations for improvements in sanitation.

Bell Monrovia
Culver City Pasadena
Huntington Park

Food Service: Minor deficiencies noted in food groups.

El Monte South Pasadena

Medical: Required to develop written medical procedures.

Azusa Huntington Park
Compton Manhattan Beach
Covina Monrovia
Culver City Torrance
El Monte West Covina
El Segundo Whittier
Gardena

Inquiry needs to be made at time of booking concerning communicable diseases and notation made thereof.

Compton
Culver City

El Segundo
Huntington Park

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

A. City of Los Angeles Facilities

Remodel safety cells at four division
jails at \$26,000 each \$ 104,000

Parker Center
- install toilets and showers 39,000

77th Street Division
- replace jail (40 beds) 1,300,000

Subtotal \$1,443,000

B. Los Angeles Area City Facilities

Beverly Hills City Jail
- install audio monitoring system . . . \$ 2,900

Claremont City Jail
- install gun locker \$ 975
- provide detoxification cell 16,250

Compton City Jail
- provide fixed bench in holding cell . \$ 300

Culver City Jail
- relocate gun locker \$ 250

Inglewood City Jail
- replace bunks in isolation cell . . . \$ 300

Long Beach City Jail
- install 10 bunks in isolation cells . \$ 2,600

Maywood City Jail
- provide holding cell \$ 5,200
- provide detoxification cell 16,250
- install gun locker 975
- install audio monitoring system . . . 1,100

Montebello City Jail
- install gun locker \$ 975

Monterey Park City Jail
- provide holding cell \$ 5,200
- install gun locker 975
- provide visiting and attorney inter-
view space 3,250
- install janitor closet 1,950
- install audio monitoring system . . . 1,950

Palos Verdes Estates City Jail	
- install detoxification cell	\$ 16,250
- install gun locker	975
Pasadena City Jail	
- relocate gun locker	\$ 400
- install audio monitoring system . . .	1,300
San Fernando City Jail	
- provide bench in holding cell	\$ 300
- install new gun locker	975
- provide visiting and attorney interview area	3,250
- install janitor closet	1,950
Signal Hill City Jail	
- install audio monitoring system . . .	\$ 1,950
South Pasadena City Jail	
- install gun locker	\$ 650
Torrance City Jail	
- provide regulation safety cell . . .	\$ 10,400
West Covina City Jail	
- provide janitor closet	\$ 1,950
Whittier City Jail	
- install audio monitoring system . . .	\$ 975
Subtotal	\$ 102,175
Total	\$1,545,175

MADERA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Madera County Department of Corrections operates the only detention facility in the county. It is located in the City of Madera and was constructed of cut granite walls and concrete floors in 1894. Additions were made in 1937 and in 1953. This detention facility has a rated capacity of 135 sentenced and pretrial, male and female prisoners, and an average daily population of 113. This figure represents a drop in the average daily population of 35 inmates from our report of 1978.

This jail remains a seriously outmoded plant with poor segregation ability. Staff dedication and good interpersonal relationships have continued to keep this jail operating well in the face of tremendous odds.

B. City Facilities

There are no city detention facilities in this county.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A department of corrections was established and began administering this facility in 1978. Some overcrowding has been alleviated by the use of early release programs. Improvements have included food services, a law library, installation of a fire and smoke detection system, a new audio monitoring system, self-contained breathing units purchased, and an emergency fire plan developed. At the present time, the county is attempting to correct other fire and life safety issues.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Future plans for the county jail continue to be undecided, although most everyone agrees there is a definite need to upgrade or replace this facility.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Inmate Work Assignment Plan (for sentenced males only)
Inmate Education Plan (no on-site program)

B. Physical Plant

The physical plant of this facility is obsolete and replacement is recommended; therefore, specific areas of non-compliance are not listed.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: Many improvements were noted. Several recommendations were noted as needing attention.
2. Food Service: Improvements for diet and serving were recommended.
3. Medical: Generally satisfactory except for the lack of procedures for handling drugs.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The State Fire Marshal's Office noted considerable progress being made to improve life safety conditions. They encouraged the county to continue all corrections.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Replace existing county jail (maximum cells) . \$11,700,000

or

Construct a combined minimum/medium
security facility with approximately
50% of the population at minimum
custody \$ 8,800,000

MARIN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are two local detention facilities operating in this county presently. The sheriff administers the Hall of Justice jail located at the civic center. The jail was constructed in 1969 and has a rated capacity of 110 persons. The average daily population in 1979 was 120 persons, exceeding by 10 the rated capacity of the facility. This represents an increase of 8 persons per day over the preceding reporting period. The facility generally houses all pretrial inmates, and those sentenced inmates deemed not qualified to be transferred to the minimum security facility.

The Division of Corrections, within the Probation Department, operates the minimum security facility which was built in 1957 and has a rated capacity of 132 inmates. During this reporting period the average daily population was 83 persons compared to the previous period where the average daily population was 85 persons.

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

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails holding prisoners in excess of 24 hours in Marin County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The padded cells in the female section of the sheriff's Hall of Justice jail have been refurbished. A new jail commander was assigned in 1979.

The probation department established a senior correctional officer level to allow increased promotional ability within the correctional series.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The Hall of Justice jail has been at its capacity for some time. The county is continuing preliminary planning for expansion of security bed space at this facility but a timetable has not been developed. With the recent passage of Senate Bill 924 (1979), it is anticipated the Division of Corrections will shortly be able to comply with all training requirements.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Hall of Justice Jail

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)
Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity)

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reports full compliance with all regulations.

Minimum Security Facility

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (should be completed)
Jail Management Training (should be completed)
Number of Personnel (female unit understaffed)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

None received.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Hall of Justice Jail

- detoxification cell equipment.	\$ 1,800
- expand bed space (30 beds)	<u>234,000</u>

Total	\$235,800
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MARIPOSA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 present capacity of 19. It houses all pretrial and sentenced inmates within this county's system. The sheriff has made strong efforts to bring the jail into compliance with the standards.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities operating detention facilities in Mariposa County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed a remodeling project which provided an outside exercise area, a multipurpose room, and a new cell area which provided much needed bed space. A new air conditioning system has also been installed to provide a comfortable temperature level in the new section of the jail.

III. FUTURE PLANS

With the completion of the additional bed space and other remodeling, there are no further plans for improvement.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (no on-site education program available; however, the sheriff does allow education furloughs)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

All areas found to be satisfactory; however, a recommendation was made to replace a worn out combination toilet. (This toilet has been replaced.)

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

Two facilities are being operated by the sheriff in this county. The pretrial facility in downtown Ukiah, constructed in 1951, has a rated capacity of 38 inmates. It houses all pretrial male inmates and those male prisoners sentenced who are deemed to be problem cases. During this reporting period, the average daily population was 29 persons, a decrease of 13 inmates per day from our previous inspection. This facility continues to have numerous physical deficiencies and the county is making every effort to find funding for its replacement.

The new rehabilitation center, opened in 1976, 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 34 male and 9 female inmates during this reporting cycle, an increase of 22 male and 6 female inmates over the previous reporting period. All female prisoners are held at this facility. This modern, well-designed facility is operating below its rated capacity as it is a minimum security institution and does not lend itself to holding pretrial prisoners. Originally, it was planned to contract minimum security prisoners from neighboring counties but this need has not developed. Approximately 50 percent of the facility was converted to county criminal justice office space when the plan for contracting with other counties did not materialize.

B. City Facilities

There are two city jails in Mendocino County which currently hold persons for more than 24 hours. The Fort Bragg city jail, constructed about 1930, has a rated capacity of 8 inmates. The Ukiah city jail was constructed in 1950 and has a rated capacity of 15 persons. Each facility tends to operate well below its rated capacity.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The rehabilitation center was opened in early 1976 and continues to relieve much of the overcrowding pressures at the downtown jail. Several changes at the pretrial facility

have improved fire and life safety through requirements of the State Fire Marshal; however, it remains a marginally acceptable facility from the point of view of security as well as fire and life safety. All females are housed at the rehabilitation center along with most sentenced male inmates.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The sheriff and the county are exploring alternatives for funding a new pretrial detention facility. Replacement of this facility remains one of the highest priority needs in California.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Pretrial Facility

1. Procedures

Administrative Segregation (inadequate separation)
Inmate Education Plan (unavailable)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (none)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Exercise Area (none)
Correctional Program Space (none)
Storage Space (inadequate)
Audio or Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

Deficiencies noted were those covered under physical plant above and the need for a small lockable refrigeration unit for drug storage, replacement of some toilets, and installation of floor and wall tiles in the shower areas. The county is in the process of complying with these requirements.

4. Fire and Life Safety

In the past, this facility had considerable difficulty meeting Fire Marshal's requirements. Several changes, such as closing the female section, reducing the male population, and installing a sprinkler system have improved fire and life safety.

The most recent fire inspection recommends the purchase of two self-contained breathing units, reduction in the amount of combustibles inmates have in housing areas, the addition of a one-hour fire separation at the rear exit door, repair of the lock in this door, and installation of a smoke detection system. These requirements are being corrected.

Rehabilitation Center

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none for female prisoners)

3. Health Officer's Report

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the last health officer report received.

B. City Facilities

Fort Bragg City Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)

Visiting and Attorney Interviews (no space)

3. Health Officer's Report

This facility was found to be in full compliance with health officer regulations.

Ukiah City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (has not been completed)

2. Physical Plant

Gun Locker (at prisoner entrance)

Audio or Video Monitoring System (none available)

Single Cell (install bunk)

3. Health Officer's Report

Generally satisfactory health conditions were found at this facility.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Pretrial Facility	
- replace jail (40 beds)	\$2,080,000
County Rehabilitation Center	
- provide female detoxification cell	<u>10,500</u>
County Subtotal	\$2,090,500
Fort Bragg City Jail	
- provide detoxification cell	\$ 13,000
- provide interview space	7,150
Ukiah City Jail	
- audio monitoring system	\$ 1,600
- install bunk	450
- install gun locker	<u>350</u>
City Subtotal	\$ 22,550
Total	\$2,113,050

MERCED COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates two detention facilities in this county. The main jail in the City of Merced was constructed in 1968 with a rated capacity of 167 sentenced and pretrial, male and female prisoners. The rehabilitation center, located on the outskirts of the City of Madera, was constructed in 1948 with a rated capacity of 90 sentenced male prisoners. Although it generally meets minimum standards, it has deteriorated to the point where it should be replaced.

B. 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 12 pretrial prisoners.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The sheriff continues to upgrade the jail as funding is made available. The audio system has been replaced with more modern equipment and the video system has been upgraded to cover more areas of the facility. Other plumbing and lighting improvements in the cells are underway.

At the rehabilitation center, new heaters have been installed in the shower room and recreation hall, and a new audio system installed that connects to all dormitories and support buildings.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county's future plans continue to be the replacement of the outdated rehabilitation center with a modern medium/minimum facility for sentenced male and female prisoners; however, funding and site acquisition problems have created much uncertainty about future plans.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Work Assignment Plan (no work for pre-trial prisoners)

Inmate Education Plan (no ongoing education program)
Plan for Inmate Discipline (no copy of charges/
disposition given to inmate; only verbal notice)

2. Physical Plant

Program Space (none exists)

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: generally satisfactory with recommendations to replace old toilet fixtures and some improvement in housekeeping is necessary.

b. Food Service: this area is satisfactory.

c. Medical: this area is satisfactory except there are no standing medical orders nor is there an infirmary

4. Fire and Life Safety

A recent fire and life safety inspection by local fire authorities indicates a small number of hazardous conditions existing in this facility.

Rehabilitation Center

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (no ongoing education program)
Plan for Inmate Discipline (no copy of charges/
disposition given to inmate)

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: generally satisfactory conditions with recommendation for minor repairs in shower area.

b. Food Services: this area found to be satisfactory.

c. Medical: this area found to be satisfactory.

B. City Facilities

Los Banos City Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: this area is rated excellent.

b. Food Services: this area is rated satisfactory.

c. Medical: this area is rated satisfactory.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- program space \$ 35,000

Rehabilitation Center

- replace this facility with 200-bed medium/
minimum security facility for sentenced male
prisoners and sentenced and pretrial female
prisoners. \$5,998.642

Total \$6,033,642

MODOC COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only facility in the county. It is new, serves a population of about 8000 with a capacity of 14, and is located in Alturas in the extreme northeast corner of California. It holds an average daily population of 12.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county opened its new facility in early 1979 replacing its 65-year-old courthouse facility. The new jail houses all persons in single occupancy cells surrounding a day activity space. It was constructed with a \$1 million grant of federal Economic Development Act funds during round two in late 1977. In conjunction with the opening of this facility, the county hired a corrections officer to oversee operation of the jail.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None. This new facility will adequately meet the county's detention/corrections needs for the foreseeable future. Some plans are being discussed which would roof the exercise yard thus allowing its use in winter.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (unable to release staff for training)

Jail Management Training (sole corrections officer unable to leave for week of training)

Education Plan (few prisoners and high turnover make education offering impossible)

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

In full compliance. Physical plant inadequacies have been corrected.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Provide a minimum of two self-contained breathing units.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

MONO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 while the facility at Mammoth Lakes is generally a pretrial jail. Since our inspection, the Mammoth Lakes facility has been limited to holding for less than 24 hours.

B. City Facilities

There are no city jails operating in this county.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has increased the staff at the main jail to allow for immediate response to prisoner emergencies and for improved prisoner supervision. Unfortunately, lack of funding prevented construction of program space at the main jail.

III. FUTURE PLANS

With the loss of funding for program space at the main jail, there are no further plans for detention changes at this time.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Inmate Work Assignment Plan (none for women or pretrial)
Inmate Education Program (none)

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: overall conditions satisfactory; however, more emphasis is needed on general housekeeping.
2. Food Services: comments generally satisfactory with recommendation for fruits and vegetable supplement to menu.
3. Medical Care: satisfactory comments in this area.

D. Fire and Life Safety

1. Provide adequate smoke detection system.
2. Remove all polyurethane mattresses from the jail.
3. Provide two self-contained breathing units.
4. Provide one automatic fire sprinkler head in padded cell.

Mammoth Lakes Substation*

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (understaffed)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (last fire inspection
1/14/76)

B. Physical Plant

Storage Space (inadequate)

C. Health Officer's Report

Health officer's report indicates that this facility is in substantial compliance with all health and sanitation requirements.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main County Jail

- provide correctional program space \$19,500

Mammoth Lakes Substation

- relocate gun locker. 390
- provide storage space 6,500

Total \$26,390

*Facility has been limited to holding less than 24 hours
thus will not be required to comply with the below requirements.

MONTEREY COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are two detention facilities operated by the sheriff in Monterey County. The main jail in Salinas was constructed in 1977. It has a rated capacity of 188 male and female, pretrial and sentenced prisoners in housing modules of single cell construction. The adult rehabilitation facility was constructed in 1971 and has a rated capacity of 280 persons. At the time of the inspection, it was housing sentenced, minimum security males and some pretrial male prisoners.

B. City Facilities

Two city jails hold persons in excess of 24 hours. 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 rated capacity of 12 persons. Both facilities house male and female prisoners.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has occupied the new county jail and has experienced a variety of difficulties with the physical plant of this new facility. A series of escapes and other incidents indicated a need to improve the security and a study is underway at this time to determine the exact needs of the jail.

III. FUTURE PLANS

When the results of the above study are available, plans are to improve security throughout the facility and, depending upon the study results, unfinished modules may be completed to provide high security housing required by a small percentage of the prisoner population.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (none)

2. Physical Plant

Fire alarm system (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

All areas found to be satisfactory by the health officer.

Rehabilitation Facility

1. Procedures

Inmate Work Assignment Plan (none for pretrial detainees)

Education Plan (none)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

All areas found to be satisfactory by the health officer.

B. City Facilities

Monterey City Jail

1. Procedures

Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (not posted or issued)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (install combination water closet)
Shower (none in reception area)

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer rated environmental conditions as good, and food and medical services as satisfactory.

Seaside City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)
Number of Personnel (no staff in jail)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (none)

Fire Suppression Preplanning (not written part of
the manual)
Population Accounting (no breakdown of types of
prisoners)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental conditions were noted as generally in
good condition, food services were good, and medical
services were generally good.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Main Jail

- install automatic fire alarm system . . \$45,000

Monterey City Jail

- install combination water closet
in detoxification cell \$ 1,170
- install shower at reception area . . . 1,950

Total \$48,120

NAPA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 Napa County Department of Corrections is administered by a director of corrections who is advised by a Bureau of Corrections composed of the chief probation officer, a police chief, the district attorney, public defender, a member of the board of supervisors, and the mental health director. The facility is staffed by correctional personnel rather than law enforcement personnel.

B. City Facilities

St. Helena was the last city facility in the county holding persons over 24 hours. It closed its Type I operation when the new jail opened in 1976.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The major development in the past two years has been a period in 1979 during which the county was rethinking its position on the efficacy of a county department of corrections. The concern and rethinking were caused by allegations of mismanagement, low staff morale, and some prisoner-staff incidents which were magnified out of proportion. A review of management by the board of supervisors and the Board of Corrections and a review of the original purpose of establishing a separate department of corrections revealed that the jail was operating satisfactorily.

The overcrowding spoken to in the 1978 report has continued and the county has had to contract with Sonoma for housing prisoners sporadically. An increase in the length of sentences seems to be the primary reason for the overcrowding.

There has also been a reduction in the post-institutional programs available, partially as a result of Proposition 13 economies.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county has established a planning committee to determine how it will cope with overcrowding, a task which has been complicated by Proposition 13 economies.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)

Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity)

C. Health Officer's Report

Minor problems identified in food service procedures,
which have been corrected.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

- install detoxification cell	\$ 16,250
- expand facility by 30 beds (overcrowding) . .	<u>224,000</u>

Total	\$240,250
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NEVADA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Nevada County sheriff operates two relatively new facilities. The main jail, built in 1965, houses 59 inmates and is located in Nevada City. 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 is 47 and at the Truckee Substation it is 2. The main jail was inspected in June 1979; the substation in July 1979.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities in Nevada County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Since the last inspection, this county has corrected a number of procedural deficiencies, chiefly related to records keeping and documentation.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None indicated.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (not completed)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (under revision)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (to be included in the revised manual)
Classification Plan (written criteria not available; will be incorporated in manual)

B. Physical Plant

Dayroom Space (for single cells)
Exercise Yard (none)
Storage Space (additional space needed)

C. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Recommendations have been made for smoke detection systems, self-contained breathing apparatus, and the removal of high smoke-producing mattresses.

Truckee Substation

A. Procedures

Jail Management Training (need to participate in required training)
Number of Personnel (written staffing plan needed)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (being developed)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (needed)
Classification Plan (needs publication)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

ORANGE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 capacity of 1337 and a women's jail with a capacity of 283. These facilities were opened in 1968. The men's jail contains all county pretrial prisoners and those sentenced prisoners not felt to be able to handle a minimum security setting. The women's jail houses all pretrial and sentenced female prisoners in the county. During this inspection period, the average daily population in the men's jail was 1097 and the average daily population in the women's jail was 153. This represents a daily average increase in the populations of the two jails of 212 males and 59 females.

The Theo Lacy facility is located in the City of Orange, has a rated capacity of 414 persons, and was opened in 1960. This is an extremely well maintained facility containing only sentenced inmates. The James A. Musick Facility at El Toro, opened in 1963, has a rated capacity of 200 persons and houses sentenced male inmates. The average daily population at Theo Lacy this past reporting period was 215 persons and at the James A. Musick Facility it was 79 persons. These figures represent a decrease in the daily average populations of 37 and 17, respectively.

B. City Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Anaheim City Jail	26	1963
Costa Mesa City Jail	32	1967
Fullerton City Jail	15	1936
Huntington Beach City Jail	69	1974
LaHabra City Jail	12	1964
Newport Beach City Jail	37	1974
Placentia City Jail	4	1974
San Clemente City Jail	9	1963

These facilities all house arrestees to the point of initial court arrignment. In some cases, inmate workers are assigned for housekeeping chores. The facilities are generally well managed, relatively new, and without major physical plant problems.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The sheriff recently increased capacities at the men's and women's central jails by adding additional plumbing fixtures in the dormitories. A variance from ceiling height was granted by the Board to allow this increase. The net effect was an increase in the rated capacities of the men's jail by 256 beds and the women's jail by 120 beds.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Orange County, with assistance from the National Institute of Corrections, is now studying the feasibility of expanding the jail system. This county continues to experience growth in the need for higher security bed space.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Men's Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: fully complies.

b. Food Services: fully complies.

c. Medical: some recommendations made for procedural changes; generally meet all requirements.

Women's Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: fully complies.

- b. Food Services: food temperatures inadequate.
- c. Medical: fully complies.

Theo Lacy Facility

1. Procedures

Fully comply.

2. Physical Plant

Fully comply.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: conditions were very good. Some minor sanitary conditions recommended for corrections.
- b. Food Services: fully comply.
- c. Medical: fully complies. Recommended improved method of administering medications.

James A. Musick Facility

1. Procedures

Fully comply.

2. Physical Plant

Fully comply.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: conditions found to be excellent.
- b. Food Services: fully comply.
- c. Medical: fully comply.

B. City Facilities

The Cities of Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, LaHabra, Newport Beach, and Placentia were found to be in full compliance with all regulations. The health officer rated their operations generally excellent.

The Anaheim city jail requires completion of jail management training and the installation of an audio or video monitoring system in the housing units. The health officer found the facility in compliance with regulations.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Women's Jail	
- provide detoxification cell	\$16,250
Anaheim City Jail	
- install audio monitoring system	\$ 2,000
Newport Beach City Jail	
- install two flush ring toilets	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
Total	\$20,250

PLACER COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the main jail in Auburn, a minimum security facility at the DeWitt Center a few miles out of Auburn, and a substation jail in Tahoe City. The main jail was constructed in 1941 and remains essentially as it was when first occupied. It has a rated capacity of 32, contains 65 beds, and has an average daily population of 55 sentenced, pretrial males and females. As is apparent, this jail is critically overcrowded almost continuously.

The sheriff operates a minimum security barracks at the former DeWitt State Hospital. Adjacent to this barracks is a second barracks operated cooperatively with the probation department as a work furlough facility. Utilization of the latter facility had not occurred at the time of inspection due to a shortage of staff. Now operational, it will be inspected in the next cycle.

The substation jail in Tahoe City was opened in 1960 and its capacity was increased in 1972. The rated capacity is 5, it contains 20 beds, and has an average daily population of 14. This facility is also overcrowded, however, persons are held here for only a short time pending release or arraignment.

B. City Facilities

The City of Roseville operates a jail with a rated capacity of six. Constructed in 1972, it operates as a Type I facility. The average daily population is four. It was inspected in October 1978.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The major thrust of the present remodeling program occurred around the time of the last legislative report. Since then, a recreation and program room has been created and furnished; and padded safety and detoxification cells were placed into operation.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county is moving forward on plans to secure two relocatable confinement units to ease the overcrowding problem in the main jail. Once these are installed, the county plans to refurbish the main jail cells and reduce capacity. A court holding facility is also being planned at the DeWitt site.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (incomplete)
Jail Management Training (incomplete)
Limitations on Discipline (isolation cells are undersized and there is no water fountain)
Education Plan (limited to trustees)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (benches needed)
Gun Locker (within security area)
Housing Units (overcrowded and undersized cells)
Dayroom Space (none for persons in single occupancy cells)
Storage Space (insufficient)

3. Health Officer's Report

Nutrition and medical services were found to meet standards. Recommendations were made to improve maintenance in the housing units.

4. Fire and Life Safety

Self-contained breathing units were requested; different extinguishers and sprinklers in the bedding rooms were recommended.

Tahoe City Station

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (incomplete)
Jail Management Training (needed)
In-Service Training (needed)
Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (unwritten)
Classification Plan (unwritten)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (unwritten)
Inmate Work Assignment Plan (trustees only)
Inmate Education Plan (unavailable)
Exercise and Recreation (unavailable)

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (none)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Housing Units (undersized cells)
Dayroom Space (none)
Visiting Area (none)
Audio Monitoring System (inadequate)
Program Space (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer's report indicates conditions are satisfactory, nutrition adequate, and health care up to standards.

Minimum Security-DeWitt

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (essential)
Jail Management Training (needed)
Number of Personnel (insufficient to utilize work furlough)
Education Plan (none)

2. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer's report indicates conditions are satisfactory, nutrition adequate, and health care up to standard.

B. City Facilities

Roseville City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (needed)
Population Accounting (system does not differentiate classes)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (viewport too small)
Multiple Cells (double cells not standard)

3. Health Officer's Report

Standards are met.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Replace main jail (100 beds)	\$5,200,000
Replace Tahoe City substation (12 beds). . . .	<u>624,000</u>
Total	\$5,824,000

PLUMAS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Plumas County sheriff administers a main jail located in Quincy. Opened in December 1976, it has a capacity of 21. The main jail was planned to function as a Type I facility; however, it operates as a Type II and is measured against those standards. Most sentenced prisoners are housed at a regional facility in Shasta County and in the Butte County jail. The average daily population is 15.8. The main jail provides work furlough opportunities under the auspices of the probation department, along with trusty assignments. There are library services, table games, radio and television available for leisure time.

B. City Facilities

There are no city detention facilities in Plumas County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county continues to maintain that it is operating a Type I facility while this Board sees it as a Type II because it is known to house pretrial prisoners for periods of over 6 months. The county closed the Chester Substation jail in 1978.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Although the sheriff would like to provide a secure exercise area and program space so that it can meet Type II facility requirements, the county refuses to provide funds because they maintain it is a Type I facility. Thus, there are no future plans.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Exercise and Recreation (limited facilities)

B. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (need exercise area)
Program Space (none available except in cells)
Heating and Cooling (inadequate cooling system)

C. Health Officer's Report

The only problem is maintaining a cool environment during the summer.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Identified need for self-contained breathing units, service for smoke detector, and clearing of fire exit path.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Provide exercise area	\$26,000
Provide program space	<u>13,000</u>
Total	\$39,000

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates five facilities which detain persons for more than 24 hours. These are the main jail in downtown Riverside, constructed in 1933 with an addition built in 1963, with a housing capacity of 342; the Banning Rehabilitation and Counseling Center, constructed in 1938, with a capacity of 215 persons; the Blythe Station Jail, constructed in 1964, with a capacity of 62; the Banning Sheriff's Jail, constructed in 1961, minor remodeling in 1979, with a rated capacity of 12; and the Indio Station Jail, constructed in 1962 and remodeled in 1979, with a capacity of 144. The main jail, Blythe and Indio jails hold pretrial and sentenced persons. Sentenced female inmates are held only at the main jail and the Indio Station jail. This is a very well managed detention system which suffers from problems caused by some very old physical plants.

In addition, the sheriff operates jails at Hemet and Elsinor which detain persons for less than 24 hours.

B. City Facilities

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

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Constructed</u>
Hemet City Jail	13	1960
Palm Springs City Jail	10	1959
Perris City Jail	12	1969
San Jacinto City Jail	8	1971

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county correctional system has had an ongoing program to improve all the detention facilities it administers as funding becomes available.

The main jail is presently working on the planning aspects of a project to completely remodel the women's housing unit. The Indio jail has added a holding cell and photo booth in the reception area; a security door in the visiting area; and an interview room.

The Banning city jail was purchased by the county and is being remodeled to comply with regulations. Court holding facilities are planned for remodeling and/or construction in each court district; Perris is presently under construction.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The sheriff is carefully reviewing the entire Riverside County detention system and is in the process of implementing an LEAA grant to renovate the existing women's facility and provide some expansion. A master plan has been developed for a general revamping of a majority of the detention system.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Receiving Area (inadequate)
Housing Units (overcrowded)
Segregation (limited by overcrowding)
Toilets and Shower Areas (inadequate in several housing units)
Isolation Cell (improperly equipped)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: general sanitation and environmental conditions satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: comments indicate substantial compliance in this area.
- c. Medical: generally found to be satisfactory.

Banning Rehabilitation and Counseling Center

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: very good.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory.
- c. Medical: satisfactory.

Blythe Station Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (inadequate)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: generally satisfactory; some comments for minor improvements.
- b. Food Services: generally satisfactory; some comments for minor improvements.
- c. Medical: generally satisfactory; some comments for minor improvements.

Indio Station Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Program Space (inadequate)

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer found all areas to be satisfactory with minor improvements recommended.

Banning Sheriff's Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (none)
Drinking Fountains (none; paper cups used)
Audio or Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer found all areas to be satisfactory.

B. City Facilities

Hemet City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)
Audio or Video System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

All areas found to be satisfactory.

Palm Springs City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reports environmental conditions meet or exceed requirements, food services appear to be adequate, and medical services appear to meet the requirements.

Perris City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)
Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (none)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (not developed)
Classification Plan (none)

2. Physical Plant

Gun Locker (not in use)
Janitor Closet (none in security area)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory; alternate food source recommended.
- c. Medical: satisfactory.

San Jacinto City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (no staffing plan)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (none)
Classification Plan (none)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: satisfactory.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory (adequate rations served).
- c. Medical: satisfactory.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

A. County Facilities

County Main Jail	
- replace jail (approximately 450 beds) .	\$22,100,000
Blythe Station Jail	
- exercise area	32,500
Indio Station Jail	
- program space	19,500
Banning Sheriff's Jail	
- install audio monitoring system	1,560
- install holding cell	<u>2,500</u>
County Subtotal	\$22,156,060

B. City Facilities

Hemet City Jail

- water closet in detoxification cell . .	\$	1,170
- audio monitoring system		<u>1,560</u>

City Subtotal	\$	2,730
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Total		\$22,158,790
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SACRAMENTO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are three major facilities in the county operated by the sheriff. The county jail in Sacramento was originally opened in 1906 and two major additions, one in 1956 and one in 1974, have attempted to keep pace with the county's and the jail's population growth. The rated capacity is 452 men and 17 women. Average daily population is 577 men and 2 women. Most persons are in pretrial status. The facility was inspected in August 1979. Most sentenced persons are at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center. A major suit has been filed in federal court regarding conditions at the main jail. It is pending.

At the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center in Elk Grove, the sheriff operates a complex of facilities including a barracks-type minimum security unit for males opened in the 1950's, a medium security unit for males enlarged in 1974, and a women's facility, opened in 1973. The correctional programs offered range from farming, education, and work furlough to security housing for prisoners unable to adjust to the relative freedom of minimum security. All programs are available to males and females, although separately. The facilities were inspected in August 1979, and the average daily populations were 385 men and 83 women. These figures are within the rated capacities.

Overall, these facilities are exceptionally well managed and staff reflect the high priority the administration places on the detention/corrections function.

B. City Facilities

The City of Folsom operates the only Type I facility in the county. It is a small, five-person unit opened in 1965 and located in the basement of the city hall.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The main jail continues to operate in an overcrowded condition. Since the last report, average daily male population has increased by 48 persons. With the exception of two women trustees and a few women with special problems, all women are now housed in the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center women's unit. The average daily population for women remains essentially the same as for the prior inspection cycle.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The sheriff and Sacramento County continue to deal with the issues in obtaining a new main jail. A 1973 detention needs study has been updated and a program advisory committee has been authorized by the board of supervisors to do initial planning studies. Discussion topics will include site selection, program development and schematic design. Funding for the new facility has not yet been solved. On a 30-year basis, construction costs are calculated at 9½ percent of total costs.

At the Rio Cosumnes facility a major remodeling job is under way that will increase higher level custody space to permit receiving of main jail inmates. This will provide some relief to the main jail's overcrowded condition. A secure prisoner processing area will be constructed and a smoke purging system for the lock down areas will be installed. Budgeted is \$1.7 million. Included in the remodel project is the transfer and improvement of male work furlough facilities, which will be moved to the downtown area.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (additional staff necessary)
Inmate Work Plan (unsentenced excluded)
Inmate Education Plan (none; no space)

2. Physical Plant

Housing (overcrowded in all categories except single occupancy cells)
Dining Facilities (none; prisoners fed in dayrooms)
Storage Space (minimal)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: several deficiencies noted in food preparation area, and all deficiencies have been corrected.
- b. Nutritional: no deficiencies.
- c. Medical Care: overcrowding cited. The health officer commended the facility on use of an on-site psychiatric team.

Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center
(includes women's facility)

1. Procedures

Books and Periodicals (restrictions on selected publications)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: a number of deficiencies cited in food service area and housing. Areas of concern have been corrected, studied and budgeted for. Facility is in compliance.

b. Nutritional: meets standards.

c. Medical Care: meets standards.

B. City Facilities

Folsom City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (incomplete)
Number of Personnel (dispatcher only during night shifts)
Manual of Procedures (should be completed)
Classification Plan (should be written)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (should be equipped with combination water closet)

3. Health Officer's Report

Not available.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Main Jail

- 200 additional beds to meet current needs at main jail	\$10,400,000
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Folsom City Jail

- install combination water closet in detoxification cell	\$ 1,040
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Total	\$10,401,040
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SAN BENITO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only facility in this 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.

B. City Facilities

There are no city facilities in this county.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None.

III. FUTURE PLANS

There are no plans for the future other than compliance with minimum standards wherever feasible and whenever finances are available.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

The last health officer's report rated the environmental sections satisfactory, and food services and medical care were rated good. A current report has been requested.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Provide program space \$48,750

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates eight facilities in this county. The main jail in San Bernardino was constructed in 1972 and has a rated capacity of 664 sentenced and unsentenced male and female prisoners. The Glen Helen maximum and minimum security facility was constructed in 1960, remodeled in 1965, and has a rated capacity of 425 sentenced male prisoners.

The sheriff's six 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 35 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 55 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Twenty-Nine Palms Substation was constructed in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 7 pretrial male and female prisoners. The Big Bear Substation is a new facility 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.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities operating detention facilities holding prisoners over 24 hours in San Bernardino County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center has converted one housing unit into a movie theater, exercise room, library, and storage area. A new facility holding prisoners for less than 24 hours has been constructed in Trona and is now in operation. The West End Substation is presently remodeling the kitchen and trusty quarters.

The City of Chino opened its new facility; however, it is presently operating as a holding facility for less than 24 hours.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county has plans to continue upgrading existing facilities and is still planning replacement of the outmoded Twenty-Nine Palms facility as funds become available. A recent court ruling has given special priority to a project to provide a minimum custody facility for female prisoners.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Inmate Education Program (limited program for sentenced inmates)

B. Physical Plant

Safety Cell (not padded)

Dormitories (beds exceed available toilet facilities)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: facility meets requirements.
2. Food Services: high quality; above minimum standards.
3. Medical: medical care is above standards; high degree of staff professionalism.

Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center

A. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (none; apparently insufficient interest)

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.
2. Food Services: exceeds minimum standards.
3. Medical: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The most recent inspection indicates previous deficiencies have been corrected and the facility is in compliance.

West End Substation

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Isolation Cell (no bunk)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: satisfactory; recommended an additional holding area.
2. Food Services: satisfactory.
3. Medical: satisfactory.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Most recent inspection report lists five minor deficiencies.

Victorville Substation

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: satisfactory; good maintenance.
2. Food Services: satisfactory.
3. Medical: satisfactory.

Barstow Substation

A. Procedures

Fully complies.

B. Physical Plant

Shower/Delousing Room (none adjacent to booking)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: very good; excellent maintenance program.

2. Food Services: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

3. Medical: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Most recent fire inspection indicates facility complies with requirements.

Needles Substation

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

2. Food Services: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

3. Medical: satisfactory; meets minimum standards.

Big Bear Substation

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (insufficient)

B. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (insufficient seating)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: good; being maintained very well.

2. Food Services: satisfactory.

3. Medical: satisfactory.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Local fire authorities made a thorough inspection of this facility shortly after it opened. Very few problems noted.

Twenty-Nine Palms

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (insufficient)
Administrative Segregation (none)
Visiting (trusty visits only)

B. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (no fixed bench)
Detoxification Cell (none)
Secure Storage Vault (inadequate in size)
Visiting and Attorney Interviews (no space provided)
Janitor Closet (none in security area)
Storage Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: fair. This facility needs additional space; other minor problems noted.
2. Food Services: satisfactory.
3. Medical: satisfactory.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

West End Substation	
- install bunk in isolation cell	\$ 260
Barstow Substation	
- install shower in booking area	390
Twenty-Nine Palms Substation	
- replace facility (14 beds)	<u>728,000</u>
Total	\$728,650

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities: the main county jail, primarily for pretrial male prisoners, in the City of San Diego; Las Colinas, a facility for pretrial and sentenced women; and a new facility in Vista, primarily for males.

The main jail was originally constructed in 1960 but has undergone numerous remodelings since then. The rated capacity is 813, there are 1004 beds at last count, and the average daily population is 1142, the same as that reported in 1978. Numerous correctional programs are still available, even with the overcrowding. This is the only facility, to our knowledge, that uses locally produced video tapes to broadcast rehabilitation programs throughout the facility.

Las Colinas is a 68-bed, minimum-medium security, women's facility located in Santee. A new 70-bed maximum security facility primarily for pretrial women was opened in January 1980. Programs include work furlough, formal vocational training, group and individual counseling, and a planned academic program.

Vista is a new facility (1978) of 164 beds. It was constructed from architectural drawings developed and approved over 10 years ago. Programs are in the development process and an unfinished wing of 89 single occupancy cells is being finished for occupancy by the middle of 1980.

The chief probation officer operates a system of six camps located throughout the county, each specializing in meeting certain needs on the part of inmates and the county. A seventh facility, located in the intercity of San Diego, serves as the county's work furlough unit with a capacity of 94. It was once a convalescent hospital and superbly suited to its present function. The camps, their location, specialty, and capacity follow (all were constructed within the past 14 to 16 years):

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
West Fork	Warner Springs	Juvenile/Young Adult Programs	60
LaCima	Julian	Fire Fighting	112
Morena	Campo	Fire Fighting	100
Barrett	Alpine	Education	96

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Descanso	Alpine	Reception/ Classification	97
Viejas	Alpine	Alcohol Education	128

B. City Facilities

Oceanside closed its Type I facility when the Vista facility opened.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Much has occurred with regard to reducing overcrowding during 1979. The county opened the new Vista facility and has let a contract to construct 196 beds in the Chula Vista area. The sheriff's department also reinstituted the quick release program in the main jail after some remodeling and is establishing a temporary booking facility in El Cajon which will obviate the need to transport minor offenders downtown. Architectural drawings have been completed for a government center and a 125-bed jail in El Cajon and a contract for construction is anticipated in the near future..

The probation department's Adult Institutions Division has developed a unique camp program at West Fork which meets the needs of the older juvenile and the young adult. Special approvals were secured from the Youth Authority for the placement of these juveniles with adults and the program seems to be very sound and necessary for some.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Completion of the security facility at Las Colinas and facilities in Chula Vista and El Cajon, and completion of the 89 cells at the Vista facility will provide the county with sufficient pretrial beds to meet needs for the immediate future.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (insufficient staff at receiving and on the floors)

Exercise and Recreation (too many prisoners, too little staff, and insufficient space)

B. Physical Plant

Housing Areas (overcrowded)

C. Health Officer's Report

The major environmental problem identified is overcrowding of all multiple occupancy cells. Food services are excellent with good variety; and the medical care meets regulations.

Las Colinas Women's Facility

A. Procedures

Books, Newspapers, and Periodicals (some magazines excluded)

B. Physical Plant

Multiple Occupancy Cells (two-person cells not allowed)

C. Health Officer's Report

Minor violations in the kitchen noted. Nutrition and medical care are in compliance.

Vista Detention Facility

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

Overall excellent condition. Nutrition and medical care are in compliance.

Camps and Work Furlough

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (all facilities comply except Viejas and West Fork)
Jail Management Training (see comment above)

B. Physical Plant

Audio Monitoring System (only Descanso has an audio monitoring system. Inappropriate for work furlough)

Camp Barrett has been upgraded considerably since the last inspection.

C. Health Officer's Report

With minor exceptions, the health officer reports compliance with standards in the areas of environment, food service, and medical care. Minor exceptions are with wall and floor surfaces in bathrooms and kitchens.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Estimated need for 300 additional beds (including those under construction)	\$15,000,000
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SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

The sheriff operates three separate detention facilities. The Hall of Justice, constructed in 1960, is divided into three sections: the male section houses 333 inmates and is designated County Jail No. 1 (2)*; the female section, with a capacity of 43, is designated as County Jail No. 3 (2W); and the former city prison operation, which is designated County Jail No. 6 (1), with a rated capacity of approximately 460 inmates. The two remaining sheriff's facilities are located in San Mateo County at San Bruno. County Jail No. 2 (3) holds approximately 600 male inmates and County Jail No. 4 (3W) houses 51 females. These facilities were constructed in 1933. The sheriff's system held an average daily population of 1144 inmates during this reporting period compared to 1040 persons two years previous.

The work furlough center is a separate facility administered by the chief probation officer, although custodially staffed by the sheriff. The center was remodeled nine years ago and has a rated capacity of 64. It held an average daily population of 40 persons which was 8 less than our previous reporting period.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Efforts continue to upgrade the sheriff's jail system. Generally, housekeeping has improved considerably since previous visits. A major improvement is the opening of a new secure medical wing at the county hospital. This well planned, excellent facility will provide a much needed improvement in medical care.

The probation department upgraded the work furlough facility procedures manual and accomplished several minor physical plant improvements.

III. FUTURE PLANS

County Jail No. 6 (1), formerly city prison, remains most in need of improvements and will likely receive considerable attention. Due to a new sheriff being elected, we have not been able to assess the future overall plans.

The women's work furlough program, operating out of the Hall of Justice, has been discontinued pending the probation department finding a more suitable location. Attempts to locate new quarters for the entire program have been without success to date.

*The county revised its number designation of all jails late in 1979. The new designations appear in parentheses.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

County Jail No. 1 (2)
(Hall of Justice - Men's Section)

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (incomplete)
Inmate Education Plan (none available)
Exercise and Recreation (limited)

B. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (limited)

County Jail No. 3 (2W)
(Hall of Justice - Female Section)

A. Procedures

Manual of Policy and Procedures (none)
Classification Plan (no written plan)
Inmate Education Plan (no written plan)
Exercise and Recreation (limited)

B. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (inadequate)

County Jail No. 6 (1)

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (none)
Inmate Education Plan (none)
Exercise and Recreation (unable to comply)

B. Physical Plant

Single Cells (double celling)
Gun Locker (relocate)
Safety Cell (not padded)
Exercise Area (none)
Program Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report (Jails No. 1, 3 and 6 combined)

1. Environmental: a number of improvements in sanitary conditions were recommended, including compliance with clothing issue requirement.

2. Food Services: comments were generally satisfactory.
3. Medical: some improvements in the medical services were recommended; generally in compliance.

County Jail No. 2 (3)
(San Bruno - Men's Section)

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: continued efforts to improve the general level of housekeeping were recommended. Efforts on the part of the sheriff to improve conditions were noted.
2. Food Services: recommendations were made concerning improvement in food services. These recommendations included the storage of food, temperature of meals served, and sanitation of equipment.
3. Medical Care: A recommendation was made to improve the control of legally administered drugs. Generally satisfactory medical care noted.

County Jail No. 4 (3W)
(San Bruno - Female Section)

A. Procedures

In-Service Training (able to provide to some staff)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: generally good with some comments directing minor improvement.
2. Food Services: generally complies.
3. Medical Care: comments were made for the improvement of medical care. An overall improvement was noted.

Work Furlough Center

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (need to complete)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

Several improvements were noted in sanitary conditions at the facility. Food and medical services are generally taken care of outside of the program.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Jail No. 1 (2)

- exercise area (for males and females). . . . \$195,000

County Jail No. 6 (1)

- replace water closet 117,000

- install showers 8,500

Total \$320,500

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are three separate facilities operated by the sheriff at French Camp. The men's jail was constructed in 1960, has a capacity of 345, and detains all pretrial as well as some of the more difficult to handle sentenced inmates. The women's jail was opened in 1956 and has a rated capacity of 56. It houses both females awaiting trial and those who are sentenced. The minimum security honor farm was constructed in 1951, has a capacity of 288, and holds only sentenced male offenders. A work furlough program is available at this facility. The facilities were inspected in August 1979.

B. City Facilities

The City of Lodi operates a jail with a rated capacity of 27, which was constructed in 1967. The new Tracy city jail was opened this year and has a rated capacity of 6 persons. Both facilities function as Type I jails. Lodi was inspected in January 1979; Tracy in September 1979.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The county has completed an upgrading of both its men's and women's jails through an LFAA grant. This includes providing dayrooms and improving processing at the men's jail and providing program space in the women's section.

The City of Tracy has recently opened a facility to replace its outmoded system. The city received money through the federal public works program.

III. FUTURE PLANS

There are no plans for major changes in the San Joaquin system. Some remodeling is contemplated for the men's jail that would improve ventilation and air conditioning. The facility is considering remodeling the exercise yard to allow simultaneous exercise of sentenced and unsentenced persons. This would increase outside recreational opportunities.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Men's Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (required)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer found conditions to be satisfactory, with some recommendations made in maintenance areas.

Women's Facility

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies; some minor maintenance items noted.

Honor Farm

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. Minor environmental alterations were suggested.

B. City Facilities

Lodi City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (required for jail managers)
Number of Personnel (inadequate for relief in vacation periods)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (should be in writing)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

All areas were found satisfactory.

Tracy City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (should be completed)
Number of Personnel (inadequate)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (should be included in
procedures manual)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (walls should be padded)

3. Health Officer's Report

None received for new facility.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The only county facility, in the City of San Luis Obispo, is operated by the sheriff. This facility houses both pretrial and sentenced inmates, was constructed in 1971, and has a rated capacity of 155.

B. City Facilities

Paso Robles is the only city in the county operating a detention facility which houses inmates in excess of 24 hours. Only pre-arraignment prisoners are held in this jail, which was constructed in 1966 and has a rated capacity of 11 inmates.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The opening of the program area has enabled the jail administration to provide an excellent onsite education program which includes a special reading course and other required courses to help inmates earn high school diplomas. Other programs are narcotics and alcohol abuse counseling; family, group and marriage counseling; and religious instruction. A dormitory to house "weekenders" has been remodeled and is relieving the crowded conditions experienced every weekend.

III. FUTURE PLANS

A recent letter received from the sheriff indicates that planning has been initiated to construct a female detention unit of approximately 20 beds, some single and some multiple cells. This unit will be added to the present physical plant and the existing female unit will be used to house male prisoners.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Dining Area (none for single cell occupants)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: minor housekeeping suggestions.
- b. Food Services: satisfactory.
- c. Medical: satisfactory.

B. City Facilities

Paso Robles City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate staff on night shift)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (needs combination water closet)
Multiple Cells (capacity reduced--insufficient cubic
air space)

3. Health Officer's Report

The areas of environment, food services, and medical
care were all found to be in satisfactory condition.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

County Main Jail

- add 30 beds \$234,000

Paso Robles City Jail

- provide combination water closet in
detoxification cell 1,170

Total \$235,170

SAN MATEO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

Four facilities are operated by the sheriff in San Mateo County. The main jail, located at Redwood City, was constructed in 1958 and has a rated capacity of 198 men and 53 women. A male work furlough center, constructed in 1967, is located in Redwood City and has a capacity of 96 persons. The honor camp in the La Honda area opened in 1962 and also has a capacity of 96 persons. Both the honor camp and the work furlough center house only minimum security, male prisoners. The sheriff assumed administration of the Daly City jail, now called the North County Jail, with a capacity of 13. All facilities were inspected in February 1979.

Overcrowding has been a problem at the main jail for several years. At the time of inspection, the average daily population was 215 men and 35 women. Actual overcrowding is greater as a facility must maintain a 20% vacancy factor for separation purposes. The management has excelled in keeping problems at a minimum under pressures of an average daily population above its rated capacity.

B. City Facilities

The City of San Mateo operates a Type I facility with a rated capacity of 16, including juvenile holding space. This facility is seldom used as nearly all arrestees are booked directly into the county jail. Those who are booked at San Mateo city jail are held there less than four hours. This facility was opened in 1961.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The major development in San Mateo County is the construction of a new women's facility, scheduled to be operational in March or April 1980. It will have full service use, from prearrestment to work furlough. San Mateo plans to remodel the then vacated women's quarters in the main jail and improve their reception, classification, medical, visiting, and isolation capacities.

The San Mateo corrections system has an excellent record of moving to meet minimum standards. At this time the main jail is in full compliance with personnel and procedural requirements. Within the last inspection cycle, the facility initiated an inmate grievance procedure. This particular procedural requirement is not operational in present minimum standards but will be in 1980.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Preliminary plans have been drawn for a new prearrestment facility in the South San Francisco area. The assumption of the Daly City jail in 1978 provided only a partial solution to north county detention needs. On completion in 1982, the Daly City facility would be relinquished.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)
Overcrowding (average daily population exceeds capacity)

3. Health Officer's Report

Conditions were found to be in compliance.

Honor Camp

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

All conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Work Furlough

1. Procedures

All requirements are met.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental and medical aspects in full compliance.

North County Jail (Daly City)

1. Procedures
Fully complies.
2. Physical Plant
Fully complies.
3. Health Officer's Report
Fully complies.

B. City Facilities

San Mateo City Jail

1. Procedures
Jail Management Training (to be completed)
Rules and Disciplinary Penalties (need to be written)
2. Physical Plant
Fully complies.
3. Health Officer's Report
Fully complies.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

No estimates are being provided for county facilities as deficiencies are being corrected through the building program.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities which include the main jail at Santa Barbara, opened in 1971, with a rated capacity of 312 males and 40 females; a minimum security facility, opened in 1959, with a housing capacity of 158 (which includes a work furlough wing); and a substation jail at Santa Maria, opened in 1971, with a capacity for 34 male and 4 female inmates. 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.

B. City Facilities

The Lompoc city jail, opened in 1959, has a rated capacity of 12 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.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

No major changes have occurred in the detention and corrections system in Santa Barbara County since our last legislative report except the conversion of two standard cells to safety cells, one in the men's unit and one in the women's unit.

III. FUTURE PLANS

There are no plans for changes in this system at the present time.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (no on-site program)

2. Physical Plant

Dayrooms (none for single cells)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: generally good; some repair and cleaning recommended.
- b. Food Services: full compliance.
- c. Medical: full compliance.

Honor Farm - Work Furlough

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (no on-site program)

2. Physical Plant

Full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

Full compliance. (combined with main jail report)

Santa Maria Substation

1. Procedures

Full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: recommendations made for some housekeeping improvements.
- b. Food Services: full compliance (some minor repairs needed).
- c. Medical: full compliance.

B. City Facilities

Lompoc City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)

2. Physical Plant

Gun Locker (remove from security area)
Janitor Closet (needs mop sink)

3. Health Officer's Report

No current inspection report.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- install dayroom space \$ 91,000

Santa Maria Substation

- furnish detoxification cell 20,150

County Subtotal \$111,150

Lompoc City Jail

- relocate gun locker \$ 650

- install mop sink in janitor closet 800

City Subtotal \$ 1,450

Total \$112,600

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates four major detention facilities in this county. The main jail, located in the City of San Jose, was constructed in 1958 and remodeled in 1965, 1974, and 1978, and has a rated capacity of 482 sentenced and pretrial male prisoners. The Elmwood Center (men's facility), located in Milpitas, was constructed in 1932 and remodeled in 1973, and has a rated capacity of 678 sentenced and pretrial male prisoners. The Elmwood Center (women's facility) was constructed in 1974 and remodeled in 1976 with a rated capacity of 73 sentenced and pretrial female prisoners. The North County Jail, located in the City of Palo Alto, was constructed in 1958 and remodeled in 1960 and 1971, with a rated capacity of 60 sentenced and pretrial male and female prisoners. The main jail suffers from a severe overcrowding problem despite heavy involvement with alternatives to incarceration programs. The average daily population at the time of inspection in March 1979 was 631, 85 over capacity. Actual overcrowding is greater, however. Because of separation requirements, a jail is considered full at 80% of capacity. The women's facility is also overcrowded. Rated at 73, the average daily population was 109 at the time of the March 1979 inspection.

The county also operates an experimental facility for sentenced women and their children, the Women's Residential Center in San Jose. A unique facility, it provides unusual program opportunities for 24 sentenced women. Children are a part of the program and may live in with their mothers.

B. 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.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Santa Clara detention system continues to experience severe overcrowding problems despite a consistent effort to divert lesser offenders out of the jail system. Through use of an impressive array of release mechanisms, this detention system stands as a resource to counties interested in diversion systems of their own.

Since the last inspection, the county has remodeled a portion of the main jail to provide 22 mental health care units and six juvenile bed units, and developed a system that has removed most public drunks and drunk drivers from the main jail. The women's facility has improved its recreation program with the installation of a PAR course.

III. FUTURE PLANS

In order to provide some relief from overcrowding, the county is involved in a remodeling program. Planned is the conversion of space at a former hospital to accommodate alcoholics in the system. This unit will remove 40-50 persons from the jail setting and house them in a controlled environment with improved treatment potential.

Two minimum security barracks at the Elmwood facility are being remodeled to allow housing of 88 medium security prisoners. Planning for these modifications is underway and will serve to alleviate the overcrowding problem in the main jail.

The county is also planning to construct a 250-bed work furlough unit. Planning for this facility is still in the preliminary stages as no decision has been made on a building site.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Meets standards.

2. Physical Plant

Multiple Cells (overcrowded)
Storage Space (inadequate)

3. Health Officer's Report

Overcrowded conditions present a potential health hazard. Nutrition and medical care rated good.

Elmwood Rehabilitation Center (Men)

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (incomplete)
Inmate Education Plan (lost after budget cutbacks)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reports basically satisfactory conditions; some minor environmental concerns.

Elmwood Rehabilitation Center (Women)

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (lost in budget cutback)

2. Physical Plant

Single Cell (used as double cell)

Multiple Cell (overcrowded)

3. Health Officer's Report

All standards are met.

North County Jail

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (none)

2. Physical Plant

Single Cells (used as double cells)

Dayrooms (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

In general compliance. Concern was expressed over dispensing medication and the lack of written standing orders.

Women's Residential Center

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (needed)

Jail Management Training (needed)

2. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

3. Health Officer's Report

None on file.

B. City Facilities

Santa Clara City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (budgeted; not accomplished)

2. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

3. Health Officer's Report

None available.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Complete cost estimates are difficult to formulate due to a variety of options available in meeting space needs.

Main County Jail

- add storage space \$ 39,000

North County Jail

- install padding in detoxification cell . . . 7,176

- construct dayroom space 65,000

Total \$111,176

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The County of Santa Cruz has three separate adult detention facilities. The sheriff operates the main jail, located in the City of Santa Cruz, constructed in 1936, remodeled in 1976, with a rated capacity of 123 persons; and the rehabilitation center located 20 miles from Santa Cruz, opened in 1970, with a rated capacity of 160 persons. The main jail houses all pretrial persons and some sentenced offenders, while the rehabilitation center confines minimum security male inmates. The average daily population, computed at the time of inspection in January 1979, was 98. In the one year that has passed since inspection, this has increased to 117. Under present pressures, the county is not in compliance with Section 4001 of the Penal Code which requires separation of certain classes of prisoners.

The county's work furlough unit for women is administered by the county probation officer. This year the work furlough unit moved to a new location in Ben Lomond. This facility has a capacity of 10 persons. All county facilities are operated in as efficient a manner as facilities permit. Particular problems have been dominant in the main jail, scheduled for replacement, where overcrowded conditions have existed for some time.

B. City Facilities

Watsonville is the only city in Santa Cruz County that presently operates a jail holding persons in excess of 24 hours. The pre-arraignment jail was constructed in 1937 and has a rated capacity of 8 persons. Replacement of this facility has been recommended.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A new 92-bed facility is being built with LEAA assistance. It is scheduled to open in the summer of 1980. The Board of Corrections staff has observed that the average daily population already exceeds the capacity of the new jail and recommended that plans be formulated to allow continued use of the present facility. Santa Cruz County additionally contracts for space at San Bruno for holding of some prisoners. With the minimal capacity of the new facility and the need for some separation space, contract costs will certainly require that the county accelerate its planning or provide additional in-county housing.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The replacement of the present county jail is foremost in the concerns of the sheriff and county government.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

In-Service Training (needs to be provided)

2. Physical Plant

The physical plant is completely inadequate and is in the process of being replaced.

3. Health Officer's Report

In compliance with nutritional standards. Facility does not meet standards for placement and supervision of persons in safety cells, and a suitable locked storage space is needed for drug supplies. Comments made for repair or replacement of many items in the physical plant.

Rehabilitation Center

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (inadequate on some shifts)

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies.

Women's Work Furlough Unit

1. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (needed)
Jail Management Training (needed)
In-Service Training (need to implement plan)
Classification (plan to be written in policy and procedures manual)

2. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

3. Health Officer's Report

Meets standards.

B. City Facilities

Watsonville City Jail

1. Procedures

Meets standards.

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (no fixed bench)
Single Cell (undersized)
Visiting Space (none exists)
Janitor Closet (located outside security)
Shower (none available in the facility)

3. Health Officer's Report

Satisfactory comments.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- replace main jail (92 beds). \$8,320,000

Watsonville City Jail

- provide fixed bench in holding cell. . . . \$ 260
- provide visiting space 6,500

Total \$8,326,760

SHASTA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are three facilities in the county operated by the sheriff. The main jail in Redding was constructed in 1939 and expanded in 1969. It has a rated capacity of 43 (based upon space), 106 beds (based upon need), and an average daily population in 1978 of 98.5 males and females. Programs include school classes, counseling, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

The second major facility is the 84-man Northern California Regional Rehabilitation Center, better known as Crystal Creek, in Whiskeytown, about 15 miles west of Redding. The facility is primarily a forestry camp once operated with state prison inmates. It is administered by the sheriff, although prisoners come to this facility from all northern California counties from the Oregon line south to Napa and Solano counties. It is, operationally, the only regional facility in the state and won a National Association of Counties Achievement Award for its outstanding program in 1977. Programs, other than fire fighting, consist of the full spectrum of activities except work furlough (too isolated).

A third, small Type I, facility is located in Burney. It was opened in 1964 and has a capacity of 6 persons.

All three facilities are exceptionally well managed, staff are very professional, and prisoner treatment is based upon mutual respect--reflecting the high priority administration places on jail operations.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Overcrowding has increased steadily to a point where the county is contracting with Butte and Tehama counties to house prisoners needing a secure setting. Crystal Creek and the Burney facilities continue to meet needs adequately.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county has committed itself to replacing the main jail with a new facility. In order to arrive at this decision and to decide what the proposed facility should be, the

county completed a preplanning process which could serve as a model for other counties. With LEAA funds, a program study was completed and a contract has been let to develop architectural plans. The plans for replacing the jail, including an additional LEAA discretionary grant for construction, have been suspended for approximately one year while a decision is made on the location. Some residents of Redding have objected to the city location because of the facility's height. A final decision is due within a month. Included in the plan will be a regional women's unit which will solve northern California's problem of providing facilities and programs for one or two females in each county.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)

Housing Areas (all housing areas are overcrowded)

Shower at Receiving (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: "cleanliness is excellent".

2. Nutrition: Checklist indicates full compliance.

3. Medical: "Prisoners seen daily by trained nurse".

D. Fire and Life Safety

Recommendations made for smoke detectors in locations throughout the jail will be complied with.

Crystal Creek

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

In full compliance.

Burney Station Jail

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

In full compliance.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- replace with new 200-bed facility \$17,000,000

SIERRA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff's office administers a Type I facility located in Downieville, which opened in 1952. Sentenced prisoners continue to serve their sentence in the Nevada County jail. The Downieville facility has six single occupancy cells and is capable of segregating male, female, and juvenile prisoners.

The jail was inspected in July 1979 and found to be clean and well maintained. The inspector noted the booking area presents a potential breach of security during the processing of prisoners and recommended separation of the booking counter from an area accessible to the public. Additionally, the prisoner telephone should be inaccessible to the public.

B. City Facilities

There are no city detention facilities in Sierra County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The sheriff is presently working on a remodeling of one cell to provide new booking space. This will improve not only security but will provide a greater measure of safety to non-sworn staff and the public. Funds for remodeling derive from the County Justice System Subvention Program.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Management Training (have not yet complied)
Manual of Policy and Procedures (needs to be developed)
Fire Suppression Preplanning (needs to be developed)
Population Accounting (categories not reflected)

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)
Single Cells (bunks undersized)
Gun Locker (to assure safety)

C. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. . .

D. Fire and Life Safety

Specifies replacement of polyurethane mattresses, installation of a smoke detection system and deployment of self-contained breathing units.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Construct detoxification cell \$27,482

SISKIYOU COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff administers the county jail in Yreka with a rated capacity of 54, and a temporary holding facility at Happy Camp. The main jail was built at the turn of the century and received major remodeling in 1956, with further improvements in 1963. There are four cells for female inmates. This facility's average daily population is 25. Inmates at this facility are provided reading materials and church services. More extensive programming, including counseling and educational opportunities, is offered at the Northern California Regional Center in Shasta County, where some sentenced prisoners are placed.

B. City Facilities

There is one 53-year-old temporary holding facility in Mount Shasta with a capacity of 6.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The cities of Dunsmuir and Weed have closed their temporary holding facilities in favor of the Mount Shasta facility.

III. FUTURE PLANS

The county is exploring the possibility of establishing a government center in the south county area which will include a temporary holding facility for the use of the cities of Mount Shasta, Dunsmuir, and Weed. This facility is sorely needed because transportation of prisoners to Yreka often means up to two hours of complete absence from the cities by their only law enforcement officer.

Recent correspondence indicates the sheriff is in the process of complying with training standards and securing estimates to comply with fire safety recommendations.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (custody staff not trained)
Jail Management Training (management staff not trained)

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (needed by this facility)
Exercise Area (needed by this facility)
Detoxification Cell (no toilet in cell)

C. Health Officer's Report

Fully complies. Complaints about food have been reduced since the facility hired a cook to replace the inmate cook.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Five items not in compliance, including need to provide smoke detection system, self-contained breathing apparatus, and fire sprinkler for storage area in basement.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Exercise Area	\$84,975
Program Space	<u>13,000</u>
Total	\$97,975

SOLANO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates three facilities in the county. Originally opened in 1907, added to in 1946, and remodeled in 1974, the main jail is situated in Fairfield close to the courts. Rated capacity is 120 and it houses an average of 112 pretrial males and females and sentenced males who require more security than is available at the rehabilitation center. The jail is continuously overcrowded and there is no space for program activities. The fact that there have been no major disturbances at this facility is due to the professionalism of staff and their lines of communication with prisoners.

The sheriff also operates a rehabilitation center a few miles east of Fairfield in what was once a NIKE missile site first opened in 1957. The county's correctional programs are concentrated at this facility. There are work furlough, counseling, hobby crafts, and a variety of work programs. Sentenced women are housed here and all programs are equally available. This is one of three facilities in the state where men and women are held in the same minimum security facility. Housing is separate, but they work, eat, and have some leisure activities together. According to staff, this situation is working out well and is a definite improvement for women over housing at the main jail. This property belongs to the local school district, which has given notice that the sheriff must vacate the facility. For the county, this has meant that the highest priority must be given to replacement of this facility rather than replacement of the main jail.

The sheriff operates a Type I facility in Vallejo, which was originally opened in 1945 and underwent major remodeling in the receiving area in 1974. The capacity is 54 and it primarily holds pretrial males.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The major development has been construction of a new sentenced prisoner facility. It is scheduled to open in early 1980. Proposition 13 is credited with terminating an educational program and library services.

Due to Proposition 13, notices were given to employees regarding possible termination of employment. Many did find other jobs and the resulting high turnover has handicapped the administration of the jail even beyond severe overcrowding.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Plans must include opening the new sentenced prisoner facility and beginning the planning process for a facility to replace the main jail. Unfortunately, the highest priority for replacement had to go to the sentenced prisoner facility because the county had received notice from the school district to vacate the facility. Needless to say, funds for a sorely needed pretrial facility will be difficult to secure in an era of government austerity.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (high turnover)
In-Service Training (Proposition 13 austerity)
Library Service (Proposition 13 austerity)
Segregation (no space to separate classes of prisoner)
Inmate Education Plan (no space for program)

B. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none)
Prisoner Housing (over capacity)
Program Space (none)
Janitor Closet (none)
Storage Space (inadequate)

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer's report notes overcrowding and cites the need for repairs and repainting. Nutrition and medical care meet standards.

Rehabilitation Center

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

C. Health Officer's Report

Reports indicate full compliance in all areas.

Vallejo Station Jail

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

Complies as a Type I facility.

C. Health Officer's Report

Nutrition and medical care meet standards.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Replace main jail (approximately 200 beds) . . . \$10,400,000

SONOMA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The county has the only two jail facilities holding persons in excess of 24 hours and they are operated by the sheriff. The main jail in the City of Santa Rosa has a rated capacity of 233 inmates and was opened in 1966. The honor farm, located northwest of Santa Rosa is 18 years old and has a rated capacity of 110 inmates. The main jail houses all pretrial inmates and all sentenced females. Sentenced male inmates classified for minimum security are sent to the honor farm. The average daily population at the main jail was 184 persons and 50 persons at the honor farm. This reflects a daily population increase of 18 and 3 persons respectively. A third facility is the substation at Guerneville, which holds prisoners temporarily for transportation to the main jail.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities in Sonoma County which operate jails detaining persons over 24 hours.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

An air conditioning system has been completed in the main jail. Personnel have been classified as correctional officers from previous deputy sheriff designation. At the present time the jail administration is negotiating with the California Rural Legal Assistance on numerous issues. Many improvements have occurred in facility procedures and at this time, the staffing levels of the main jail are under review. The final issues to be resolved will involve the physical plant and potential remodeling. Also, the sheriff has requested and is receiving technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections concerning jail management and other related issues. The sheriff is making strong efforts to improve this detention system.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Changes in the system are contemplated through continuing negotiations with the California Rural Legal Assistance and a pending report on overall needs by the National Institute of Corrections.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Number of Personnel

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none)

C. Health Officer's Report

The last report was favorable noting that the milk group should be increased in the daily diet. Housekeeping was improved from previous inspections but needed additional attention. An updated report has been requested.

D. Fire and Life Safety

The Santa Rosa City Fire Department reported several recommendations for the improvement of fire and life safety. Recommendations concerned the kitchen area and mechanical chases and wall penetrations where proper protection was lacking.

Honor Farm

A. Procedures

In-Service Training (not provided)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

The health officer made several comments regarding improving housekeeping in the kitchen and related areas. The sheriff has taken steps to correct these problems.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- program space \$36,500

STANISLAUS COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The county has three facilities operated by the sheriff: the main jail, constructed in 1955, with a rated capacity of 303, housing sentenced and pretrial male and pretrial female prisoners; the minimum security honor farm, constructed in 1967, with a rated capacity of 140, housing sentenced male prisoners; and the minimum security women's facility converted from a juvenile facility in 1978, with a rated capacity of 40, housing sentenced female prisoners. A 75-bed medium security housing unit was added to the main jail in 1971.

B. City Facilities

There are no cities operating detention facilities which hold persons in excess of 24 hours in Stanislaus County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The old juvenile hall has been taken over by the sheriff's department for a women's detention unit. This facility is presently being remodeled to provide housing for both sentenced and pretrial women prisoners. Presently, there is a limited number of sentenced females housed there. As soon as reception and booking facilities have been completed, pretrial females will be moved to this facility.

Of the two minimum security honor farm dormitories that were destroyed by fire in November 1977, one is presently being reconstructed. Upon completion this will increase the minimum custody bed space by 70.

Effective July 1, 1979, the City of Turlock made the decision to discontinue operations as a Type I facility. They are now functioning as a temporary holding facility only.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Other than the remodeling of the old juvenile hall and the reconstruction of one of the two dormitories destroyed by fire at the honor farm, there are no other plans for detention changes.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Inmate Education Plan (no formal classes)
Plan for Inmate Discipline (action not taken
within 72 hours)

2. Physical Plant

Exercise Area (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: general cleanliness acceptable.
- b. Food Services: jail diet sufficiently nutritious.
- c. Medical: satisfactory comments in this area.

Honor Farm

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

- a. Environmental: generally satisfactory conditions in light of arrangements necessary due to two dormitories destroyed by fire. Recommendations made to replace hazardous heaters and bring remaining dorms to an adequate level.
- b. Food Services: overall comments were very good.
- c. Medical: generally satisfactory comments.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- provide exercise area \$104,000

SUTTER COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The Sutter County sheriff administers a new 68-bed facility in Yuba City, first occupied in July 1977. The facility was well planned and reflects modern concerns for striking a balance between security, safety, and the maintenance of dignity for those incarcerated.

The facility adequately houses males and females, and is also approved for juveniles. The average daily population as of this writing is 57; rated capacity is 68. The most recent inspection occurred in March 1978.

B. City Facilities

There are no city detention facilities in Sutter County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

No major changes noted for this new facility. There are improvements in procedures that bring the facility closer to overall compliance. There has been particular improvement in fire preplanning, the work program, and in making legal books available.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None known.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Policy and Procedures Manual (complete updating)

B. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

C. Health Officer's Report

Standards met. Suggestions offered on some maintenance items.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Recommended two self-contained breathing units. Recommendation has been complied with.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TEHAMA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 19 spaces for female prisoners. Average daily population is 47, an increase of 10 over the ADF in the old jail.

The facility was inspected in December 1978 and was found to be in compliance with the minimum standards with some minor exceptions. The programs now available for the inmates reflect the interest and enthusiasm for administering a safe and humane jail. The programs include Alcoholics Anonymous, educational programs on alcohol and drug abuse, and work furlough.

B. City Facilities

There are no city detention facilities in Tehama County.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Development of an education component was delayed as the result of the passage of Proposition 13. Effective February 1980, the jail has signed a contract with the school system for instructional materials and tutoring for the GED program. A course in personal adjustment and growth has also been contracted for.

III. FUTURE PLANS

Plans consist primarily of holding the line against loss of staff and attempting to furnish the kitchen so that the jail can supply its own meals. Currently, the county hospital provides meals on contract.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Inmate Work Assignment (limited and not available to pretrial prisoners)

B. Physical Plant

Meets standards.

C. Health Officer's Report

None available.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Recommended sprinkler system in kitchen storage and adjustment of smoke detection system.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None.

TRINITY COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The county's only detention facility is located in Weaverville, is operated by the sheriff, and was opened in 1976. It has a capacity of 14 and an average daily population of 12. 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.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

None since construction of the new jail in 1976.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None. The new facility should meet this county's needs for the foreseeable future.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (staff have not completed)
Jail Management Training (management staff have not completed)
Education Program (turnover is high and population is small)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

C. Health Officer's Report

None received during this inspection cycle.

D. Fire and Life Safety

Found polyurethane foam mattresses in use. Recommend removal of mattresses and purchase of two self-contained breathing units.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None. Facility design is in full compliance.

TULARE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. 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 pre-trial, 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. It has a capacity of 249 sentenced male prisoners; however, they are operating with 210 beds. The Porterville substation jail was constructed in 1958 and has a rated capacity of 10 pretrial male and female prisoners.

B. 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 4 male and female pretrial detainees.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Tulare Correctional Center (Branch Jail) remodeled an unused dormitory to provide space for medium security inmates to relieve population pressures at the main jail. A special classroom to provide education programs for these inmates was set up as part of the medium security dormitory.

The main jail has prepared working plans to remodel the inadequate jail intake services area; however, funding has been a problem at this time.

The Lindsay City jail has discontinued operating as a Type I facility. It is now a temporary holding facility with all persons detained for less than 24 hours.

III. FUTURE PLANS

An evaluation of future detention needs for the county has been completed and plans are to hire an architectural firm to specifically look at the type of new facility needed, the size, and most logical site. The facility would be for maximum, medium, and minimum security, male and female prisoners.

It is also planned to pursue funding for the proposed addition and remodeling of the jail intake services area.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

In full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

None available.

Correctional Center (Branch Jail)

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (not completed)
Administrative Segregation (no single housing available)

2. Physical Plant

In full compliance.

3. Health Officer's Report

None available.

Porterville Substation

1. Procedures

Full compliance.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (needs combination toilet facilities)
Audio or Video Monitoring System (none)

3. Health Officer's Report

None available.

B. City Facilities

Porterville City Jail

1. Procedures

Jail Management Training (incomplete)
Number of Personnel (insufficient staff)
Correspondence (none)

2. Physical Plant

Booking Holding Cell (no fixed bench)
Multiple Cells (space for only one person)

3. Health Officer's Report

None available.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- new 50-bed addition to alleviate overcrowding	\$2,600,000
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Porterville Substation

- install combination water closet in detoxification cell	<u>1,170</u>
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County Subtotal	\$2,601,170
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Porterville City Jail

- install bench in holding cell	\$ 260
- convert single cell to detoxification cell	<u>13,234</u>

City Subtotal	\$ 13,494
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Total	\$2,614,664
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TUOLUMNE COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the only detention facility in the county, which is located in the City of Sonora. The county jail was constructed in 1959, and remodeled in 1974 when electric doors were installed on two cells and a video monitoring system added. The rated capacity of this facility is 45 male and female, pretrial and sentenced prisoners.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

At the present time, extensive remodeling and a second floor addition to the administrative section of the jail are under way. In addition to this, the jail entrance is to be remodeled to provide a security vestibule at the prisoner entrance and also provide proper separation and security between prisoner entrance and public entrance.

III. FUTURE PLANS

At the completion of the present remodeling project, there are no further plans for any future detention changes.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

Inmate Education Program (no ongoing academic program)

B. Physical Plant

Program Space (none)

Audio Monitoring System (not working adequately)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: conditions good in this area.
2. Food Services: full compliance.
3. Medical: full compliance.

D. Fire and Life Safety

A recent fire and life safety inspection by local fire authorities indicated a need for two self-contained breathing units, a smoke detection system and metal lockers for storage of prisoners clothing.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Provide program space	\$13,000
Repair audio monitoring system	<u>1,520</u>
Total	\$14,520

VENTURA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The county has two systems of adult detention and corrections. The sheriff operates five facilities in the county consisting of the main jail (male and female) in Ventura, opened in 1930; an honor farm at Ojai constructed in 1957, as well as a medium security facility constructed in 1977; the Oxnard Branch Jail is located in the City of Oxnard and has been operated by the sheriff since 1970; the East Valley Holding Facility located in Thousand Oaks, opened in 1969; and the Loma Hall medical facility located on the grounds of the Ventura County General Hospital. The capacities of the above facilities are as follows: main jail, 186 men and 58 women; honor farm minimum facility and medium security facility at Ojai, 152 and 99 respectively; Oxnard Branch Jail, 76; Branch Jail Loma Hall, 13; and East Valley booking facility, 23. Average daily population for the sheriff's jail system is 500 persons, slightly under the figure of two years ago. Both pretrial and sentenced inmates are detained at the main jail, women's jail, both facilities at the honor farm, the Oxnard Branch Jail, the East Valley Jail and Loma Hall.

The Corrections Services Agency operates a 250-bed facility for both male and female work and program release inmates. This facility is located at the former Air Force Base in Camarillo. The work furlough program was originated and maintained by the sheriff until July 1976 when the program was turned over to the Corrections Services Agency.

B. City Facilities

The Port Hueneme city jail, constructed in 1973, has a capacity of 12 persons. It is the only city facility in the county which houses inmates in excess of 24 hours. Prisoners are held until arraignment and then transferred to the county. Ojai and Fillmore cities operate facilities that hold prisoners less than 24 hours and then transfer to the county jail.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The new Pretrial/Main Jail is under construction and is scheduled for completion in late 1980. Pending its completion, the sheriff has taken several steps to improve the present jail system and particularly the main jail. Although still overcrowded and with an antiquated physical plant, the population of the main jail has been reduced with the opening of the Ojai maximum facility. It is fairly manageable for the interim

period pending completion of the new facility. Staff morale has improved considerably. The entire system has been repainted and maintained in an excellent manner. Additionally, under a federal grant, the medical services have been upgraded system wide.

The Corrections Services Agency has made dramatic improvements to its facility also. They have remodeled to meet fire regulations and a wing was opened for female work/program releases. An overall maintenance and painting program has turned these barracks into a very presentable facility.

III. FUTURE PLANS

A 400-bed Pretrial/Main Jail facility will be located south of Ventura at the new county government center. In December 1977, ground was broken for the construction of this new facility and completion is expected for mid-1980. Also, the county, along with the sheriff's department, is reviewing the possibility of remodeling the existing main jail into a complete women's jail center and closing the Oxnard Branch jail by also assimilating its population into this facility. An impending major hurdle will be adequate personnel to staff the new facility. Due to very marginal levels of staff in the present facilities, the new jail will require a number of new hires.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. County Facilities

Main Jail

1. Procedures

Fully Complies.

2. Physical Plant

Holding Cell (often exceeds capacity).
Detoxification Cell (none exists)
Multiple Cells (overcrowded).
Program Space (limited).

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: the health officer noted several sanitation violations, which have since been corrected. Several other minor environmental conditions are in need of correction. The facility needs full scale renovation.

b. Food Services: provided by honor farm and found to need improved food storage and disposal. (Corrected).

c. Medical: Deficiencies noted have all been corrected.

Ojai Honor Farm/Maximum Facility

1. Procedures

Fully Complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental, food services, and medical areas all found to be satisfactory. The honor farm provides all food for the Ventura County jail system. Recommendations for improvement have been implemented by the sheriff.

Oxnard Branch Jail

1. Procedures

Fully Complies.

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none exists).
Exercise Area (none exists)

3. Health Officer's Report

a. Environmental: undergarments need to be exchanged more frequently.

b. Food Services: provided by honor farm; minor deficiencies noted have been corrected.

c. Medical: found to be satisfactory and has been improved considerably since inspection.

East Valley Substation

1. Procedures

Fully Complies

2. Physical Plant

Fully Complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

Environmental, food services, and medical services found to need a number of corrections. The sheriff has begun to address these issues.

Work and Program Release Facility
(Corrections Services Agency)

1. Procedures

Fully complies.

2. Physical Plant

Fully complies.

3. Health Officer's Report

The health officer reported a number of sanitary conditions in need of corrections. Corrections have been made to some items. Several suggestions were made for improved medical care.

B. City Facilities

Port Hueneme City Jail

1. Procedures

Number of Personnel (some shifts have inadequate personnel)

2. Physical Plant

Detoxification Cell (none exists)

3. Health Officer's Report

Overall health conditions found to be satisfactory.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main County Jail

- remodel facility (150-bed) \$6,500,000

Oxnard Branch Jail

- install detoxification cell \$ 16,250
- exercise area 45,500

County Subtotal \$6,561,750

Port Hueneme City Jail

- install detoxification cell \$ 16,250

Total \$6,578,000

YOLO COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

There are two facilities in the county operated by the sheriff. The main jail, opened in 1969, is located in Woodland and has a capacity of 102 beds, primarily for pretrial prisoners and females, both awaiting trial and completing a sentence. Average daily population is 76 males and 4 females.

The second facility is called the Branch Jail; however, it is a minimum security facility for sentenced males. Opened in 1941, it consists of one dormitory with a capacity of 75. Average daily population has been 50, approximately 18 more than during 1977-78. Both facilities were inspected in December 1978.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The booking area of the main jail has been remodeled and a corridor has been constructed so that female prisoners can use the outdoor exercise yard and participate in some work projects. Prior to this, females were isolated from these activities. As indicated in the last biennial report, this county continues to do an excellent job of upgrading its facilities.

III. FUTURE PLANS

None indicated.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Main Jail

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (not all have completed).
Inmate Education Plan (none; unable to guarantee school district sufficient students)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies; has been upgraded gradually over the past four years.

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: conditions throughout are satisfactory.
2. Food Services: meets standards.
3. Medical Care: meets standards.

Yolo Branch Jail

A. Procedures

Jail Operations Training (incomplete)
Fire Suppression Plan (incorporate into policy and procedures manual)

B. Physical Plant

Fully complies (facility is 30 years old and will soon need replacing)

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: in basic compliance with some suggested maintenance items, replacement of living quarters and shower room wall.
2. Food Services: meets standards.
3. Medical Care: meets standards.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

Main Jail

- lockable refrigerated storage \$260

YUBA COUNTY

I. DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. County Facilities

The sheriff operates the county's only facility in the courthouse in Marysville. It was constructed in 1962 for a capacity of 137 pretrial and sentenced prisoners, males and females. It was inspected in January 1979.

In 1978, Yuba County entered into a consent decree, after a suit was filed by the California Rural Legal Assistance. It required that the county hire a large number of staff and introduce a wide range of programs. This county is now in full compliance with minimum jail standards.

B. City Facilities

None.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1978 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

In 1978, the county, after negotiations with the courts and the CRLA, agreed to make a large number of changes in its operations. Custodial staff was nearly doubled and all procedures now comply with minimum jail standards. The physical plant also meets standards as a result not only of the agreement but by earlier court order. Significant remodeling has occurred with an exercise area, library facilities, and dayroom space being added.

III. FUTURE PLANS

With most major needs now met, some less significant work is being explored. Out-of-service safety/security cells require padding before use.

IV. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

A. Procedures

In full compliance.

B. Physical Plant

In full compliance

C. Health Officer's Report

1. Environmental: generally satisfactory; some suggestions for routine maintenance were given.

2. Food Services: menu did not indicate serving size
(Corrected).

3. Medical Care: standards met.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR COMPLIANCE

None. Physical plant complies.

IV. COST OF COMPLIANCE

Estimating Costs of Construction

The costs of compliance with the jail standards as estimated in this report are based upon a number of factors which fluctuate with both time and location of the project. The estimates cannot be considered accurate for any particular city or county.

To illustrate how time is an important factor, the per bed costs of constructing a new facility were \$20,000 in the 1976 legislative report, \$40,000 in the 1978 report, and \$52,000 in this, the 1980, report. In the span of two years since January 1978, construction costs have risen 30 percent. Location is also an important factor. Consider that Trinity County built a facility in 1975 for \$111 per square foot and Kern County built a facility in 1976 for \$92 per square foot. The accessibility of an area to contractors and the amount of construction activity at the time of bid are significant considerations.

Estimating Number of Beds

In estimating the number of beds needed, no attempt was made to determine if reasonable efforts were being made to reduce the population via accepted diversion programs. Such programs consist of misdemeanor citation, detoxification programs, and release on own recognizance. Estimates of the number of beds needed were arrived at by using existing studies, if any, or using average daily population and rated capacity.

Types of Costs

Costs of compliance divide themselves 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 because many facilities are partially staffed with personnel hired through the federal employment program. When this program is terminated, the costs will revert to the county or city which may not be able to support the costs itself.

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 Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training subvents, in part, the training costs.

The following table summarizes the costs of compliance by county. To see how these costs were arrived at, refer to the individual county summary.

TABLE IV

Summary of Cost Estimates to Gain Compliance with the
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities

County	Estimated County Costs	Estimated City Costs	Total Estimated Costs
Alameda	\$ 64,428,000	\$ 48,185	\$ 64,476,185
Alpine	--	--	--
Amador	1,664,000	--	1,664,000
Butte	--	--	--
Calaveras	19,500	--	19,500
Colusa	845	--	845
Contra Costa	--	7,020	7,020
Del Norte	--	--	--
El Dorado	45,500	--	45,500
Fresno	10,400,000	936,000	11,336,000
Glenn	29,250	--	29,250
Humboldt	--	--	--
Imperial	--	--	--
Inyo	260	--	260
Kern	--	4,204	4,204
Kings	46,500	--	46,500
Lake	27,500	--	27,500
Lassen	--	--	--
Los Angeles	8,911,760	1,545,175	10,456,935
Madera	11,700,000	--	11,700,000
Marin	235,800	--	235,800
Mariposa	--	--	--
Mendocino	2,090,500	22,550	2,113,050
Merced	6,033,642	--	6,033,642
Modoc	--	--	--
Mono	26,390	--	26,390
Monterey	45,000	3,120	48,120
Subtotals	\$105,704,447	\$2,566,254	\$108,270,701

TABLE IV

Summary of Cost Estimates to Gain Compliance with the
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities

County	Estimated County Costs	Estimated City Costs	Total Estimated Costs
Napa	\$ 240,250	\$ --	\$ 240,250
Neveda	--	--	--
Orange	16,250	4,000	20,250
Placer	5,824,000	--	5,824,000
Plumas	39,000	--	39,000
Riverside	22,156,060	2,730	22,158,790
Sacramento	10,400,000	1,040	10,401,040
San Benito	48,750	--	48,750
San Bernardino	728,650	--	728,650
San Diego	15,000,000	--	15,000,000
San Francisco	320,500	--	320,500
San Joaquin	--	--	--
San Luis Obispo	234,000	1,170	235,170
San Mateo	--	--	--
Santa Barbara	111,150	1,450	112,600
Santa Clara	111,176	--	111,176
Santa Cruz	8,320,000	6,760	8,326,760
Shasta	17,000,000	--	17,000,000
Sierra	27,482	--	27,482
Siskiyou	97,975	--	97,975
Solano	10,400,000	--	10,400,000
Sonoma	36,500	--	36,500
Stanislaus	104,000	--	104,000
Sutter	--	--	--
Tehama	--	--	--
Trinity	--	--	--
Tulare	2,601,170	13,494	2,614,664
Subtotals	\$93,816,913	\$ 30,644	\$ 93,847,557

TABLE IV

Summary of Cost Estimates to Gain Compliance with the
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities

County	Estimated County Costs	Estimated City Costs	Total Estimated Costs
Tuolumne	14,520	--	14,520
Ventura	6,561,750	16,250	6,578,000
Yolo	260	--	260
Yuba	--	--	--
Subtotals	6,576,530	16,250	6,592,780
TOTALS	\$206,097,890	\$2,613,148	\$208,711,038

V. SPECIAL ISSUES OF PRIORITY TO THE BOARD

In this section the Board discusses those issues pertaining to local detention facilities which it believes have a high priority for resolution.

First among these issues is the need for local government to deal with the problem of overcrowded facilities. Before deciding that construction of a costly new facility is necessary, the Board discusses a Strategy for Dealing with Overcrowding in the Proposition 13 Era.

Second, the Board proposes a program of State Assistance for Local Corrections Programs and Construction.

Finally, the Board discusses the problems of Women in Jails and Juveniles in Jails, two classes of prisoner who represent such a small part of the total number of prisoners held that they are typically not afforded equal opportunities for activities and work.

Strategy for Dealing with Jail Overcrowding in the Proposition 13 Era

All of the jails in California are faced with fiscal pressures resulting from the passage of Proposition 13 and increased demands on local correctional facilities. Most of the jails in the state are overcrowded or dangerously close to their capacities. There is no money flowing from the state and only very little from the federal government for jail expansion or construction of new facilities. Local jurisdictions have multiple demands on whatever monies they may have for capital projects, and no bond issue for jail construction has passed in years. The average cost of construction of just one maximum security cell is \$40,000 in 1979 dollars and likely to rise with inflation. What then is the answer to the double crunch of less money and more inmates facing jails throughout the state?

The Board of Corrections is of the opinion that counties must turn to and develop alternatives to traditional incarceration wherever possible to relieve the fiscal burden of constructing, operating and staffing more and larger maximum security jails. It is the policy of the Board to support and encourage the full use of own recognizance release, supervised own recognizance release, field citations and/or citation release, and holds clearance assistance as means of minimizing overcrowding in jails by pretrial detainees. The Board recommends the utilization of these forms of population control to the fullest extent, consistent with public safety. The Board further supports and encourages the use of prerelease furlough pursuant to 1208 PC to facilitate positive re-entry into the community for jail releases and the use of accelerated release as specified in 4024.1 PC as a means of minimizing overcrowding, consistent with public safety.

Additionally, the 1980 revised Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities emphasize the practicality and desirability of counties developing community release program facilities--minimum security, work/education furlough programs and other facilities which involve inmate access into the community. It is suggested that such programs can be contracted for with community-based agencies to further reduce demands on sheriff's department personnel. Such programs do not require expensive construction as they can be located in existing structures. They are an alternate mode of incarceration rather than an alternative to incarceration and are a factor in providing positive re-entry to the community for screened, sentenced prisoners. Such programs along with restitution and community work sentences can be used to effectively reduce sentenced populations.

In order to make the most of existing resources, the Board encourages access to jails, honor farms, and camps for viable community groups and agencies which provide services to prisoners and releasees and encourages the use of volunteers to augment services provided by staff. The participation of interested service agencies and individuals may prove to be a cushion against the reduction of services caused by overcrowding and fiscal limitations.

State Assistance for Local Corrections Programs and Construction

In 1978, the Legislature considered SB 999 by Senator Alan Sieroty. The purpose of the bill was to assess the needs of local government for correctional programs and facilities and determine their cost. To assure that it was not just another study to be considered and shelved, it included language which stated that it was the legislature's intent that once costs were determined, the legislature would provide funds over a period of 10 years to assist local government in meeting the needs identified. The bill failed, presumably because of the state's uncertain financial future.

The Board of Corrections believes state assistance to fund local detention and corrections programs and facilities continues to be a critical need. Moreover, local government's ability to meet their needs in corrections has been seriously handicapped by Proposition 13 and by inflation which added 30 percent to the costs of construction since the 1978 legislative report.

Based upon average daily population, 40 percent of the county jails in the state are holding more persons than their rated capacity will allow. Thirty-three percent of the county jails are in buildings constructed 40 or more years ago. As indicated in the 1978 report, the typical county jail was designed to hold and process a somewhat benign population composed primarily of public inebriates and other misdemeanants and secondarily of persons charged with serious felonies. As laws changed and a variety of social programs were established, the public inebriate and minor offenders were diverted from

incarceration and the jail population changed to one being primarily composed of persons charged with serious felonies. A facility which adequately met the need to house minor offenders in large multiple occupancy cells and dormitories can no longer assure safety to its prisoners when serious offenders are held in these same cells and dormitories.

The Board believes that this issue of state financial assistance to local corrections is of sufficient importance that the legislature should reconsider the problems and needs addressed by SB 999.

Women in Jails

The Board of Corrections is concerned about conditions of confinement for women in California's jails. Dwindling resources and increasing populations seem likely to result in a reduction of services, or at least of attention, to the relatively small female offender population. Programs, services, facilities and re-entry efforts are increasingly stretched to capacity for male prisoners and females are often overlooked because they do not pose a significant overload on the system, they seldom riot, and they do not seem to be as litigious as male inmates.

There are only eight separate women's jails in the state and these generally house pretrial, sentenced and furlough inmates in one setting, usually under maximum security conditions. In the remainder of the county jail systems, one section of the main jail is designated for women, and these women's quarters appear to be an afterthought, carved out of or tacked on to a facility for men. In many, there is only one female staff person, and where staffing is mixed, there is generally a lack of privacy for the female prisoner.

Training and employment possibilities for women are severely limited both by the job market and traditional views of "appropriate" fields for women, these being cooking, sewing, handicrafts and cosmetology for the most part. In-house programs are similarly limited because most jails are reluctant to allow co-correctional activities. Duplication of programs for men and women is costly and often impossible due to staffing and space restrictions. The majority of incarcerated women are mothers and this poses a burden for the welfare and child care elements of local government and a series of pressures on the incarcerated woman.

The needs of female prisoners are, in some regards, different from those of their male counterparts; in other areas they are identical. A study by the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) indicates that female inmates are generally young (between 18 and 29), under-educated (only 59 percent had finished high school), from minority groups, and had deprived or abused childhoods. Roughly one-third of incarcerated adult women have served time in juvenile detention and over half (56 percent) are the sole support of their minor children.

Ninety percent of the women surveyed for the GAO study indicated they expect to work after release and the majority of them had never worked or had not worked for years prior to their arrest. Education, training, job development, and job preparedness are critical needs for female offenders and the fact that only three percent of arrested women are involved in violent crime makes them good candidates for training and work furlough programs. Women seem to be amenable to alternative modes of incarceration. A 1976 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) study recommended that the majority of women in local detention would be more effectively handled in halfway houses or community-based programs which had job training and skills development components.

There are some bright lights such as the Women's Residential Center in Santa Clara County, the Women in Transition program in Sacramento County, and the women's work furlough centers in Contra Costa and San Mateo counties. Affirmative action and equal protection lawsuits have made administrators and local jurisdictions more aware of the problems faced by incarcerated women; however, while many would like to remedy those problems and eliminate inequalities, they do not have the resources to do so. The female population is seen as too small and the other needs of detention systems as too demanding to allow for concentration on the needs of women inmates.

There are several studies under way in California relative to female prisoners. Pending the outcome of that work, the Board of Corrections will decide whether or not to undertake a study of its own with a view toward making recommendations to the legislature and local jurisdictions. In the interim, the Board is monitoring the problems of female inmates through its inspections and review of pending and in-progress lawsuits and continues to recommend full utilization of pre- and post-sentencing alternatives for all eligible inmates, female as well as male.

Juveniles in Jails

Most juveniles who are detained are placed in juvenile halls rather than adult jails. According to the Department of the Youth Authority, there were 2,146 juveniles detained in 41 jails for periods in excess of 24 hours during 1978. Of this figure, an unknown number of juveniles aged 16 and 17 were found "unfit" for juvenile court processes, were sent to adult court for adjudication, and were subsequently sentenced to local custody.

It is clear that in many instances, the juvenile in jail is treated more harshly than are adults who are incarcerated in the same facility. The Welfare and Institutions Code calls for the separation of juveniles from adults by sight and sound except in certain narrow circumstances. As a consequence of separation requirements, inadequate facilities, overcrowding, and shortage of staff, juveniles may be maintained at higher levels of custody than adults. For the same reasons, there is also concern that juveniles do not have equal

access to programs such as recreation and exercise, work opportunities, or personal development and rehabilitation.

There is much that is not known about the management of and experiences with juveniles in jail. The Board has identified this issue as an area for study and action. Similarly, the Department of the Youth Authority has expressed concern over the incomplete and fragmentary nature of the information. In an effort to gather information in preparation of recommendations, the Department of the Youth Authority, in cooperation with the Board of Corrections, will be conducting a study to gather basic information on the size and nature of the problem and the forces that impact it.

One conclusion seems inescapable based on what is presently known. While jail administrators would prefer not to have juveniles in their facilities, there is no ready substitute available to meet all needs and circumstances. Some juveniles will continue to be placed in jails. The Board of Corrections expects to make recommendations on this in the coming year.

VI. BOARD OF CORRECTIONS ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1978-79

Minimum Standards

Under the legislative mandate of Penal Code Section 6030, in late 1978 the Board of Corrections undertook a major revision of California's Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities with a view toward updating and bringing California's jail standards into line with proposed federal standards. A committee was created, comprised of members of the Board of Corrections, local jail administrators, work furlough administrators, medical and mental health personnel, an architect, a sanitarian and public health expert, 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 task force. The task force developed California's first, and the nation's only, standards for community release program facilities, work/education furlough and other program facilities from which inmates have controlled access into the community. The three subcommittees worked in the areas of planning and design, health services, and programs and procedures, and each met numerous times over a ten-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. Standards for health care in jails have been expanded to provide for care consistent with the standards of care in the community; standards for procedures emphasize using available community resources and structured volunteer services where possible; construction and expansion require documented preplanning and needs assessment; and compliance with standards is suggested as part of any contract between a county and a community-based agency wishing to run a community release facility. The standards are forward-looking and reflect the "state of the art" of facility design and management at present. They are capable of being complied with. 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.

A companion document to the standards, a four volume guidelines for implementation, was developed by smaller committees drawn from the Standards Revision Committee. The guidelines not only interpret and explain the intent of the standards, they also provide a range of implementation modes for individual standards, offer suggestions relative to general operation and treat specific issues

of concern. Models which have worked in one jurisdiction are noted to provide options to other jurisdictions and the expertise of local administrators is included so that it can be shared by current and future jail administrators and staff. Implementation seminars have been and/or will be conducted throughout the state, and the staff of the Board of Corrections is providing ongoing technical assistance to counties in matters relating to complying with the standards, as well as inspecting current and proposed facilities for compliance. The 1982 report to the legislature will reflect the standards which become effective April 1, 1980.

Fire and Life Safety in Jails

In September 1979, the Board in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal and local fire and jail administrators completed an LEAA-funded project to assess fire safety in jails and to assure that a reasonable degree of fire safety would be maintained.

The project began in June 1977 as a result of three catastrophic jail fires in the eastern United States and Canada which claimed 68 lives of prisoners, staff and visitors in a span of 17 days. The California survey identified seven significant problem areas. The major problem was a lack of awareness and training regarding fire safety. Second was the absence of a systematic, periodic review of the elements in a jail which contribute to fire safety. And, the third was a lack of knowledge about the effects of combustion on furnishings and equipment normally found in jails.

Through the project, the Board and the State Fire Marshal implemented the following to correct these major problems.

Personnel Training: Training requirements for jail administrators and jail officers were revised to include a segment on fire safety in jails. To support this segment of training, a manual was developed so that a standard curriculum would be offered statewide. Additionally, a training film was produced under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department which sensitizes staff to the kinds of problems which contribute to the possible loss of property and lives in a fire. This kind of classroom training must be augmented with specialized training which occurs in each facility and deals with its unique features. In December 1979, the State Fire Marshal completed a statewide series of training sessions designed to instruct local fire authorities and jail managers on the elements of this in-house training which will be continuous as new employees are assigned to the jails.

Systematic Inspections: AB 2780 was introduced by Assemblyman Alatorre, passed, and signed into law effective January 1, 1979, requiring at least yearly inspections of all local detention facilities with reports to the Board of Corrections, the State Fire Marshal, and the facility administrator. To support the inspection

program, a checklist was developed which identifies the important elements of a fire safety system. Inspections began September 1979 and will cover over 400 facilities from large metropolitan jails to small police detainment rooms and court holding.

Building and Equipment Standards: The project developed a comprehensive set of building standards which, for the first time, pertain to the unique features and requirements of a jail. The regulations cover sources of combustion, fuel, areas of refuge, and fire protection equipment. Most of these proposed regulations will be adopted into the regulations of the State Fire Marshal. The standards promulgated by the Board now contain requirements for training, pre-fire planning, and safety equipment such as self-contained breathing apparatus.

Research and Testing: The University of California School of Engineering, under a contract with the Board of Corrections, tested cell padding and will be providing test results which will lead to specifications which will provide a greater degree of safety from the danger of padding fires. Almost all of the catastrophic fires giving rise to this project involved cell padding. Also under contract, the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Home Furnishings, undertook extensive experimental testing of penal mattresses in order to establish a suitable test standard which will be adopted by the Board. This testing of cell padding and penal mattresses will have national significance. To our knowledge, these are the first controlled tests made in the United States and inquiries are being received by these two agencies from many other states.

The Effects of Standards

As indicated elsewhere in this report, California was the first state in the nation to promulgate jail standards. The standards applied to food, clothing, bedding, and construction, and were developed at the request of the State Sheriffs' Association in 1945. Since that time much has taken place in the jail standards arena. The most recent major development was a revision of Penal Code Sections 6030 and 6031 through 6031.4 in 1971 which broadened the standards to apply to personnel training, programs, treatment of prisoners, and medical care and which required biennial inspections beginning in 1974.

In conjunction with the writing of this report to the legislature, the Board attempted to assess the effect upon jails of the standards and inspections. The assessment began with an invitation to key jail administrators around the state to comment on the effects at a public meeting of the Board in November 1978 at San Diego. Essentially, administrators developed the following points:

1. Standards have established a reference point against which individual jail administrators can compare their level of

service and their practices. For some, this has meant confirmation of existing practice but for most, it meant striving to attain the standard. (The Board attempts to establish reasonably attainable standards so that jurisdictions with limited resources will not be discouraged from making the effort while other jurisdictions are challenged to comply.) The above noted observation by administrators confirmed that the Board was in fact setting reasonably attainable standards.

2. The personnel training requirements had, for the first time, the effect of forcing an interchange of ideas, philosophies, goals, and procedures. Until 1973, county jail systems were surprisingly parochial and relatively isolated from each other even the most urban areas.
3. Many administrators indicated they used the standards and inspection reports to reinforce their budget requests for support funds. Until the standards were established, budget requests for those items beyond the obvious necessities were labeled as being frivolous or beyond an acceptable level of service.
4. Administrators also indicated that they used the standards in defense of their practices when such practices were challenged in court.

In addition to the testimony of jail administrators, the staff of the Board began a comparison of reported non-compliance with standards at the time of first inspection with non-compliance found during the most recent inspection. This strategy failed to be a valid indicator for a number of reasons.

First, the establishment of standards was only one of a number of developments which stimulated increases in the level of service of existing programs and the establishment of new procedures and programs. Of prime importance was an increased level of sensitivity to social problems and individual rights in general and a focus on the treatment of people confined. As a result, court suits began to successfully challenge existing procedures. Thus, it is impossible to separate out the cause of change.

Second, the improvements which were reflected in comparing early inspections with later inspections were a function primarily of the amount of time between the setting of the standards and the inspections. For example, the inspections of 16 sample counties for the 1974 legislative report revealed that 72 percent of county facilities were in non-compliance with the personnel training requirements. By the 1976 legislative report only 26 percent were in non-compliance. The same is generally true for all procedural regulations which required time to bring about compliance; e.g., development of a procedures manual, development of a pre-fire plan,

etc. This observation is less true for regulations which require significant expenditures of funds such as building standards. Many of the facilities which were found to have design deficiencies are still in existence. The cause, however, is not with a lack of desire to comply but an inability to secure funding for compliance.

Third is the problem of assessing the degree of impact of individual regulations. Which has the greater effect upon the quality of life in a facility, coming into compliance with the regulation which requires the development of a pre-fire plan or that which requires development of a manual of procedures; the regulations for personnel training or that which establishes a plan for inmate discipline? To state that the average facility or a facility has progressed from 10 regulations out of compliance to only 3 out of compliance is relatively meaningless unless one knows which regulations were complied with and the context (or setting) in which the changes were made.

The Board's regulations have recently undergone considerable revision as indicated elsewhere. The revisions were made primarily because, in the Board's estimation, a reasonable degree of compliance with the 1973 standards had been attained by most of the state's jails. The Board will strive to establish a means for accurately assessing the impact of these revised standards for the next legislative report or at a minimum to assess the changes which have come about after promulgation of the revised standards.

Special Issue Seminars

Having identified several areas of pressing concern to jail administrators and other personnel, the Board of Corrections in 1978 began to produce special issue seminars to meet those expressed concerns. The first such seminar, held in September 1978, was called Planning Correctional Facilities and was conducted in conjunction with University of California Extension (Berkeley). The two-day seminar covered the full planning process, from early needs assessment, choosing an architect if building is to occur, community input, developing staffing, and securing funding. An in-depth case study was conducted on the Contra Costa County Detention Center, then in the process of being constructed, and the ramifications of recent court findings on jail design were also discussed.

Participants' evaluations of the course indicated that the last point, relative to the courts, was of great use to them and this information coupled with previously expressed interests led to the second major special issue seminar conducted in 1978-79, that on Legal Issues in Corrections. Board staff had secured POST certification of an annual Board of Corrections course on Contemporary Issues in Corrections and the Legal Issues Seminar was the first of these, with California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association's Continuing Education in Corrections funding some of the non-POST reimbursed participants. Thus, the Legal Issues Seminar was

able to be presented to corrections, probation and local department of corrections personnel and was enthusiastically received statewide.

Presented in Sacramento and San Diego in late 1979, the course had capacity registration both times and was evaluated as very useful, highly stimulating, and critically necessary by the majority of participants. In two days, the two instructors from the National Institute of Corrections covered constitutional, case and appellate law relative to jails and corrections; and provided a valuable framework by which administrators might evaluate their own systems' operation and performance. Since the seminars, the Board has received numerous requests for annual update seminars, ongoing training, and oversight relative to legal issues and Board monitoring of case development in California and nationally.

It is clear that, in instituting Special Issues Seminars, the Board of Corrections was addressing and filling the needs of corrections professionals for training and information, and its own expressed goal of providing a means of communication within the field. The success of these first seminars has been most encouraging and the Board will continue this project into the 1980's.

Program Survey

The Board of Corrections has traditionally been supportive of programming efforts in jail that address rehabilitative issues, reduce boredom and jail-induced stress. Existing Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities support this concept through the requirement for program space in new facilities. The revised standards, scheduled to go into effect in early 1980, call for a level of staffing to assure that programs and activities called for in the standards will be accomplished. The new standards require that administrators of most local jails work cooperatively with local agencies to build program elements into the detention program and, further, urge the use of volunteers to assist prisoners and their families.

As part of the minimum standards' revision effort, Board staff conducted an inquiry of Type II and III jails in an effort to identify the kinds of programs that are currently operational and to gather some qualitative information on those that were especially suitable for replication. The areas of inquiry included pretrial diversion efforts, in jail programming and re-entry assistance. A number of relevant findings were made:

Data: The study demonstrated a continuing problem of insufficiency of data on system performance, particularly in the diversion areas. Police, the jail, and the courts may all be involved in the release of persons not requiring continuous custody. Typically there is no single, coherent data gathering system that would permit a comprehensive examination of performance within a county system as to make comparisons between counties.

Supervised and Own Recognizance Release: A number of apparently successful local systems were identified and their processes discussed. Overcrowding and local detention philosophy are issues that impact whether, and to what extent, these diversion programs exist.

Public Inebriates: Most jail administrators would prefer that inebriates not be placed in jails. Unfortunately, there is often no other suitable placement. To develop non-custody alternatives, substantial new money would be required.

Several useful approaches to divert inebriates from maximum custody, Type II jails have been developed. While not a complete alternative to custody, the jail impact is reduced and much needed space in the main jail is conserved for more appropriate prisoners.

Work and Vocational Training: Most work and vocational assignments in jails are maintenance related with more opportunities being made to sentenced persons than unsentenced ones. Insufficient staff for supervision and too few tasks are factors that impact work availability. The study suggests that because of rapid turnover of prisoners and high costs for training that vocational training may not be cost effective in a local detention setting.

Education: Some form of an education program is often found in many local detention facilities. Volunteers as well as paid staff may provide this service. It is clearly evident, however, that in the post-Proposition 13 era that educational programs have been significantly reduced or eliminated in local detention facilities. Turnover of prisoners, small classes and shifting of costs from educational budgets to sheriffs' budgets are the reasons for the decline in educational activity.

Volunteers: The use of volunteers, properly screened, trained and supervised, can have a significant positive effect on the jail environment, prisoners and their families. Several approaches are discussed in detail.

Weekender Programs: Several counties, in an effort to alleviate overcrowding, have developed techniques to manage weekenders in non-custody ways. Advantages cited are reduced jail populations, elimination of one source of contraband, service to the community, and a more positive effect on prisoners involved.

Re-Entry Programs: The development of re-entry programs is one of the more important developments for jails in recent years. Not only can immediate needs of prisoners be met more adequately upon release but linkages to important community resources can be established prior to a crisis. While current thought suggests that jails are not the best or most cost effective setting for major programming, it is a proper setting to inform system participants on services available and how best to use them.

Corrections Personnel Standards and Training

In 1976, the legislature passed Senate Bill 1461 which amended Sections 6027 and 6031.2 of the Penal Code. These amendments required the Board of Corrections to evaluate the "standards required of and training provided for correctional personnel." Senator Nejedly, author of the bill, granted the Board a one-year extension, to March 31, 1979, to file the report of this study with the legislature since increased time was necessary to gather the data.

The survey identified over 200 correctional job titles and job descriptions throughout the state. Though great similarity was found among the printed job descriptions, equally great diversity was found in the standards used to select or screen out candidates for these correctional positions. This variation in standards for similar positions is somewhat alarming when viewed alongside the case law, originating with the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Griggs vs. Duke Power Company*, that mandates selection standards be job-related. Many counties have found themselves in court over this issue, resulting in both substantial delays in filling vacancies and increased costs associated with litigation. To address this problem, the Board of Corrections recommended in its report that:

A state agency be responsible for an analysis and synthesis of job titles and job descriptions and for validation studies of corrections personnel selection standards.

In surveying the adequacy of training provided for correctional personnel, the Board found that the quantity of training varied directly with the size, budget and administrative philosophy of the local jurisdiction. This was particularly true with probation personnel and departments of corrections, not administered by law enforcement, who are ineligible for POST Commission training funds. Discrepancies were also identified in the quality of training, deriving from the absence of thorough assessments of job-related training needs, resulting in spotty training emphasis in the areas of rehabilitation, custody, or life safety issues. (Even this minimal training provided probation was virtually eliminated four months later with the passage of Proposition 13.) The Board of Corrections' second recommendation to the legislature was that:

There be established a commission, modeled after POST, specifically for corrections personnel standards setting and training.

Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the report, the Board of Corrections strongly supported Senate Bill 924 (Smith) which was passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor

in September 1979. This bill, sponsored by the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association, mandates that the Board establish recruitment selection and training standards for all county corrections and probation personnel. Senate Bill 924 also creates a Correctional Training Fund to subvent local corrections training. Monies are derived from 15 percent of the traffic penalty assessments equalling approximately \$5.6 million annually. The effective date of the bill is July 1980 and it contains a two-year sunset clause on the funding source.

The staff resources being devoted to the implementation of Senate Bill 924 reflect the Board of Corrections' strong commitment to increasing the skills and competencies of corrections personnel through selection and training standards and subvention. The Board of Corrections looks forward to providing the reader of the next legislative report a long list of standards and training accomplishments resulting from Senate Bill 924.

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