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JAIL NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY

County of Santa Barbara



Office of the Sheriff

February 2008

Santa Barbara



L & M in association with Rosser



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Table Of Contents

Santa Barbara



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Purpose of the Needs Assessment Study	ES-1
Methodology	ES-1
Elements of the System	ES-2
Operational Design Philosophy	ES-2
Overcrowding and Litigation, a Historical Perspective	ES-2
Facility Assessment.....	ES-4
The Current Inmate Population	ES-5
Characteristics of the Population	ES-6
Classification System	ES-7
Program Needs	ES-9
Program Needs of the Existing Facilities	ES-9
Sheriff’s Treatment Program (STP)	ES-9
Sheriff’s Treatment Program (STP) – 2007 GED Participants	ES-10
Detention Alternatives	ES-11
Programs in Development.....	ES-11
Staffing Levels.....	ES-12
Corrections System Trends and Characteristics	ES-12
Population Data for Santa Barbara County.....	ES-12
Historical and Projected Average Daily Population.....	ES-13
Projected ADP by Gender – Proposed Model	ES-14
Ability to Provide Visual Supervision	ES-15
Adequacy of Record Keeping.....	ES-15
History of the System’s Compliance with Standards	ES-16
Unresolved Issues.....	ES-16



A. Elements of the System

Introduction A-1

 1. Facility Type A-1

 Facility Summary Requirements A-2

 2. Single Occupancy Cells A-3

 3. Double Occupancy Cells A-3

 4. Dormitories A-3

 5. Dayrooms A-3

 6. Intake / Release / Processing A-3

 7. Visiting A-4

 8. Program Space A-4

 Library A-4

 Vocational Training A-4

 9. Medical and Mental Health Services A-5

 10. Outdoor Exercise A-5

 11. Attorney Interview Rooms A-5

 12. Confidential Interview Rooms A-5

 13. Central and Other Control Rooms A-6

 14. Administration A-6

 15. Staff Stations A-6

 16. Public Areas A-6

 17. Kitchen / Food Services A-7

 18. Laundry A-7

 19. Receiving Space A-7

 20. Maintenance Space A-7

 21. Storage A-8

B. Operational Design Philosophy

The Department’s Operational and Design Philosophy B-1

Overcrowding and Litigation, A Historical Perspective B-3

 Overcrowding B-3

 Litigation B-4

Design of the Existing Facility B-7



Facility Assessment.....	B-8
Main Jail	B-8
Inmate Reception Center	B-9
Main Jail (Existing).....	B-11
Northwest	B-14
Violent Offender Unit	B-15
Basement Dorms	B-15
Medium Security Facility	B-16
Facility Specific Observations.....	B-17

C. The Current Inmate Population

Introduction	C-1
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
Historical Average Daily Population	C-2
Historical Monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) 1994 – 2007.....	C-2
Historical Annual Average Daily Population (ADP) 1994 - 2007	C-3
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
ADP by Facility (2006).....	C-4
Historical ADP, Santa Barbara County Custody Division (2003-2007).....	C-5
Custody Division ADP, by Facility and Gender: 2006.....	C-6
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
In-Custody ADP by Gender (2006).....	C-7
Santa Barbara County Jail -	
In-Custody ADP by Sentence Status (2006)	C-8
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
In-Custody ADP by Classification Level	C-9
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
In-Custody Average Length of Stay (ALOS)	C-10
Santa Barbara County Custody Division -	
ADP Snapshot by Booking Offense Type as of 12/13/2007	C-11



D. Classification System

Description D-1
 Five-Level System of Classification D-2
 Custody Assessment Synopsis D-4
 Inmate Classification (decision tree)..... D-5

E. Program Needs

Program Needs of the Existing Facilities E-1
 Detention Alternatives E-3
 Current Programs E-3
 Community Based Alternative Programs E-6
 Early Release E-6
 Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC)..... E-7
 Own Recognizance (OR) Release..... E-8
 Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program (S.W.A.P.) E-9
 County Parole E-10
 Electronic Monitoring (EM)/House Arrest Program E-11
 Population Control Releases (1999-2007) E-12
 Other Program E-12
 Programs in Development E-13
 Day Reporting Center E-13
 Work Furlough E-14
 GPS System for Electronic Monitoring E-14
 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council E-14
 Summary E-15

F. Corrections System Trends and Characteristics

Introduction F-1
 California Historical and Projected Population..... F-2
 Population, 2000 – 2006 Percent Change – California,
 Santa Barbara and Comparable Counties F-3
 Santa Barbara County Projected Population by Ethnicity..... F-4
 Santa Barbara County Crime Trends F-5



Trends in Major Crimes of Comparable California Counties (2004-2006)	F-5
Adult Arrest Rates of Comparable California Counties (2004-2006).....	F-7
Historical and Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division	F-9
Proposed Statistical Model	F-9
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender.....	F-10
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Facility.....	F-11
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Sentence Status	F-12
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Female) and by Sentence Status.....	F-13
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Male) and by Sentence Status.....	F-14
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Female) and by Offense Level.....	F-15
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Male) and by Offense Level.....	F-16
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Female) and by Classification Level	F-17
Projected Average Daily Population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division - by Gender (Male) and by Classification Level	F-19

G. Staffing Levels

Description	G-1
Staffing Tables and Graph.....	G-1
Hires – Separations by Job Class (including promotions and demotions)	G-1
Graph (Hires – Separations by Job Class 2004-2008).....	G-2
Department Positions and Vacancies (1-7-08)	G-2



H. Ability to Provide Visual Supervision

Introduction H-1
 Photographic Documentation H-2
 Conclusion H-3

I. Adequacy of Record Keeping

Introduction I-1
 Current Practice I-1
 Records and Reports..... I-2
 Inmate Records..... I-2
 Incident Reports I-3
 Classification Records..... I-3
 Medical Records I-3
 Summary..... I-4

J. History of the System’s Compliance with Standards

History J-1

K. Unresolved Issues

Unresolved Issues..... K-1

Appendix

Appendix A App-A

Sample Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment
 Requirements Sheets – Housing and Main Jail App-A1

Appendix B App-B

NIC – Santa Barbara County –
 The Justice System Assessment dated April 4-6, 2006..... App-B1
 County of Santa Barbara New Jail Planning Study..... App-B2
 Cap Criteria – “Early Release Procedure” App-B3
 SB County Jail Assessment Survey 12/28/2007 App-B4



Appendix DApp-D
Santa Barbara County Custody Division Classification Unit Policy.....App-D1

Appendix E.....App-E
Sheriff’s Implementation Directive (October 11, 2005 letter from
Jim Anderson, Sheriff-Coroner)App-E1
Educational / Vocational Programs 2007 - Year in Review.....App-E2
Sheriff’s Treatment Program (STP) - 2007 ReviewApp-E3

Appendix I.....App-I
California Code (“26202”)App-I1
Records Procedures (SBC Board Agenda Letter
re: Destruction of Records).....App-I2
Prison Health Services Incorporated PoliciesApp-I3
Sample JMS Record (Inmate Review for: John Doe, etc.).....App-I4

Appendix J.....App-J
Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Local Detention Facility Health Inspection ReportApp-J1
I. Environmental Health Evaluation - Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Santa Barbara County Main JailApp-J2
III. Medical/Mental Health Evaluation - Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Santa Barbara Main Jail.....App-J3
State of California – Fire Safety Correction Notices:
Santa Barbara County Main Jail,
Santa Barbara County Honor Farm, and
Santa Barbara County Reception Center.....App-J4
Corrections Standards Authority Biennial Inspection (Penal Code 6031) -
Letter dated February 17, 2006App-J5

Updated on November 19, 2008

Executive Summary

Santa Barbara



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY

The purpose of this Study is to comply with the requirements of *2005 Adult Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Section 13-102 (c) 2 Guidelines* and also to better inform Santa Barbara County decision makers in the planning process for a new jail facility. The County has worked diligently for the past decade to establish the need for and requirements of this new facility.

The County of Santa Barbara has been unwilling to accept the common practice of many counties across the United States of continuing to build jail space to meet the seemingly endless increase in the number of inmates. Instead, the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office has been aggressive in the use of programs aimed at reducing the recidivism of the inmate population and in the implementation of alternative programs that use community based sanctions for those offenders perceived to pose the least risk to public safety. While some of the impetus for program development has been instigated by the Courts as a means to monitor conditions at the Jail due to overcrowding, the community's response has been to expand alternative and rehabilitative programs aimed at antisocial behaviors rather than to use the "bricks and mortar" approach to solving the problems of crime.

That approach has now been used to the point of jeopardy, however, and the County is exploring the viable options for building new Jail capacity. This Study documents the previous efforts and the current and projected needs for jail capacity in Santa Barbara County.

Methodology

The Needs Assessment was developed through a review of documents, studies, reports, and Court orders from the 1980's to the present. Additionally, reports and historic county and jail population data was used to develop average daily jail population projections and loading information. Sheriff's Office staff and others were interviewed and supplied information. Sources of information are referenced in the Study as appropriate and copies of documents are supplied in the Appendix.



ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

Santa Barbara has planned for a new jail facility in the Northern part of the county, due largely because of the growth in the inmate population from that area. Additional benefits include projected savings in time and transport of detainees between the North and South County, and for the added convenience for arresting officers and families who are bonding out or visiting inmates.

The County has elected to build a 304-bed facility designed for future expansion. Defined as a Type II Jail by Title 24, California code of Regulations, Section 13-102(a), the new North County Santa Barbara Jail will be used as a detention facility to house both unsentenced and sentenced individuals. This includes 32 single occupancy, maximum security cells in one living unit and 136 double occupancy cells, arranged in two living units.

OPERATIONAL DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

Utilizing an operational and design philosophy that embraces contemporary correctional concepts, the Sheriff's Office intends to manage the vast majority of the facility by direct supervision, facilitating positive communications between staff and inmates, staff and visitors, and between inmates. For those limited number of inmates who cannot or will not be managed directly, an indirect supervision housing unit will be required. Inmate movement will be restricted as much as possible to reduce staffing requirements and increase safety. Other requirements for the facility include flexibility, expandability, and cost-efficiency in design, operations, and maintenance – all within the guidelines of the standards and recognizing budget constraints.

It is important to note that operations in the existing Jail, particularly the Main Jail, are so restricted by the outdated design, configuration and overcrowding that little of this philosophy is currently in practice.

Overcrowding and Litigation, a Historical Perspective

Overcrowding has existed in the Santa Barbara County Jail since the early 1980's. All of the jail facilities operated by the County are filled to capacity and beyond. Double bunking and temporary bunks are in use. While custody alternatives are very much in use for non-violent offenses, violent and repeat offenders are being held in Jail. The Courts have implemented a policy for mandatory cap release and it appears that it would not be in the public interest to further relax the criteria for these releases.

A very concise synopsis of the prevalence of court activity is provided in the "New Jail Planning Study" which states in part, "Finding an effective solution for the jail overcrowding issue is not only a matter of



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County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff Jail Needs Assessment Study

good public policy, it is mandated by Court Order. Since 1988, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court has been overseeing the County's effort to eliminate jail overcrowding as a result of the lawsuit entitled Inmates of Santa Barbara Jail vs. Sheriff John Carpenter (Case #152487). Since the Court issued its August 2, 1988, Decision and Order in this lawsuit, the Sheriff's Department has implemented a number of measures to address jail overcrowding, including expanding the Santa Barbara jail by constructing a reception center, implementing early release programs, redirecting certain inmates to the Honor Farm, and establishing an electronic monitoring program.

Although these efforts temporarily address the overcrowding problem when first implemented, it is never long before inmates are sleeping on the floors again. As the County population continues to grow, the number of court cases rises, and the time for processing criminal cases through the court system expands, it is inevitable that the jail overcrowding alternatives employed by the Sheriff's Department only serve as stopgap measures. As the Court recognized in its February 13, 1989, Order, "[t]he Court is of the opinion that this long-term planning must be done with a view towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County."¹

The growing body of court orders, issued in response to the Santa Barbara overcrowding issues, demonstrates the gravity of the situation, as well as the risk of additional penalty and/or sanctions to the County. Additionally, numerous studies and reports have been produced that further attest to the need for additional jail capacity in the County. These include the following:

1. Analysis of Projected Detention System Bed Space Requirements, by Hughes, Heiss and Associates, 1990.
2. North County Santa Barbara Correctional Master Plan, by Patrick Sullivan Associates, June 1992.
3. Santa Barbara County Adult Custody Needs Assessment, by Rosser International, March 1999.
4. Update to the Santa Barbara County Adult Custody Needs Assessment, by Rosser International, 2005.
5. County of Santa Barbara, New Jail Planning Study, by Santa Barbara County Executive's Office and Sheriff's Department, December 2005.
6. The Justice System Assessment, National Institute of Corrections, by Bill Crout and Kevin Warwick, April 2006.
7. The Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding, 2007-2008.

¹ New Jail Study, Santa Barbara County, 2005



Facility Assessment

In April of 2006, the National Institute of Corrections conducted a facility assessment of the County correctional facilities. A summary of their report includes the following as a small sampling of the critical observations:

- “The Main Jail was built in 1971. This portion of the jail also contains multiple-occupancy cells that share common dayrooms; however, these too are arranged in a linear fashion that was popular in jail construction from the 1800s to the late 1970s. Inmates housed in these areas are difficult to supervise and it is staff intensive.
- Evidence of overcrowding is found everywhere in the jail. During the site visit, mattresses and containers for personal belonging were found stacked in the IRC core hallway.
- While the IRC [Intake Release Center] generally reflects an efficient design, the old portion of the jail is its opposite. It is a labyrinth of narrow hallways leading to even narrower corridors that are lined with very small cells. It is extremely difficult for staff to supervise inmates in these cells due to their linear design. Staff must be in front of each cell to view its occupants and their activities. Exacerbating the problem, visibility was reduced into the cells because perforated metal plates (which are difficult to see through) were attached to the bars. This was necessary due to inmates reaching through the bars and grabbing staff who happened to be walking by. The corridors are so narrow that the staff could not avoid this contact.
- The old portion of the Main Jail also contains the kitchen...this kitchen operates 20 hours a day in order to produce the necessary meals for inmates and staff.It is being used to produce far in excess of its design. Consequently, overused machinery has less of a life expectancy and must be frequently repaired or replaced.
- Of a most serious nature are the waste sewage lines that run underneath this building. It was reported that this plumbing is literally falling apartUnfortunately, not only is this extremely costly, but major portions of the jail must be vacated for months to perform the necessary work.”

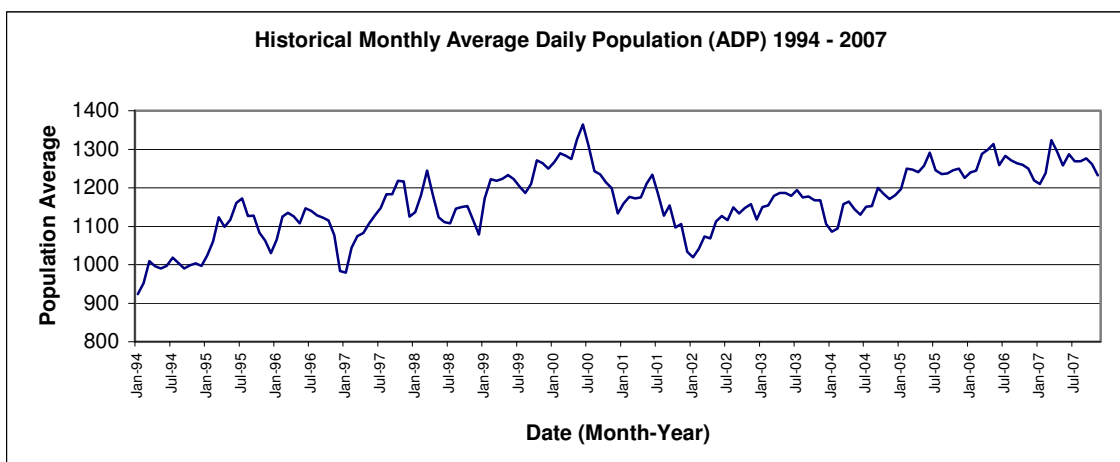
The NIC Assessment commends the Sheriff’s Office staff by observing, “The Sheriff’s Department and General Service’s maintenance workers have done an unbelievably good job in maintaining the buildings that they do have. The jail is clean and reflects competent and professional supervision.... In spite of the Herculean efforts by Sheriff’s and County staff to maintain the jail building, they are falling apart at the most basic level.”²

² The Justice System Assessment, National Institute of Corrections, by Bill Crout and Kevin Warwick, April 2006.



THE CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

The following graph depicts the monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division between 1994 and 2007 (data available through November 2007).³



Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division, Monthly ADP Reports (January 1994 – November 2007).

The monthly ADP has increased overall from 924 in 1994, to a maximum of 1,364 in 2000, falling to 1,265 in November of 2007 (most recent data).

³ Santa Barbara County Custody Division, Monthly ADP Reports (January 1994-November 2007)



In 2006, the largest percent of the ADP (56.2%) were in the Santa Barbara Main Jail. Alternative Sentencing Programs accounted for approximately 19%. The following table presents the ADP by facility location and gender in 2006.

Facility	Males	Females	Total	
Santa Barbara Main Jail	596	112	709	56%
Santa Barbara Branch Jails	226	43	269	21%
Santa Maria Branch Jail	15	2	17	1%
Santa Barbara Alt. Sent. Program	96	25	121	10%
Santa Maria Alt. Sent. Program	82	24	106	9%
On Count Not in Custody*	NA	NA	42*	3%
Total**	1016	206	1264	100%

*On Count Not in Custody is not distinguished by gender in the Sheriff's Office Monthly ADP Report

**Temporary Releases (2) not included in total.

Characteristics of the Population

The largest percentage of the Santa Barbara County in-custody jail population is male (84.1%). The population is also largely unsentenced, or pre-trial, (63%). Most are classified as Custody Level III, although both male and female Level III offenders decreased between 2004 and 2007. The number of offenders classified as Administrative/Segregation appears fairly consistent at between 13%-14%.

The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) has fluctuated slightly over the last six years (2002-3rd quarter 2007). The highest ALOS of 23 days was reached in 2005, falling to 22 days in the 3rd quarter of 2007. The average ALOS for the six years studied was 20.75 days. The difference between sentenced and unsentenced offenders varies greatly from 28.6 ALOS days for the former and 8.2 days for the latter.

Based on a snapshot of bookings taken on December 13, 2007, nearly 80% of male and 63% of female bookings were for a felony offense.



CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Santa Barbara County Jail System uses a classification instrument/decision tree that complies with Title 15 of the California Corrections Standards Authority to assign and classify jail inmates. Policy and Procedure of the Sheriff's Custody Division and the Classification Unit document the process for the classification and assignment of inmates. The Five-Level system of classification is based on the following criteria:

- Sex
- Age Criminal sophistication
- Seriousness of charge
- Physical or mental health needs
- Assaultive/Non-assaultive Behavior
- Other issues that affect the safety of staff or inmates.

The Classification Levels and their corresponding living unit assignment are defined as follows:

- Level One is minimum security.
- Level Two is minimum security, located in West 1, Inmate Worker Housing.
- Level Three is medium security, including the Medium Security Facility, East and West, South Tank, South Dorm, Female 200, 300, 400.
- Level Four is close security, Northwest Pod B.
- Level Five is maximum security, Northwest Pod A.
- Special Classifications include Administrative Segregation, Violent Sexual Offender, and Protective Custody.



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 County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff Jail Needs Assessment Study

The following Table displays the current classification of the in-custody jail population:

Level	Males							
	2004		2005		2006		2007*	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
I	107	13.6%	90	11.2%	95	11.8%	93	13.3%
II	68	8.7%	108	13.3%	132	16.3%	141	20.1%
III	499	63.7%	499	61.8%	462	57.2%	342	48.7%
IV	19	2.4%	18	2.2%	18	2.2%	17	2.4%
V	17	2.2%	17	2.1%	17	2.1%	16	2.2%
Adm/Seg	74	9.5%	76	9.4%	84	10.4%	93	13.2%
Total Male	783	100%	808	100%	808	100%	702	100%
	Females							
I	20	17.0%	25	18.6%	20	14.3%	19	13.1%
II	9	7.7%	14	10.1%	20	14.3%	22	15.2%
III	72	60.4%	80	58.3%	80	57.1%	82	57.5%
IV	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
V	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Adm/Seg	18	14.9%	18	13.1%	20	14.3%	20	14.1%
Total Female	119	100%	137	100%	140	100%	142	100%
Year Total	902	100	945	100	948	100	844	100

Data Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office Classification Unit Recap Report.

*Data available through November 2007.



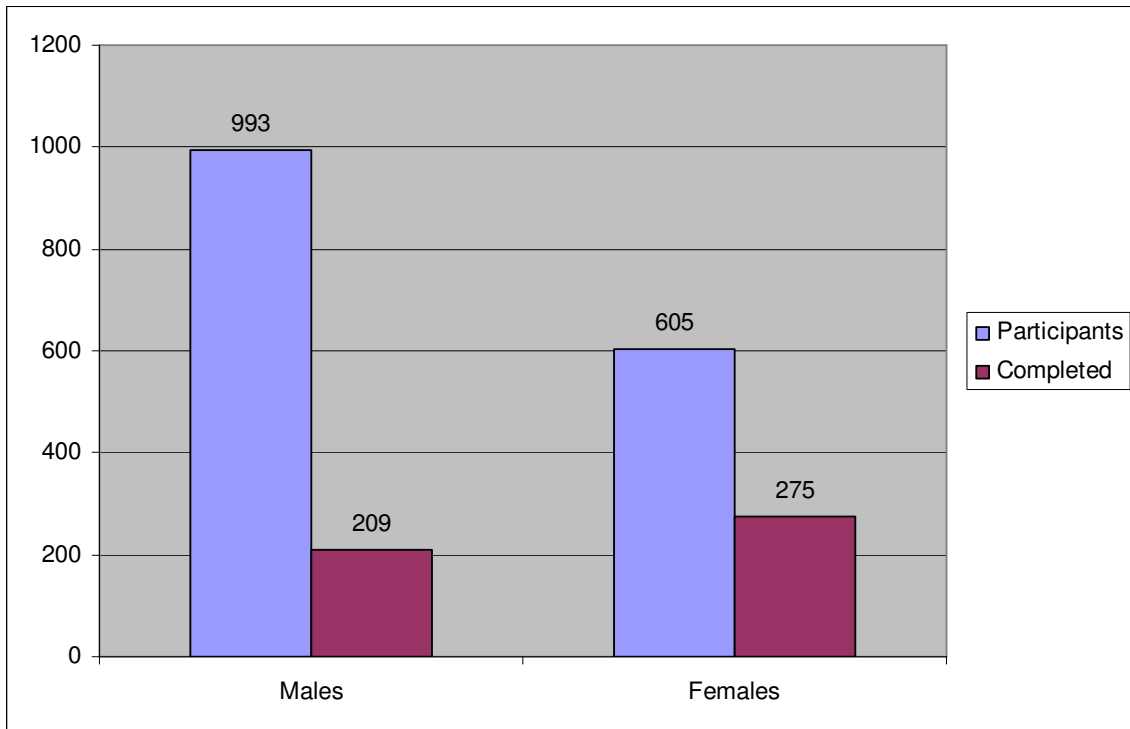
PROGRAM NEEDS

Santa Barbara County has implemented and expanded a number of alternatives to incarceration beginning in the 1980's. The County has done a very credible job of implementing and expanding alternative programs that are geared not only to reduction of the inmate population, but also to addressing the perceived underlying causes of criminal behaviors.

Program Needs of the Existing Facilities

The following charts (below and on the following page) display participation in treatment and rehabilitative programs at the jail in 2007:

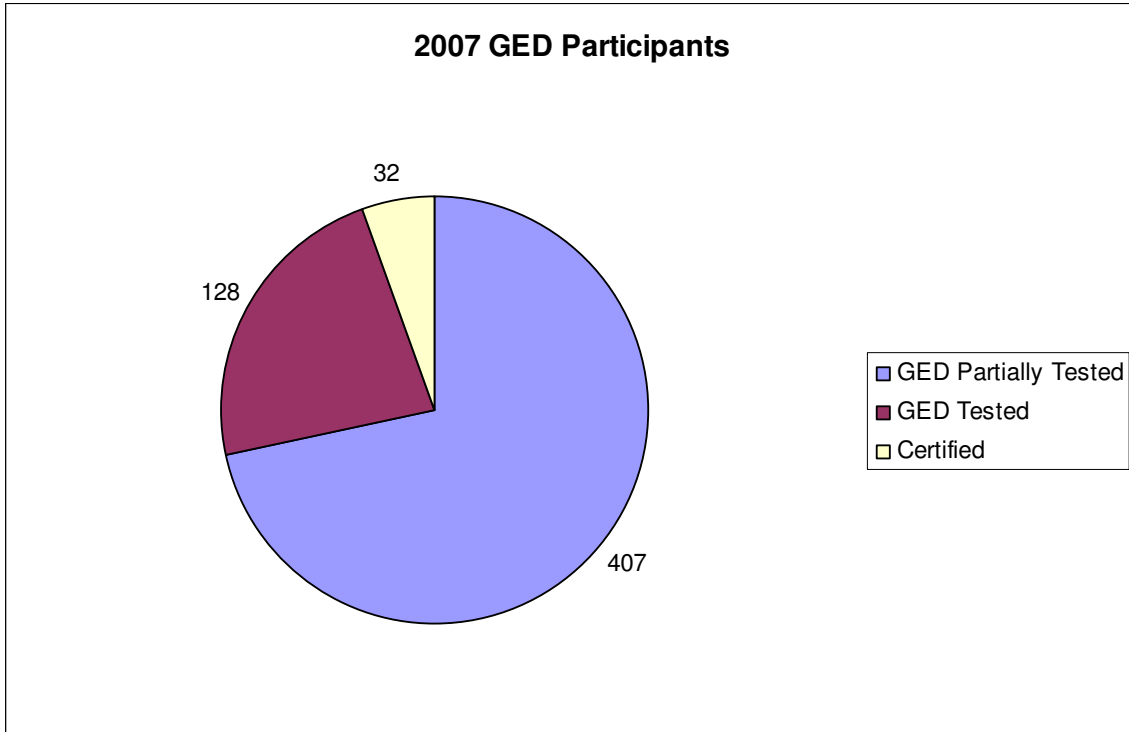
Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) - 2007



Source: Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office – 2007 Review



Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) – 2007 (continued)





Detention Alternatives

The Sheriff's Office, as well as the Probation Department and the Courts, have implemented a number of community based alternative and diversion programs. The number of participants for 2007 is displayed in the following table:

Community Based Alternatives - 2007

	Released from Custody	Participants	Unsuccessful
Early Release	Yes	1784	86
Substance Abuse Treatment Court	No	76**	23***
Own Recognizance	Yes*	805	Not reported
Sheriff's Work Alternative Program	Yes	1,494	84
County Parole	Yes	6	1
Electronic Monitoring	Yes	797	47
TOTAL		4,962	132

Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

*Reviewed at Intake

**Includes only those entering the Program in 2007

***Includes all program participants for 2007, not just those entering program in 2007

Programs in Development

Santa Barbara County is actively pursuing new and innovative diversion, alternative, and reentry programs to reduce the need for jail bed capacity and to enhance opportunities for rehabilitation and successful transition following release. These new or expansion initiatives include the following goals:

- Implementation of a Day Reporting Center
- Implementation of a revamped Work Furlough Program
- Addition of a GPS system for Electronic Monitoring
- Implementation of a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- Continued use and expansion of the Reentry Program for State Prison Inmates.



STAFFING LEVELS

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office has a commendable record for hiring and retaining staff despite the cost of living in the county and the long commute from the home location of many of the staff to the Main Jail. They currently have been able to hire and staff all of the full time Sheriff's Deputy and Custody Deputy positions.

CORRECTIONS SYSTEM TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION DATA FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

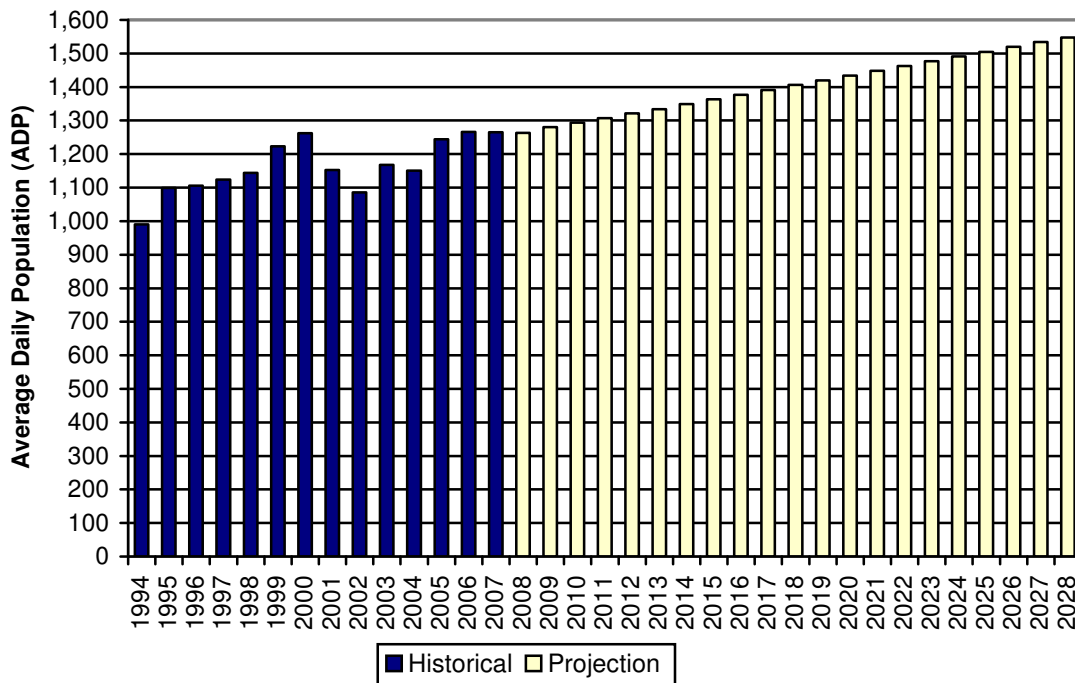
The population of the State of California increased by 6.4%, between 2000 and 2005, to a total of 36,038,859. The state population is projected to increase by 12.4 % between 2000 and 2010, to a total of 38,067,134. This increase in the overall population can be expected to have an affect on the crime rate. Santa Barbara County is increasing, but not at the same rate – only 0.2% between 2000 and 2006.

Between 2004 and 2006, the total number of reported crimes per 100,000 population decreased in Santa Barbara County by 9.93%. There were decreases in both violent and property crimes during this time period. These and other trends noted in the Needs Assessment Study will have an impact on the expected future inmate population; assuming that conditions remain the same and the impact of the trends are realized.



The following chart displays the historical and projected average daily population of the Santa Barbara County Jail. The average daily population is projected to increase by 22.4% between 2007 and 2028 to a high of 1,548.

Historical and Projected Average Daily Population
Proposed Statistical Model





FEBRUARY 2008 (Amended by Minor Revisions April 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff Jail Needs Assessment Study

The following table displays the projected average daily population of male and female inmates from 2008 to 2028, or for the next 20 years.

Year	Projected ADP by Gender - Proposed Model		
	Male	Female	Total ADP
2008	1,061	202	1,263
2009	1,075	205	1,280
2010	1,087	207	1,294
2011	1,098	209	1,307
2012	1,109	211	1,321
2013	1,121	213	1,334
2014	1,133	216	1,349
2015	1,145	218	1,363
2016	1,157	220	1,377
2017	1,169	223	1,391
2018	1,181	225	1,406
2019	1,193	227	1,420
2020	1,205	229	1,434
2021	1,217	232	1,448
2022	1,229	234	1,463
2023	1,241	236	1,477
2024	1,253	239	1,491
2025	1,265	241	1,505
2026	1,277	243	1,520
2027	1,289	245	1,534
2028	1,301	248	1,548

SUBPOPULATIONS MAY NOT SUM TO THE EXACT TOTAL ADP DUE TO ROUNDING



ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

The Main Jail in Santa Barbara was originally constructed in 1971 and provides the least operationally effective living units. Visual supervision is limited by the design and further impaired by the mesh covering on many of the enclosures. The lack of adequate visibility for observation and surveillance of inmate activities, particularly in the Main Jail, decreases the ability of the staff to safely manage and supervise the inmate population. The number of assaults reported for the past five years further demonstrates the violent and combative behaviors at the jail that may jeopardize the safety of staff and inmates.

Assault Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
242 Battery	25	76	97	40	58
Mutual Combat	91	62	76	93	92
Assault on an Officer	17	14	10	14	26
Total	133	152	183	147	176

Source: Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office Reports

ADEQUACY OF RECORD KEEPING

Santa Barbara County has a more than adequate system for meeting the current data and record keeping needs of the Custody Division. All reasonable safeguards are in place to protect the confidentiality and integrity of inmate and other records. The new Jail Management System (JMS) currently being implemented will greatly enhance the procedures and practices in use by increasing the amount of data and records that are captured electronically. The windows-based system appears to be user friendly, and its security based features will further limit accessibility to records on a "need to know" basis. The ability to search and query the system for stored data should greatly improve the ability to access old records and documents that were previously available only as a paper file or in a storage system only. Information on past incarcerations and programs should help staff to improve treatment opportunities and options for inmate participants, for example, and assist classification staff in making appropriate housing and work assignments. Sample reports from the new JMS are included in the Study in the Appendix.



HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM'S COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

The Santa Barbara County Jail System, despite its age, overcrowding, and condition has always worked aggressively and proactively to comply with all regulatory requirements. The appendix of this report includes the actual inspection reports by the Health Department dated November 28, 2006, the California Standard's Authority Biannual Inspection (Penal Code 6031) dated February 4, 2006, the Fire Safety Corrections Notice dated December 27, 2007, and the Environmental Health Evaluation dated February 13, 2007. It will, however, become increasingly difficult to maintain compliance. As pointed out by the Santa Barbara Grand Jury, "Aging facilities cannot be brought into compliance with new standards. Changing demographics and population growth, especially in the North County, have increased the need for space."

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The number of unresolved issues related to this needs assessment are relatively few; however, those that remain include:

- How can the community improve its services to substance abusers and the mentally ill and thus divert them from the prison and jail system, and/or ease their reentry from incarceration, and lower their risk of recidivism?
- How can the community best coordinate and expedite procedures within the criminal justice system, including the courts, probation, and corrections, to avoid unnecessary delays in detention and processing? Is a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, as a forum for discussion, one of the possible solutions?
- What can be done to ensure public safety as well as jail safety until a new jail can be constructed?
- What new programs can be implemented to increase opportunities for graduated sanctions in lieu of incarceration and to support transition to the community for offenders?

These issues and others are being considered by Santa Barbara County in the ongoing and proactive approach to jail overcrowding, the public's safety, and the quality of life in Santa Barbara County.⁴

⁴ The Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding, 2007-2008

A. Elements Of The System

Santa Barbara



A. ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The information presented below presents an overview of the operational philosophy for the major components of the new jail required in the North County area of Santa Barbara. It is presented in the order outlined in Title 24 and encompasses a description of each of the required 20 areas of the jail as well as a number of other areas that fully complete the facility's operation. The initial description is followed by a preliminary list of spaces required to support the designated operation and an estimate of the square footage required to do the same. As the programming phase progresses, this outline will be developed in detail.

1. FACILITY TYPE

The North County Santa Barbara County Jail will be a 304-bed facility. Defined as a Type II Jail by Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Section 13-102(a), the new facility will be used as a detention facility to house both unsentenced and sentenced individuals. This includes 32 single occupancy cells and 136 double occupancy cells.

On the next page is a summary of the estimated gross square footage of the facility.



FEBRUARY 2008 (Amended by Minor Revisions April 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Facility Summary of Requirements

Program Components	Estimated GSF
Living Units (304 beds)	
Single Occupancy Cells (32 beds)	3,584
Double Occupancy Cells (136 cells/272 beds)	17,408
Dormitories (Not Applicable)	--
Dayrooms	15,960
Program and Support Space on the Unit	3,900
Program and Support Space, Common Elements	1,560
Intake / Release / Processing	
Admissions and Processing	9,600
Release and Transport	1,600
Property Storage	1,680
Vehicular Sallyport	2,250
Visiting	
Visitation: Central and Video Visitation	1,400
Program Space	
Multipurpose and Education	1,170
Library	390
Commissary	390
Vocational / Industrial Training	2,080
Interview/Sick-Call	572
Medical and Mental Health Services	
Outpatient Services	6,400
Mental Health Services	560
Outdoor Exercise (Exercise Yards)	1,500
Confidential Interview Room(s) (included in Administration)	-
Central and Other Control Rooms	
Central Control	420
Security and Staff	390
Equipment	520
Administration	
Jail Administration: Management and Records	4,200
Staff Stations / Staff Support	
Briefing, Break Room, and Lockers	3,900
Public Areas / Public Lobby	
Lobby, Waiting, Reception, Screening	1,680
Kitchen / Food Service	7,200
Laundry	1,680
Receiving Space	600
Maintenance Space (and Shops)	720
Storage	3,600
Totals	96,914
Overall Efficiency Factor	1.10
Estimated Total Gross Square Feet for Facility	106,605



2. SINGLE OCCUPANCY CELLS

The facility will have 32 maximum security cells.

3. DOUBLE OCCUPANCY CELLS

The proposed facility will have a total of 136 double occupancy cells arranged in two living units. Each double occupancy cell will be configured with appropriate bunks, desks, and stools; and will be 80 square feet each in size. Sample Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements Sheets have been included in the appendix (Appendix A) of this document.

4. DORMITORIES

This facility will not provide any dormitory housing. Because of the current and projected security level of inmates sentenced to the Jail, cells will be required for appropriate housing.

5. DAYROOMS

Dayrooms will be provided in each of the living units as required by the Standards of Title 24, or at a rate of 35 square feet per user. Each Dayroom will be equipped with tables, a television, a drinking fountain, a public address system, and telephones. Inmates of the appropriate classification will be fed in the Dayroom.

6. INTAKE / RELEASE / PROCESSING

This component will operate 24 hours a day and will serve as the intake, booking, screening, and release point for the Santa Barbara North County Jail. It also includes the holding area for inmates being transported to court, medical facilities, work assignments, or other scheduled activity. All arrested males/females brought to this component will be booked and screened to determine the need for incarceration; and based on this assessment, held or released. Since this is a crucial function of the Jail, the different components of this function have been planned around the processes required for booking, screening, classifying, and detaining/releasing arrested adults.



7. VISITING

The County will utilize a concept of video visitation in the design of their new jail facility. Not only will this form of visitation improve staff efficiency but it will provide a safer environment. This concept will require a limited amount of space in the living unit and will preclude the requirement to move inmates to some form of centralized visiting area. Visitors will be processed through the public lobby and will await assignment to a visiting booth located in this area of the facility. For those instances where more contact is required between the inmate and the professional visitors (e.g., medical professionals and attorneys), a visitation booth will be provided in which there will be a glass partition, and will include a paper pass for documents.

The video visitation application envisioned for the facility will also be able to support other applications including arraignment, family visitation, medical evaluations, and distance learning.

8. PROGRAM SPACE

For purposes of this Needs Assessment, programming includes: education, recreation, and vocational programs. The Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office has spent a great deal of time developing an array of programs that will enhance the inmate's ability to succeed in the community upon release. Many of these programs are described in greater detail in Task E of this document. The focus of each of these programs will be to provide a learning situation where inmates can increase self esteem, self responsibility, and skills.

Specifically, the program developed for the North County Jail will include a computerized Learning Center where inmates will participate in an array of educational activities. In addition to this, a number of learning activities will occur in the living units. The living unit multipurpose space has been identified earlier.

LIBRARY

The Library will function primarily as a legal reference library supported by a CD-ROM legal library in each living unit. The centralized Library will serve as a storage/checkout area for recreational reading materials and will not be visited by inmates.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational Training will be developed for welding, custodial services, culinary arts, laundry services, and landscaping.



9. MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This component will address the physical and mental health needs of the inmates in the Santa Barbara North County Jail. Daily Sick Call and initial screening will occur in individual living units. Nursing staff will visit inmates in their living units and triage areas, and schedule appointments for inmates with medical staff, when required. If an inmate is judged incapable of taking care of himself or herself, they will be taken from the North County Jail to a hospital.

The Jail medical and mental health staff will have access to the same charts, records, and treatment rooms, but will require offices in a centralized location.

10. OUTDOOR EXERCISE

Secure Outdoor Exercise Yards will be attached to each living unit. Visual separation will be provided between units. This space will comply with the Title 24 Standards, and has already been identified in the space listing for Housing.

11. ATTORNEY INTERVIEW ROOMS

For the majority of cases, attorney visits will work much like other non-contact visits -- via the video visiting system. For those instances where contact is required, a designated, acoustically treated room will be provided for in-person discussions.

Spaces have been provided in Public Lobby/Public Areas for this.

12. CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW ROOMS

A Confidential Interview Room will be designed for investigative interviews. Acoustical and visual privacy will be required. This room will be located in the Jail Administration area.

Space has been provided for this in the Jail Administration area.



13. CENTRAL AND OTHER CONTROL ROOMS

This facility will operate with a Central Control Room and a living unit control room for the indirect supervision living units. These will be provided to ensure maximum visibility into the unit.

In addition to a Central Control Room, the facility will include a complete jail operation and security administration as outlined below.

14. ADMINISTRATION

The Jail Administration of the new jail facility will be a distinct operational unit within the Sheriff's Administrative arm and will mirror the staffing and operational philosophy practiced at the existing main Jail. This area will be located outside the secure perimeter.

15. STAFF STATIONS

The facility will have a number of designated secure control rooms where they will monitor and operate the controls for the facility. Any staff requiring a temporary work station will use a control room to complete their paperwork.

In addition to the security type staff stations described above, a number of other staff services will be provided at the facility. These programs and spaces are critical to building and maintaining staff morale. They also are required to support adequate staff training and development.

16. PUBLIC AREAS

The facility will include one primary public area, the Public Lobby. The Public Lobby will serve as the main entry point to the Jail for inmate visitors and the public in general. It will essentially consist of a vestibule, visitor screening area, lobby, and the transaction/information/reception counter.

A limited number of security related functions will also take place in this area.



17. KITCHEN / FOOD SERVICE

The Food Services component will consist of a centralized kitchen with secured storage areas for food and utensils. It is anticipated that the kitchen will be staffed by inmate labor with the minimum civilian staff required for security and supervision. The kitchen should have direct secured access to the loading dock and the food warehouse for food deliveries and trash removal. It should also be located in such a manner as to provide ready access to the main corridors leading to the dayrooms in the living units where inmates will be fed. All meals will be prepared in batches by the cook/chill method, be packaged, stored, and then reheated for assembly into trays which are delivered by cart to the living units. A small serving area and staff dining room will be located contiguous to the main kitchen for the convenience of the jail staff. The kitchen area is also to incorporate a teaching/training facility to accommodate up to 20 inmates at a time for learning the basics of food preparation and production.

Inmates will be served either in their assigned dayroom or in their cells, depending on their custody level.

18. LAUNDRY

The laundry will serve the general population of the Jail and may provide services to other agencies. It will be responsible for providing clean bedding, uniforms, and personal items. In addition, there will be residential washers and dryers included in several of the living units.

This operation will also serve as a vocational training program for inmates.

19. RECEIVING SPACE

The Warehouse, or designated Receiving Space, will provide general storage functions for the entire complex. It will house bulk goods, supplies, furniture, uniforms, and other items as required by the various divisions of the North County Jail.

20. MAINTENANCE SPACE

The facility will house adequate space for a full array of maintenance responsibilities. In addition to routine maintenance requirements, an inmate training program will operate in this area.



21. STORAGE

The facility will also include an adequate amount of storage space both throughout the facility as well as in designated space in the maintenance area of the facility.

B. Operational Design Philosophy

Santa Barbara



B. OPERATIONAL DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The Santa Barbara County Jail Administration has developed a new operational and design philosophy for any facility that may be constructed in the future - one which greatly contrasts from the current practice demanded by the limitations of the existing jail configuration. The current desired operational mandates have been the result of over a decade of analysis and study in which the concepts of contemporary correctional management have been embraced. The Department, having thought about this for years, has developed a series of operational and design objectives that will be incorporated into future facilities:

- Ensure that the design meets current needs, within budget constraints.
- Accommodate inmates, staff, and visitors in a safe, secure, and humane environment.
- Allow for future expansion of housing and program areas.
- Ensure that the design will, to the extent possible, minimize undesirable groupings of inmates.
- Minimize the number of staff required to operate the facility without compromising safety/security, and the delivery of services/programs.
- Provide adequate support programs and spaces for staff and inmates.
- Ensure that the design will facilitate positive communications between staff and inmates, staff and visitors, and between inmates; and provide an environment that encourages positive behaviors and discourages negative behaviors.
- Achieve cost-efficiency in design, and energy efficiency in ongoing operations and maintenance.
- Ensure that the design will allow for flexibility of operations and management.
- Ensure the design will, as much as feasible, serve the detention needs of Santa Barbara County for many years in the future.



- Ensure that the design conforms to all mandatory standards of California "Title 24 Minimum Standard for Adult Detention Facilities."

Translated into specific design and operational objectives, the Department intends to employ a concept of direct supervision for facility management of the vast majority of the jail. Taking the concept of direct supervision to the living unit, a podular design will be incorporated in which as many services as possible will be brought into the living unit. When services such as counseling, education, medical, recreation, and meals are brought to the unit, inmate movement is greatly reduced, resulting in a more safe and staff efficient facility. The arrangement for these direct supervision pods will be as follows:

- Cells will be arranged in a double-tiered and single-tiered configuration based on custody level of inmates and will be both single and double occupancy.
- Areas will be provided in each living unit for functions such as adult education classes, counseling, religious services, medical exams, barbering, and visiting.
- An Outdoor Recreation yard will be accessible to each living unit; its entrance will be controlled from the Officer's Workstation in the Housing Control Room in indirect supervision living units and from the Officer's Workstation in the Dayroom in direct supervision living units.
- Visiting areas will be visible from the Officer's Workstation.
- Access to the living units will be remotely controlled by the Central Control Room.
- Sallyports will divide up the access to the individual housing blocks and will be controlled by the Control Room.
- Female inmates will occupy predetermined living units with visual screening from other areas.
- Each living unit will provide for handicapped accessibility, including access to visiting at the unit.

For a limited number of the population, an indirect supervision living unit will be required. It is envisioned that these inmates (classified as administrative segregation, a portion of the mental health population, and protective custody) will require this type of setting.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Samples of the Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements Sheets for living units have been included in the appendix (Appendix A) of this report to illustrate the level of thought already in place for the design philosophy of the new jail facility.

It is important to note that this operational philosophy and the resultant design objectives for a new facility vary greatly from the current operational requirements imposed by the design and configuration of the existing Mail Jail.

OVERCROWDING AND LITIGATION, A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Overcrowding

The desperate need for a facility such as the one described in this assessment simply cannot be emphasized enough. Overcrowding has plagued the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department for almost three decades.

The existing facilities in Santa Barbara County have been overcrowded since the early 1980's, and will be more so in the future for many reasons, primarily:

- Santa Barbara County's general population is expected to increase over 20% by the year 2030, with most of the growth expected in the northern part of the County.
- All jail facilities in the County are continually filled to capacity and beyond.
- Court-ordered caps on the male and female populations in the Main Jail limit further overcrowding in the interests of improved security and safety -- but at the risk of exacerbating conditions in other facilities in the County.
- Maximum inmate capacity in the Main Jail has been reached, where double bunking and temporary bunk use is a reality.
- The jail population has become largely a population of hard-core, violent offenders, most of whom are charged with serious crimes; custody alternatives are still being used, but not for serious crimes.
- Every inmate who meets the criteria for cap release or who poses little or no threat to the community is being released as soon as possible; it is not in the public interest to further relax current jail standards and increase accelerated release policies (see Appendix B for description of cap criteria).



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

- There are more pre-trial time/increased prison sentences, more and longer jury trials for violent offenders, "Three Strike" offenders, and other persons convicted of other crimes which affect the safety of the public.

Litigation

The County has struggled with overcrowding for over two decades. Litigation and court orders are a natural outcome of this problem. As a result, much documentation and analysis has been conducted by the County as it relates to this topic. A very concise synopsis of the prevalence of court activity is provided by the "New Jail Planning Study" prepared several years ago by the County.

"Introduction

Finding an effective solution to the jail overcrowding issue is not only a matter of good public policy, it is mandated by Court Order. Since 1988, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court has been overseeing the County's efforts to eliminate jail overcrowding as a result of the lawsuit entitled Inmates of Santa Barbara Jail vs. Sheriff John Carpenter (Case #152487). Since the Court issued its August 2, 1988, Decision and Order in this lawsuit, the Sheriff's Department has implemented a number of measures to address jail overcrowding, including expanding the Santa Barbara jail by constructing a reception center, implementing early release programs, redirecting certain inmates to the Honor Farm, and establishing an electronic monitoring program.

Although these efforts temporarily address the overcrowding problem when first implemented, it is never long before inmates are sleeping on the floors again. As the County population continues to grow, the number of court cases rises, and the time for processing criminal cases through the court system expands, it is inevitable that the jail overcrowding alternatives employed by the Sheriff's Department only serve as stopgap measures. As the Court recognized in its February 13, 1989, Order, '[t]he Court is of the opinion that this long-term planning must be done with a view towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County.'

Court Order Overview

The following overview of the Court's Orders provides a clear progression of the Sheriff Department's and the Jail Overcrowding Task Force's* efforts to resolve the jail overcrowding issue, and the Court's determination to find a solution. (*Note: *The Jail Overcrowding Task Force was instituted by the Sheriff in 1985 for the purpose of reviewing procedures and policies to alleviate overcrowding. It has countywide representation, including representatives from the Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney,*



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Courts, Public Defender, County Counsel, Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services, CEO and the Board of Supervisors.)

- **Order of August 2, 1988** (Attachment 1) – The Court enters an Order authorizing the Sheriff to institute an early release program, and directs the Jail Overcrowding Task Force to prepare a report with specific recommendations regarding such options as expanding the Bail/Own Recognizance Unit, expanding the parole program, house arrests, and clearing outside agency holds.
- **Order of February 13, 1989** (Attachment 2) – The Court issues a detailed Order to the Sheriff requiring the implementation of a number of measures to reduce jail overcrowding. The Court recognizes that its Order will result in an increase in the level of services, and as a result, an increase in expenses, but concludes that “those expenses cannot be avoided if the overcrowding problem is to be seriously addressed and dealt with.” Some of the measures ordered by the Court are an expanded field cite release program; sending inmates to the Honor Farm; making facility modifications to the Honor Farm; expanding the Own Recognizance units’ staff in North and South County; expanding the County parole program; proceeding with plans for facilities and development programs; and completing the planning and construction of a new reception center at the Main Jail.
- **Order of February 23, 1990** – The Court limits the number of female inmates to a maximum of 65 individuals.
- **Order of January 24, 1996** – As a result of additional beds in the jail basement dormitory, the Court increases the female cap to a maximum of 99 inmates.
- **Order of September 22, 1998** (Attachment 3) – The Court orders that within one year, there must be a reduction in the number of inmates in the male portion of the Main Jail from 702 to 587, with 587 being the new cap on the number of inmates. To ensure that the cap is not exceeded, the Court imposes a “flex” cap of 530 inmates. At any time that the male inmate population reaches 530 individuals, the Sheriff is authorized to impose release criteria to ensure that the capacity does not exceed 587 inmates. (This Order came more than two years after the Sheriff’s Department argued against imposing a cap and instead allowing it to address the jail overcrowding issue in other ways, such as those provided by the February 13, 1989, Order).
- **Order of September 7, 1999** – The Court modifies the early release program to require inmates eligible for early release to participate in an alternative program, such as electronic monitoring, parole, or Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program (SWAP); failure of an inmate to agree to participate in an alternative program results in the inmate being passed over for early release. The female inmate cap is increased by 2 and male inmate cap is increased by 18.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

- **Order of December 29, 1999** – The Court amends its prior Orders of September 22, 1998, and September 7, 1999, to allow the Sheriff to exceed the flex cap in times of emergency, including incidents causing mass bookings at the jail. In such instances of emergency, the Sheriff will not be required to immediately release inmates as would have been required under the previous Orders.
- **Order of April 2001** – The flex cap is reduced from 548 to 520 inmates.
- **Order of May 24, 2005** (Attachment 4) – The Court changes the booking criteria at the Main Jail; authorizes all pre-trial, post arraignment misdemeanor inmates who meet specified criteria into the electronic monitoring program or be issued a citation release (which is a promise to appear at the next scheduled hearing); and authorizes the reconfiguration of the Main Jail dormitory spaces to add 44 male beds, for a total of 649 beds.

The County's failure to comply with these Court Orders could result in a finding of contempt and an assessment of fines by the Court. This was the situation in the case of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, et. al., v. The Superior Court of San Diego County; Manuel Armstrong, et. al, Real Parties in Interest (1995) 33 Ca. App. 4th 1724. On appeal, the Court of Appeals concurred with the trial court's finding of contempt against the Sheriff of San Diego County for failing to comply with a consent decree and order limiting the population of one of the jails operated by the County. The Court found that it was the Sheriff's responsibility to operate the jail within the terms of the consent decree, and in this case, the Sheriff had not taken all step available to him to meet the restrictions of the consent decree. The Court's remedy for contempt was to require the Sheriff to pay a fine of \$20 per day per prisoner who exceeded the cap set forth in the consent decree. The monies collected were place into an escrow fund which was exclusively to be used to establish staff and reduce over-the-cap housing at the Jail.* (**Note: The Court of Appeals did overturn the trial court's finding of contempt against the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, determining that their only responsibility with respect to the consent decree was to provide a reasonable amount of funding for the jail to enable the Sheriff to operate it adequately. The Court of Appeals found that the Board had satisfied this requirement.*)

Summary

The preceding chronology of Court Orders, issued relative to the Santa Barbara jail overcrowding issue, and the San Diego case cited above, demonstrate the increasing pressure being placed by the judicial system driving the need for a new jail facility. The County of Santa Barbara increasingly faces the risk of additional penalties and sanctions as long as jail overcrowding exists and increases."¹

In addition to the information cited above, there is pending legal action that could clearly impact the need for jail beds within the County. At this time, it is difficult to predict the effects of the outcome of the Coleman v. Schwarzenegger and the Plata v. Schwarzenegger lawsuits. The lawsuits will cap the

¹County of Santa Barbara New Jail Planning Study, 2005, Court Orders



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

prison population and require Santa Barbara to address the one percent (1%) of the State's prison population that comes from the County in some manner.

THE DESIGN OF THE EXISTING FACILITY

In April of 2006, The National Institute of Corrections conducted a facility assessment of the County's correctional compounds. Relevant information from this assessment has been included in this section in order to help the reader fully understand the inadequacy and limitations of this existing facility and the urgent need for facility construction.



Facility Assessment²

MAIN JAIL

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department Main Jail is located on the side of a small hill located at 4436 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, California 93110. The jail is situated in a series of buildings at the Sheriff's Office Complex. The Sheriff's Administrative Building is located on the south side of the complex, and is separated from the jail by a common parking lot.



The Main Jail's "core" was originally constructed in 1971 as a full service jail that included booking, a kitchen, laundry, visiting, and other functional use areas necessary for jail operations. Living units (new cells and control room) were added in 1988, which is known as "Northwest." In 1992, the new "Inmate Reception Center" consisting of a new booking/release area, holding cells, and living units was added to the Main Jail. In 1999, fourteen additional "violent offender" (or administrative segregation) cells and two small exercise yards were added to the complex. In addition to this incremental addition of beds, a portion of a basement area of the Main Jail (not originally designed as a living unit) was converted to dorm units to originally house inmate workers and now houses general population inmates. The addition of all of these beds has been an attempt to incrementally address the chronic overcrowding that this facility has experienced for the last two decades. The Main Jail has a rated capacity of 618 beds based on compliance with Title 24, California Code of Regulations and as rated by the Corrections Standards Authority.

This "facility assessment" will identify the various functional use areas contained within the Main Jail and provide a prospective on each area.

² National Institute of Corrections, Santa Barbara County, California, April 4-6, 2006, The Justice System Assessment



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

INMATE RECEPTION CENTER

Located in a series of parking lots are “temporary buildings” that house staff from the County “O.R.” (own recognition) Unit, the Transportation Office, Inmate Services, and Alternative Sentence Programs Offices. These are but a few examples of the widespread use of these “temporary buildings” that surround the jail buildings. This is indicative of the shortage of space for these functions within the secure portion of the jail.



Officers and their arrestees enter the IRC through the north sallyport doors. Five holding cells line the corridor leading to the booking vestibules. Prior to reaching these vestibules, the officer must first complete pre-booking paperwork including medical screening.

The IRC, now designated as female housing, is a well-designed and functional building that significantly complements the activities of the Main Jail. The entire booking process including prints, photos, classification, clothing exchange (dress-out) and medical exams occur within the core of this building in a natural progression. The control room for this building is located on the second floor of the core.





There are four podular designed (new generation) living units occupying each of the four corners of the building. Each of these units contains 16 double occupancy cells on two levels with a common dayroom. Exercise yards are located in each living unit (a much smaller version in unit 100) so that inmates do not have to be escorted for these services.



Ideally, these living units should be used to hold pre-arraigned inmates held prior to a more thorough classification process, and non-sentenced inmates who are in trial but not eligible for release.

Evidence of overcrowding is found everywhere in the jail. During the site-visit, mattresses and containers for personal belongings were found stacked in the IRC core hallway.



Another example of the impact of the overcrowding on the jail includes the inmate property storage area. This area was originally constructed to store the personal belongings (clothing and valuables) of the inmates that this jail was designed to hold. Because the jail is holding



far more inmates than it was intended to, these "support areas" become overcrowded and less efficient.



MAIN JAIL (EXISTING)

The existing “Main Jail” is attached to the IRC via a secure hallway. This structure, constructed in 1971, currently contains living units for males, a kitchen, exercise yards, and administrative areas. While the IRC generally reflects an efficient design, the old portion of the jail is its opposite. It is a labyrinth of narrow hallways leading to even narrower corridors that are lined with



very small cells. It is extremely difficult for staff to supervise inmates in these cells due to their linear design. Staff must be in front of each cell to view its occupants and their activities.



Exacerbating the problem, visibility was reduced into the cells because perforated metal plates (which are difficult to see through) were attached to the bars. This was necessary due to inmates reaching through the bars and grabbing staff who happened to be walking by. The corridors are so narrow that the staff could not avoid this contact.



This portion of the jail also contains multiple-occupancy cells that share common day rooms; however, these too are arranged in a linear fashion that was popular in jail construction from the 1800s to the late 1970s. Inmates housed in these areas are difficult to supervise and it is staff-intensive.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Many of the areas of the old jail reflect overcrowding as well.

The old portion of the main jail also contains the facility's kitchen. Located in the basement of the old jail, this kitchen operates over 20 hours a day in order to produce the necessary meals for inmates and staff. This kitchen was constructed to only support the number of inmates



housed in the original jail. With

the addition of the newer living units (IRC, Northwest, Violent Offender unit, and basement dorms) it is being used to produce far in excess of its design. Consequently, overused machinery has less of a life expectancy and must be frequently repaired or replaced.



Of a most serious nature are the waste sewage lines that run underneath this building. It was reported that this plumbing is literally falling apart and is in critical need of being replaced (see the Appendix for the full report). Unfortunately, not only is this extremely costly, but a major portion of the jail must be vacated for months to perform the necessary work. Because the county jail system is already critically overcrowded, there simply is nowhere to house these displaced inmates. Staff report that in addition to the waste lines, the fresh water lines throughout the entire Main Jail – including the newer units – are rapidly deteriorating and in need of replacement.





FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

The Main Jail Recreation Yard represents another challenge to staff. This centralized area, while quite large and airy, is a security hazard for a number of reasons. First, with the many types of classified inmates that the jail currently houses, each must have their own dedicated time in the yard and must not be mixed with other types of classified inmates. Secondly, this yard lacks an overhead screen area and is highly susceptible to escapes. To address this flaw, a staff station was added to the yard where staff must constantly monitor the activities of the inmates whenever they are in the yard. This, of course is very staff-intensive and costly. Finally, this reflects the old way of thinking where inmates must be delivered to their services. Escorting inmates to and from this area is not only staff intensive (again costly), but poses a staff safety problem as well. It should be noted that the newer units have their own dedicated exercise yards and these comments do not apply to them.



Visiting for male inmates also occurs in the basement level. Again, inmates must be escorted to this visiting area making it a staff-intensive operation. The outside visitors enter the facility through the front door and inmates access the visiting area via stairwells.



NORTHWEST

The Northwest living units are attached to the existing Main Jail through a hallway into the "Main Jail west side." Once in the Northwest unit there are 10 administrative segregation cells on the lower level and 14 on the upper level. While these cells reflect current standards for the size of the cells, they are arranged in a linear fashion that is difficult to supervise. It is apparent that this was a design necessity due to the fact that this is an "add-on" unit to the old jail.



On the opposite side of the hallway are four podular designed living units each with a mezzanine level and common dayroom. They also have a dedicated exercise yard eliminating the need for the inmates housed here to be escorted to exercise. Each pod contains eight double occupancy cells.

It was raining on the day of the visit and there was a considerable amount of water leaking into these units. Staff reported that this is a constant problem in various locations throughout the jail.





VIOLENT OFFENDER UNIT

The Violent Offender Unit is the newest addition to the Main Jail having opened in 1999. It was constructed with grant funds from the Federal Violent Offender Truth in Sentencing funds (VOITIS) administered by the Board of Corrections. This unit, used for administrative segregation, contains 14 single occupancy cells, a small control room, a small dayroom and two very small exercise rooms. It is accessed through a hallway located on the northeast portion of the old main jail. This living unit is appropriately constructed to hold the type of inmate housed here.



BASEMENT DORMS

The Basement Dorms are located in a remodeled portion of the Main Jail basement. It was originally intended to house minimum-security inmate workers with direct access to the intake parking lot. These units are poorly ventilated and very crowded. Several inmates were sleeping on the floor because there were not enough bunks.



The use of this area to detain inmates reflects the extremes that Sheriff's staff have had to go to find adequate space to house inmates in this jail. Even with the many innovative fixes to increase the number of beds that the Sheriff's Department has made, the jail is still overcrowded.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

The buildings described on this page were originally constructed as an Honor Farm. They housed minimum-security inmates in non-secure dormitory buildings that were constructed as barracks. This facility was reconfigured with security enhancements and classified and renamed Medium Security Facility.



The Honor Farm/Medium Security Facility Living Units are actually seven rectangular barracks buildings that are arranged around a central core area like spokes on a wheel. It was originally constructed in 1959 and has been refurbished several times since. It was originally the location where “model inmates” and inmate workers were housed. These inmates worked in projects either on or off grounds and, with appropriate supervision, generally complied with all of the jail’s rules. Consequently there was no need to house them in more secure and costly “brick and mortar” jail buildings.



After the medium-security inmates were transferred to these buildings some additional security features were added including some interior bars separating the housing dorms from the central core area. Because this is a “non-fire rated building”, the exterior doors may not be locked. These higher security inmates have access to

a
minimally
secured
exercise
yard as



well as each other. Overcrowding pressures that created this situation – the need to move higher security inmates to less secured areas - is fraught with peril. Unless there is a dramatic increase in staffing to make up for the deficiencies in the buildings, there is a very high likelihood of safety and security problems including escapes, assaults on staff and assaults on other inmates. These buildings were simply never designed to hold inmates of this classification level. They still may have some useful life to house “true” minimum-security inmates, but not inmates with higher security levels.



FACILITY SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

- The County's need to construct a new jail – preferably in the North County – has reached a critical stage. There are simply no other options available. There is no other space available for additional beds in the current jail buildings.
- The Sheriff's Department and General Services maintenance workers have done an unbelievably good job in maintaining the buildings they do have. The jail is clean and reflects competent and professional supervision.
- In spite of the Herculean efforts by Sheriff's and County staff to maintain the jail buildings, they are falling apart at the most basic level. The county has been lucky so far that critical and fatal failures in the infrastructure of the jail have not occurred yet. Most staff spoken to insisted that it is only a matter of time.
- While the various recent additions to the Main Jail reflect efficient and staff appropriate jail designs, they were added to the core which is not only obsolete in design and staff intensive (costly to operate), but way beyond the life expectancy of the building.
- The Medium Security Living Units are being used to house inmates at a much higher classification level than is appropriate. Staffing levels remain little changed to address the increase threat to safety and security that this imposes.

C. The Current Inmate Population

Santa Barbara



C. THE CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

The information presented in the following pages depicts the current inmate population housed in the Santa Barbara County Custody Division. The charts and graphs presented in this chapter provide a broad overview of the characteristics of the incarcerated population during this time period. Unless otherwise noted, 2006 data will be presented because it is the most recent dataset for which an entire calendar year (CY) of data is available.

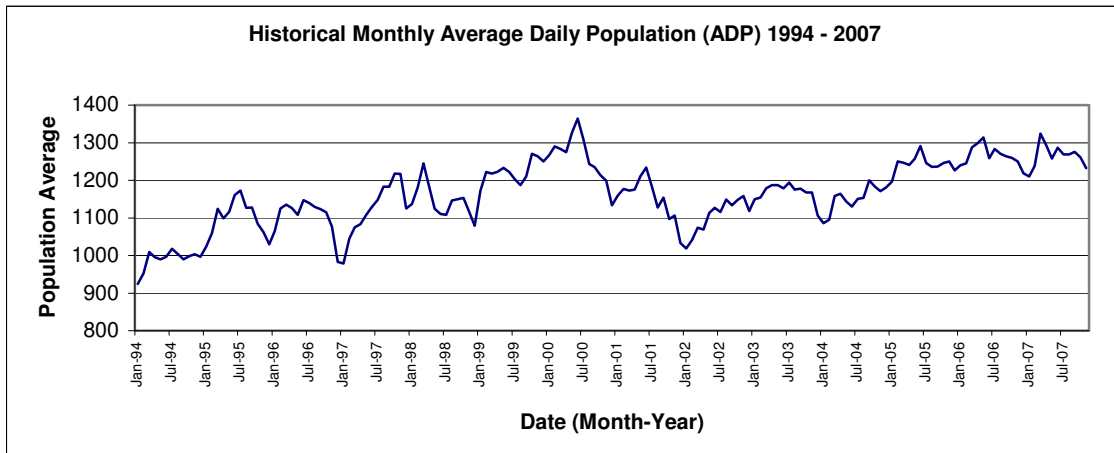
Characteristics identified in this profile:

- Population by Facility
- Gender
- Sentence Status
- Classification
- Length of Stay
- Offense Type



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - HISTORICAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

The following graph depicts the monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division between 1994 and 2007 (data available through November 2007).



Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division, Monthly ADP Reports (January 1994 – November 2007).

The monthly ADP of the Santa Barbara Custody Division has increased overall from 1994, ranging from a minimum of 924 in January 1994 **to a maximum of 1,364 in June 2000.**



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

The following table depicts the historical annual ADP for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division from 1994 through 2007.

Historical Annual Average Daily Population (ADP) 1994 – 2007

Year (CY)	Historical ADP	Year (CY)	Historical ADP
1994	990	2001	1,153
1995	1,090	2002	1,086
1996	1,106	2003	1,168
1997	1,124	2004	1,151
1998	1,144	2005	1,244
1999	1,223	2006	1,266
2000	1,262	2007	1,265

Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division, Monthly ADP Reports (January 1994 – November 2007).

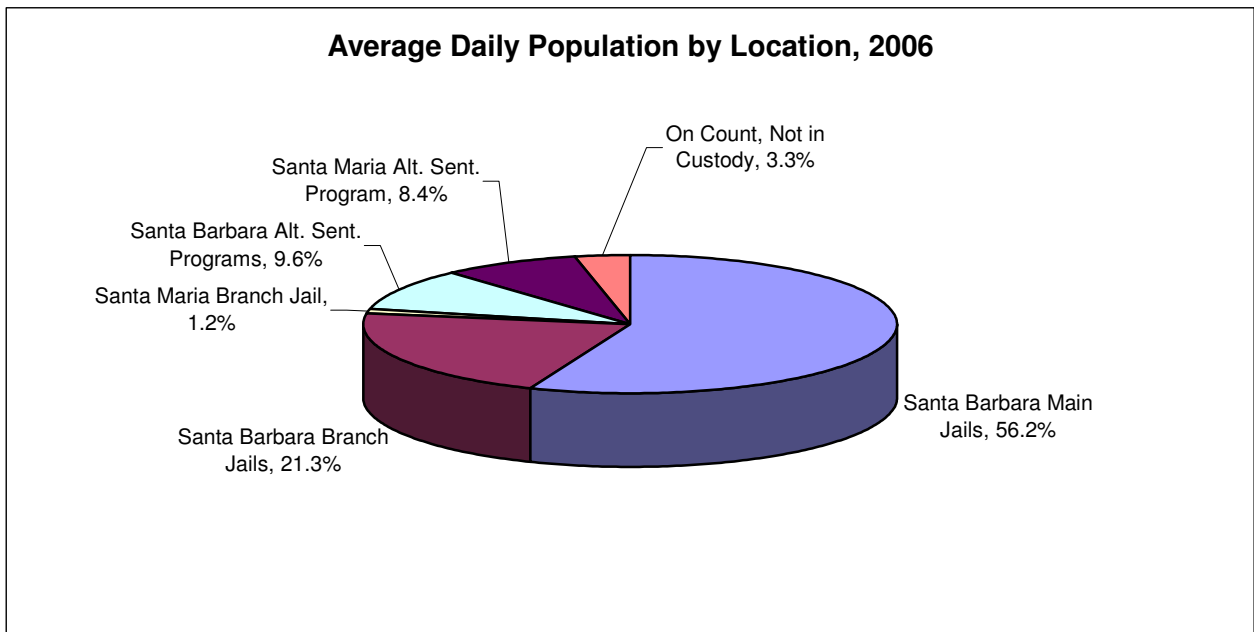
Note: CY = Calendar Year

Overall, the annual ADP increased 27.9% since 1994. A slight decline was seen from 2000 to 2002 and from 2003 to 2004, but the ADP has otherwise increased.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - ADP BY FACILITY (2006)

The following pie chart depicts the percent of ADP by facility within the Santa Barbara County Custody Division in 2006. The in-custody includes: Santa Barbara Main Jail, Santa Barbara Branch Jail (Medium Security Facility), and the Santa Maria Jail. The alternative sentencing programs include Sherriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) and all Electronic Monitoring (EM).



Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division 2006 ADP Report

In 2006, the largest percent of the ADP (56.2%) were in the Santa Barbara Main Jail. This was followed by the Santa Barbara Branch Jails at 21.3% and the Santa Maria Branch Jail with 1.2%. The Alternative Sentencing Programs accounted for approximately 18%.

The table on the following page presents the historical ADP by facility location from 2003 to 2007 and the percent change in ADP from the prior year.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Historical ADP, Santa Barbara Custody Division (2003-2007)

Facility	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Santa Barbara Main Jail					
Main Jail Males	589	619	633	597	579
Main Jail Females	93	98	106	112	107
Subtotal	682	717	739	709	686
Santa Barbara Branch Jails					
Honor Farm/MSF (Sent./Unsent./PT)	212	207	241	269	267
Santa Barbara Alternative Sent. Programs					
SWAP Males	64	59	70	62	57
SWAP Females	14	16	14	14	14
Private EM Males	15	0	26	31	35
Private EM Females	5	0	6	10	10
SBEM Males	8	16	1	3	5
SBEM Females	3	4	1	1	1
Subtotal	321	302	359	390	389
Santa Barbara Total	1003	1019	1098	1099	1075
Santa Maria					
Custody - Males	10	17	11	9	13
Custody - Females	1	2	2	2	2
Inmate Worker	6	5	3	5	4
Lompoc Inmate Worker	2	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	19	25	17	17	20
Santa Maria Alternative Sent. Programs					
SWAP Males	81	55	47	54	73
SWAP Females	18	11	9	11	17
Private EM Males	7	0	28	27	30
Private EM Females	2	0	9	13	12
SMEM - Males	5	5	0	1	3
SMEM Females	1	2	0	0	0
Subtotal	114	73	93	106	135
Santa Maria Total	132	98	101	122	155
County Parole	1	2	0	0	0
Temporary Releases	2	1	2	2	2
On Count Not in Custody	31	30	32	42	34
GRAND TOTAL	1169	1150	1242	1266	1265
<i>Year to Year Increase/Decrease</i>		<i>-1.63%</i>	<i>+ 8.00%</i>	<i>+1.93%</i>	<i>0%</i>

Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP Reports (2003 – *October 2007)

Overall, the ADP has grown 8.3% from 2003 to 2007. The ADP actually decreased slightly (-1.63%) from 2003 to 2004 but then an 8% increase occurred between 2004 and 2005. The ADP in 2006 through October 2007 appears stable.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

The following table presents the 2006 Custody Division ADP by facility and gender.

Custody Division ADP, by Facility and Gender: 2006

Facility	Males	Females	Total	
Santa Barbara Main Jail	596	112	709	56%
Santa Barbara Branch Jails	226	43	269	21%
Santa Maria Branch Jail	15	2	17	1%
Santa Barbara Alt. Sent. Program	96	25	121	10%
Santa Maria Alt. Sent. Program	82	24	106	9%
On Count Not in Custody*	NA	NA	42*	3%
Total**	1016	206	1264	100%

*On Count Not in Custody is not distinguished by gender in the Sherriff's Office Monthly ADP Report

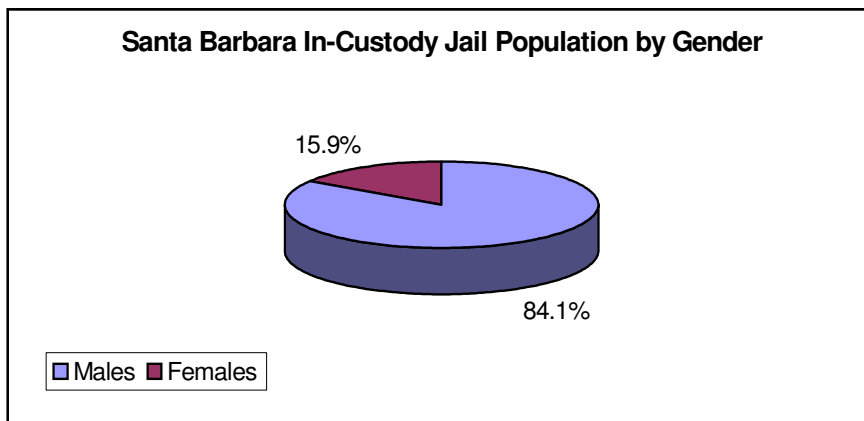
**Temporary Releases (2) not included in total.

During 2006, the Santa Barbara Custody Division had an ADP of 1,264, including offenders actually housed in a jail and those reporting only. There was also an average of 2 temporary releases, for a total of 1,266. Most of these offenders were in custody at one of several facilities (994 or 79%); the remaining 269 (21%) were in non-residential programs. The average in-custody jail population in 2006 was 994. Of these, 837 (84.1%) were males and 157 (15.9%) were females.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - IN-CUSTODY ADP BY GENDER (2006)

The following pie chart depicts the in-custody percent of ADP for the Santa Barbara County Jail facilities in 2006 by gender. In-custody includes: Santa Barbara Main Jail, Santa Barbara Branch Jail (Medium Security Facilities), and the Santa Maria Jail.



Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division 2006 ADP Report
Note: Lompoc Inmate Worker not included – gender not specified.

- In 2006, the average in-custody jail population was 994.
- Eight hundred and thirty-seven (84.1%) were males and 157 (15.9%) were females.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY JAIL - IN-CUSTODY ADP BY SENTENCE STATUS (2006)

The following table presents the percent of in-custody ADP by sentence status for 2006.

2006 Jail Population by Gender and Sentence Status

Gender	Unsentenced		Sentenced		Total
Males	525	63%	312	37%	837
Females	101	64%	56	36%	157
Total	626	63%	368	37%	994

- Santa Maria Jail population is assumed to be 'unsentenced.'
- Lompoc Inmate Worker not included – gender not specified.
- Source: Santa Barbara County Custody Division 2006 ADP Report

In 2006, only 37% of the in-custody population was 'sentenced.' This includes 37% of males and 36% of females.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - IN-CUSTODY ADP BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL

The following table depicts the percent of in-custody ADP by classification level for Santa Barbara County.

Jail Population by Gender and Classification

Level	Males							
	2004		2005		2006		2007*	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
I	107	13.6%	90	11.2%	95	11.8%	93	13.3%
II	68	8.7%	108	13.3%	132	16.3%	141	20.1%
III	499	63.7%	499	61.8%	462	57.2%	342	48.7%
IV	19	2.4%	18	2.2%	18	2.2%	17	2.4%
V	17	2.2%	17	2.1%	17	2.1%	16	2.2%
Adm/Seg	74	9.5%	76	9.4%	84	10.4%	93	13.2%
Total Male	783	100%	808	100%	808	100%	702	100%
	Females							
	2004		2005		2006		2007*	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
I	20	17.0%	25	18.6%	20	14.3%	19	13.1%
II	9	7.7%	14	10.1%	20	14.3%	22	15.2%
III	72	60.4%	80	58.3%	80	57.1%	82	57.5%
IV	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
V	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Adm/Seg	18	14.9%	18	13.1%	20	14.3%	20	14.1%
Total Female	119	100%	137	100%	140	100%	142	100%
Year Total	902	100	945	100	948	100	844	100

Data Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office Classification Unit Recap Report.

*Data available through November 2007.

- At least half of the offenders in the jail population were classified as Level III (from 2004 to 2007).
- The percentage classified as level II has increased notably from 2004, for both males and females.
- The largest portion of the male offenders was classified as level III (63.7%) in 2004. By 2007 however, the percent of level III male offenders dropped to 48.7%. The level II male offenders, conversely, increased from 8.7% in 2004 to 20.1% in 2007.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - IN-CUSTODY AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS)

The following table depicts the ALOS for the in-custody population for Santa Barbara County jail facilities.

Length of Incarceration, by Number of Days (2002 – 2007)

ALOS-Days	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Non-Sentenced	7.75	8.00	6.75	9.75	8.00	8.67
Sentenced	45.5	48.75	42.75	51.75	50.75	52.3
Total	19.5	20.75	18.00	23.00	21.25	22.00

*Through 3rd Quarter 2007.

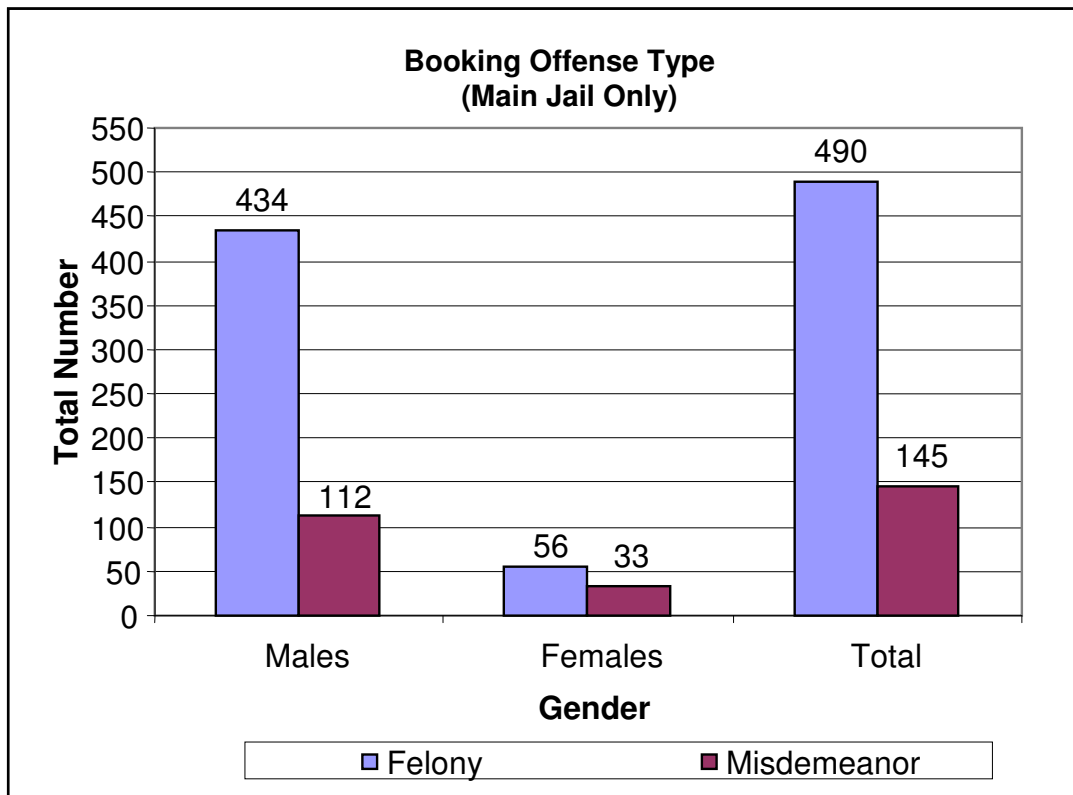
Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office Classification Unit Recap Report.

- The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) has fluctuated slightly over the last six years. The highest overall ALOS (23 days) occurred in 2005.
- The ALOS in 2007 is approximately 13% higher than in 2002 but 4% lower than 2005.
- Over the 6 years studied, the overall ALOS was 20.75.
 - The average Non-Sentenced ALOS was 8.2 days.
 - The average Sentenced ALOS was 48.6 days.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - ADP SNAPSHOT BY BOOKING OFFENSE TYPE AS OF 12/13/2007

The following graph depicts the percent of Santa Barbara County (Main Jail only) in-custody ADP by booking offense (most serious) type on December 13, 2007.



Source: Santa Barbara County Bookings Snapshot provided by the Santa Barbara County Sherriff's Office.
Note: If bookings involved multiple offense types, the most severe offense was counted.

Based on the Booking Snapshot taken on December 13, 2007, nearly 80% of male and 63% of female bookings were for a felony offense.

D. Classification System

Santa Barbara



D. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

DESCRIPTION

The Santa Barbara County Jail System uses a well developed classification instrument that complies with all federal, state, and local laws as well as Title 15 (Title 15 is a statutory requirement of the State of California – Corrections Standards Authority). The classification plan is documented and designed to properly assign inmates to living units and activities according to the categories of:

- Sex
- Age
- Criminal sophistication
- Seriousness of charge
- Physical or mental health needs
- Assaultive/Non-assaultive Behavior
- Other criteria which will provide for the safety of inmates and staff

Included in the appendix of this document (Appendix D), in its entirety, is the twelve-page procedure and process manual employed by the County which addresses the topics of:

1. General policy
2. Classification procedures
3. Security level and housing criteria
4. Staff responsibilities
5. Guidelines for removing an inmate from work status
6. Guidelines for inmate education programs
7. Inmate classification appeals
8. Administrative segregation
9. Developmentally disabled inmates
10. Mentally disordered inmates
11. Use of safety cells



In Santa Barbara, classification procedures begin at the time the intake process begins. The receiving officer makes an initial determination as to cell assignment in the booking area. Procedurally, a trained classification officer then interviews the inmate to determine both his/her status (i.e., pretrial, sentenced, civil, juvenile, or other) and reviews his/her criminal history, previous classification records, and any documentation which supports gang association or affiliation. Upon completion of this review, an appropriate housing assignment is made based on the objective application of security level and housing criteria currently in use by the Office of the Sheriff.

FIVE-LEVEL SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

Santa Barbara uses a five-level system of classification to determine how to classify and house inmates. Assignment to each level is based on the same criteria: custody status, holds, disciplinary history, exempted charges, and unspecified other criteria which may be relevant.

- Level One is considered minimum security.
- Level Two is considered minimum security as well and is located in West-1 where inmate workers are housed.
- Level Three is considered medium security, making up the East and West units, the South Tank, the South Dorm, and female units 200, 300, and 400.
- Level Four is considered close security and is comprised of the Northwest Pod B.
- Level Five is considered maximum security and is comprised of the Northwest Pod A.

Within these five levels, there are also special classifications for Administrative Segregation, Violent Sexual Predator, and Protective Custody.

As described earlier, the procedures for addressing any related topic to the classification process, inmate status, availability of programming, or any special circumstances required for inmate housing assignments have been developed in detail by the County in the classification plan. These procedures augment the Sheriff's Office comprehensive plan and will be modified as the new Jail Management System (JMS) is implemented.

The classification procedures are also documented. Procedure and practice at the Jail requires the use of a classification form, which is used to determine initial security classification level and housing assignment. The form displays the criteria that are used in the classification process.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

The receiving officer at intake makes the initial assessment of an inmate's risk and/or need by observation and communication with each individual entering the jail. If intoxication, drug use, mental disorders, medical conditions, or suicide risk is reported or observed, the receiving officer takes appropriate action and/or referral for Mental Health or Medical evaluation. Cell assignment while in the Intake Unit is also based on the initial assessment of the inmate.

A Classification Officer interviews all inmates who remain in custody and completes a custody assessment synopsis on each. The Classification Officer also requests and reviews criminal history, previous classification records from past incarcerations, and other documentation of gang association and affiliation. The Classification Officer makes an initial security classification determination and housing assignment based on the information gathered using the Custody Assessment Synopsis, using the information received, and based on a similar process to the decision tree process which will be implemented with the new JMS as a guide, and documents the reasons for overrides of the policy and procedures. A Custody Assessment Synopsis and the decision tree are displayed on the following pages:



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Custody Synopsis

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY JAIL
Custody Assessment Synopsis

Name: _____ DOB: _____ Bkg: _____

Charges

Original Booking: _____ Bail: _____

Supplemental: _____ Bail: _____

Supplemental: _____ Bail: _____

Total Bail: _____

Last time in custody: _____ Previous Housing _____ How Long _____

Parole/Prob Ofcr: _____ Past Prison _____ How Long _____ Points _____

Street/Prison Gang Affiliations: _____ Moniker _____

Enemies: Y/N (if yes see cover sheet) Tattoos: Y/N (If yes see cover) Alt Lfstyle Yes/No

Gang Problems: _____ Informant/Testifying _____

Request for Protective Custody: Y/N Reason: _____

Medical Conditions/Problems: _____

Mental/Emotional Problems: _____ Previous Suicide Attempt Y/N

Previous In-custody Behavior: _____

Officer Assessment: _____

Assigned Classification Level I II III IV V A/S P/C MMU M/H

Wristband Color: White Red Blue Yellow

Interviewing Officer: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Assigned Housing: _____



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

INMATE CLASSIFICATION		01/08/2008 14:48.02
INMATE NAME:	DOE, JOHN	
INMATE NUMBER:	0000000	DATE: 12/10/2007
<u>EVALUATION:</u>		
PRIOR PRISON NAME:	PRISON DATE:	HOW LONG:
MAJOR DISC REPORT WHAT FOR:		
WAS IT A VIOLATION:		
CDC POINTS		
LEVEL YARD		
MINOR DISC REPORT WHAT FOR:		
ANY GANG AFFILIATION:	NONE.	
ENEMIES:		
WORKED AS INFORMANT OR TESTIFIED AGAINST ANY ONE:		
MEDICAL ISSUES:		
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES:		
EVER CONSIDERED OR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE:		
<u>CAUTION FLAGS:</u>		
INF DISEASE		
<u>DECISION TREE :</u>		
<u>ARBAND COLOR:</u>		
Red: Assaultive/Officer Safety Risk	Yellow: Escape Risk	Blue: Homicide or 3 Strike



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

<u>DISCRETIONATY OVERRIDES - TO INCREASE CUSTODY LEVEL:</u>		
Current Charge or Previous Conviction for Sex Crime		Serious Violence Threat
Known Management Problems		Suspected Escape Threat
Nature of Offense More Severe Than Charge Would Indicate		Prior Drug Possession
Severe Felony Arrest History Beyond 5 Years (Cummulative)		
Other (Explain):		
<u>DISCRETIONATY OVERRIDES - TO LOWER CUSTODY LEVEL:</u>		
Description of Offense Not as severe as Scale Would Indicate		Prior Record Not as Severe as Scale Would Indicate
Other (Explain):		Good Institutional Behavior
<u>FINAL CUSTODY AND HOUSING LEVEL:</u>		
<u>Custody</u>		<u>Housing</u>
Minimum	General Population	Administrative Segregation
Medium	Protective Custody	Mental Health
Maximum	Medical	Other
REASON(S) FOR PLACEMENT IF THIS DEPARTS FROM RECOMMENDED LEVELS:		
OFFICER: <u>MCWILLIAMS T F 2204</u>		DATE <u>12/10/2007</u>
SUPERVISOR: <u>MCWILLIAMS T F 2204</u>		DATE _____
INMATE SIGNATURE _____		DATE _____

E. Program Needs

Santa Barbara



E. PROGRAM NEEDS

PROGRAM NEEDS OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES

The Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department has been aggressive in the use of programs aimed at reducing the recidivism of the inmate population and thus the need for secure facility requirements. Since 1989, the County Jail has contracted with treatment provider(s) to deliver substance abuse counseling and release planning. In 1995, the program was permanently implemented and funded through the Inmate Welfare Fund and a grant from the County of Santa Barbara Drug/Alcohol and Mental Health Services. Substance abuse treatment programs for females were implemented in 1997.

"The Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) is designed to help inmates eliminate their drug and alcohol use, establish a foundation in recovery, and reduce their involvement with law enforcement. The program is in its twelfth year of operations. The program is offered for 90 days, in 30 day intervals, in order to accommodate a large number of inmates based on their sentence length. Inmates serving more that 90 days can remain in the program until their release. The treatment program is offered on the Male and Female Honor Farm and two living units of the Main Jail. The STP is an intensive, inpatient treatment program, offering an introduction to social model recovery, including individual and group process, release planning, relapse prevention, an introduction to 12 Step programming, and Anger Management."¹

The program is offered in five facilities operated by the Custody Division with living units designated at each as listed below:

Male Medium Security Facility (formerly known as Honor Farm)	20 beds
East 23 (Main Jail)	20 Beds
IRC-300	32 Beds
Female Medium Security Facility (formerly known as Honor Farm)	20 beds
Santa Maria SS	8 beds

¹ 2007 Review, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department



In 2007, a total of 993 inmates participated in STP; 388 males and 605 females participated. This is an increase of 28.1% over the number participating in 2006, due largely to an increase in the number of beds available to female inmates. The waiting time for participants has increased from 30-60 days to 90-120 days in 2007 due to a lack of available beds and staff to operate the program.

Completion rates in 2007 were almost 50%, which is promising considering the number of inmates who report drug and/or alcohol use/abuse on admission. Of the 338 males participating, 209 completed the program, for a rate of 54%. Of these graduates, 140 decided to enter residential or outpatient aftercare facilities on their release from custody. Of the 605 female participants, 275, or 45% completed the program. 190 of the graduates decided to enter residential or outpatient treatment. Post-release placements include community treatment programs such as the Adult Rehabilitation Center (ARC), Bethel House, and the Santa Barbara Rescue Mission. The 2007 completion rate of 49% for all participants could be improved and is reportedly the direct result of jail overcrowding, lack of capacity in the program, and the early release program. Long waiting lists to enter the program affected the ability of inmates to complete even 30 days of treatment prior to their release. Additionally, less than half of the inmates referred to the program from the Courts (249 referrals) actually participated in the program, again due to capacity and overcrowding issues.

The STP program also sponsors an Alumni Association meeting every month. On average, 80 to 100 graduates attend this dinner and meeting. Many of these have been out of custody for six or seven years.²

The Sheriff's Department partners with Santa Barbara City College (SBCC), Continuing Education, for instructional programs and support services to inmates. In 2007, the facility classrooms were redesigned into Multi-Media Learning Centers to facilitate the participation of students with various learning needs. Additionally, the Custody Division added a full-time Escort Officer to allow more inmates to participate in programs. Educational classes are offered on a voluntary basis to all inmates including the following:

- Adult Basic Education
- General Education Diploma training (GED)
- Adult High School instruction
- Basic Computer Skills Training
- English as a Second Language (ESL)
- Life Management Skills
- Vocational programs, for Medium Security inmates, include the following:
 - Culinary Arts
 - Maintenance/welding
 - Print Shop

² 2007 Review – Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department



Santa Barbara City College also offers a special “STEP/Jail Program Advisor” who counsels inmates on the availability of opportunities for post-release involvement in educational/vocational programs in hopes of reducing recidivism.

The Santa Barbara Jail is one of only two jail facilities designated as an official GED testing site in the State of California. In 2007, 123 inmates took the GED test; of these, 32 students earned their GED. 407 others took parts of the test series, not completing due to early release, and/or movement to other institutions. School attendance averages 3,172 participants in vocation programs per term. A total of 2,340 participants attended the Medial Learning Center in the Main Jail and 1,820 in the Medium Security Facility per term. The Culinary Arts program also provides Food Safety training and certification which is mandated for employment in the Food Service industry.³

Other inmate programs include Religious Services provided by 55 Chaplain volunteers from all major denominations. Weekly attendance at religious services or participation in religious counseling totals approximately 500 inmates or 26,000 service attendees per year (inmates may attend multiple services). Additionally, the following inmate services are provided based on need and as requested:

- Legal Research
- Indigent Services
 - Writing materials, postage, and hygiene items
 - Transportation vouchers for local and long-distance buses

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

CURRENT PROGRAMS

The existing facilities in Santa Barbara County have been overcrowded since the early 1980's. The community's response has been to encourage the Sheriff's Department to maximize the use of alternative programs rather than build new beds. Santa Barbara County has been successfully developing and operating Detention Alternative Programs since as early as 1988. These programs are a direct result of the need to alleviate jail overcrowding and have been implemented as a response to court-ordered initiatives as well as the recognition that incarceration does not appear to reduce recidivism of offenders.

The long list of Court Orders directed at overcrowding in the Santa Barbara jail facilities is described in Chapter J, History of the System's Compliance with Standards, but a brief description of their relevant to alternatives is, as follows:

³ 2007 Review – Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department – Inmate Services



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

- Court Order of 1968: The then existing Female's section of the County Jail was closed to all except those awaiting trial or sentencing.
- Court Order of 1988: The Jail Overcrowding Task Force was asked to prepare and present to the Court specific program recommendations that would alleviate jail overcrowding.
- Court Order of 1989: The County was directed to create/expand the Citation Release Program, Pre-Trial Honor Farm Program, Own Recognizance (O.R.) Program, County Parole Program, as well as develop criteria for liberalized O.R. Release criteria, and use classification discretion to use the Honor Farm for unsentenced inmates.
- Court Order of 1990: The Court imposed a cap of 65 beds for the female unit of the Santa Barbara Jail.⁴

In addition to court orders addressing the issue of overcrowding, numerous Grand Jury reports, jail studies, and needs assessments have been conducted with a view toward solving overcrowding issues and stressing the need for a new jail in the Northern part of the County. "In the 2004-2005 Grand Jury report "No Vacancy – The Need for a North County Jail," the findings stated that the main jail was overcrowded, that the majority of the population of the jail was from the Northern part of the county, that an estimated 1,575 beds would be needed by the year 2020 and that the County should continue efforts in earnest to build the North County Jail. These findings were consistent with Grand Jury findings and recommendations over the past ten years."⁵

In 1985, the first Jail Overcrowding Committee initiated recommendations to alleviate overcrowding. The Sheriff was subsequently authorized by court order in 1989 to institute an early release program and the renamed Jail Overcrowding Task Force was ordered to make further recommendations for the expansion of early release as well as recommendations for another alternative that same year. The Overcrowding Task Force continues to work with the Sheriff's Department and the County to attempt to resolve the overcrowding issue. Since 1980, alternative programs have been implemented and expanded. The criteria for participation in these programs have been gradually relaxed over time.

Studies addressing the need for beds, including recommendations and the use of alternatives to incarceration include the following:

1. Analysis of Projected Detention System Bed Space Requirements, by Hughes, Heiss and Associates, 1990
2. North County Santa Barbara Correctional Master Plan, by Patrick Sullivan Associates, June 1992

⁴ The female capacity has been raised a number of times and is currently set at 101.

⁵ Executive Summary, New Jail Planning Study, 2005



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

3. Santa Barbara County Adult Custody Needs Assessment, by Rosser International, March 1999
4. Update to the Santa Barbara County Adult Custody Needs Assessment, by Rosser International, 2005.
5. County of Santa Barbara, New Jail Planning Study, by Santa Barbara County Executive's Office and Sheriff's Department, December 2005.
6. The Justice System Assessment, National Institute of Corrections, by Bill Crout and Kevin Warwick, April, 2006.
7. The Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding, 2007-2008.



Community Based Alternative Programs

The following describes the community based alternative programs in Santa Barbara and their current capacities and usages for the year 2007.

EARLY RELEASE	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program is a response to Court Order regarding the number of people sleeping on the floor in the facility. • The jail count determines the number of days an inmate is released early, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males 520-559 = 7 days <li style="padding-left: 40px;">560-579 = 14 days <li style="padding-left: 40px;">580–up = 21 days • Females 95-96 = 7 days <li style="padding-left: 40px;">97-98 = 14 days <li style="padding-left: 40px;">99–up = 21 days <p>NOTE: Cap Releases only take place if there are floor sleepers.</p>
Target Population:	All in custody except exclusionary charges
Average Duration:	7, 14, or 21 days
Participants/Month:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • varies
Participants/Year:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1784 Total • 1376 to unsupervised release; rest to other agencies, example: State Parole or INS
Success Rate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86 Failures
Staff Ratios:	N/A



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Community Based Alternative Programs (continued)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT COURT (SATC)	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-conviction outpatient treatment program • Criminal proceedings are suspended during participation. • Charges are dropped if program completed • Program attempts to find solutions to criminal problems and health risks associated with drug/alcohol use • Administered by the Probation Department
Target Population:	Non-violent substance abusing offenders
Average Duration:	15 months to two years
Participants/Month:	2007 Monthly Average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North County: 71 • South County: 12
Participants/Year:	Entering treatment in 2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North County: 65 • South County: 11
Success Rate:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful completion: 64% • Unsuccessful: 23 (18 N. County/ 5 S. County)
Staff Ratios:	North County: 1 Officer per 22 participants South County: 1 Officer per 137 participants
Total Beds Saved:	In fiscal year 07/08 UCSB evaluators estimated that 7,049 jail bed days were saved on the 26 participants who successfully exited SATC treatment.



Community Based Alternative Programs (continued)

OWN RECOGNIZANCE (OR) RELEASE	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who are arrested for Felony and non-citable misdemeanor charges are reviewed by the OR Units and subject to release after comprehensive evaluation • Administered by the Sheriff's Office
Target Population:	Felony and non-citable misdemeanor criminal offenders who do not post bail, or do not qualify under current release criteria.
Average Duration:	NA
Participants/Month:	2007 monthly average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 Released OR • 450 Reviews • 228 Eligible for OR consideration • 159 Denied OR release
Participants/Year:	2007 average: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 805 Released OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 679 on Felony charges ▪ 126 on Misdemeanor charges ○ 5,403 Reviews ○ 2,709 Eligible for OR consideration ○ 1,904 Denied OR release
Success Rate Average:	98%
Failure Rate Average:	2%
Cost per Participant/Day:	N/A
Staff Ratios:	N/A
Total Beds Saved:	805 releases – average of 5 bed days each



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Community Based Alternative Programs (continued)

SHERIFF'S WORK ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM (S.W.A.P)	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows sentenced inmates to work at local job sites for eight-hour shifts and live at home • Administered by the Sheriff's Department
Target Population:	Misdemeanor and felony offenders
Average Duration:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-60 days depending on the nature of the crime committed • Average length of stay is 15 days
Participants/Day:	Approximately 120 participants per day on average in North and South County
Participants/Year:	2007 Calendar Year: 1,494
Success Rate:	Of the 1,494 participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1410 completed the program successfully • 84 incomplete due to re-arrest, no-show, or drugs
Cost paid for treatment per Participant/Day:	\$50 application fee followed by a fixed daily maintenance fee for supervision based on a sliding scale of 1.6 times their hourly wage.
Staff Ratios:	One staff member for every 50 participants



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Community Based Alternative Programs (continued)

COUNTY PAROLE	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inmate can apply for parole 7 days after sentencing • Applicants considered acceptable after review are released with specific conditions enabling them to maintain employment, pay fines/restitution and support their families • If parole is violated, parolee is immediately returned to jail • Administered by Probation Department
Target Population:	Low-risk, non-violent offenders with employment and residence stability
Average Duration:	Varies greatly depending on specific inmate needs
Participants/Day:	15 applications per day
Participants/Year:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 approved
Success Rate:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful: 5 • Unsuccessful 1
Cost paid for treatment per Participant/Day:	\$146 per month or \$4.86 per day approximate
Staff Ratios:	One officer per every 25 Parolees



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Community Based Alternative Programs (continued)

ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM)/HOUSE ARREST PROGRAM	
General Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of offenders by an electronic device • Level of supervision is usually intensive with zero tolerance policy for violation of program rules • Program participants are allowed to continue to work a five-day, forty-hour work week and receive therapy; not allowed to leave home (outside of work) without Custody Deputy approval • Administered by Sheriff's Department
Target Population:	Misdemeanor/felony offenders with employment or documented medical problems and residence stability
Average Duration:	90 days; exception for medical
Participants/Day:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90
Participants/Year	2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 797
Success Rate:	2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful: 750 • Unsuccessful: 47
Cost paid for treatment per Participant/Day	1.6 x hourly wage
Staff Ratios:	One officer per every 25 participants

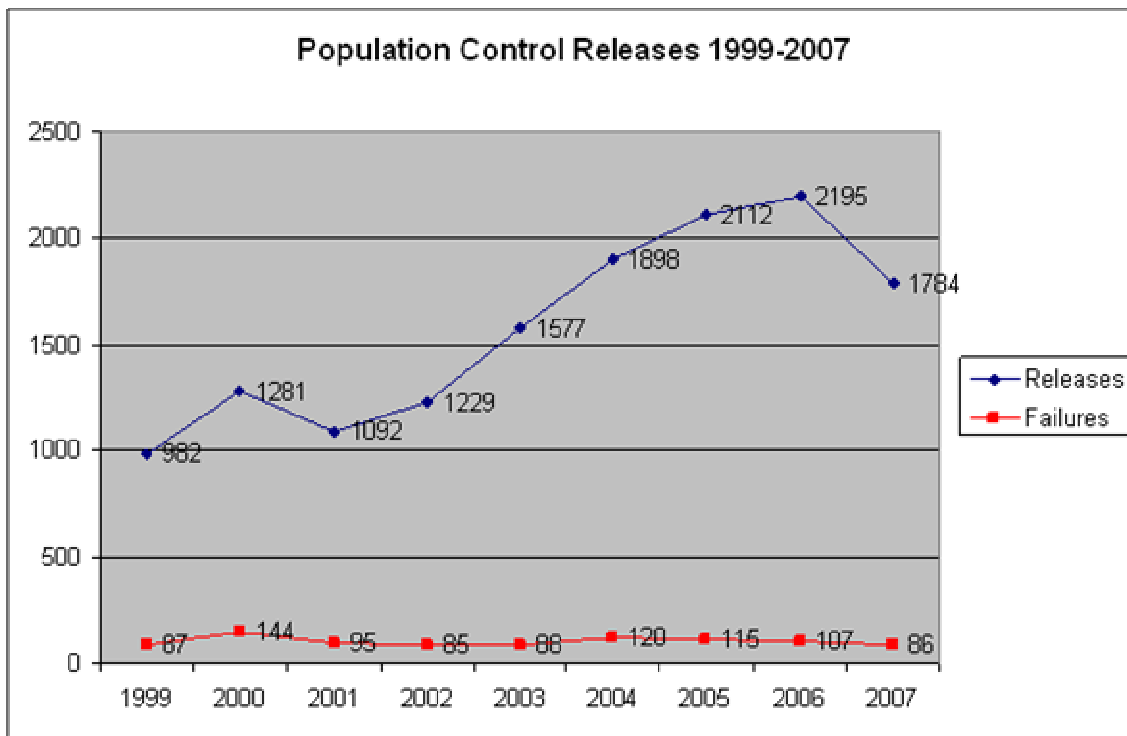
In 2005-2006, the **criteria for release on Electronic Monitoring have been reduced** to include certain Felony offenses, and Misdemeanor bookings are no longer accepted at the Jail.

In addition, the Sheriff's Department implemented a procedure in October 2005, whereby all **misdemeanor bookings**, with the exception of Penal code sections 241, 243, 273.6, 290(g), 314, 417, 647.6, 12025, and 12031, **are cited and released prior to housing**. This has not significantly reduced the need for jail beds, as misdemeanants are rarely kept in custody. This policy is a part of the ongoing effort by the Sheriff's Department to maintain or reduce the need for bedspace.



Population Control Releases (1999-2007)

The following chart displays the Population Control Release (Early Release) totals for the past eight years:



Other Program

While not directly serving the jail inmate population, **Santa Barbara County's Reentry Program** is vital to the effort to deter crime and recidivism in the County. The mission of the program is to provide a structured program for the reentry of state prison inmates who are identified with certain needs and to guide their transition into the community from prison. The program has served 95 offenders since its inception in November, 1995. The program will serve approximately 50 prison inmates annually based on current capacities.



PROGRAMS IN DEVELOPMENT

Santa Barbara County has been utilizing alternative and risk reduction services for the offender population for almost 20 years. There is little in the way of innovation that the County has not explored and/or implemented. The New Jail Planning Study, 2005, states, "With the relaxed criteria that allow inclusion of inmates who previously did not qualify for the EM (Electronic Monitoring) program, some notable and significant public safety concerns have arisen." Further the New Jail Study noted, "Over the years, as jail population has grown and Court Orders and Grand Jury Reports have been issued, the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department has significantly expanded programs and resources aimed at reducing jail overcrowding. These measures are reaching maximum capacity and cannot be relied upon to alleviate a long-term and growing concern." However, the Sheriff's Department in Santa Barbara County continues to pursue new and innovative programs to reduce the need for jail bed capacity. A number of new programs are currently in the development and implementation stage(s) and include the following:

- **Day Reporting Center**

The Sheriff's Office has been an active member of the National Institute of Corrections' *Transition from Jail to Community* project. This project's objective is to assist local communities by developing a program model for jail reentry initiatives.

The Sheriff's Office has been coordinating meetings with the Probation Department and Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services to design and implement a Day Reporting Center in Santa Barbara County, since September 2007. The Day Reporting Center will enhance the phased implementation of other post release programming options that better prepare inmates for transition into the community following incarceration. The mission of the program is to "Provide a highly structured program for the reentry of offenders into our community by means of specialized treatment with intensive supervision."⁶ The target population is those inmates who are identified with certain needs, listed below, and who have actively involved themselves in jail programs to address these issues. Programs include GED, Culinary Arts training, and Substance Abuse treatment (STP). The issues to be addressed include:

- Limited social support
- Significant substance abuse/dependence
- Limited life skills
- Limited educational skills
- Limited vocational skills
- Higher recidivism potential

⁶ Planning document, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office



The program is intended to insure utilization of the CARES unit as a component of the Day Reporting program. CARES is a crisis center offering mental health and drug and alcohol treatment services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office is actively participating with ADMHS and California State Parole to assure that parolees receive a continuity of mental health services and care upon their release to the community, including use of the CARES unit.

Probation envisions use of the Day Reporting Center to further stratify sanctions against problem probationers. Existing community service, early release, and electronic monitoring programs would operate out of this facility.

- **Work Furlough**

In concert with the Day Reporting Center, the Sheriff's Department is exploring the potential to again implement a Work Furlough type program with a focus on treatment. This would differ from the previous program that was cancelled in that inmates would be allowed to decrease their time in jail by working full time while also participating in a Day Reporting/Reentry type program. The Department continues to explore locations for both of these programs.

- **GPS System for Electronic Monitoring**

The Sheriff's Department is also exploring the potential of adding a GPS system for tracking of inmates on Electronic Monitoring. The benefit of this system is that it can monitor the offender's "real-time" location, not just report if he/she is not at their home or work location. This added safety factor may allow additional offenders to participate in Alternative programs, while decreasing the risk to the public.

- **Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

The Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding has been meeting since April, 2007. It is in the process of preparing a final report and recommendations for the Board of Supervisors. One of the recommendations will be to create a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (also recommended in the National Institution of Corrections' Assessment completed in 2006) to provide insight and direction toward practices that will have a greater impact on jail overcrowding, the public's safety, and the quality of life in Santa Barbara County.



SUMMARY

Santa Barbara County has implemented and expanded a number of alternatives to incarceration beginning in the 1980's. While these programs have effectively reduced the growth in the jail population, the rising tide of the average daily inmate population is projected to continue. Alternatives are by their nature intended only for those offenders who can participate in and benefit from programs and sanctions other than jail. Certain risk factors such as criminal history or nature of the offense will preclude the release of certain offenders for the protection of the public. Santa Barbara has done a very credible job of implementing and expanding alternative programs that are geared not only to reduction of the inmate population but also to addressing the perceived underlying causes of criminal behaviors.

F. Corrections System Trends and Characteristics

Santa Barbara



F. CORRECTIONS SYSTEM TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Relevant trends relating to the factors which impact the correctional system are presented in the following pages. Included in this discussion are the following topics:

- Population data for California, Santa Barbara and comparable Counties. The comparable counties listed were selected to be consistent with the 1992 North County Santa Barbara Correctional Planning document; State of California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Sacramento, CA, 1998; and the March 1999 Santa Barbara County Adult Custody Needs Assessment.
- Crime data for California, Santa Barbara and comparable Counties.
- Projected inmate population.
- Impact of alternative policies or programs.

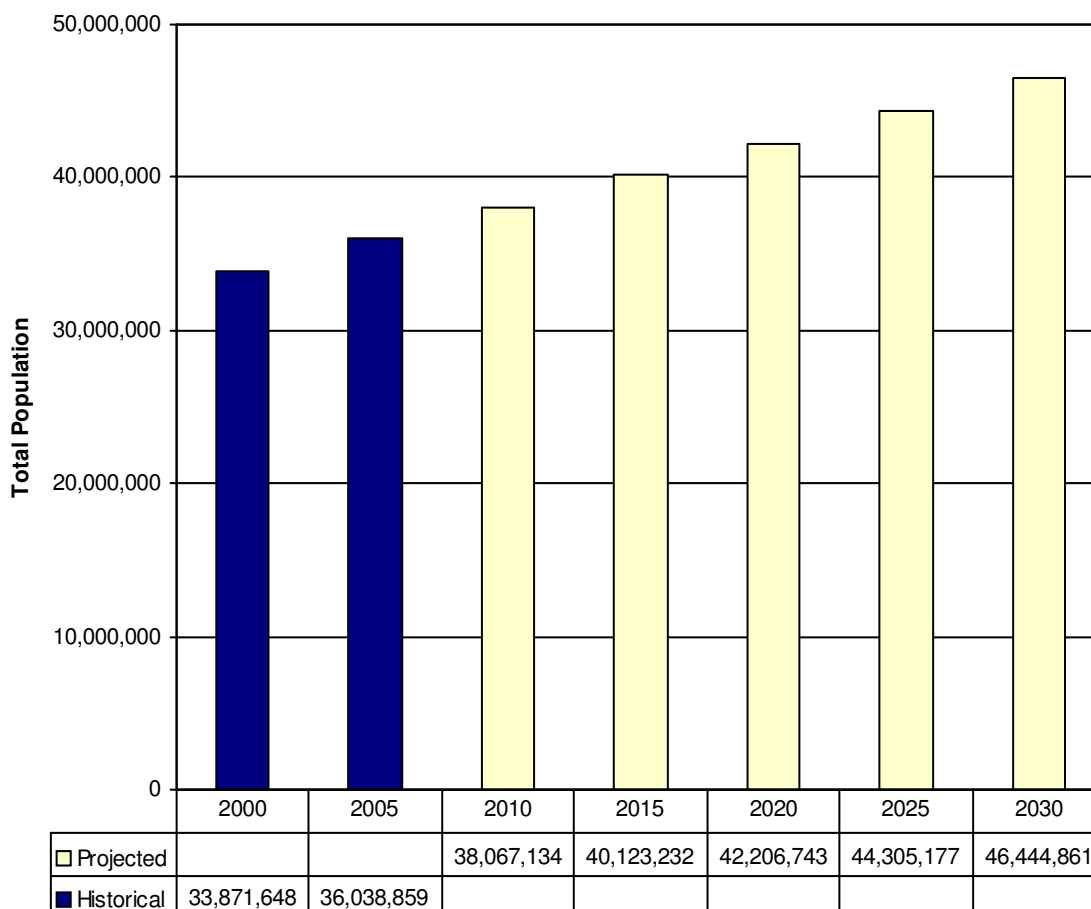
The historical trends in the data for all factors considered are presented on the following pages. Each of these factors plays a varying role in contributing to the average daily population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division.



CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION

The chart below depicts the U.S. Census population estimate figures for California (2000 and 2005). Projected population figures, at five-year intervals, are presented for 2010 through 2030. As the population of the State as a whole grows, it is very likely that the crime rate will increase.

California Historical and Projected Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html>)

- The population of California increased 6.4% between 2000 and 2005.
- The population of California is projected to increase by 12.4% between 2000 and 2010, and 22% between 2010 and 2030.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

POPULATION, 2000 – 2006 PERCENT CHANGE –CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA AND COMPARABLE COUNTIES

The table below presents the official U.S. Census population percent change for Santa Barbara and comparable Counties from 2000 to 2006. Again, as the population grows crime may also increase.

Population	Statewide	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	Monterey	Sonoma	San Mateo	Ventura	Marin
% Change	+7.6%	-2.3%	+0.2%	+2.1%	+1.8%	-0.2%	+6.2%	+0.6%

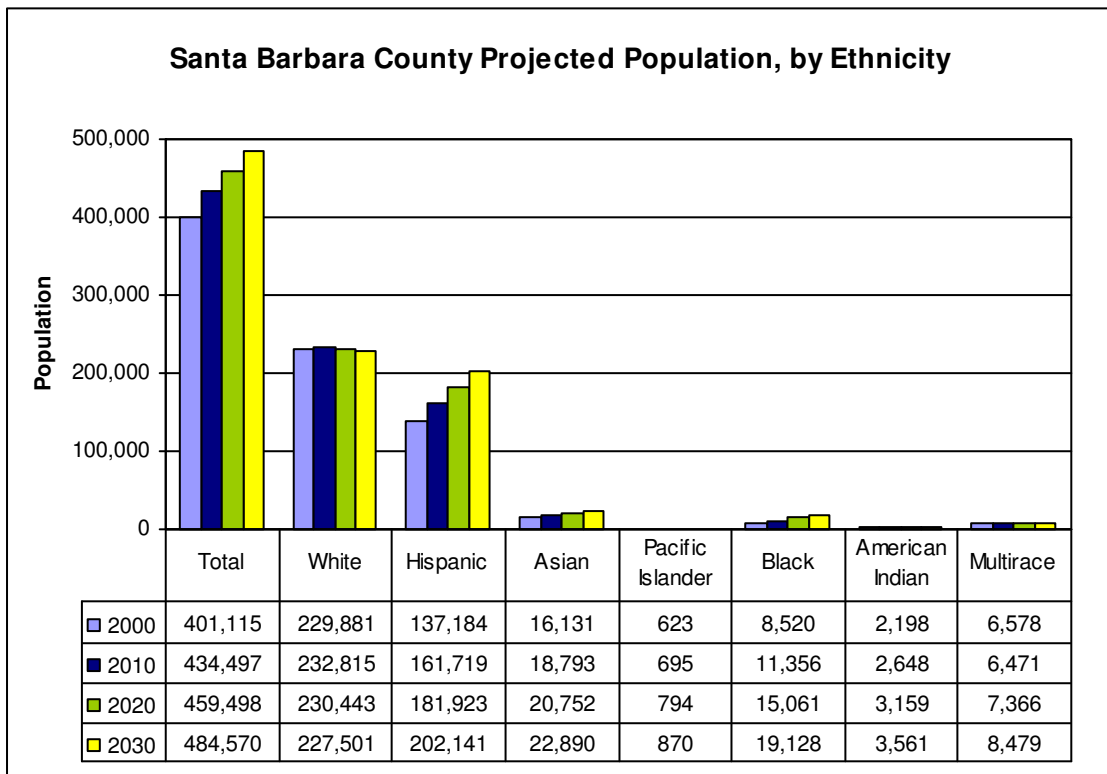
Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html>).

- The population of California increased 7.6% from 2000 to 2006. This increase may impact the number of crimes committed in the state.
- Between 2000 and 2006, increases were observed in the populations of Santa Barbara (+0.2%), Monterey (+2.1%), Sonoma (+1.8%), Ventura (+6.2%), and Marin (+0.6%).
- Only Santa Cruz and San Mateo have experienced decreasing populations since 2000.



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROJECTED POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

The chart below depicts the projected population by ethnicity for Santa Barbara County. Projected population figures, at ten-year intervals, are presented for 2000 through 2030.



Source: State of California, Department of Finance Demographic and Research Unit.

- The overall population is projected to increase by 20.8% between 2000 and 2030.
- The population of whites is expected to remain fairly stable over this time period, decreasing slightly overall.
- The Hispanic population is projected to increase 47% by 2030.
- All other ethnic groups are projected to increase in population.
- By 2030, the population of Santa Barbara is projected to be comprised of 47% Whites and 42% Hispanic.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CRIME TRENDS

Crime Trends for California and Santa Barbara County

The following two tables portray the most recent crime and arrest data available, both significant factors for the jail population, for the State of California and for Santa Barbara and comparable counties.

Trends in Major Crimes of Comparable California Counties (2004-2006):

California Crime Index (Rates per 100,000 Population)

County	2004				2005			
	Population	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total	Population	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total
State-wide Ave.	36,590,800	539.6	1,946.4	2,486.00	37,004,700	512.3	1,952.0	2,464.30
Santa Cruz	260,000	460.8	1,725.0	2,185.8	260,600	443.2	2,022.3	2,465.5
Santa Barbara	416,600	433.0	1,267.2	1,700.2	419,700	397.4	1,210.9	1,608.3
Monterey	425,500	492.8	1,684.6	2,177.4	425,100	437.1	1,815.1	2,252.2
Sonoma	477,400	469.6	1,310.9	1,780.5	478,700	502.8	1,193.0	1,695.8
San Mateo	720,700	300.8	1,347.3	1,648.1	721,400	339.2	1,350.7	1,689.9
Ventura	811,500	233.9	1,177.4	1,411.3	815,500	255.4	1,147.1	1,402.5
Marin	251,400	196.9	1,370.3	1,567.2	252,200	202.6	1,454.4	1,657.0
County	2006				% Change 2004 - 2006			
	Population	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total	Population	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total
State-wide Ave.	37,444,385	518.4	1,889.8	2,408.2	2.33%	-3.93%	-2.91%	-3.13%
Santa Cruz	263,385	411.2	1,921.9	2,333.1	1.30%	-10.76%	11.41%	6.74%
Santa Barbara	421,656	415.5	1,115.8	1,531.3	1.21%	-4.04%	-11.95%	-9.93%
Monterey	423,478	475.6	1,721.2	2,196.8	-0.48%	-3.49%	2.17%	0.89%
Sonoma	480,805	449.9	1,033.5	1,483.4	0.71%	-4.20%	-21.16%	-16.69%
San Mateo	729,366	300.9	1,303.0	1,603.9	1.20%	0.03%	-3.29%	-2.68%
Ventura	821,698	270.7	1,111.7	1,382.4	1.26%	15.73%	-5.58%	-2.05%
Marin	254,769	250.8	1,324.7	1,575.5	1.34%	27.37%	-3.33%	0.53%

Data Source: State of California Criminal Justice Statistics Center (<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/>)



As shown on the previous page, the California Crime Index statistics for Santa Barbara County, and six other comparable counties, exhibit the following trends:

- Statewide, the total number of reported crimes decreased slightly (3.13%) over this time period. There was a slight decrease in Statewide Violent Crimes (3.93%), as well as in Property Crimes (2.91%).
- Total reported crimes per 100,000 population in Santa Barbara County decreased 9.93% between 2004 and 2006; from a total of 1,700.20 to 1,531.30, respectively.
 - Violent Crime in Santa Barbara County decreased 4.04%.
 - Property Crime in Santa Barbara County decreased 11.95%.
- Total crime increased in Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Marin. Sonoma, San Mateo, and Ventura experienced a decrease in total crime.
 - Violent Crime decreased in all comparable counties except Ventura and Marin. Violent Crime in San Mateo remained stable.
 - Property Crime decreased in all comparable counties except Santa Cruz and Monterey.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

Adult Arrest Rates of Comparable California Counties (2004-2006)

California Arrests (Rates per 100,000 Population)

County	2004			2005		
	Felony Arrest Rate	Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	Total Arrest Rate	Felony Arrest Rate	Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	Total Arrest Rate
Statewide Ave.	1,963.3	3421.8	5385.1	1,961.7	3,341.1	5,302.8
Santa Cruz	1,511.8	4277.6	5789.4	1,538.6	4,155.1	5,693.7
Santa Barbara	1379.8	7911.2	9291.0	1,459.6	8,215.9	9,675.5
Monterey	1484.3	3734.6	5218.9	1,635.6	3,669.7	5,305.3
Sonoma	1416.3	3768.8	5185.1	1,539.8	4,004.9	5,544.7
San Mateo	1106.2	2367.1	3473.3	1,095.6	2,205.3	3,300.9
Ventura	1552.8	4028.7	5581.5	1,525.1	3,580.2	5,105.3
Marin	978.3	2737.6	3715.9	939.6	2,655.5	3,595.1

County	2006			% Change 2004-06		
	Felony Arrest Rate	Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	Total Arrest Rate	Felony Arrest Rate	Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	Total Arrest Rate
Statewide Ave.	1,897.5	3,385.4	5,282.9	-3.4%	-1.1%	-1.9%
Santa Cruz	1,415.5	4,128.1	5,543.6	-6.4%	-3.5%	-4.2%
Santa Barbara	1,349.5	7,334.4	8,683.9	-2.2%	-7.3%	-6.5%
Monterey	1,566.9	3,504.1	5,071.1	5.6%	-6.2%	-2.8%
Sonoma	1,458.4	4,257.3	5,715.7	3.0%	13.0%	10.2%
San Mateo	1,104.5	2,380.1	3,484.6	-0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Ventura	1,541.2	3,792.4	5,333.6	-0.7%	-5.9%	-4.4%
Marin	935.2	2,518.7	3,454.0	-4.4%	-8.0%	-7.0%

Data Source: State of California Criminal Justice Statistics Center (<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/>)

- The data above pertains to arrests and not to reported offenses; the ratio of arrests to number of reported offenses varies by locality.
- As shown above, between 2004 and 2006, Santa Barbara County's total adult arrest rate decreased 6.5%, while the State-wide average dropped 1.9%.
- Both the Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Rates decreased in Santa Barbara County from 2004 to 2006 by 2.2% and 7.3%, respectively.
- The Total Adult Arrest rate decreased in all comparable counties, with the exception of Sonoma and San Mateo.
 - The Felony arrest rate decreased in all comparable counties except Monterey and Sonoma.
 - The Misdemeanor Arrest rate decreased in all comparable counties but Sonoma and San Mateo.



As mentioned previously, the projected inmate population has the greatest potential impact on the planning assumptions that must be employed to make informed decisions about the future corrections system.

The following projection is a statistical calculation of the expected future inmate population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division, assuming current conditions remain the same and the impact of the trends just discussed are realized.

As with every model, certain assumptions must be incorporated into the analysis.

The projection includes these assumptions:

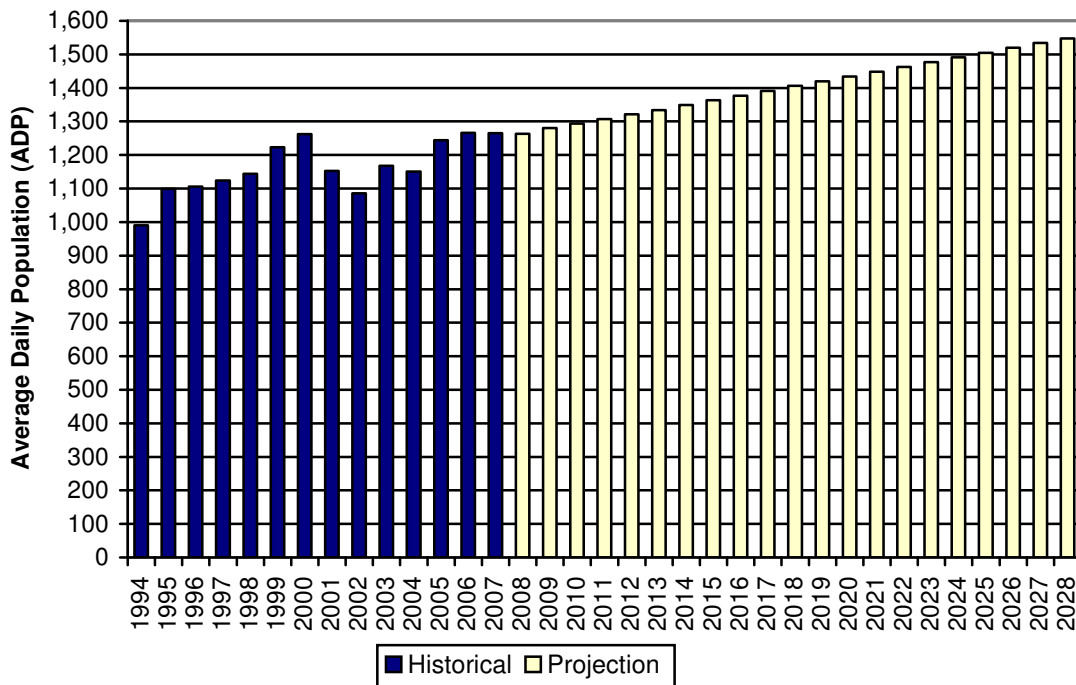
- No new legislative initiatives will be implemented that could increase or decrease the number of offenses leading to confinement in the detention center.
- Arrest trends will follow generally the same patterns of the past decade.
- Judicial sentencing practices will follow generally the same patterns of the past decade.
- Underlying civilian populations of Santa Barbara County will follow generally the same patterns of the past decade.



HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION

The following chart depicts the historical and projected inmate population through the year 2028.

**Historical and Projected Average Daily Population
Proposed Statistical Model**



- The model was developed using monthly data beginning in January 1994.
- Note that the ADP for 2007 was calculated using the latest data available at the time of this report, November 2007.
- The annual ADP of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division remained fairly stable over the last three years, ranging from 1,244 in 2005 to 1,265 in 2007.
- Overall, the annual ADP increased by 27.8% from 1994 (990) to 2007 (1,265).
- The ADP of Santa Barbara County Custody Division is projected to increase 22.4% between 2007 and 2028.



PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER

The following chart depicts the projected population through the year 2028 for males and females.

Year	Projected ADP by Gender - Proposed Model		
	Male	Female	Total ADP
2008	1,061	202	1,263
2009	1,075	205	1,280
2010	1,087	207	1,294
2011	1,098	209	1,307
2012	1,109	211	1,321
2013	1,121	213	1,334
2014	1,133	216	1,349
2015	1,145	218	1,363
2016	1,157	220	1,377
2017	1,169	223	1,391
2018	1,181	225	1,406
2019	1,193	227	1,420
2020	1,205	229	1,434
2021	1,217	232	1,448
2022	1,229	234	1,463
2023	1,241	236	1,477
2024	1,253	239	1,491
2025	1,265	241	1,505
2026	1,277	243	1,520
2027	1,289	245	1,534
2028	1,301	248	1,548

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP for males and females are based on gender percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2006 Monthly ADP report.
- It is anticipated that 16% of the population of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be female.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY FACILITY

The following chart depicts the projected population through the year 2028 by facility.

Projected ADP by Facility – Proposed Model							
Year	Santa Barbara Main Jail	Santa Barbara Branch Jails	Santa Maria Branch Jail	Santa Barbara Alternative Sentencing Program	Santa Maria Alternative Sentencing Program	On Count, Not in Custody	Total
2008	710	269	15	121	106	42	1,263
2009	719	273	15	123	108	42	1,280
2010	727	276	16	124	109	43	1,294
2011	735	278	16	125	110	43	1,307
2012	742	281	16	127	111	44	1,321
2013	750	284	16	128	112	44	1,334
2014	758	287	16	130	113	45	1,349
2015	766	290	16	131	114	45	1,363
2016	774	293	17	132	116	45	1,377
2017	782	296	17	134	117	46	1,391
2018	790	299	17	135	118	46	1,406
2019	798	302	17	136	119	47	1,420
2020	806	305	17	138	120	47	1,434
2021	814	308	17	139	122	48	1,448
2022	822	312	18	140	123	48	1,463
2023	830	315	18	142	124	49	1,477
2024	838	318	18	143	125	49	1,491
2025	846	321	18	144	126	50	1,505
2026	854	324	18	146	128	50	1,520
2027	862	327	18	147	129	51	1,534
2028	870	330	19	149	130	51	1,548

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP by Facility are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2006 Monthly ADP report.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the population by facility of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 56.2% Santa Barbara Main Jail, 21.3% Santa Barbara Branch Jail, 1.2% Santa Maria Branch Jail, 18% Alternative Sentencing Programs, and 3.3% On-Count Not In Custody.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY SENTENCE STATUS

The following chart depicts the projected population through the year 2028 by sentence status, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Year	Projected ADP by Sentence Status – Proposed Model		
	Sentenced	Unsentenced	Total
2008	467	796	1,263
2009	474	806	1,280
2010	479	815	1,294
2011	484	824	1,307
2012	489	832	1,321
2013	494	841	1,334
2014	499	850	1,349
2015	504	859	1,363
2016	510	868	1,377
2017	515	877	1,391
2018	520	886	1,406
2019	525	895	1,420
2020	531	904	1,434
2021	536	912	1,448
2022	541	921	1,463
2023	546	930	1,477
2024	552	939	1,491
2025	557	948	1,505
2026	562	957	1,520
2027	568	966	1,534
2028	573	975	1,548

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP by sentence status are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2006 Monthly ADP report.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the population by sentence status of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 63% unsentenced and 37% sentenced.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (FEMALE) AND BY SENTENCE STATUS

The following chart depicts the projected female population through the year 2028 by sentence status, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Year	Projected Female ADP by Sentence Status – Proposed Model		
	Sentenced	Unsentenced	Total
2008	72	130	202
2009	73	132	205
2010	74	133	207
2011	75	134	209
2012	75	136	211
2013	76	137	213
2014	77	139	216
2015	78	140	218
2016	79	142	220
2017	79	143	223
2018	80	145	225
2019	81	146	227
2020	82	148	229
2021	83	149	232
2022	84	150	234
2023	84	152	236
2024	85	153	239
2025	86	155	241
2026	87	156	243
2027	88	158	245
2028	88	159	248

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP by sentence status are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2006 Monthly ADP report.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the female population by sentence status of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 64.3% unsentenced and 35.7% sentenced.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (MALE) AND BY SENTENCE STATUS

The following chart depicts the projected male population through the year 2028 by sentence status, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Year	Projected Male ADP by Sentence Status – Proposed Model		
	Sentenced	Unsentenced	Total
2008	396	665	1,061
2009	401	674	1,075
2010	405	681	1,087
2011	410	688	1,098
2012	414	696	1,109
2013	418	703	1,121
2014	423	710	1,133
2015	427	718	1,145
2016	431	725	1,157
2017	436	733	1,169
2018	440	740	1,181
2019	445	748	1,193
2020	449	755	1,205
2021	454	763	1,217
2022	458	770	1,229
2023	463	778	1,241
2024	467	785	1,253
2025	472	793	1,265
2026	476	800	1,277
2027	481	808	1,289
2028	485	815	1,301

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division ADP by sentence status are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office 2006 Monthly ADP report.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the male population by sentence status of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 62.7% unsentenced and 37.3% sentenced.



PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (FEMALE) AND BY OFFENSE LEVEL

The following chart depicts the projected female population through the year 2028 by offense level, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Year	Projected Female ADP by Offense Level – Proposed Model		
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
2008	127	75	202
2009	129	76	205
2010	130	77	207
2011	132	78	209
2012	133	78	211
2013	134	79	213
2014	136	80	216
2015	137	81	218
2016	139	82	220
2017	140	83	223
2018	141	83	225
2019	143	84	227
2020	144	85	229
2021	146	86	232
2022	147	87	234
2023	149	88	236
2024	150	89	239
2025	152	89	241
2026	153	90	243
2027	154	91	245
2028	156	92	248

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division female ADP by offense level are based on percentages calculated from data captured from a snapshot analysis of the population on December 13, 2007.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the female population by offense level of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 62.9% felony and 37.1% misdemeanor.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (MALE) AND BY OFFENSE LEVEL

The following chart depicts the projected male population through the year 2028 by offense level, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Year	Projected Male ADP by Offense Level – Proposed Model		
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
2008	843	217	1,061
2009	855	220	1,075
2010	864	223	1,087
2011	873	225	1,098
2012	882	227	1,109
2013	891	230	1,121
2014	901	232	1,133
2015	910	235	1,145
2016	920	237	1,157
2017	929	240	1,169
2018	939	242	1,181
2019	948	245	1,193
2020	958	247	1,205
2021	967	249	1,217
2022	977	252	1,229
2023	986	254	1,241
2024	996	257	1,253
2025	1,005	259	1,265
2026	1,015	262	1,277
2027	1,024	264	1,289
2028	1,034	267	1,301

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division male ADP by offense level are based on percentages calculated from data captured from a snapshot analysis of the population on December 13, 2007.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the male population by offense level of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be 79.5% felony and 20.5% misdemeanor.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (FEMALE) AND BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL

The following chart depicts the projected female population through the year 2028 by classification level, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Projected Female ADP by Classification Level – Proposed Model					
Year	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV, Level V, & Ad/Seg	Total
2008	26	31	116	28	202
2009	27	31	118	29	205
2010	27	31	119	29	207
2011	27	32	120	29	209
2012	28	32	122	30	211
2013	28	32	123	30	213
2014	28	33	124	30	216
2015	29	33	125	31	218
2016	29	33	127	31	220
2017	29	34	128	31	223
2018	29	34	129	32	225
2019	30	35	131	32	227
2020	30	35	132	32	229
2021	30	35	133	33	232
2022	31	36	135	33	234
2023	31	36	136	33	236
2024	31	36	137	34	239
2025	32	37	139	34	241
2026	32	37	140	34	243
2027	32	37	141	35	245
2028	32	38	143	35	248

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

Due to the need to use the IRC as the female living unit, one living unit of 2-person cells runs as an Ad-seg living unit, the living unit is not noted as Level IV or V, but all of the females housed in this area are level IV or V inmates, housed in administrative segregation cells.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division female ADP by offense level are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office Classification Unit Recap Report 2007.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the female population by classification level of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: Level I 13.1% , Level II 15.2%, Level III 57.5%, and Levels IV, V, and Ad/Seg. 14.1%.



FEBRUARY 2008 (AMENDED BY MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CUSTODY DIVISION - BY GENDER (MALE) AND BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL

The following chart depicts the projected male population through the year 2028 by classification level, based on the projected numbers for the Proposed Model presented earlier.

Projected Male ADP by Classification Level – Proposed Model							
Year	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V	Ad/Seg	Total
2008	141	213	518	25	23	140	1,061
2009	143	216	525	26	24	142	1,075
2010	145	218	530	26	24	143	1,087
2011	146	221	536	26	24	145	1,098
2012	148	223	541	27	24	146	1,109
2013	149	225	547	27	25	148	1,121
2014	151	228	553	27	25	150	1,133
2015	152	230	559	27	25	151	1,145
2016	154	233	564	28	25	153	1,157
2017	155	235	570	28	26	154	1,169
2018	157	237	576	28	26	156	1,181
2019	159	240	582	29	26	157	1,193
2020	160	242	589	29	27	159	1,205
2021	162	245	595	29	27	161	1,217
2022	163	247	600	29	27	162	1,229
2023	165	249	606	30	27	164	1,241
2024	167	252	612	30	28	165	1,253
2025	168	254	618	30	28	167	1,265
2026	170	257	624	31	28	169	1,277
2027	171	259	630	31	28	170	1,289
2028	173	261	635	31	29	172	1,301

Subpopulations may not sum to the exact total ADP due to rounding.

- Projections for the Santa Barbara County Custody Division male ADP by offense level are based on percentages calculated from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office Classification Unit Recap Report 2007.
- It is anticipated that the percentage of the male population by classification level of the Santa Barbara County Custody Division will be: 13.3% Level I, 20.1% Level II, 48.7% Level III, 2.4% Level IV, 2.2% Level V, and 13.2% for Ad/Seg.

G. Staffing Levels

Santa Barbara



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

G. STAFFING LEVELS

DESCRIPTION

Santa Barbara, like many counties across the country, is challenged with the ability to hire and retain qualified staff. The high cost of living in this area of California in combination with the travel distances between the main jail and where the majority of the eligible work force lives exacerbate this situation.

Despite this, the Department has maintained a notable record for employee recruitment and retention.

As described in an early section of this assessment, the future operational philosophy will focus on a direct supervision management approach. This design will ensure the greatest extent of staff efficiency possible. The actual detailed staffing plan will be finalized as the proposed design is completed and as, required by Section 13-102(c) 3, Title 24, CCR, will be submitted as part of the “Operational Program Statement” to the CSA.

Santa Barbara County will, with the support of the Board of Supervisors, continue to adequately fund new staff positions while at the same time providing the highest level of training available to these individuals. The Sheriff’s Office fully believes that the location of the next facility will greatly enhance this ability.

HIRES – SEPARATIONS BY JOB CLASS (INCLUDING PROMOTIONS AND DEMOTIONS)

Positions	2005 New Hires	2005 Separations*	2006 New Hires	2006 Separations	2007 New Hires	2007 Separations	2008 New Hires To Date	2008 Separations To Date
Deputy Sheriff	22	12	22	10	51	25	-	-
Custody Deputy	10	13	23	7	19	18	2	-
Dispatcher	10	5	8	10	12	6	-	-
Totals	42	30	53	27	82	49	2	

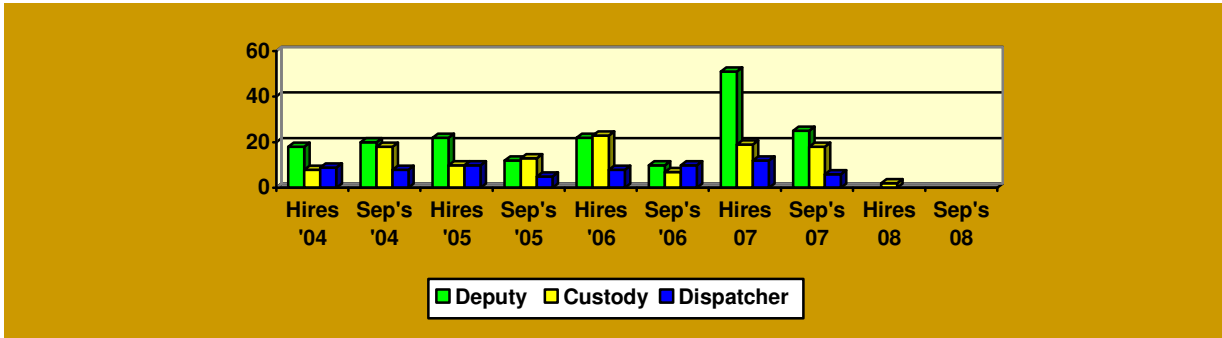
Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff’s Office

*Note: Separations - Voluntary, promotion, or termination.

Staffing Levels



The following chart graphically depicts the table (*Hires – Separations by Job Class*) shown on the previous page.



Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

DEPARTMENT POSITIONS AND VACANCIES (1-7-08)

Position	Total Lines Allocated	Total Vacancies	Vacancy Rate
Deputy Sheriff	310 (+10)	(+10)	0%
Correction Officer	192 (+5)	(+1)	0%
Dispatcher	32	4	12.5%
All other	180	14.75	8.7%
Totals	714	18.75 (-11) 7.75	1.08 %

Source: Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

H. Ability To Provide Visual Supervision

Santa Barbara



H. ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

INTRODUCTION

The ability to provide visual supervision is an essential component of jail safety and security, and fundamental to operations. Visual supervision is typically achieved through direct observation by staff or by electronic video monitoring with cameras or other equipment. Video cameras and other electronic security devices are used only to enhance or compensate for a lack of direct observation during certain times of operations, in certain areas not easily observed. While a number of factors affect the ability to provide visual supervision, including the number of staff available, the primary factor is most generally the physical design of the facility. This is clearly the case in the Santa Barbara County Jail.

The Jail's design defines the inmate management approach, which is indirect supervision. This approach is characterized by the staff observing inmate activity from an indirect position, outside of the inmate housing areas. The officer indirectly manages inmate activity and movement through door and locking controls outside the unit. Communications are restricted to commands and reinforcements that are indirect in nature. Unfortunately, the physical design of the Santa Barbara County Jail is not conducive to direct supervision and communication in certain of the older living units, particularly the Main Jail.

The Main Jail was originally constructed in 1971. Living units were added in 1988; the Intake/Release Center was added in 1992; and a small segregation unit was added in 1999. Of these incremental housing and operational components of the Jail, the original construction provides the least operationally effective living units. The area is comprised of small cage-like enclosures of single and multiple occupancy cells which can be observed only from standing in the corridor directly in front of the cell or living unit.



PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

In order to facilitate a better understanding of the deficiencies in these areas, photographs have been included in this report.

Picture 1 (to the right) displays a view of the front of the living unit from the Hallway outside East 1.



Picture 2 (to the left) shows the Hallway/Corridor between East 1 and East 4 living units. As shown, there is little to no visibility into the inmate living areas from this Corridor, which serves as the Officer's entrance to the housing unit.



Picture 3 (to the right) displays the Officer's visibility into a cell from the East ISO (Isolation) hallway.

Picture 4 (to the left) displays the view from the Officer's Workstation in the East ISO Unit. Again, it is apparent that the Officer has no ability to observe the living unit cells without leaving his/her Workstation and roaming the area.



The pictorial display demonstrates the physical limitations of the existing facility to observe and monitor inmate behaviors. While it is desirable for the Officers to have communication with the inmates, it is very staff intensive to manage large numbers of inmates without being able to observe more than a few or even one at a time.



FEBRUARY 2008

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff

Jail Needs Assessment Study

CONCLUSION

The Santa Barbara Custody Division maintains records on the number of assaults reported in the Jail on a monthly and annual basis. While the nature and extent of the reported assaults varies as to severity, it is reasonable to assume that the lack of adequate visibility in the existing facility contributes to the number of assaults that occur each year. The number of assaults is tabulated by Inmate on Inmate 242 Battery, Inmate on Inmate Mutual Combat, and Inmate Assault/Battery on an Officer. The following table displays these numbers for the past 5 years.¹

Assault Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
242 Battery	25	76	97	40	58
Mutual Combat	91	62	76	93	92
Assault on an Officer	17	14	10	14	26
Total	133	152	183	147	176

The lack of adequate visibility for observation and surveillance of inmate activities, particularly in the Main Jail, decreases the ability of the staff to safely manage and supervise the inmate population. The resultant violent and combative behaviors jeopardize the safety of staff and inmates. While the need for new beds is not envisioned as replacement of existing beds, the increased bed capacity will give the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office much more flexibility in the assignment of inmates to living units and in the separation and segregation of inmates based on custody level and security needs.

A new facility designed to accommodate direct supervision and communication with manageable numbers of the inmate population will greatly improve operations.

¹ Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office Report

I. Adequacy Of Record Keeping

Santa Barbara



I. ADEQUACY OF RECORD KEEPING

INTRODUCTION

Record keeping at the Santa Barbara Adult Custody Division is currently accomplished through a dual system of electronic data entry and record keeping, as well as a paper or “hard copy” filing system. In general, this system has served the County well for a number of years, but has become increasingly harder to maintain, search, and store with the ever increasing inmate population. Santa Barbara County is in the process of implementing a new Jail Management System (JMS), scheduled to be operational in 2008. While much work is still in process, the staff at the Jail is optimistic that the new system will be in place in the very near future.

CURRENT PRACTICE

Current practice at the facility restricts access to inmate records on a “need to know” basis. The public is restricted from any access to the records storage areas or files; and official requests for information are made to the Records Supervisor and approved and logged prior to distribution. As a general rule, the inmate file does not leave the Records area. Record keeping is operated by a Supervisor and 4 Shift Supervisors on a 24-hour, 7 days per week schedule. Classification records and Medical records are further restricted and are accessible only to Classification or Medical staff. The new electronic JMS will be a security based system. Access will be controlled by employee number, and only those eligible by login will be able to view and/or change appropriate records. Access will be further restricted to staff by record type; i.e., only Classification staff will be eligible to view Classification records.



Approximately 25,000 inmates are booked into the facility per year. Currently, the Custody Division is required to retain records for two years by law and three years by written policy of the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors. After three years, the Board may authorize the destruction of records which are more than two years old. Prior to destruction, the staff scans and maintains electronically certain information from the files, including:

- All forms/paperwork that require an inmate signature
- Arrest/booking records
- Property cards and release of property documentation
- Fiscal records
- Criminal history

These scanned files are permanently stored electronically on a dedicated system for retained files.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Inmate Records

Currently the paper file for each inmate contains the following information:

- Arrest records
- Sentencing information
- Court documents
- Booking information
- Copy of NCIC report/criminal history if applicable
- Printout of Wants/Warrants check
- Medical screening checklist
- Property records
- Fiscal records (There is a separate system for inmate accounting and records of inmates' personal funds while in the Jail.)
- Inmate Classification information to the extent that it is not classified
- Disciplinary violation reports as they relate to loss of visitation or commissary privileges or good time



Incident Reports

Incident Reports are completed by staff and reviewed by each Department's supervisor. They are forwarded to and retained by the Sheriff's Department's Criminal Records Bureau.

Classification Records

Separate records are maintained in Classification. Written policy and procedure defines the information that is included in the Classification record. "These records are confidential and are not released without permission of the Division Commander or the Classification Sergeant or Lieutenant. Law enforcement access is limited to a need to know basis as determined by the Classification Sergeant. Classification records are internal administrative documents that are subject to release by subpoena only."¹ Classification records contain confidential information about inmates that include the following:

- Custody assessment synopsis
- Gang affiliation and co-defendants
- Incident reports and offense reports
- Disciplinary reports and actions
- Criminal history reports
- Previous custody assessment synopsis and tracking records
- Referral documentation to and from the mental health unit and medical department
- Housing assignments
- Intelligence reports and information on protection issues and/or other safety and security issues
- Other information deemed necessary

Medical Records

Medical Records are initiated and maintained in a restricted area and access is limited to Health Services staff only. Santa Barbara County currently contracts with Prison Health Services, Inc., for all medical services. Written policy #501 and #502, copies of which are included at Appendix I, state in part:

"All inactive medical records will be kept in the Medical Records Room or in storage areas with access restricted to Prison Health Services, Inc. staff only. Active records will be kept in secure files in the Medical Department."²

¹ Policy, Custody Operations, Classification, Investigation, and Intelligence Unit (see Appendix D)

² Policy, Prison Health Services, Inc., (Appendix I)



Written policy and current practice at the facility specify the content of medical records, how and who will initiate and maintain them, and the confidentiality and restricted access and distribution of such records. All policies are intended to follow the requirements of HIPAA regulations. Additionally, written policy and procedure for the Custody Operations of the Sheriff's Department requires that a Medical Screening form be completed by the Receiving Officer at Intake. This form is currently filed in the Medical Record. With the implementation of the new JMS, the form will be available electronically as a part of the booking screens and checklists.

SUMMARY

Santa Barbara County has a more than adequate system for meeting the current data and record keeping needs of the Custody Division. All reasonable safeguards are in place to protect the confidentiality and integrity of inmate and other records. The new Jail Management System (JMS) currently being implemented will greatly enhance the procedures and practices in use by increasing the amount of data and records that are captured electronically. The windows-based system appears to be user friendly, and its security based features will further limit accessibility to records on a "need to know" basis. The ability to search and query the system for stored data should greatly improve the ability to access old records and documents that were previously available only as a paper file or in a storage system only. Information on past incarcerations and programs should help staff to improve treatment opportunities and options for inmate participants, for example, and assist classification staff in making appropriate housing and work assignments.

Sample reports from the new JMS have been included in this report at Appendix I as further documentation.

J. History Of The System's Compliance With Standards

Santa Barbara



J. HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM'S COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

HISTORY

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, despite the age of its jail system and overcrowded conditions, has always worked aggressively and proactively to comply with all regulatory requirements. The appendix of this report includes the actual inspection reports by the Health Department dated November 28, 2006; the Corrections Standards Authority Biennial Inspection (Penal Code 6031) dated February 17, 2006; the Fire Safety Corrections Notice dated December 27, 2007; and the Environmental Health Evaluation dated February 13, 2007.

The 2006 Biennial Inspection by the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) reflects non-compliance with Title 24, Section 470A.2.4 Sobering Cells (see Appendix J) and Section 470A.2.8 Dormitories, 2.9 Dayrooms and 8227, Multiple Occupancy Cells: "Due to the number of beds in the Female Basement and Northwest that exceed the RC, these areas will remain out of compliance with Title 24 regulations." The areas referenced as non-compliant have routinely contained unrated beds since 1986. This same inspection also noted the MSF will remain out of compliance due to the continued use of non-rated beds.

With few exceptions, the County's jail facilities are operated satisfactorily, and managed and maintained in a manner consistent with all relevant laws and regulations. As pointed out in prior reports by the Santa Barbara County Civil Grand Jury, however, "Aging facilities cannot be brought into compliance with new standards. Changing demographics and population growth, especially in the North County, have increased the need for space."¹

Despite the County's past ability and efforts to comply with these requirements, it is very unlikely that the facilities will continue to be able to meet the vast number of emerging State laws and regulations. As with the majority of other sections in this report, the evidence for a new facility continues to weigh heavily on the County, and future operations will be severely impacted by the size and condition of the existing buildings.

¹ 2006-2007 Santa Barbara County Civil Grand Jury Report, page 2

Santa Barbara



K. UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Because the County has worked so diligently for over the past decade on the development of a North County Jail, the number of unresolved issues related to this need assessment is relatively minor. There are, however, a number of systemwide issues that require further consideration as this program progresses toward fulfillment.

- How can the community as a whole provide better mental health services to those individuals in crisis, including outpatient treatment facilities?
- How can the community enhance and/or better organize the inmates' transition back into the community? Santa Barbara County's Reentry Program, which began in November 2005, has already served 95 prison inmates. It is hoped that the program will continue to serve approximately 50 prison inmates per year.
- How can the County ensure that the CARES program be utilized to the fullest extent possible? The Sheriff's Office is actively participating with Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services and California State Parole to assure that parolees receive a continuity of Mental Health services and care upon their release to the community, including use of the CARES unit. Additionally, the planning for a Day Reporting Center includes the use of the CARES unit as a major component of the program.
- How can the coordination with the Probation Department be expedited in some manner to avoid lengthy and unnecessary delays for those individuals detained at the jail?
- How will the community continue to respond to the issue of jail overcrowding in a safe manner until a new facility can be constructed?
- Are there any additional alternative programs that can be utilized by the community without compromising the safety of its citizens?
- How can more court arraignments occur in the North County?



FEBRUARY 2008 (Amended by Minor Revisions April 2008)

County of Santa Barbara – Office of the Sheriff Jail Needs Assessment Study

- Can the County form a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to deal with systematic and long-term correctional issues? The Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding, formed in April, 2007, included this recommendation in its findings.
- Can the County establish a day reporting center program with a strong treatment component? The Sheriff's Office has been coordinating meetings with the Probation Department and Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services to design and implement a Day Reporting Center in Santa Barbara County, since September 2007. Probation envisions the use of this center to further implement graduated sanctions against problem probationers. Existing community service, early release, and electronic monitoring programs could potentially operate out of a day reporting facility(s) as well.
- Does the classification system need to be revised for the new facility?

As noted, the Sheriff's Office continues to take a proactive approach to the issues impacting this Needs Assessment. Further, they are working with the community to address the anticipated recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding to, "provide insight and direction toward practices that will have a greater impact on jail overcrowding, the public's safety, and the quality of life in Santa Barbara County."¹

¹ Information from Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX A

Sample Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements Sheets – Housing and Main Jail.....	App-A1
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HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for General
Population Housing Units**

1. Double Occupancy Cells
 - two bunks per cell, stacked with appropriate step
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - mirror and other accessories
 - desk with stool
 - swing doors with food passes
 - intercom
 - floor drain (lower level)

2. Double Occupancy Handicapped Accessible Cells
 - two bunks per cell, stacked with appropriate step
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - mirror and other accessories
 - desk with stool
 - swing doors with food passes
 - intercom
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

3. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
 - tables, with seating for 72
 - television
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 4 each
 - floor drains

4. Inmate Showers
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain

5. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

6. Inmate Toilets
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for General
Population Housing Units (continued)**

7. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

8. Multipurpose Room
 - to be determined

9. Interview Room (shared: Housing Unit A with B & C with D)
 - Accommodates 2
 - TV with VCR/DVD (for attorney contact visits)
 - ADA design criteria

10. Exam (shared: Housing Unit A with B & C with D)
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - treatment bench
 - stool (2)
 - telephone, duress, public address, voice/data port
 - medical equipment (T.B.D.)
 - small refrigerator
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

11. Medical Storage (shared: Housing Unit A with B & C with D)
 - counter with cabinets
 - shelving

12. Medical Toilet (shared: Housing Unit A with B & C with D)
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

13. Dental (shared: Housing Unit A with B & C with D)
 - 1 dental chair
 - 1 stool
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - writing area
 - telephone, voice/data port
 - public address, duress
 - secured cabinets
 - various dental equipment
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for General
Population Housing Units (continued)**

14. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

15. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

16. Officer Station
 - open, raised platform located in Dayroom
 - control console with counter, seating for 2
 - computers, telephone, public address, intercom
 - restricted access
 - access to toilet
 - lockable storage closet for restraint equipment, baton, etc.
 - battery charger, fire extinguisher, breathing apparatus
 - printer

17. Beverage Station
 - coffee maker and hot water

18. Video Visitation Booths
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

19. Washer and Dryer Alcove
 - 1 residential dryer
 - 1 residential washer
 - alcove with doors

20. Storage
 - shelving

21. Staff Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for General
Population Housing Units (continued)**

22. Court Vision
- workstation to accommodate 1
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Administrative Segregation Housing Unit**

1. Single Occupancy Cells
- one bunk per cell, concrete bunk
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains (lower level)
2. Single Occupancy Cells (Handicapped Accessible)
- one bunk per cell, concrete bunk
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains
 - ADA design criteria
3. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
- tables, with seating for 16 in each Dayroom
 - television
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 2 in each Dayroom
 - combination fixture, with partition
 - floor drains
4. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
- wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria
5. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
- stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Administrative Segregation Housing Unit (continued)**

6. Exam
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - treatment bench
 - stool (2)
 - telephone, duress, public address, voice/data port
 - medical equipment (T.B.D.)
 - small refrigerator
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

7. Medical Storage
 - counter with cabinets
 - shelving

8. Medical Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

9. Dental
 - 1 dental chair
 - 1 stool
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - writing area
 - telephone, voice/data port
 - public address, duress
 - secured cabinets
 - various dental equipment
 - ADA design criteria

10. Janitor's Closet/Storage Room
 - service sink
 - shelving
 - ADA design criteria

11. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Administrative Segregation Housing Unit (continued)**

12. Interview Room
 - Accommodates 2
 - TV with VCR/DVD (for attorney contact visits)
 - ADA design criteria

13. Control Room with Staff Toilet
 - enclosed
 - control console with counter, seating for 2
 - computers, telephone, public address, intercom
 - restricted access
 - counter with sink and small refrigerator
 - lockable storage closet for restraint equipment, baton, etc.
 - battery charger, fire extinguisher, breathing apparatus
 - printer
 - Staff Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories

14. Video Visitation Booths
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

15. Court Vision
 - workstation to accommodate 1
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental Health Housing Unit

1. Double Occupancy Cells
 - two bunks per cell, stacked with appropriate step
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - mirror and other accessories
 - desk with stool
 - swing doors with food passes
 - intercom
 - floor drain (lower level)
2. Double Occupancy Handicapped Accessible Cells
 - two bunks per cell, stacked with appropriate step
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - mirror and other accessories
 - desk with stool
 - swing doors with food passes
 - intercom
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria
3. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
 - tables, with seating for 64
 - television
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 4 each
 - floor drains (lower level)
4. Inmate Showers
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
5. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria
6. Inmate Toilets
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

7. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

8. Multipurpose Room
 - to be determined

9. Interview Room
 - Accommodates 2
 - TV with VCR/DVD (for attorney contact visits)
 - ADA design criteria

10. Exam
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - treatment bench
 - stool (2)
 - telephone, duress, public address, voice/data port
 - medical equipment (T.B.D.)
 - small refrigerator
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

11. Medical Storage
 - counter with cabinets
 - shelving

12. Medical Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

13. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

14. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

15. Dental
 - 1 dental chair
 - 1 stool
 - counter with sink, cabinet storage
 - writing area
 - telephone, voice/data port
 - public address, duress
 - secured cabinets
 - various dental equipment
 - ADA design criteria

16. Officer Station
 - open, raised platform located in Dayroom
 - control console with counter, seating for 2
 - computers, telephone, public address, intercom
 - restricted access
 - access to toilet
 - lockable storage closet for restraint equipment, baton, etc.
 - battery charger, fire extinguisher, breathing apparatus
 - printer

17. Beverage Station
 - coffee maker and hot water

18. Video Visitation Booths
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

19. Washer and Dryer Alcove
 - 1 residential dryer
 - 1 residential washer
 - alcove with doors

20. Storage
 - shelving

21. Staff Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

22. Court Vision
 - workstation to accommodate 1 each
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

23. Single Occupancy Cells
 - one bunk per cell
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains (lower level)

24. Single Occupancy Cells (Handicapped Accessible)
 - one bunk per cell
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains
 - ADA design criteria

25. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
 - tables, with seating for 8
 - television
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 2 each
 - floor drains

26. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

27. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

28. Multipurpose Room
 - to be determined

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

29. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

30. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

31. Beverage Station
 - coffee maker and hot water

32. Video Visitation Booth (HC)
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

33. Washer and Dryer Alcove
 - 1 residential dryer
 - 1 residential washer
 - alcove with doors

34. Storage
 - shelving

35. Court Vision
 - workstation to accommodate 1
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

36. Single Occupancy Cells
 - one bunk per cell
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains (lower level)

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

37. Single Occupancy Cell (Handicapped Accessible)
 - one bunk per cell
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains
 - ADA design criteria

38. Safety Cells
 - Safety Cells (refer to Title 24 standards)
 - ceiling height at least 10 feet
 - glazed for observation
 - padding on walls and floor
 - flush floor drain

39. Interview Booth
 - Accommodates 2
 - TV with VCR/DVD (for attorney contact visits)
 - ADA design criteria

40. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
 - tables, with seating for 8
 - television (recessed in wall)
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 2 each
 - floor drains

41. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

42. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

43. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Mental
Health Housing Unit (continued)**

- 44. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

- 45. Video Visitation Booth
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

- 46. Staff Toilet
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

- 47. Court Vision
 - workstation to accommodate 1
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Female
Protective Custody Housing Unit**

1. Single Occupancy Cells
 - one bunk per cell, concrete bunk
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains (lower level)

2. Single Occupancy Cells (Handicapped Accessible)
 - one bunk per cell, concrete bunk
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - food pass
 - glazed opening
 - floor drains
 - ADA design criteria

3. Dayroom (refer to Title 24 Standards)
 - tables, with seating for 8
 - television
 - drinking fountain, ADA where required
 - public address
 - telephones, 2 each
 - floor drains

4. Inmate Showers (Handicapped Accessible)
 - wall mounted fixtures (twin heads)
 - partial door, open above and below panel
 - floor drain
 - ADA design criteria

5. Inmate Toilets (Handicapped Accessible)
 - stainless steel combination fixture
 - partially screened
 - ADA design criteria

6. Multipurpose Room
 - to be determined

7. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for Female
Protective Custody Housing Unit (continued)**

8. Outdoor Recreation
 - stainless steel combination fixture, screened
 - secured overhead
 - intercom
 - two (2) cameras, opposing view
 - fire egress doors, as required
 - drinking fountain

9. Beverage Station
 - coffee maker and hot water

10. Video Visitation Booth (HC)
 - open counter
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

11. Washer and Dryer Alcove
 - 1 residential dryer
 - 1 residential washer
 - alcove with doors

12. Storage
 - shelving

13. Court Vision
 - workstation to accommodate 1
 - computer terminal
 - acoustical control
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for the
Public Lobby**

1. Entry Vestibule
 - weather lock at building entry
 - floor mat
 - intercom for after hours access
 - staging area for people awaiting screening
 - identify and direct administrative visitors

2. Public Lobby/Waiting
 - supervised by reception/information counter
 - seating for up to 60 visitors
 - controlled access to Jail
 - access to public toilets
 - drinking fountains, 2 (one per ADA)
 - public address
 - recessed TV with DVD capable, controlled by receptionist

3. Reception/Visitor Processing
 - secured position, bulletproof glazing
 - counter work station, with chairs – 2
 - telephone, computers (2), public address
 - switchboard
 - pass-thru drawer or tray
 - talk around frames or other communication device

4. Public Video Visitation & Attorney Booths
 - Video visitation booths for 85 persons
 - open counter, stool both sides of secure glazing/barrier
 - voice activated speaker
 - video visitation unit components
 - acoustical control
 - public address
 - ADA design criteria

5. Non-Contact Visitation Booths
 - one connects to Booking area
 - open counter, stool both sides of secure glazing/barrier
 - voice activated speakers
 - public address
 - ADA design criteria

6. Telephones
 - wall mounted pay telephones, 4
 - one telephone to meet ADA requirements

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for the
Public Lobby (continued)**

7. Visitor Screening
 - metal detector
 - space for additional scanning equipment, future
 - staff post – telephone, voice and data port

- 8.1 Public Toilets, Male
 - water closet, 1 standard, 1 ADA
 - urinal, 2
 - wash basin, 3
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

- 8.2 Public Toilets, Female
 - water closet, 3 standard, 1 ADA
 - wash basin, 3
 - mirrors and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

9. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

10. Line-Up/Observation
 - one-way glazing
 - intercom, public address
 - voice/data port
 - lighting controls
 - seating for 6 in viewing area
 - telephone required on visitor side
 - space for 6-8 suspects

11. Sallyport
 - interlocking doors
 - intercom
 - camera surveillance

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Jail Administration**

1. Sheriff's Office
 - desk with chair
 - credenza, bookcase, files
 - seating for 2
 - small conference table with seating for 4
 - computer, telephone, public address
 - TV with DVD capability
 - closet

2. Chief of Custody's Office
 - desk with chair
 - credenza, bookcase, files
 - seating for 2
 - small conference table with seating for 4
 - computer, telephone, public address
 - TV with DVD capability
 - closet

3. Secretary
 - desk with chair/open workstation
 - files
 - seating for 2
 - computer, telephone, public address

4. Commander's Office
 - desk with chair
 - seating for 4
 - credenza, bookcases, files
 - computer, telephone, public address
 - TV with DVD capability
 - closet

5. Multipurpose Offices
 - desk with chair
 - seating for 2
 - credenza, bookcases, files
 - computer, telephone, public address

6. Expansion Offices
 - desk with chair
 - seating for 2
 - credenza, bookcases, files
 - computer, telephone, public address

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Jail Administration (continued)**

7. Work Area (for 8)
 - 8 drafting tables
 - 8 desks with chairs
 - bookcases, files
 - computer (8), telephone (8), public address

8. Projects and Planning Work Area
 - drafting tables
 - desks with chairs
 - bookcases, files
 - computer (4), telephone (4), public address

9. Conference Room
 - conference table with chairs for 20 people
 - dry-erase board
 - telephone, public address
 - voice data port
 - TV with DVD capability
 - project screen (recessed)
 - video conferencing

10. S.O.R.T.
 - filling storage space
 - desk
 - bench seating, 8-10
 - lockers (10), equipment storage (2)
 - telephone, public address
 - voice data port

11. Multipurpose Room/Training
 - table with chairs, for up to 20
 - dry-erase board
 - telephone, computer, public address
 - voice data port
 - TV with DVD capability
 - Projection screen (recessed)

12. Reception/Waiting
 - desk with chair
 - file cabinet
 - waiting area, seating for 8
 - telephone, computer, public address

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Jail Administration (continued)**

13. File Storage Area
 - shelving
 - file cabinets

14. Gun Lockers
 - secure, wall-mounted gun cabinets (20)

15. Shower
 - single fixture shower
 - meet ADA criteria

16. Locker Room (M/F)
 - 12 full lockers (12"x18"), bench
 - mirrors and accessories
 - linen storage
 - public address
 - telephone

17. Copy/Fax/Coffee Alcove
 - counter with cabinet storage, sink
 - shelving
 - copy machine, printer, fax
 - voice/data port
 - supply closet
 - public address
 - under counter refrigerator
 - coffee station
 - microwave

18. Mail Room
 - counter with cabinet storage
 - shelving with sorting bins
 - mail slots for administration staff
 - voice/data port
 - public address
 - cart storage
 - postage meter and scale

- 19.1 Staff Toilets (Male)
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - urinal
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

HOUSING & MAIN JAIL

**SAMPLE ROOM/SPACE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES AND FURNITURE/EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS SHEETS**

**Room/Space Physical Attributes and Furniture/Equipment Requirements for
Jail Administration (continued)**

- 19.2 Staff Toilets (Female)
 - water closet
 - wash basin
 - mirror and accessories
 - ADA design criteria

- 20. Work Area
 - telephone
 - table and chairs for 4
 - public address
 - shelving
 - cabinets

- 21. Janitor's Closet
 - service sink
 - shelving

- 22. Storage Room
 - shelving
 - cabinet storage

- 23. Financial Services Operations
 - 2 workstations
 - files
 - computer, telephone, public address

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX B

**NIC – Santa Barbara County –
The Justice System Assessment dated April 4-6, 2006 App-B1**

County of Santa Barbara New Jail Planning Study..... App-B2

Cap Criteria – “January 2008 - Early release procedure” App-B3

SB County Jail Assessment Survey 12/28/2007 App-B4

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF CORRECTIONS
Santa Barbara County
California
April 4 - 6, 2006**

The Justice System Assessment

Bill Crout
Kevin Warwick
Consultants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Request for Technical Assistance

Preparation for On-Site Activities

Overview

Technical Assistance Activities

On-Site Technical Assistance – Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Entrance Interview

Facility Report

Meeting with Jail Treatment Providers

Meeting with Santa Barbara Court Staff

Meeting with Santa Barbara Police Department and Contract City
Representative

On-Site Technical Assistance – Wednesday, April 5, 2006

Meeting with Santa Maria Police Department and Lompoc City
Representatives

Meeting with Santa Barbara Court Staff

Meeting with Santa Barbara Probation Staff

On-Site Technical Assistance – Thursday, April 6, 2006

Meeting with Jail Maintenance and General Services Staff
Community Meeting

NIC and the Justice System and the Jail and Justice System Assessment

Participant Expectations

Legal Issues in Corrections

What Are Jails For?

Structural Limitations

Total Systems Planning

Factors Which Influence Jail Populations

Pre-Trial Services

Intermediate Sanction Options

Day Reporting Center and Intermediate Sanction Materials

County Specific Recommendations

Recommendations

Summary

REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Santa Barbara County Sheriff Anderson submitted a request for a Justice System Assessment (JSA) to the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center. Ms. Fran Zandi, Correctional Program Specialist responded to the request arranging for the JSA to be delivered April 4-6, 2006. Mr. Bill Crout and Kevin Warwick were selected to conduct the JSA.

Meetings with the County Officials were to be held April 4-6, 2006 to assess the jail, its operations, conduct a review of local criminal justice system practices and gather additional information on the current situation in Santa Barbara County, California. The community meeting was to be held on April 6, 2006. Lt. Mahurin prepared in advance for the on-site technical assistance visit and worked to insure that all the key stakeholders were prepared for the meeting.

The purpose of the technical assistance provided to Santa Barbara County was the following:

- To assist Santa Barbara County in evaluating the practicality of adopting various intermediate sanctions options for the users of the criminal justice system;
- To assist Santa Barbara County with the evaluation of jail programs and its impact on the facility;
- To assist Santa Barbara County in reviewing various options for jail planning;
- To assist Santa Barbara County in exploring a range of sanctions as a part of the decision making process related to a potential reduction in jail crowding;
- To assist Santa Barbara County as it considers adding, deleting or changing some components of the criminal justice system.
- To assist Santa Barbara County in evaluating the use of various pre-trial release options and other release mechanisms for low risk offenders;
- To assist Santa Barbara County in reviewing and developing of jail programs; and
- To assist in providing next steps for community reentry programs in Santa Barbara County.

THIS TECHNICAL REPORT REFLECTS:

- The consultants' findings regarding the existing jail facilities and operations;
- The consultants' assessment of local criminal justice system practices and use of alternatives;
- The consultants' review of planning efforts which have been made to date;
- The content of the community meeting and a chronology of each of the meetings held during the technical assistance event in Santa Barbara County;
- The recommendations of the consultants regarding the planning process and the steps that should occur to develop a long range plan to meet the County's correctional needs;
- Short-term and long-term recommendations regarding the planning of a new facility;
- An assessment of the jail's physical plant against professional standards and accepted management practices; and
- Recommended jail operational changes, consideration of facility modifications, or new jail construction.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Jails Division was established in June 1977 in Boulder, Colorado, to serve as an identifiable source of assistance to the more than 3,000 jails throughout the country.

The Jails Division assists agencies with planning, managing and operating jails and gives them the tools needed to address the issues confronting them and make positive changes. The decision to change and the responsibility for implementing it rests solely with the client agency; the Jails Division provides information and training to facilitate decision-making and teaches strategies for implementing changes.

A jail is a locally administered confinement facility that holds people either awaiting adjudication or committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. Although this definition fits all jails, it does not illustrate the diversity, complexity and uniqueness of these local institutions.

- ❑ **Size.** Jails range in size from one-cell facilities with average daily populations of less than 1 person to large urban complexes with average daily populations of more than 21,000.
- ❑ **Purpose of the jail in the local criminal justice system.** Opinions differ among local jurisdictions as to the primary purpose of the jail; rehabilitation, reintegration, retribution or restraint. What each jurisdiction perceives as the primary purpose determines the operations of the jail and the programs and services it provides.
- ❑ **Inmate populations.** The profile of the inmate population is also taken into consideration when planning jail operations, programs and services. Profiles of inmate populations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Some jails hold only pretrial misdemeanor or felony defendants, others hold both, and still others hold primarily inmates sentenced to county jail time.

Justice System Assessment Purpose and Goals

Jurisdictions frequently request the Justice System Assessment (JSA) because the jail is “crowded,” and, as such, under some scrutiny. The jail assumes the victim stance—nothing can be done about the problem. In some ways this is correct. The jail is unable to fully control the flow in and out of the jail, yet it possesses a wealth of information about how the rest of the system is operating. Changes in policy and practice in an individual justice system component can also cause changes in the inmate population. The jail is usually unaware that the data they have will reflect those changes. In the meantime, the rest of the criminal justice system is sure it is doing the best job it can, and often feels taxed to the limit. However, each component is working in a vacuum—unaware of what the rest of the system is doing.

The JSA will demonstrate to the stakeholders that they have a common purpose and can benefit from working and thinking strategically. The jail will reap the benefit of managing its population; the other components will reap the benefit of sharing information and minimizing redundancy; and all will be working smarter, not just harder.

Even though some jurisdictions are fairly sophisticated and have an increasing number of sanctions (with the jail as one), they may still request a JSA. The JSA will help to assess how well the system is handling the demands it faces; determine if the existing services and programs are meeting their needs and are consistent with public safety (the community’s) concerns; and make sure those programs are having the desired impact on the system, and more specifically, the jail population.

TARGET JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdictions that could benefit from a JSA include any that are seriously planning a new jail; constructing a new facility or renovating an existing one; or considering adding, deleting or changing some component of their criminal justice system. Other reasons for requesting a JSA are to:

- Assess how well the local criminal justice system is handling the demands it faces;
- Determine whether existing services and programs are meeting the needs of the criminal justice system;
- Assess existing services and programs for consistency with public safety concerns; and
- Validate the impact of existing programs to the correctional system.

NIC JAILS DIVISION FINDINGS

The premise on which the Jails Division operates is that criminal justice systems are more successful when their various components work together. The jail is but one part of a criminal justice system. Successful solutions to the problems of the system, including the jail, are those that work best for the community and that have been reached by the community. Size, design, method of construction, level of jail services and programs and style of inmate management are all questions that are best explored and answered at the local level.

Many jurisdictions have no options between incarceration and probation. However, jurisdictions are increasingly implementing intermediate sanctions programs that satisfy punitive needs and also meet the concerns of public safety without overburdening the community's resources.

Criminal statutes specify punishments for convicted offenders that vary in severity. To implement the punishments, judges are provided with an array of options, including intermediate sanctions. Based on which punishment is the most appropriate, offenders may be sentenced to prison, placed in jail, on probation or in one of a variety of intermediate sanctions programs. Those intermediate sanctions that do not involve incarceration must be consistent with the goals of the local criminal justice system and with public safety concerns. Local control, which ranges from almost total freedom (probation) to total restriction (jail), is a key factor.

While some intermediate sanctions have been devised in part as a means of easing the local jail's crowding problems, their success has often been only random. Programs that simply divert people from jail to alleviate crowding can actually have the opposite effect. Inappropriately placed offenders who fail are often sent back to jail for longer time periods, thereby aggravating the crowding problem.

GOALS OF THE JSA

The JSA is conducted in response to a jurisdiction's request for technical assistance. A team of consultants spends three days in the jurisdiction. The JSA provides an opportunity for the jurisdiction to acquire the tools that will help it to gain more control over the cost of justice operations and improve the management of the entire criminal justice system. The goals of the team are to:

- Understand the operation and capacity of the local criminal justice system;
- Understand who is in jail, why and determine whether other appropriate pre- and post-trial options exist that are consistent with the goals of the criminal justice system and public safety;
- Identify possible pre- and post-trial options that can be developed with existing resources;
- Develop or expand capacities so that options not currently feasible may be considered;
- Outline the scope of the existing problems, including collecting sufficient data to analyze incarceration issues and developing functional programs;
- Share experiences of other jurisdictions in similar straits;
- Help the community recognize its perception of the values and philosophies of incarceration; and
- Make local officials aware and promote their involvement in JSA.

CONSULTANTS' ROLE

A team of two consultants, one with primary expertise in jail administration and/or management, the other in community corrections, will conduct the JSA. The role of the consultants in this process is to facilitate accomplishing the goals of JSA to collect and analyze the most accurate information possible. The consultants will involve key persons from the Santa Barbara County Criminal Justice System, the community and the requesting agency. The consultant team's specific tasks are to:

- Tour the existing jail to assess it against established professional standards and management practices;
- Analyze the role the jail occupies in the framework of sanctions and options provided by the local justice system;
- Evaluate the impact of any existing programs and options on pretrial incarceration;
- Evaluate the impact of existing intermediate sanctions;
- Review the overall functioning of the criminal justice system, its planning and coordination capacity and the relationship of the law enforcement community and the court system to the jail. Available data will be analyzed and interviews will be conducted with key members of the local criminal justice system and local citizens to capture their perceptions of major justice system problems;
- Facilitate an exit interview with key criminal justice decision makers to examine the roles that incarceration plays in the community. This will include discussions on such topics as legal issues, the purpose of the jail, total system planning and community involvement; and
- Produce a report that assesses the requesting agency's capacity to manage criminal justice issues, provides options or recommendations for improvement, and presents findings and information obtained during the community meeting.

The JSA process requires considerable local coordination and planning. Once assistance has been requested and approved, the primary consultant on the team selected by the agency representative will initiate and maintain contact with a person designated by the agency to arrange logistics and to schedule and coordinate necessary meetings, tours and interviews. Before the consultants arrive, the contact person will also complete application forms and perform all tasks required of the requesting agency for the on-site visit as outlined in the application. The contact person will:

- Assure that jail staff are prepared for the consultants' visit, are available for interviews and will have various documents available for review;
- Schedule interviews with: 1) coordinators of all non-jail programs used as punishments; 2) selected members of the criminal justice system; and 3) members of the local government and the community;
- Arrange locations for various interviews and meetings, including the community meeting;
- Assure that basic data about the criminal justice system and the county or jurisdiction that has been collected is available; and
- Coordinate the details of the community meeting.

OVERVIEW

Sheriff submitted a request for JSA with the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center. This request was made as a result of overcrowded conditions in Santa Barbara County, California to review its present jail facility and intermediate sanction options. The Sheriff's department was in the process of developing reentry programs for the facility. The Sheriff was elected to office in 2003.

. Lt. Mahurin was the contact person to prepare for the on-site meetings to be held in Santa Barbara County. The following issues were identified:

1. There is an overcrowded facility with projections for large increases over the next several years;
2. The county is looking to expand the intermediate sanction options in Santa Barbara County;
3. Santa Barbara County has already implemented programs under the new Sheriff;
4. Santa Barbara county operates a work release center which houses county offenders;
5. Santa Barbara County is under a Superior court order that limits the number of inmates in their facilities;
6. The county has experienced a large increase in population over the past several years.

PREPARATION FOR ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Several phone calls were made to Lt. Mahurin in order to coordinate times for the on-site technical assistance visit. It was agreed that the dates of April, 4-6 2006 would work well with all involved and that key stakeholders in Santa Barbara County would be available for meetings during that time period. A sample schedule and other materials were sent to Lt. Mahurin in early March in preparation for the on-site activities.

After consultation with Lt. Mahurin the Sheriff and the Santa Barbara County administrative team the community meeting was planned for April 6 2006 so that the consultant team could provide some initial findings for suggestions in the planning process to assess the need for a new facility or additional construction in Santa Barbara County. The county jail overcrowding committee was scheduled at that time and involves key stakeholders.

Lt. Mahurin agreed to provide audiovisual materials, a room for the event and data on the facility, as well as population management studies completed in recent years. Jail staff felt that the facility was no longer meeting the needs of Santa Barbara County and hoped to avoid future problems as they plan for expansion of the present facility.

Santa Barbara County is in the initial stage of evaluating their system and its impact on the present issues with an overcrowded facility. The following materials were provided to the consultant team prior to the site visit:

- Data on inmate numbers over the last several years
- Information on jail programs;
- Information on intermediate sanction options used by the county.

As agreed, Lt Mahurin arranged meetings with key stakeholders and the consultant team in-groups of similar areas. Jail staff made the following data available prior to the on-site visit:

AVERAGE ANNUAL ADMISSIONS

The following figures are the daily average processed into The Santa Barbara County Jail for the past five years:

Year	Annual Admissions
2001	17,337
2002	17,115
2003	17,524
2004	19,168
2005	18,406

* Admissions have not increased much since 2002, they went down in 2005

2005 COUNT BY AREA

Year	Average Daily Count
Main Jail	739
Honor Farm	241
Santa Maria Jail	16
SB Alternatives	118
SM Alternatives	211
On count not in custody	32

SB= Santa Barbara SM= Santa Maria

AVERAGE DAILY COUNT

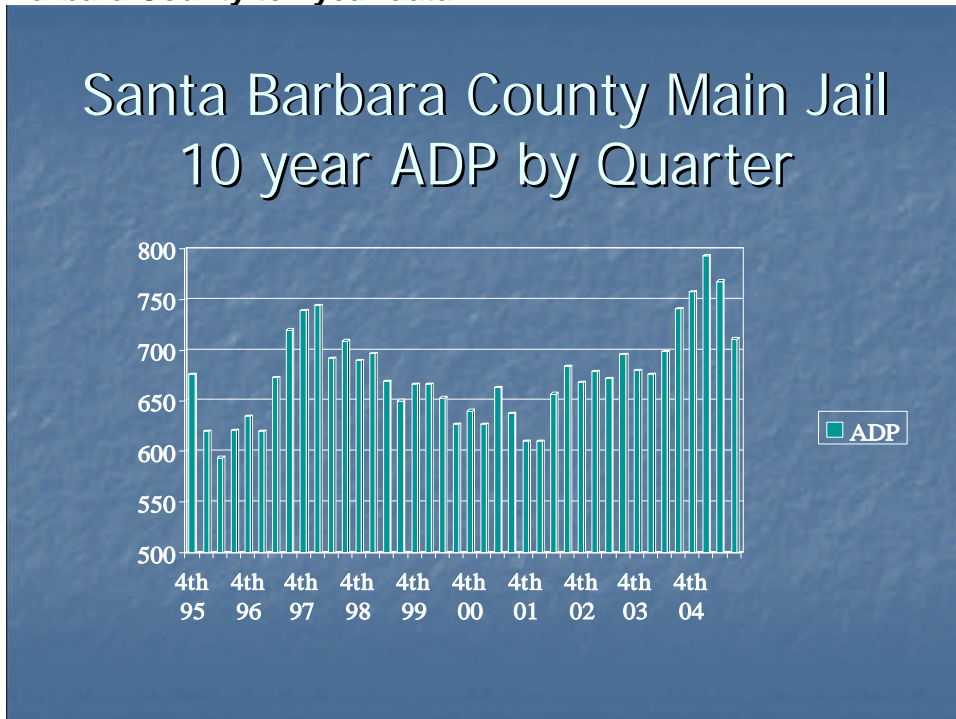
Year	Average Daily Count
2000	1264
2001	1155
2002	1156
2003	1169
2004	1150
2005	1242

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

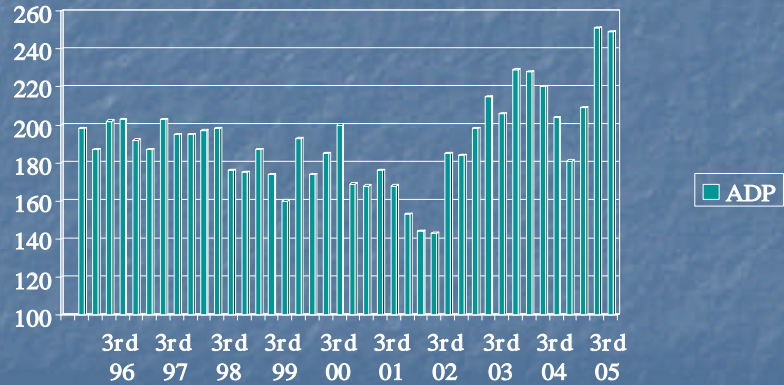
The following chart includes information on the average length of stay.

Year	Average Daily Count
2000	8
2001	8
2002	7
2003	9
2004	10
2005	10

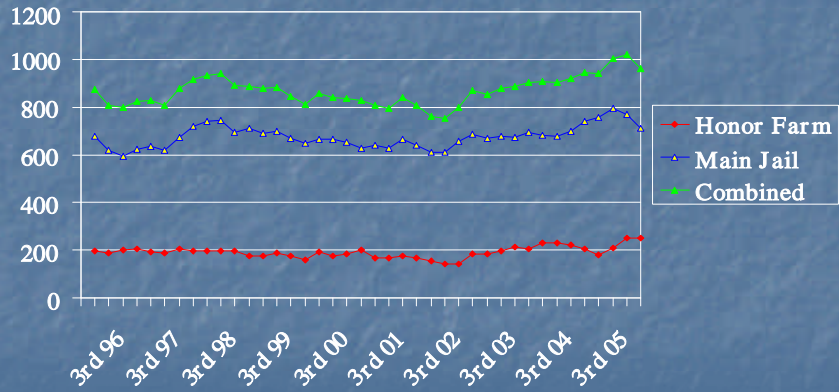
Santa Barbara County ten year data



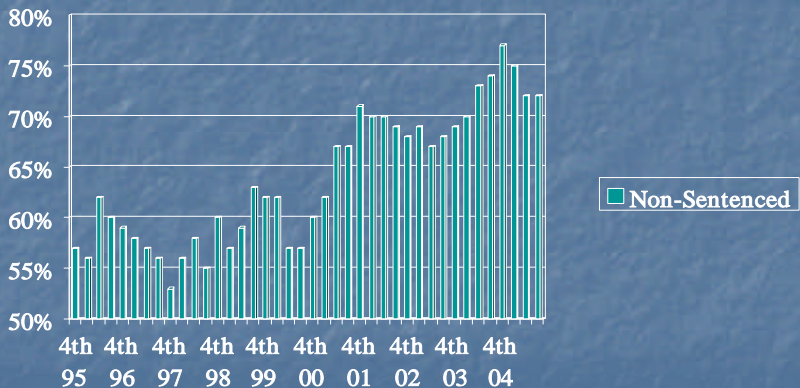
Santa Barbara County Honor Farm 10 Year ADP by Quarter



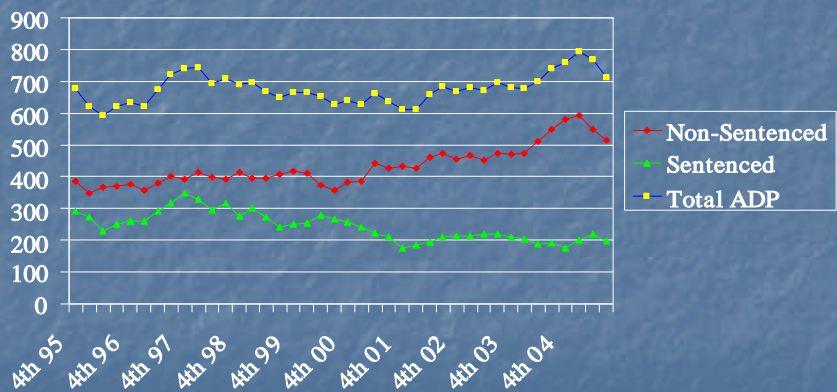
Santa Barbara County Combined Facility ADP 10 Years by Quarters



Santa Barbara County Main Jail Percentage of Non-Sentenced Inmates 10 Years by Quarter



Santa Barbara County Main Jail Sentenced/Non-Sentenced ADP 10 Years by Quarters



On-Site Technical Assistance

Tuesday April 4, 2006

ENTRANCE INTERVIEW

An entrance interview was held with the Sheriff Anderson and the administrative team:

Mark Mahurin

Jenny Sams

Thomas Jenkins

Jim Anderson

The population in Santa Barbara County is projected to increase. The last major housing began construction in 1991 and opened in 1993. Other facilities built in the 1960s and 1970's and 1980's. Santa Barbara County is feeling the effects of the population expansion in the north county, City of Santa Maria. The Sheriff is interested in alternative sanction programs and would like to increase the number of reentry programs. Jail populations have increased dramatically over the past few months. The consultant team went over the schedule of meetings for the next three days. The consultant team received some data and requested additional information as well. The following issues were discussed:

- A review of jail programs
- They presently operate a work release program.
- The Sheriff and the staff would like to pursue additional jail programs
- Would like to see if there are additional programs to deal with overcrowding.
- Presently under a Superior court order:
- The board felt there was a need to review the system prior to making and decision with regard to construction of a new facility:
- Looking at the potential of a new facility in the north county area:
- There has been a site identified;
- There has been a new jail study plan completed by jail staff;
- They would like to look at efficiencies in the overall justice system;

- There has been examples of conflict in the system due to the Superior Court ordered cap;
- Would like to review the concept of day reporting;
- Are thinking of a change from the honor farm facility to a medium security facility.
- Some of the facilities do not have medical staff on site.
- The north county population is going up at a rapid rate.
- Santa Maria has a large and growing population;
- There are 8 new corrections officer positions approved;
- They are having difficulty hiring female corrections officer which has created issues with housing;
- The jail overcrowding task force has been in place for several years:
- People are processed in and out of the facility and to different facilities all the time;

Facility Assessment

Main Jail

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department Main Jail is located on the side of a small hill located at 4436 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110. The jail is situated in a series of buildings on the east side of the Sheriff's Department Complex. The Sheriff's Administrative Building is located on the south side of the complex, and is separated from the jail by a common parking lot. The Dispatch Center is located in a separate building east of the jail.



The Main Jail's "core" was originally constructed in 1971 as a full service jail that included booking, a kitchen, laundry, visiting, and other functional use areas necessary for jail operations. Housing units (new cells and control room) were added in 1988, which is known as "Northwest". In 1992, the new "Intake/Release Center" consisting of a new booking/release area, holding cells and housing units was added to the Main Jail. In 1999, fourteen additional "violent offender" (or administrative segregation) cells and two small exercise yards were added to the complex. In addition to this incremental addition of beds, a portion of a basement area of the Main Jail (not originally designed as a housing area) was converted to dorm units to originally house inmate workers and now houses female inmates. The addition of all of these beds has been an attempt to incrementally address the chronic overcrowding that this facility has experienced for the last two decades. The Main Jail has a rated capacity of 618 beds based on compliance with Title 24, California Code of Regulations and as rated by the Corrections Standards Authority.

This “facility assessment” will identify the various functional use areas contained within the Main Jail and provide a prospective on each area.

Intake/Release Center

Law enforcement officers with arrestees enter the jail intake area through an access road that circles the west side of the jail campus and enter the rear of the Intake Release Center (IRC). It is noteworthy that prior to entering the secure portion of the jail, officers needing to perform a chemical test of their arrestees for blood alcohol (breath or urine test) must first use a non-secure modular building (currently under repair) located in the adjacent parking lot.



Also located in this parking lot is another “temporary building” that housed staff from the County “O.R.” (own recognizance) unit. These are but two examples of the widespread use of these “temporary buildings” that surround the jail. This is indicative of the shortage of space for these functions within the secure portion

of the jail.

Officers and their arrestees enter the IRC through the north sallyport doors. Five holding cells line the corridor leading to the booking vestibules. Prior to reaching these vestibules, the officer must first complete



pre-booking paperwork including medical screening. A stainless steel table and shelves containing forms is provided in the hallway. Once these forms are completed, the officer escorts the arrestee to one of five secure booking vestibules located adjacent to the central core of the IRC where the booking process begins.

The IRC is a well-designed and functional building that significantly complements the activities of the Main Jail. The entire booking process including prints, photos, classification, clothing exchange (dress-out) and medical exams occur within the core of this building in a natural progression. The control room for this building is located on the second floor of the core.



There are four podular designed (new generation) housing units occupying each of the four corners of the building. Each of these units contains 16 double occupancy cells on two levels with a common dayroom. Exercise yards are located in each housing unit (a much smaller version in unit 100) so that inmates do not have to be escorted for these services. Ideally, these housing units should be used to hold pre-arraigned inmates held prior to a more thorough classification process, and non-sentenced inmates who are in trial but not eligible for release.



classification process, and non-sentenced inmates who are in trial but not eligible for release.

Unfortunately, many of the cells rated for two inmates (double occupancy cells) contain a third person who must sleep on a mattress on the floor. The number of inmates that must sleep on the floor has recently declined due to a modified use of the old “Honor Farm” (to be discussed later in the report), however the practice of sleeping on the floor still exists.



Evidence of this overcrowding is found everywhere in the jail. During the site-visit, mattresses and containers for personal belongings were found stacked in the IRC core hallway.

Another example of the impact of the overcrowding on the jail includes the inmate property storage area. This area was originally constructed to store the personal belongings (clothing and valuables) of the inmates that this jail was designed to hold. Because the jail is holding far more inmates than it was intended to, these “support areas” become overcrowded and less efficient.



Main Jail (old)

The old “Main Jail” is attached to the IRC via a secure hallway. This structure, constructed in 1971, currently contains housing units for males and females, a kitchen, exercise yards, and administrative areas. While the IRC generally reflects an efficient design, the old portion of the jail is



its opposite. It is a labyrinth of narrow hallways leading to even narrower corridors that are lined with very small cells. It is extremely difficult for staff to supervise inmates in these cells due to their linear design. Staff must be in front of each cell to view its occupants and their

activities. Exacerbating the problem, visibility was reduced into the cells because perforated metal plates (which are difficult to see through) were attached to the bars. This was necessary due to inmates reaching through the bars and grabbing staff who happened to be walking by. The corridors are so narrow that the staff could not avoid this contact.



This portion of the jail also contains multiple-occupancy cells that share common day rooms, however these too are arranged in a linear fashion that was popular in jail construction from the 1800s to the late 1970s. Inmates housed in

these areas are difficult to supervise and it is staff-intensive.



Many of the areas of the old jail reflect overcrowding as well. While some dorms contain “triple bunks” (three levels of beds) the medical housing dorm contained single bunks, but was still occupied beyond its capacity.

The old portion of the main jail also contains the facility’s kitchen. Located in the basement of the old jail, this kitchen operates over 20 hours a day in order to produce the necessary meals for inmates and staff. This kitchen was constructed to only support the number of inmates housed in the original jail. With the addition of the newer housing units (IRC, Northwest, Violent Offender unit, basement dorms) it is being used to produce far in excess of what it was designed for. Consequently, overused machinery has less of a life expectancy and must be frequently repaired or replaced.



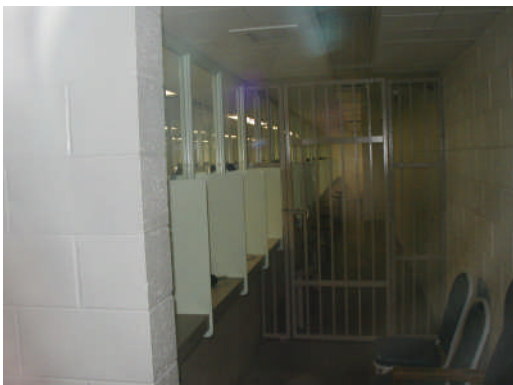
Also in the basement of the old jail, is the boiler room. Maintenance staff stated



that these two units were very near to the end of their useful life and should be replaced soon. More serious than these, however, is the waste sewage lines that run underneath this building. It was also reported that this plumbing is literally falling apart and is a critical need of being

replaced. Unfortunately, not only is this extremely costly, but a major portion of the jail must be vacated for months to perform the necessary work. Because the county jail system is already critically overcrowded, there simply is nowhere to house these displaced inmates. Staff report that in addition to the waste lines, the fresh water lines throughout the entire Main Jail – including the newer units – are rapidly deteriorating and in need of replacement.

The Main Jail Recreation Yard represents another challenge to staff. This centralized area, while quite large and airy, is a security hazard for a number of reasons. First, with the many types of classified inmates that the jail currently houses, each must have their own dedicated time in the yard and must not be mixed with other types of classified inmates. Secondly, this yard lacks an overhead screen area and is highly susceptible to escapes. To address this flaw, a staff station was added to the yard where staff must constantly monitor the activities of the inmates whenever they are in the yard. This, of course is very staff-intensive and costly. Finally, this reflects the old way of thinking where inmates must be delivered to their services. Escorting inmates to and from this area is not only staff intensive (again costly), but poses a staff safety problem as well. It should be noted that the newer units have their own dedicated exercise yards and these comments do not apply to them.



Visiting for male and female inmates also occurs in the basement level. Again, inmates must be escorted to this visiting area making it a staff-intensive operation. The outside visitors enter the facility through the front door and access the visiting area through an elevator.

Northwest

The Northwest housing units are attached to the old Main Jail through a hallway into the “Main Jail west side”. Once in the Northwest unit there are 10 administrative segregation cells on both of the units’ two floors. While these cells are rated to house one inmate per cell, they currently house two inmates per cell. These cells are also arraigned in a linear fashion that is difficult to supervise. It is apparent that this was a design necessity due to the fact that this is an “add-on” unit to the old jail.



On the opposite side of the hallway are four podular designed housing units each with a mezzanine level and common dayroom. They also have a dedicated exercise yard eliminating the need for the inmates housed here to be escorted to exercise. Each pod contains eight double occupancy cells.

It was raining on the day of the visit and there was a considerable amount of water leaking into these units. Staff reported that this is a constant problem in various locations throughout the jail.



Violent Offender Unit

The Violent Offender Unit is the newest addition to the Main Jail having opened in 1999. It was constructed with grant funds from the Federal Violent Offender Truth in Sentencing funds (VOITIS) administered by the Board of Corrections. This unit, used for administrative segregation, contains 14 single occupancy cells, a small control room, a small



dayroom and two very small exercise rooms. It is accessed through a hallway located on the northeast portion of the old main jail. This housing unit is appropriately constructed to hold the type of inmate housed here.

Female Basement Dorms

The Female Basement Dorms are located in a remodeled portion of the Main Jail basement. It was originally intended to house minimum-security inmate workers with direct access to the intake parking lot. These units are poorly ventilated and very crowded. Several female inmates were sleeping on the floor because there were not enough bunks.



The use of this area to detain inmates reflects the extremes that Sheriff's staff have had to go to find adequate space to house inmates in this jail. Even with the many innovative fixes to increase the number of beds that the Sheriff's Department has made, the jail is still overcrowded.

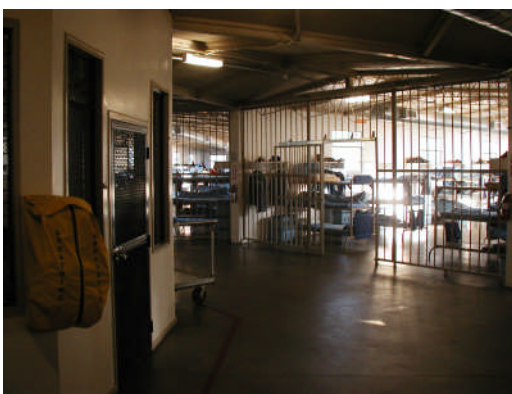
Honor Farm/ Medium Security Housing Units

Until very recently, the buildings known as the “Honor Farm” were just as described. They housed minimum-security inmates in non-secure dormitory buildings that were constructed as barracks. However, in response to the extreme overcrowding in the Main Jail, 140 medium security inmates were moved into some of these dorms in addition to the 100 minimum-security inmates already housed there.



The Honor Farm/Medium Security Housing Units are actually seven rectangular barracks buildings that are arranged around a central core area like spokes on a wheel. It was originally constructed in 1959 and has been refurbished several times since. It was originally the location where “model inmates” and inmate workers were housed. These inmates worked in projects either on or off grounds and, with appropriate supervision, generally complied with all of the jail’s rules. Consequently there was no need to house them in more secure and costly “brick and mortar” jail buildings.

The Honor Farm is now triple bunked and after the medium-security inmates were transferred to these buildings some additional security features were added including some interior bars separating the housing dorms from the central core area. Because this is a “non-fire rated building”, the exterior doors may not be locked. These higher security inmates have access to a minimally secured exercise yard as well as each other. Overcrowding pressures that created this situation – the need to move higher security inmates to less secured areas - is



fraught with peril. Unless there is a dramatic increase in staffing to make up for the deficiencies in the buildings, there is a very high likelihood of safety and security problems including escapes, assaults on staff and assaults on other inmates. These buildings were simply never designed to hold inmates of this classification level. They still may have some useful life to house “true” minimum-security inmates, but not inmates with higher security levels. Additionally, the number of inmates currently being housed, 285, exceeds the approved rated capacity of 161 inmates by 124 inmates or 77%.

Laundry

Like many of the ancillary services for the jail, the laundry is located outside of the secure perimeter of the jail. Although this area is easily accessible to the inmate workers who staff (with supervision) the laundry, more secure inmates from the main jail are often escorted to this location for clothing exchanges.



FACILITY SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

- The county’s need to construct a new jail – preferably in the north county – has reached a critical stage. There are simply no other options available. There is no other space available for additional beds in the current jail buildings.
- The Sheriff’s Department and General Services maintenance workers have done an unbelievably good job in maintaining the buildings that they do have. The jail is clean and reflects competent and professional supervision.
- In spite of the Herculean efforts by sheriff’s and county staff to maintain the jail buildings, they are falling apart at the most basic level. The county has been lucky so far that critical and fatal failures in the infrastructure of

the jail have not occurred yet. Most staff spoken to insisted that it is only a matter of time.

- While the various recent additions to the Main Jail reflect efficient and staff appropriate jail designs, they were added to the core which is not only obsolete in design and staff intensive (costly to operate), but way beyond the life expectancy of the building.
- The Honor Farm/Medium Security Housing Units are being used to house inmates at a much higher classification level than is appropriate. Staffing levels remain little changed to address the increase threat to safety and security that this imposes.

MEETING WITH JAIL TREATMENT STAFF

A meeting was held with the following staff in attendance:

Jerry Kunkle	Santa Barbara Sheriffs Department
Ivan Vorster	Santa Barbara Sheriffs Department
Bob Trimble	Santa Barbara Sheriffs Department
Nancy Gottlieb	Santa Barbara ADMHS

The following issues were discussed:

- The County is looking at proposition 36 to solve treatment;
- There are about 40 inmates that would qualify for proposition 36 services;
- The County will be funding up to six beds per month in Santa Barbara for this population;
- ADMHS has two locations, one for men and one for women, they also are beginning an outpatient treatment program (minimum of 9 hours per day);
- There has been discussion on the development of an outpatient program;
- There is a large need for outpatient treatment in the North County area;
- There is a community outreach coordinator that coordinates services with 65 chaplains;
- There are about 200 organizations in the Santa Barbara area that may assist in the development of housing for ex-offenders to transition back into the community;
- Peter Taylor is building a bakery in North County and is planning to train 12-14 inmates in the Bakery arts, he has offered this training process to anyone transitioning out of the county jail.
- Proposition 36 provides professional rehabilitation counseling for about 80 offenders per year;
- The Justice Alliance Program provides outreach workers to Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria. These programs should go online within the next few months;
- The Mental Health Act will fund three positions with the court to identify those offenders who mental health or co-occurring mental disorders;

- The County is opening a CARES program which is a crises center here and in Santa Maria for 24 hour/7 days a week access to mental health care;
- There is funding for three alcohol and drug counselors to hire a three person team. They provide support for clients with alcohol related issues;
- All of these units function out of the CARES unit; and
- The Sheriff's treatment program has about 90 people in treatment with two male and two female units, all services are provided in the unit.

MEETING WITH SANTA BARBARA COURT STAFF

A meeting was held with the Santa Barbara Court staff and the following were in attendance:

Patrick Mckinley	District Attorney's Office
Eric Hanson	District Attorney's Office
Laura Loes	Pre-Trial Services Santa Barbara
Lynn M Dunlop	Superior Court
Gary Blair	Executive Officer Superior Court
Judge Hill	Superior Court Judge
Jim Egar	Public Defender's Office

The following issues were discussed:

- There was a review of the NIC process and what is expected of the process;
- There has been a series of adjustments in the system trying to deal with jail overcrowding since the early 1990's;
- There have been many programs that have been developed to focus on early release programs, electronic monitoring and county jail parole;
- Most of these are short-term solutions;
- There has not been a judicial voice at the table to discuss probation violators and other unsentenced options;
- There is not much more than can be done without compromising public safety;
- The only factor that can be looked at is being held on felony probation violations;
- This could be looked at during the arraignment stage of the process;
- Cases are now transferred more quickly after being sentenced;
- We think we need a North County facility;
- There are two INS staff members on-site to review cases;
- There could be consideration of shortening probation reports to allow for the faster disposal of cases;

- People are held at the jail awaiting probation reports which can take up to five weeks;
- The social services program with the Public Defender's Office has been effective;
- There are offenders that are good candidates for treatment programs;
- There is a need for a day treatment program that could be effective;
- 34% of cases are for failure to appear;
- The Public Defender has worked in several counties around the state;
- Proposition 36 provides \$2 million per year for treatment;
- 28,000 cases are processed each year by the Public Defender's Office;
- There is a need for treatment facilities and additional court assessments and referrals;
- The mental health services are minimal in the County;
- There is a need for additional services for mental health clients;
- There is a mental health court program in the North County;
- There would be a benefit of having the arraignment court at the jail;
- There have been problems with the phone systems and attorney visits;
- There are inadequate resources for contact visits (attorney inmate visits);
and
- There are more people held in the North County area than in South County.

MEETING WITH THE SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND CONTRACT CITY REPRESENTATIVE

We met with the following staff members:

Frank Mannix	Santa Barbara Police Department
Darin Fotheringham	Santa Barbara Sheriffs department

The following issues were discussed:

- There was a review of the process and the LSA;
- There is a good working relationship with the Sheriff's Department;
- The medical staff can be an obstacle to entry into the jail by refusing entry where hospital staff have cleared inmates for admission;
- There is a large transient problem in Santa Barbara;
- There is a local, city-run, non-secure sobering center that is available to those who are publicly intoxicated and in need of treatment;
- There is an intervention specialist that can get people into the treatment program and follows the case;
- There is some inconsistency with whom the jail will admit on an out of county warrant;
- The City of Carpinteria has a very high rate of alcohol related offenses;
- There needs to be sanctions that are relevant to the community;
- The sobering center averages about 1,400 people per year and provides for several hours of detoxification;
- The maximum occupancy of the center is 6 clients at a time;
- They can only enter the program ten times – this saves the city 1,200-1,400 booking per year;
- The Thresholds to Recovery Community Sobering Center is funded by a grant from the Santa Barbara Police Department;
- The Restorative Policing Program offers assistance and intervention to defendants with mental health issues

- They have been able to assist many people in getting help including medications and treatment; and
- There are not enough mental health beds for those who are in need for it.

Updated on November 19, 2008

ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Wednesday, April 5, 2006

MEETING WITH THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

A meeting was held with the Board of Supervisors and the following were in attendance:

Joe Centeno	Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors
Alice Patino	Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors

The following issues were discussed:

- Want to make sure there is enough beds to protect the community;
- There needs to be more done to provide treatment for those with mental health and substance abuse issues;
- There are large fiscal issues related to building a new facility;
- Education is a large priority for constituents;
- The County needs to study the issues and look at alternatives;
- We need at good solid solution to the problem; and
- There needs to be a study of population growth and its impact on the jail.

MEETING WITH THE SANTA MARIA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND LOMPOC CITY REPRESENTATIVE

A meeting was held with the following

Mike Correro	Santa Maria Police Department
Timothy L. Dabney	Lompoc Police Department
Rad Mawhinney	Santa Maria Police Department

The following issues were discussed:

- There is a need for a larger North County facility;
- Lompac has a small type 1 facility that is rated for 24 inmates;
- They are held there until arraignment, there are no sentenced inmates;
- They have 1-3 inmate workers at the facility;
- The booking process can be preventative;
- The Santa Maria Police Department books in over 3,000 people per year;
- The jail in Santa Maria is well run and there is a good relationship with the police department;
- Offenders are getting the wrong message with the present release process with the Superior Court order;
- The jail cannot take people until they are medically cleared. In some cases defendants have been refused even after they were medically cleared;
- Some overcrowding could be resolved with improved mental health services;
- There are no secure mental health beds in Santa Maria;
- They are building a 12-bed non-secure CARES treatment facility in Santa Maria;
- There should be alternatives for mental health inmates in the community;
and
- Sobering centers have not worked well in Santa Maria.

MEETING WITH SANTA MARIA COURT STAFF

A meeting was held with the following staff from the Santa Maria Court:

Darrel Parker	Superior Court
Dotti Truchsess	Superior Court Pre-Trial Services
Sheryle Edwards	Superior Court
Arthur A Garcia	Superior Court Judge
James Voysey	Public Defender
Rogelio Flores	Superior Court Judge

The following issues were discussed

- Judges cannot adjust sentencing due to jail overcrowding;
- There needs to be a systematic release and transition of offenders back to the community;
- The Sheriff's Treatment program is an excellent program;
- There needs to be a facility in North County that meets the needs;
- The Judge chairs a therapeutic justice core team to discuss the coordination of services;
- There needs to be a court monitored mental health system;
- There has been a 90% success rate for mental health clients participating in the program;
- Santa Maria increased in population greatly over the last several years;
- There are a limited number of residential beds for mental health and substance;
- There is exploration for a day treatment program;
- The biggest limitations are the laws that prevent the releasing of certain offenders;
- There are many offenders who would fit the criteria for a day treatment model;
- The costs of having limited beds in the North County can be expensive;

- The distance makes it difficult for attorneys to see clients; and this could increase the number of people reaching disposition.

MEETING WITH SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROBATION STAFF

A meeting was held with Santa Barbara county probation staff Wendy Stanley the following issues were discussed:

- North County has strong collaborative components;
- There are two supervision units for adults broken down into north and south areas for Santa Maria and Santa Barbara;
- There is an intensive supervision high-risk caseload, medium supervision and low risk caseloads;
- They use a risk assessment tool and they are mandates for caseload size;
- The mandates for high-supervision caseloads is 70. Medium is 150 and all others fit into low-risk categories that average 400-500 caseloads;
- There is group reporting with certain clients;
- There are no specialized programs at present. Probation used to operate the electronic monitoring;
- Probation also supervises county parole that is presently a small number of offenders;
- It is an 18- month program of outpatient treatment;
- No one in the county serves their entire sentence;
- Re-victimization becomes a concern in particular for those who are released early;
- There is an immediate notification that an inmate is released from the jail;
- There is view access with the jail system;
- The intensive supervision caseloads are higher than the national average; and
- There is a need for a facility in North County.

ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Thursday, April 6, 2006

**MEETING WITH JAIL GENERAL SERVICES AND GENERAL MAINTENANCE
STAFF**

A meeting was held with the following staff:

Lt. Jerry Kunkle	SBSO Jail Maintenance
Robert Rocha	SBSO Building Maintenance Supervisor
Sgt. Ben Castaniero	SBSO Jail Maintenance

The following issues were discussed:

- The boilers are old and is in need for replacement;
- There are issues in areas where they cannot get to the plumbing without a great deal of cost;
- Even the new areas of the building have plumbing issues;
- There are also lots of trailers built to accommodate specialty areas; and
- They are part of the facility with a limited life cycle.

Community Meeting

The on-site community meeting planned for Thursday April 6, 2006 was well coordinated and had most key stakeholders in attendance. The meeting was held at the regularly scheduled time for the Jail Overcrowding Committee. There were 23 people in attendance including Criminal Justice Officials, County Administrators and interested local citizens. The consultant team spoke to over 65 local Criminal Justice officials including the Sheriff and many of his staff. The attendance sheet is attached to this document. The Consultant Team went over recommendations as well as a review of the existing facilities and a review of intermediate sanction options. The consultants spent a great deal of time focusing on day reporting centers during the community meeting. There was a great deal of time devoted to questions and answers and the group was active throughout the presentation.

NIC AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE JAIL AND JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The National Institute of Corrections is attached to the Bureau of Prisons in the United States Department of Justice. Established in the early 1970's as a result of concern generated by unrest in a variety of correctional settings, it was initially funded through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). In 1977, the National Institute of Corrections received its first appropriation.

The purpose of the Institute is to provide training, technical assistance and information to state and local correctional agencies and to sponsor research, evaluation and policy and program development. The NIC is a very small agency by federal standards with offices in Washington, D.C. and Longmont, Colorado. The staff members, who operate the Jails Division in Longmont, Colorado, deal exclusively with the problems and concerns of local corrections. Since its staff is small, the National Institute of Corrections contracts with a variety of service and technical assistance providers to provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions.

Participant Expectations

The participants were asked to introduce themselves and explain what expectations they had for the Community Meeting. The expectations were listed on a chart and discussed with meeting participants as presented.

Legal Issues in Corrections

The consultants presented a detailed overview of current legal issues as they relate to unconstitutional jails and the planning of new jail facilities and civil liabilities. The purpose of the presentation was to make officials aware of the potential constitutional problems of a jail and the potential legal liability of County Chief Deputies, Architects, or Jail Administrators from Jailer lawsuits resulting from those problems. This list of litigation includes the consent order that went into effect in May of 1997.

What are Jails For?

In order to clarify the values surrounding incarceration in a jurisdiction, government decision-makers and community leaders must consider a very basic question, "What are Jails for?" The focus should be on why the community has a Jail and the real purpose it serves.

The consultants emphasized that providing a realistic view of the type of offenders typically held in jails illustrates the potential costs of incarcerating individuals who do not meet the criteria established in the agency's mission statement.

The consultants also emphasized the importance of collecting information regarding the actual use of the jail as well as the types and numbers of offenders using the facility. The presentation was designed to assist the participants in understanding what data needs to be collected why it should be collected and how to supplement information on inmate population profiles.

Emphasis was given to the importance of looking at local information before making major policy decisions. At present, there is a limited computerized data collection system in any government office in Santa Barbara County.

Structural Limitations

The consultants discussed the reality that even a well-designed facility is only one aspect of all the elements needed for an effective approach to corrections. A well-designed facility *will not*:

- Implement organizational philosophy;
- Provide for all the physical, psychological and emotional needs of the inmate population;
- Implement effective jail services and programs;
- Provide greater security to the community;
- Improve employee morale;
- Reduce staffing requirements and operating costs;
- Resolve inter-criminal justice system problems, such as overcrowding;
- Make the jail constitutional and reduce inmate suits.

The major reason why even a well-designed facility will not accomplish these items on its own includes the fact that *people* are needed to accomplish these purposes and that *people* (and systems) resist change. However, a well-designed facility *will* accomplish the following:

- Reflect organizational philosophy;
- Provide a physical living environment for inmates which meets professional standards;
- Provide adequate space for services;
- Provide a physical environment conducive to effective staff-inmate interaction;
- Allow the effective utilization of staff resources; and
- Serve as a catalyst for community involvement in the jail.

Total Systems Planning

The consultants discussed a systematic planning model, The Total Systems Model, which was developed by the now defunct National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture as a process by which change could take place in the Criminal Justice System. Because of the interaction between the parts of the system, it is essential that the courts, law enforcement and corrections participate in the planning of a new jail facility or other major change in the local criminal justice system.

The Total Systems Planning Model consists of six phases or steps:

1. Identify Planning Tasks
2. Gather Information
3. Analyze Information
4. Develop Policy
5. Translate Policy to Programs
6. Implement Programs

Factors Which Influence Jail Populations

An overview was provided as to the factors that lead to jail over crowding as well as policy changes and programs which can assist communities in better managing their jail populations. Information provided on this topic is discussed

primarily in the document from the National Institute of Justice, A *Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding - A System Perspective.*

Pre-Trial Services

Discussed were Pre-trial service programs, which in many jurisdictions provide information to help the judicial officer make informed release/detention decisions. Program staff member's interview arrests, contact references, conduct criminal history checks and summarize the information for the court. Many programs also offer release recommendations and services to supervise conditions of release imposed by the court and divert the defendant from the criminal justice system.

(*Pretrial Services Program.* Bureau of Justice Assistance, Program Brief and *Pretrial Services and Practices in the 1990's: Final Report.* Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1991, is include with this report in the appendix section).

Intermediate Sanctions Options

A discussion was led relating to the term "intermediate sanctions" which is used to refer to both specific sanctioning options or programs and to the overall concept of a graduated range of sentencing choices guided by an articulated policy framework. Creating intermediate sanctions in a jurisdiction requires the development of both a range of sanctioning options and a coherent policy to guide their use. Sanctions that are devised and implemented without the participation of the decision-makers that will use them are likely to be a disappointment.

Developing a range of sanctions typically means rationalizing the use of all correctional resources within a jurisdiction. If a jurisdiction seeks to create specific responses to specific offender behavior, then it must also define the best use of its existing options. The intermediate sanction system should provide a judge with a menu of options, which allows for public safety and cost-effective utilization of resources within the system.

For a local jurisdiction to create a policy-driven range of intermediate sanctions, the key policy and decision-makers in the jurisdiction must agree to

some fundamental changes in the way they do business. In effect, they must make the criminal justice system behave like a system.

Several key elements are necessary to achieve that goal:

- The key players in the criminal justice system must agree to regular and frank communication about the sentencing practices, options and outcomes in their jurisdiction;
- Communication and dialogue must be led by the bench and given the resources needed to meet objectives;
- This policy group of key players must educate themselves about their own system;
- The key players in the criminal justice system must assume responsibility for the implementation and outcomes of sentencing decision;
- The policy group must be supported by changes needed in those agencies and offices represented;
- There must be regular evaluation of the system to determine whether or not offenders are placed in the most appropriate option within the system.

Intermediate sanctions are designed to provide cost-effective ways to punish, incapacitate, deter and rehabilitate offenders, while maintaining public safety and reducing jail crowding.

(Note: *The Intermediate Sanctions Handbook - Experiences and Tools for Policymakers*, National Institute of Corrections and State Justice Institute, 1993, is included with this report in the appendix section).

WORK RELEASE
and
DAY REPORTING
CENTERS

Work Release

Courts have ordered offenders to work in communities for hundreds of years however; it has only been since the mid-1960's that judges have imposed work assignments as an alternative to jail. More commonly referred to as "Community Service," offenders complete tasks that benefit the community at large. Another form of work in the community is employment programs or job placement depending on the employment status of the offender at the time of adjudication. For those employed at the time of sentencing, continued employment with restrictions affords the opportunity for continued family support and other financial responsibilities. For those offenders who are unemployed at sentencing, a work release program may offer job training, skills preparation and employment readiness prior to entering the work force.

Day Reporting Centers

The development of Day Reporting Centers (DRC) first came to the United States in the early 1980's and was originally patterned after day centers which were showing success in Great Britain. The DRC concept addressed serious jail overcrowding which was spreading throughout urban America as well as offering specialized services designed to reduce recidivism. Day Reporting Centers offer these communities an alternative to incarceration that underscores both strict supervision and high levels of treatment. This dual emphasis is what distinguishes DRC's from other intermediate sanctions. Positioned between probation and incarceration, DRC's can offer the community not only an option prior to incarceration, but also a step down from jail as an offender shows progress. DRC's target jail bound offenders who, without this option, would be incarcerated. Target populations are those that do not pose a substantial risk to the public, but lack basic skills to survive lawfully and are most likely abuse drugs and alcohol. Some have diagnosable mental health issues. Most have education, life skills, parenting and employment deficiencies that need attention if successful community living is to be expected. Most DRCs develop multiple supervision phases that decrease in intensity as the offender demonstrates compliance and accountability. Reintegration into positive community life is a

primary goal. Currently there are over 450 DRC's in the United States offering unique responses to criminal justice needs.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION OPTIONS

Work Release

Long-standing program providing transition for inmates back to the community.
Programs also provide some treatment services as well.

Pre-Trial Release Programs

Designed to monitor offenders while awaiting trial.
Supervision may have some use of technology (i.e. – electronic monitoring, voice I.D, etc.).

Intensive Supervision Probation

Provides for a small caseload with additional responsibility:

- Drug Testing
- Treatment Programs
- Electronic Monitoring
- Community Supervision

Day Reporting Centers

One stop shopping centers to provide services for all populations.

Boot Camps

Highly structured programs designed to make lifestyle changes.

IN JAIL TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS

Jail Reentry Program

Cognitive groups for substance abuse, employment preparation, etc.

Work Release

Transitional programs that provide job development and other services.

Day Reporting

Highly intensive outpatient model.

KEY ELEMENTS OF A DAY REPORTING CENTER

DRUG TESTING

DRUG TESTING IS A KEY ELEMENT OF THESE TYPES OF PROGRAMS.

REGULAR CHECK-IN TIMES

OFFENDERS CHECK INTO THE CENTER AT REGULARLY SCHEDULED INTERVALS. THIS VARIES BY PROGRAM.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

OFFENDERS MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE WHILE IN THE COMMUNITY.

DAILY ITINERARY SHEET

ITINERARIES OUTLINE ALL ACTIVITIES FOR EACH DRC PARTICIPANT.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING/CURFEW MONITORING

INSURING OFFENDERS ARE NOT OUT IN THE COMMUNITY LATE AT NIGHT. REDUCES POTENTIAL FOR COMMUNITY CRIMES.

CLEAR ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

PROGRAMS MUST HAVE CLEAR DEFINITIONS AS TO ELIGIBILITY. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED TO ALL KEY STAKEHOLDERS.

A STRONG TREATMENT COMPONENT

DAY REPORTING CENTERS TYPICALLY OFFER SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND OTHER SKILLS.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT/LIFE SKILLS

DRC PROGRAMS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR OFFENDERS TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

KEY FACTORS

- **Provisions for Public Safety**
- **Program Targets a Non-Violent Offender Population**
- **Strict Accountability of Offenders**
 - Electronic Monitoring
 - Community Supervision Model
- **Stringent Requirements for Offenders**
 - Work
 - Community Service
- **Treatment for Offenders**
 - Treatment reduces recidivism and public safety issues

DEFINITION OF A DAY REPORTING CENTER

**“A DAY REPORTING CENTER
IS A PROGRAM PROVIDING
FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION
AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS
AND/OR AWAITING TRIAL
POPULATIONS”**

WHO OPERATES DAY REPORTING CENTERS?

- PROBATION DEPARTMENTS
- SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS
- PAROLE DEPARTMENTS
- NON-PROFIT PROVIDERS
- FOR-PROFIT PROVIDERS
- COLLABORATIVES INVOLVING ANY OR
ALL OF THE ABOVE

OBSERVATIONS

- The facility is under a Superior/Court cap;
- The jail has good treatment programs;
- There are more services needed for mental health;
- There is excellent cooperation and coordination with community agencies;
- There are mental health courts and drug court programs;
- The jail consists of a variety of different generations of construction philosophies;
- Parts of the buildings are older and are in disrepair; and
- Many of the doors need to be repaired in the old jail facility.

COUNTY SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The exit interview was held with the Sheriff and his administrative staff and the following issues were discussed:

1. The need to form a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council;
2. Expand the Collection of Data;
3. Need to establish a jail reentry committee;
4. The jail should consider implementing day reporting center program with a strong treatment component;
5. There is a need to construct a facility in the north county
6. The older portions of the main jail have extended beyond the useful life expectancy;
7. The electronic monitoring program is understaffed;
8. The Criminal Justice System needs to develop a strategy to educate the public about the jail overcrowding problems;
9. Santa Barbara County should pursue collaborative funding strategies that would benefit all criminal justice agencies. The Second Chance Act and Life Skills for State and Local Prisoners are two potential funding sources for the County; and
10. They need to develop an objective classification system to provide a valid risk assessment tool.
11. There is a need for suitable mental health beds in the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a list of recommendations for Santa Barbara County as they continue to evaluate their needs for a new facility or expansion at their present site:

1. Organize a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee

A Committee of Jail Overcrowding should be established as soon as possible to begin the planning process to evaluate the need for a new combined jail facility in Santa Barbara County. This committee needs to be action orientated and move towards resolution of these issues. This committee should include a cross section of individuals from the service agencies in the community, various parts of the criminal justice system and the community at large in Santa Barbara County. At a minimum, this should include the following representation:

- The Judiciary
- County Commissioners
- Jail staff
- Local Treatment/Health Providers
- The District Attorney's Office
- Parole/Probation
- Defense Attorneys/Public Defenders

In addition to those who are selected to the committee, other individuals should be consulted during the planning stages of the new facility including fire and environmental safety officials and those who can provide expertise in the design of any additions to the existing facility. This group should begin the process of taking the next steps in the evaluation of the present facility in Santa Barbara County. This will include subcommittees established for specific purpose for the planning process.

2. Development of a Data Base/ Management Information System

Currently, Criminal Justice System Data does not flow between agencies very smoothly. The data routinely generated by one agency is used or assessable minimally elsewhere in the system. It is imperative that each agency maintains caseloads and other pertinent information and that someone be

charged with monitoring paper flow. The Santa Barbara County Jail does enter information into a computer system however, they should consider purchasing a software system that would allow them to coordinate their classification system as well as analyze data regarding their inmate population. The present system makes it difficult to evaluate the population being held at the jail to determine eligibility for diversion or community. The Jail Overcrowding Committee must decide what type of information they are interested in obtaining by developing a management information system. It is important to understand that this is not only related to the jail, but the entire system as they follow offender populations from arrest to post incarceration. It is important that any computer systems purchased have the capability of being networked together to provide institution wide access.

3. Public Relations

Santa Barbara County has already begun the public relations phase during the The Justice System and the Jail and Justice System Assessment. Community members were provided an opportunity to attend the community meeting to review the consultants finding local media was also in attendance. The consultants strongly urge that a formal campaign be designed to inform the public of the planning process to deal with overcrowding in Santa Barbara County.

While it might be in vogue to talk very hard line on all criminals, the truth of the matter is that in Santa Barbara County nearly all of the offenders incarcerated are going to be released and will be returning back into the community. The decisions made on how they are handled while in jail will have an effect on how they come back into the community. Would anyone want a traffic offender to end up in jail and be placed in the same cell with a person who has previous convictions for violent crimes simply because he could not post bail? This could happen if the overcrowding situation continues to escalate in Santa Barbara County. Would anyone whose son or daughter committed a minor offense want them to be housed with such a person? Facility to date there will be a time when a site for the facility has been identified.

It is important that the citizens decide on a course of action and they should participate in more than a referendum voter status. Therefore, it is important that the reasons for every decision are provided to them by the media, direct mailing and door to door canvassing to hand out information.

4. Criminal Justice System Master Plan

To fully understand and anticipate the impact of change within the Santa Barbara County Criminal Justice System, a coordinated long-range master plan should be developed. The plan would support a commitment to leadership by providing carefully defined goals and objectives to help the criminal justice system successfully face the challenges of the next ten years.

As discussed earlier, the report should include a more comprehensive evaluation of data and the local criminal justice system prior to making a final evaluation as to the number of beds and facility design for a facility in Santa Barbara County. The Santa Barbara County planning process should allow for a plan with a long-term solution for the correctional needs of the county for many years to come.

The Criminal Justice System Master Plan should involve:

- Developing a system-wide philosophy and mission to ensure that all constituents have a shared understanding of what needs to be accomplished and how to accomplish it;
- Summarizing system wide capacity and workload projections;
- Developing a comprehensive, system-wide management and operations plan to include a detailed initiative to improve programs and services; Developing a system-wide capital improvement plan to address crowding conditions and to provide adequate space for all users of the criminal justice system
- A system wide approach to develop a continuum of sanctions that include the jail, probation, parole and other services that provide the most appropriate sanction for the offender.

5. Long-Range Crime Prevention Plan

In support of the Criminal Justice System Master Plan, the County should also develop a long-term strategy for crime prevention. This strategy is not limited to just the agencies in the Criminal Justice System but, should be a community-wide effort and have representation from all components. Further, the plan should include both adult and juvenile offenders. Without this strategy, the County will always be in a build and fill dilemma. In simple terms, the County will not be able to just build their way out of the crowding problem.

This plan, like the Master Plan, should become a living document that would serve as the basis for a working partnership between all components of the criminal justice system. It is also firmly recommended that a jail construction project not be started until this plan and a Master Plan has been completed. Proceeding without these documents further increases the risk of building additional beds and related support space without fully analyzing all factors that contribute to crowding.

6. Development of Intermediate Sanction Options

The County should consider design and development of a Day Reporting Center for selected inmates. The County should consider consolidation of many or all of these intermediate sanctions that are on-site. At present, there are no intermediate sanctions options available in Santa Barbara County. There are limited numbers of release options for defendants being held while awaiting trial. Pre-trial services programs, electronic monitoring programs and other options can be utilized to make the most effective use of jail beds in Santa Barbara County.

The use of these options should be integrated within the local system. Assessment of offenders for placement with clear eligibility criteria is a critical component of these types of options. Jurisdictions throughout the country utilize intermediate sanctions in a cost-effective manner without compromise to public safety. There are other additional intermediate sanctions programs that can assist Santa Barbara County in using jail beds most effectively for the more serious violent offenders. These options should be considered on a regional

basis if possible and there should be a more coordinated effort with the local treatment providers.

SUMMARY

A crowded jail is a symptom of many things that occur within the Criminal Justice System. Through interviewing, the consultants found a spirit of cooperation throughout the system to work together in the planning of various options to deal with their overcrowded jail. However, for many of those interviewed, including Lt. Mahurin, the Sheriff and the administrative team there was concern as to whether or not the facility would be able to satisfy the needs of Santa Barbara County in the future. This concern was reflected in every meeting the consultant team attended during the three day on site visit.

Most of the staff we met with at the jail felt that the facility did not meet their needs. The staff felt that the overcrowded conditions have contributed to increased problems especially over the last several months.

It appears clear that all of the individuals involved with this project in Santa Barbara County understand there is a need to look at the existing jail space and evaluate the need for expansion. At present, the focus is on the development of intermediate sanction options and the expansion of pre-trial release and supervision options as well potential construction in the northern part of the County.

Santa Barbara County Informational Materials

The following documents were provided during the on-site visit and are not included in this report:

Booklets Provided:

In addition to the booklets and videotapes provided, County staff were advised of the National Institute of Corrections web site www.nicic.org where additional information may be ordered, such as the following:

- A Second Look At Alleviating Jail Crowding: A System Perspective, by the Pretrial Resource Center, Grant Number 97-DD-BX-0016, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U. S. Department of Justice. NCJ-182507, October 2000.
- Guidelines For: Developing A Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, by Robert C. Cushman, NIC Accession Number 017232, January 2002.
- How to Collect and Analyze Data: A Manual for Sheriffs and Jail Administrators, Second edition, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections-Jail Center.
- Objective Jail Classification Systems: A Guide for Jail Administrators, by James Austin, Ph.D., National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, TA# 97-J2303, February 1998.
- Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide, Robert C. Cushman, NIC Accession Number 016720, 2nd Edition, May 2002.

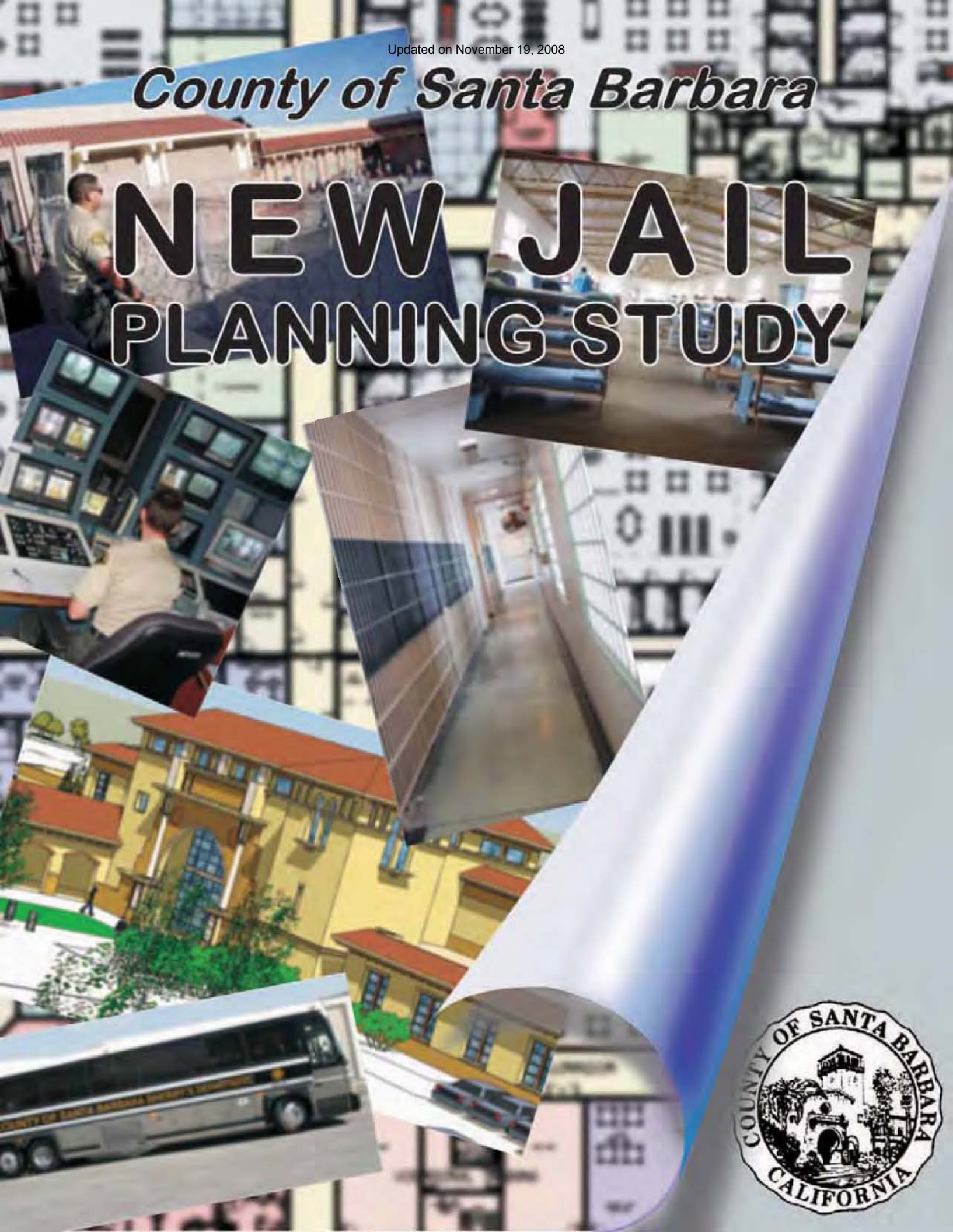
Video Tape:

- "Alleviating Jail Crowding: A Systematic Approach", National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, Tapes 1 & 2, February 7001.

Updated on November 19, 2008

County of Santa Barbara

NEW JAIL PLANNING STUDY





Front Cover:

Designed by Leslie Robinson-Stone,
Information Systems Support, County Executive Office

Background - Detail of proposed interior footprint of new jail.

Photos clockwise from upper left:

- ◆ Corrections Officer oversees inmate activity.
- ◆ Honor Farm sleeping quarters.
- ◆ Interior hallway of Main Jail facility.
- ◆ Proposed exterior architectural rendering of new jail.
- ◆ Inmates are moved between facilities and the courts via bus.
- ◆ Corrections Officer uses computer to monitor and control access throughout the main jail.

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

New Jail Planning Study

Presented December 13, 2005

to the

Board of Supervisors

**Salud Carbajal
Susan Rose, Chair
Brooks Firestone
Joni Gray, Vice Chair
Joseph Centeno**

**First District
Second District
Third District
Fourth District
Fifth District**

by

**Michael F. Brown,
County Executive Officer**

**Jim Anderson,
Sheriff-Coroner**

New Jail Planning Study

December 13, 2005

Project Sponsor

Jim Laponis, Deputy County Executive Officer

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Needs Assessment

Court Orders

Grand Jury Reports

Overcrowding Alternatives

Environmental Overview

Land Acquisition

Facility Design

Capital and Operational Costs

Funding Alternatives

Jail Alternatives



Updated on November 19, 2008

Executive Summary

Introduction

With population growth, the strengthening of sentencing laws, rising numbers of criminal court cases, and increases in the amount of time taken to process criminal cases, jail overcrowding has become a growing issue throughout the country. The County of Santa Barbara, like so many others, is faced with finding an effective solution to jail overcrowding, not only because it is good public policy and in the best public safety interests of the community, but because it is mandated by Court Order. The County has vigorously attempted to address overcrowding through a number of measures over the years; however, the issue is increasingly difficult to address through these stopgap measures.

On April 12, 2005, the Board of Supervisors directed the Sheriff and the County Executive Officer to proceed with planning for a new jail at the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) site as well as identifying alternatives for relieving short-term jail overcrowding issues.

On May 24, 2005 the Board of Supervisors approved proceeding with the schematic design portion of plans for a new County jail. Staff has been moving forward with the intent to potentially acquire the property located in the LCSD and the schematic design phase is complete.

The purpose of this planning study is to provide the Board of Supervisors with a thorough understanding of the planning elements leading to the construction and operations of a new County Jail facility and includes a discussion of the following elements:

- The need for a new jail
- The history of Court Orders regarding jail overcrowding
- Grand Jury reports focusing on jail overcrowding issues
- Overcrowding alternatives employed by the County
- Environmental overview of the proposed site for a new jail
- Land acquisition options
- Facility design
- Capital and operational costs
- Funding alternatives for a new jail
- Jail alternatives

Needs Assessment

The need for a new County Jail has been the subject of numerous Court Orders and the recommendation of many Grand Jury Reports. In spite of creative approaches to reducing overcrowding, the Average Daily Population (ADP) and inmate-on-inmate assaults have steadily increased from 2003 to the present, and the number of inmates transported between North County and Santa Barbara continues to escalate. Failure to address the issue of overcrowding could result in Court-imposed sanctions, including the possibility of monetary



Executive Summary

penalties that would place a long-term financial burden on the County. In addition, if the criteria for alternative sentencing programs continue to be relaxed, inmates charged with more serious crimes will be released, inmates not currently eligible for early release will be excused from completing their sentences, and misdemeanors of a more serious nature (i.e., assaults against peace officers, failure to register as a sex offender, annoying or molesting children under the age of 18, carrying a concealed weapon, etc.) would be cited and released directly into the community. This would pose a serious issue to public safety.

Court Orders

Since a 1988 lawsuit, the County of Santa Barbara has been the recipient of numerous Court Orders addressing the issue of overcrowding. With each Court Order, the Sheriff's Department has instituted measures to reduce overcrowding, thereby providing short-term relief to a long-term problem. In the February 13, 1989 Order, the Court indicated that it was "of the opinion that this long-term planning must be done with a view towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County." The County's failure to comply with Court Orders could result in a finding of contempt and an assessment of fines by the Court.

Grand Jury Reports

Although Grand Juries have consistently praised the Sheriff and his staff for managing the challenges posed by jail overcrowding, they have also persistently stressed the importance of constructing a new jail in North Santa Barbara County. In the most recent Grand Jury Report (2004-2005), "No Vacancy – The Need for a North County Jail," the findings stated that the Main Jail was overcrowded, that the majority of the population of the jail was from the northern part of the County, that an estimated 1,575 beds would be needed by the year 2020 and that the County should continue in earnest to build the North County Jail. These findings were consistent with Grand Jury findings and recommendations over the past ten years.

Overcrowding Alternatives

On August 2, 1988, as a result of a lawsuit concerning jail overcrowding at the Main Jail, the Superior Court issued an Order authorizing the Sheriff to institute an early release program. Additionally, the Court Order directed the Jail Overcrowding Task Force to prepare and present to the Court a report with specific recommendations for the expansion of the early release program and County Parole programs; feasibility of a house arrest program; and expansion of own recognizance releases.

As a result of Court Orders, the Sheriff's Department, Jail Overcrowding Task Force, County Departments, and the Courts have attempted to resolve the overcrowding issue through a number of alternative sentencing programs including: Work Furlough/Electronic Monitoring, the Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) and the County Parole Program.



Executive Summary

In addition to these programs and the relaxation of eligibility criteria for them, the Sheriff's Department has taken other steps to reduce inmate population in the Main Jail including:

- Relaxed criteria for the Honor Farm
- Amended criteria for cite and release of most misdemeanors
- Release of inmates who are arrested for felony charges, but reduced to misdemeanors at arraignment
- Relaxing booking criteria
- Expanded early release criteria to include inmates who have 21 or less days to serve

The Sheriff's Department is considering additional measures to reduce jail overcrowding, which may not be in the best interest of public safety, including: further relaxing criteria for the jail alternative programs; eliminating the booking of persons charged solely with a State parole violation; not accepting *any* misdemeanor bookings, regardless of the specifics; creating a Day Reporting Center for a drug treatment program potentially diverting up to 30 inmates.

In a snapshot profile taken in September 2004, 98 inmates were released to the street. A subsequent snapshot for September 2005 showed a 74% increase with 171 inmates released directly to the street; 62 of these, or 36%, were serving sentences on felony convictions. The charges ranged from drug possession to armed robbery to unlawful sexual acts with a minor. With the relaxation of criteria for the Electronic Monitoring program, there was a sharp increase in EM escapes. In spite of all the significant attempts made to create and employ the various measures noted above, the average daily population in the jail facilities continues to increase.

Environmental Overview

In 1993, the County began an extensive site selection process to attempt to locate a suitable site for a North County jail facility. Although a large number of sites were evaluated for suitability, one site, 232 acres located north of Orcutt Creek and Highway 1 on Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) land, has been identified as the most appropriate location. On April 12, 2005, the Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in favor of securing this property.

Some preliminary environmental assessments have been performed on this site including preliminary constraints analyses in the areas of biological and cultural resources. In addition, the site has been tested and is free of hazardous substances. The Planning and Development Department expects to complete an Administrative Draft EIR on the site in approximately six weeks and anticipates a Draft EIR will be available for public review by March 2006.

It is likely that regulatory agencies will require acreage be set aside for mitigation of endangered species habitat. It is estimated that approximately 20 acres of habitat will be disturbed due to construction activities. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has suggested that a ratio of 2:1 may be acceptable; therefore, approximately 40 additional acres of land would need to be acquired to satisfy this environmental requirement.



Executive Summary

Land Acquisition

The Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) site is being appraised to estimate the current Fair Market Value (FMV). Due to the nature of the work performed by LCSD, approximately 50 acres of the proposed site is currently used for irrigation. Some portion of this loss of available land may need to be replaced. In addition, regulatory agencies will likely require roughly 40 acres of land for mitigation of habitat loss as well as road access will need to be obtained.

Though there are various options for acquiring the proposed site, the recommended approach is to use an Option To Buy Agreement to secure the right to purchase the property at a later date. Under this agreement, the County, through a nominal monetary consideration, would reserve the right to purchase the property in the future. This is a practical and sound strategy as it does not require any significant outlay of funds until such a time as the land is purchased and allows the flexibility needed for a complex, long term project of this nature.

Facility Design

The proposed design provides for a total population of 808 (expandable to 1520) inmate beds. The site plan separates public, inmate services and staff access points. This will provide segregation of incompatible vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns and promote economic and efficient building expansion as well as minimize any view corridor obstruction. Provision for a future court facility is also planned next to the support building.

The design has been created to provide for maximized use of the facility, a highly functional environment, and for segregation of unique inmate populations.

Capital and Operational Costs

The estimated cost to build the new County jail (capital cost) is \$153,000,000. Costs are based on design estimates from the schematic design phase and verified by two independent cost estimators. The estimated gross cost to operate the new County Jail is \$23,333,000 per year. Because approximately 44 staff would be reassigned from the Main Jail to the new facility, the adjusted net operating cost estimate is reduced to \$19,150,000.

Funding Alternatives

In planning for the construction of a new County Jail, a wide spectrum of options were carefully considered and thoroughly analyzed. They include: construction grants; pay-as-you-go; designation fund financing (savings account); general obligation bonds; certificates of participation; the sale of County property, potential future oil revenue; and sales and use tax increases.



Executive Summary

Although a sales tax requires a 2/3 percent vote of the electorate, it is the single option that would cover both the capital and operational costs. Further, pursuing a ½% sales tax increase is the most viable, direct, and timely option for a long-term capital project of this nature. The earliest a measure could be taken to the voters would be June 2006; the next countywide general election after that is November 2006.

Jail Alternatives

As part of the overall analysis to plan for the construction of a new jail facility, staff reviewed existing alternatives to incarceration and explored with a team of experts, including the Sheriff, the Judge managing court orders related to overcrowding, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Director of Adult Drug and Mental Health Services, the potential for creating and implementing new programs that may mitigate or delay the need for construction of a new jail. Systemic changes to the criminal justice system, particularly those related to arraignment, pretrial, trial, and sentencing are countywide changes that would take time to coordinate and implement.

Among the options explored were two already employed by the County: A Jail Overcrowding Task Force and piecemeal programmatic changes. The other alternatives reviewed include:

- A Court Delay Reduction Program
- System studies
- Reducing the jail stay of illegal immigrants
- Renting jail space from other law enforcement entities
- Adding Psychiatric Health Facilities (PHFs)
- Forming a consortium with other cities/counties to maximize the use of any available jail space
- Converting to direct filing of court cases
- Securing interim housing for inmates

Although staff will continue to explore these alternatives, they should not be viewed as permanent, viable alternatives to a new jail facility. Most, if not all, such alternatives would depend on establishing partnerships and would have monetary costs associated with them. Additionally, professional resources that specialize in this area may be required. Although these alternatives are worthy of exploration, they would likely only serve as stop gap, short-term measures and would not eliminate the need for a new jail facility.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Needs Assessment

Introduction

The County of Santa Barbara documented the need for a North County jail facility as far back as 1990 with the “Analysis of Projected Detention System Bed Space Requirements” report. The need was later identified in the 1992 “North County Santa Barbara Correctional Master Plan” report. In March 1999, the “Santa Barbara County Custody Needs Assessment” built upon the previous reports and identified the critical need for adult detention beds in Santa Barbara County. The 1999 report provided an in-depth discussion including reasons for overcrowding, the needs of northern Santa Barbara County, the inefficacy of Alternative Sentencing Programs, description and trends of inmate populations, and population projections through 2020.

As referenced in the March 1999 “Adult Custody Needs Assessment,” the existing facilities in Santa Barbara County have been overcrowded since the early 1980’s. Since that time, overcrowding issues have become exacerbated, the population and demand for services in North County have increased, and, in spite of relaxing criteria, existing incarceration alternative programs have reached a limit that, according to many in the justice community is compromising the public safety of the citizens of Santa Barbara. These growing concerns led to a formal presentation to the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors by Sheriff Jim Anderson on April 12, 2005.

This section provides an update to both the 1999 Needs Assessment document and the 2005 formal presentation to the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors.

Background

On September 22, 1998, as a result of a 1988 lawsuit concerning jail overcrowding at the Santa Barbara County Main Jail, the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Barbara issued a Court Order that, within one year of the date of issue, imposed a cap decreasing the number of male inmate beds in the Main Jail from 702 to 587. Upon completion of the phased reduction of inmate beds, in order to ensure that male inmates would not be required to sleep on the floor, and in recognition of classification issues, a “flex” cap of 530 was ordered to allow for early release of inmates when the “flex” cap was reached. The Court Order authorized the utilization criteria incorporated in a Jail Overcrowding Task Force Report, in determining which inmates were to be released early when the “flex” cap was reached.

Throughout the past several years, this Court Order and a previous Court Order issued in 1990 limiting the number of female inmate beds to 65, were amended to the current population caps of 605 males (“flex” cap at 520) and 101 females. Additionally, these orders have been amended with respect to reviewing and changing the criteria for inmates to participate in the Alternative Sentencing programs and Honor Farm operated by the Sheriff’s Department.



Needs Assessment

Sheriff's Department Mandate

Section 4000 of the California Penal Code mandates that County Jails are to be kept by the Sheriff's Departments of the counties in which they are respectively situated, and are used as follows:

- A. Detention of persons committed in order to secure attendance as witnesses in criminal cases;
- B. Detention of persons charged with crime and committed for trial who:
 - o Cannot raise bail
 - o Do not qualify for release on Own Recognizance (OR)
 - o Are considered a flight/safety risk
- C. Confinement of persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, or by other authority of law; and
- D. Confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment therein, upon a conviction for crime.

Adult Detention Facilities Overview

The County of Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department currently operates three adult detention custody facilities:

Main Jail - located in Santa Barbara, is a Type II facility, as described by the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, and is used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon sentence commitment. This facility was built in 1971 and rated for 352 inmates. At that time, the population in the County of Santa Barbara was 264,000. This facility has been overcrowded since the early 1980's. Beginning in 1987 and ending in 1999 several additions were constructed (in attempts to deal with the jail overcrowding) bringing the rated capacity to 618 beds. The Main Jail facility has an additional 95 non-rated beds. Non-rated beds do not meet the Title 24, California Code of Regulations for Adult Detention Facilities. Non-rated beds are used to mitigate the overcrowding conditions of inmates sleeping on the floor. However, the use of these beds continues to be a concern for officer and inmate safety as well as litigation issues that could arise from not meeting the Title 24 Standards.

Honor Farm - designed and constructed in 1961 as a minimum security Type III detention facility, as described by the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, to be used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced prisoners. It had a California Board Rating of 86 beds. As a result of overcrowding at the Main Jail, beds were added to this facility, bringing the rated capacity to 161 beds. The Honor Farm facility has an additional 124 non-rated beds and is now used to house both sentenced and pre-trial inmates.



Needs Assessment

Santa Maria Branch Jail - is a Type I facility, as described by the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours (excluding holidays after booking). This facility was built in 1971 and has a rated capacity of 38 beds.

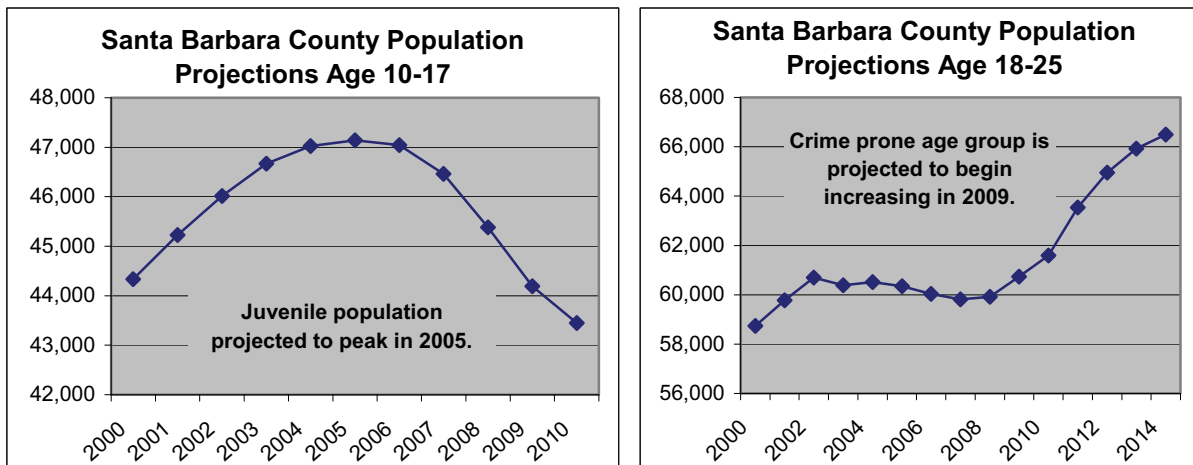
It should be noted the average life span of custody facilities is between 30 – 35 years. The Main Jail and Santa Maria facility were constructed almost 35 years ago and the Honor Farm almost 45 years ago. Thus, the County of Santa Barbara’s adult facilities have already exceeded the lifespan anticipated when they were originally constructed and are not currently addressing the demands of the County.

Needs Analysis

The State of California, Department of Finance (DOF) estimated the population of Santa Barbara County to be 420,000 on July 1, 2004¹. This represents a 59% increase from 264,000 in 1970. The DOF estimates that the population of Santa Barbara County will be 442,000 by the year 2009. There has not been a new Adult Detention Facility built in the County of Santa Barbara since 1971. To provide prospective, according to a recent General Services data query, 45 facilities were built for the County since 1995 totaling more than 304,000 square feet. However none of these facilities provided more jail bed space.

Population Projections:

The charts below also taken from the DOF show that the juvenile population (age 10 – 17) is projected to peak in 2005 in Santa Barbara County and that the crime prone age group (age 18 – 25) is projected to begin increasing in 2009.



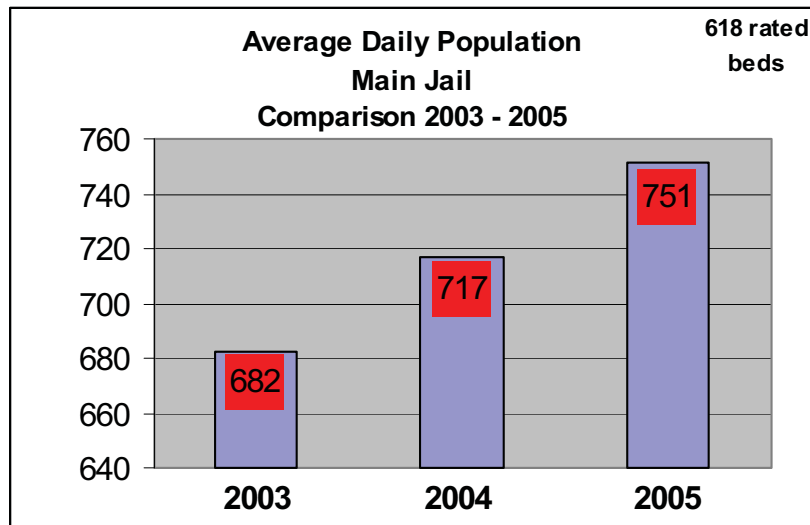
¹ Source: UCSB Economic Forecast Project, 2005 Santa Barbara County Economic Outlook, CA Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report E-2 & E-6.



Needs Assessment

Average Daily Population:

Following is a chart showing the Average Daily Population (ADP) increases from 2003 to 2005.



During the month of February 2005, the Main Jail ADP was 804. The average daily floor sleeper count for that month was 102.

The ADP in the Main Jail thus far in 2005 is 751. This is 22% over the rated capacity and represents a 5% increase over 2004. The profile of these inmates is broken down as follows:

- 72% Pre-Trial (Statewide average is 66%)
- 70% Felony Charges (Statewide average is 77%)
- 55 % From North County Courts
- 13% Under Mental Health Care (receiving daily doses of mental health medications)

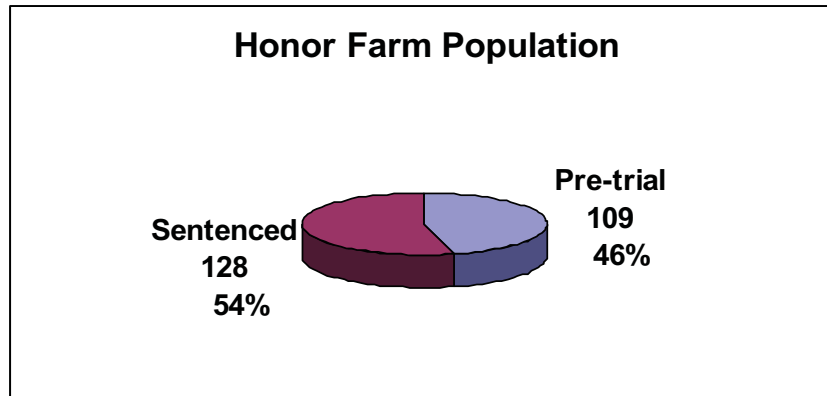
As noted above, the 72% pre-trial status inmates in Santa Barbara County jail facilities are higher than the State average. One reason for this discrepancy is that the criteria for Court Ordered Cap release is directed towards sentenced inmates; hence only sentenced inmates are “early released” decreasing their % accordingly. Additionally, the felony cases which account for 70% of the ADP, take longer to adjudicate than misdemeanor cases.

All pre-trial inmates who are considered to be less of a security threat are being considered for housing at the Honor Farm. This has resulted in a larger number of inmates, who were once housed (based upon charges, bail, and in-custody behavior), in medium security housing, now being sent to a minimum security facility that is almost 14 years beyond its expected life span. The ADP in the Honor Farm for 2005 is 238, 48% over the rated capacity. Additionally, 52% of Honor Farm inmates are from North County courts. Consequently, with the number of sentenced inmates being significantly lower than the pre-trial, the Honor Farm population is



Needs Assessment

occupied by 46% pre-trial inmates. This results in increased workload for staff to process these inmates to court and the necessity to consider pre-trial inmates for work assignments.



The combined ADP for both the Main Jail and the Honor Farm thus far in 2005 is 989. This is 27% above the combined rated capacity of both facilities.

- 13% Under Medical Care (receiving daily doses of medication)*
- 12% Have Immigration Holds*
- An average of 357 inmates seen by the jail doctor each month*

*Includes inmates housed at Honor Farm

Reported Assaults:

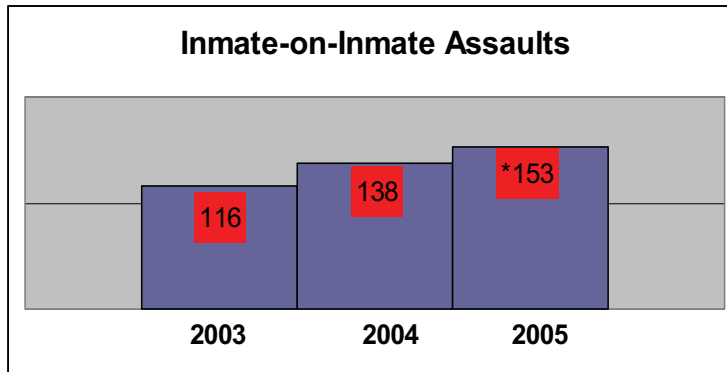
It is increasingly difficult to manage the inmate population in the jail facilities. All sentenced inmates who are considered to be a low risk to the community are being released early to either an alternative sentencing program or to the street. This leaves a population of largely hard core offenders and pre-trial inmates arrested on felony charges. This presents a problem for both the Main Jail and Honor Farm in that pre-trial arrestees are considered to need a higher level of security and require increased supervision due to court appearances, need for interaction with counsel, and the unstable behavior that can occur when facing legal uncertainty. As a result, inmate-on-inmate mutual combats and assaults (Penal Code 242) have increased by approximately 32% since 2003.

- 2003 – 116 reported incidents:
 - Mutual Combats – 91
 - Assaults – 25
- 2004 – 138 reported incidents:
 - Mutual Combats – 62
 - Assaults – 76



Needs Assessment

- 2005 – first 10 months 127 reported incidents*:
 - Mutual Combats – 88
 - Assaults – 39
- **153** projected for the full year



*Projected number at year end. Actual number first 10 months is 127

Although assaults on staff have decreased from 17 in 2003 to 14 in 2004 and, 10 reported during the first 10 months of 2005, the assaults appear to be better planned. A serious assault occurred this year that required the hospitalization of the assaulted officer. Additionally, staff is finding more sophisticated handmade weapons.

Transportation Issues:

The average number of inmates transported to and from North County Courts on a daily basis is 80. There are 246 court transport days each year. Two buses are used to transport these inmates. Each bus travels approximately 156 miles per day. This does not include special transports that sometimes require a van. There is at least one van that travels to Lompoc equaling 110 miles per day. Each court transport requires a minimum of two officers to provide security. The cost of transporting inmates to and from the North County Courts in Fiscal Year 2004/2005 was approximately **\$350,784**.

There are five (5) buses and seven (7) vans in the Sheriff's Department Fleet to accommodate all court transports. The age and capacity of the five buses are as follows:

- 1983 – 51 passenger with over 251,000 miles
 - 1986 – 47 passenger with over 570,00 miles
 - 1990 – 89 passenger with over 440,000 miles
 - 1993 – 28 passenger with over 31,000*
 - 2004 – 59 passenger with over 38,000 miles
- * Out of service for the past month and used only as backup vehicle



Needs Assessment

On average, there is one bus per week out of service due to maintenance problems and state-required safety inspections.

Other Jurisdictions:

Santa Barbara County is not alone in the overcrowding issue. The 2004 Jail Profile Survey completed by the California Board of Corrections showed that 24 of the 62 jurisdictions have court ordered population caps. These include San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sonoma, Kern, Placer, Tulare, Stanislaus, Solano, and Ventura counties. The statewide average length of stay in a custody facility has declined approximately 10% since 1998. Below is a chart depicting the number of bookings and releases in 2004.

Jurisdiction	Total % Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity	Total # of Persons Booked 2004	Total # Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity	Total # of Pretrial Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity	Total # of Sent. Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity
San Bernardino	49%	77419	37730	34535	3195
Stanislaus	41%	21084	8658	5780	2878
Placer	29%	9327	2666	2058	608
Tulare	24%	20943	5016	3782	1234
Los Angeles	20%	179818	35338	6231	29107
Solano	19%	16634	3180	2537	643
Santa Barbara	10%	19168	1898	0	1898
Orange	10%	65798	6363	6113	250
Kern	9%	37452	3397	0	3397
Ventura	7%	30609	2190	0	2190
Sonoma	6%	17957	1030	0	1030
Riverside	6%	53869	3067	235	2832

Overcrowding Misconceptions

There are several misconceptions regarding jail overcrowding and which methods of relief would significantly reduce it. It has been suggested that construction of additional mental health facilities in the County would help alleviate the overcrowding by removing the mental health population. It must be understood that, although approximately 13% of the inmates are under mental health care, each of these individuals is in custody for committing a crime. Their cases must be adjudicated through the court system. Not all inmates under mental health care are so impaired that they meet the criteria of the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150, or Penal Code Section 4011.6 which allows for the transfer of mentally ill inmates to a mental health facility and space is very limited.

Another misconception is that the removal of persons being held on immigration holds would significantly relieve the overcrowding. These individuals held in custody also face local charges for violations of the law. Once these inmates' cases have been adjudicated, they are



Needs Assessment

either cap released to the immigration authorities or sent to prison. The number of inmates released to the immigration authorities since the 1999 court ordered population cap was imposed is 945. The Sheriff's Department does not allow for persons charged with only immigration violations to be booked into the facility.

Summary

The need for a new County Jail has been discussed since the early 1980's. It has been the recommendation of several recent Grand Jury Reports and mentioned as a possible solution to overcrowding in the Community Based Punishment Plan of 1996. The need for a new county jail is now more critical than ever before. A population projection was provided in the 1999 Needs Assessment document. This projection forecasted the need for **1,393** beds by the year 2010 and **1,575** beds by the year 2020. The current facilities are aging past their expected life-span. Due to lack of bed space, thousands of inmates a year are being released back into the community early, increasing the potential for serious crimes to be committed by someone who the court ordered to be behind bars. Additionally, the early release of many sentenced inmates has a significant adverse impact on their ability to complete the Sheriff's Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program and classes that provide education on anger management.

Criminals in the system clearly understand they can be released to appear on a citation, fail to appear on that citation, and, due to the new booking criteria, avoid being booked on the failure to appear warrant. Further, criminals have figured out they stand a better chance for early release if they do not apply for an alternative sentencing program. The 2005 ADP for inmates in alternative sentencing programs is 207; those programs are explained in detail in the Overcrowding Alternatives section of this report.

Based on the existing court "overcrowding order," the County of Santa Barbara could soon be facing sanctions imposed by the courts. If these sanctions result in monetary penalties, they would place a financial burden on the County. If the Sheriff is forced to control the overcrowding by no longer allowing misdemeanants to be booked into the facilities, the quality of life for the citizens of Santa Barbara will be adversely affected. To put it simply, a neighborhood dispute in which one individual assaults another would result with the aggressor receiving nothing more than a citation to appear in court. The assaulter would not be arrested and would probably remain in the area. Not only does this pose a problem for the assaulted individual, it makes it much more difficult for the officers on patrol to maintain peace.

After the Sheriff's presentation in April of 2005, the Board of Supervisors unanimously approved the motion that directed the Sheriff and County Executive Officer to proceed with planning for a North County Jail at the Laguna County Sanitation District site, provide alternatives for relieving short-term jail overcrowding issues, and return to the Board with recommendations as appropriate. In response to this directive from the Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff's Department took the aforementioned actions expanding the release criteria and limiting the booking criteria to attempt to alleviate, in the short-term, jail overcrowding.



Needs Assessment

The Sheriff's Department is committed to resolving the issue of overcrowding, and protecting the quality of life of the citizens of the County of Santa Barbara. The Department, cooperating with other County departments, has continued the planning process which began many years ago, towards the construction of a new facility located in the North County. Due to the critical need for a new facility, the Board accelerated the planning process to enable decision making about construction as soon as possible. The Sheriff's Department and staff from other departments have been moving forward with the intent to secure the property located on the Laguna County Sanitation District site. Moreover, the jail schematic design phase is complete and design development is ready to commence. It is recommended that critical planning continue to move forward. Each time the planning process is postponed, the cost of construction rises. In fact, for each month the project is delayed there is an estimated increase of approximately one-million dollars in construction costs.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Introduction

Finding an effective solution to the jail overcrowding issue is not only a matter of good public policy, it is mandated by Court Order. Since 1988, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court has been overseeing the County's efforts to eliminate jail overcrowding as a result of the lawsuit entitled Inmates of Santa Barbara Jail vs. Sheriff John Carpenter (Case #152487). Since the Court issued its August 2, 1988 Decision and Order in this lawsuit, the Sheriff's Department has implemented a number of measures to address jail overcrowding, including expanding the Santa Barbara jail by constructing a reception center, implementing early release programs, redirecting certain inmates to the Honor Farm, and establishing an electronic monitoring program.

Although these efforts temporarily address the overcrowding problem when first implemented, it is never long before inmates are sleeping on the floors again. As the County population continues to grow, the number of court cases rises, and the time for processing criminal cases through the court system expands, it is inevitable that the jail overcrowding alternatives employed by the Sheriff's Department only serve as stopgap measures. As the Court recognized in its February 13, 1989 Order, "[t]he Court is of the opinion that this long-term planning must be done with a view towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County."

Court Order Overview

The following overview of the Court's Orders provides a clear progression of the Sheriff Department's and the Jail Overcrowding Task Force's¹ efforts to resolve the jail overcrowding issue, and the Court's determination to find a solution.

- **Order of August 2, 1988** (Attachment 1) - The Court enters an Order authorizing the Sheriff to institute an early release program, and directs the Jail Overcrowding Task Force to prepare a report with specific recommendations regarding such options as expanding the Bail/Own Recognizance Unit, expanding the parole program, house arrests, and clearing outside agency holds.
- **Order of February 13, 1989** (Attachment 2) - The Court issues a detailed Order to the Sheriff requiring the implementation of a number of measures to reduce jail overcrowding. The Court recognizes that its Order will result in an increase in the level of services, and as a result, an increase in expenses, but concludes that "those expenses cannot be avoided if the overcrowding problem is to be seriously addressed and dealt with." Some of the measures ordered by the Court are an expanded field cite release program; sending inmates to the Honor Farm; making facility modifications to

¹ The Jail Overcrowding Task Force was instituted by the Sheriff in 1985 for the purpose of reviewing procedures and policies to alleviate overcrowding. It has countywide representation, including representatives from the Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, Courts, Public Defender, County Counsel, Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services, CEO and the Board of Supervisors.



Court Orders

the Honor Farm; expanding the Own Recognizance units' staff in North and South County; expanding the County parole program; proceeding with plans for facilities and development programs; and completing the planning and construction of a new reception center at the Main Jail.

- **Order of February 23, 1990** - The Court limits the number of female inmates to a maximum of 65 individuals.
- **Order of January 24, 1996** - As a result of additional beds in the jail basement dormitory, the Court increases the female cap to a maximum of 99 inmates.
- **Order of September 22, 1998** (Attachment 3) - The Court orders that within one year, there must be a reduction in the number of inmates in the male portion of the Main Jail from 702 to 587, with 587 being the new cap on the number of inmates. To ensure that the cap is not exceeded, the Court imposes a "flex" cap of 530 inmates. At any time that the male inmate population reaches 530 individuals, the Sheriff is authorized to impose release criteria to ensure that the capacity does not exceed 587 inmates. (This Order came more than two years after the Sheriff's Department argued against imposing a cap and instead allowing it to address the jail overcrowding issue in other ways, such as those provided by the February 13, 1989 Order.)
- **Order of September 7, 1999** - The Court modifies the early release program to require inmates eligible for early release to participate in an alternative program, such as electronic monitoring, parole, or Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP); failure of an inmate to agree to participate in an alternative program results in the inmate being passed over for early release. The female inmate cap is increased by 2 and male inmate cap is increased by 18.
- **Order of December 29, 1999** - The Court amends its prior Orders of September 22, 1998 and September 7, 1999 to allow the Sheriff to exceed the flex cap in times of emergency, including incidents causing mass bookings at the jail. In such instances of emergency, the Sheriff will not be required to immediately release inmates as would have been required under the previous Orders.
- **Order of April 2001** - The flex cap is reduced from 548 to 520 inmates.
- **Order of May 24, 2005** (Attachment 4) - The Court changes the booking criteria at the Main Jail; authorizes all pre-trial, post arraignment misdemeanor inmates who meet specified criteria into the electronic monitoring program or be issued a citation release (which is a promise to appear at the next scheduled hearing); and authorizes the reconfiguration of the Main Jail dormitory spaces to add 44 male beds, for a total of 649 beds.



Court Orders

The County's failure to comply with these Court Orders could result in a finding of contempt and an assessment of fines by the Court. This was the situation in the case of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, et. al., v. The Superior Court of San Diego County; Manuel Armstrong, et.al., Real Parties in Interest (1995) 33 Cal. App. 4th 1724. On appeal, the Court of Appeals concurred with the trial court's finding of contempt against the Sheriff of San Diego County for failing to comply with a consent decree and order limiting the population of one of the jails operated by the County. The Court found that it was the Sheriff's responsibility to operate the jail within the terms of the consent decree, and in this case, the Sheriff had not taken all steps available to him to meet the restrictions of the consent decree. The Court's remedy for contempt was to require the Sheriff to pay a fine of \$20 per day per prisoner who exceeded the cap set forth in the consent decree. The monies collected were placed into an escrow fund which was exclusively to be used to establish staff and reduce over-the-cap housing at the jail.²

Summary

The preceding chronology of Court Orders, issued relative to the Santa Barbara jail overcrowding issue, and the San Diego case cited above, demonstrate the increasing pressure being placed by the judicial system driving the need for a new jail facility. The County of Santa Barbara increasingly faces the risk of additional penalties and sanctions as long as jail overcrowding exists and increases.

² The Court of Appeals did overturn the trial court's finding of contempt against the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, determining that their only responsibility with respect to the consent decree was to provide a reasonable amount of funding for the jail to enable the Sheriff to operate it adequately. The Court of Appeals found that the Board had satisfied this requirement.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

FILED
 SUPERIOR COURT
 SANTA BARBARA
 AUG 2 1988
 Kenneth A. Pettit,
 County Clerk-Recorder
 By Michael Villanueva
 Deputy Clerk

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

INMATES OF SANTA BARBARA)
 COUNTY JAIL,)
)
) Petitioner,)
)
) vs.)
) SHERIFF JOHN CARPENTER, et al.,)
) Respondents.)

SHAHROUZ JAHANSHAH, etc.,)
)
) Petitioner,)
)
) vs.)
) JOHN CARPENTER, etc.,)
) Respondent.)

ABEL FRANCISCO PULIDO,)
)
) Petitioner,)
)
) vs.)
) JOHN CARPENTER, SHERIFF,)
) Respondent.)

No. 152487
 No. 156957
 No. 158862
 DECISION AND ORDERS

Further proceedings in the above-captioned matters were held on May 23, 1988. Evidence was presented which establishes that as of the date of hearing the rated bed capacity for the Santa Barbara County Jail was 408. Actual bed capacity



Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

1 was 542. Inmate population was running at about 23% above
2 rated bed capacity, which would put it at 502. On two days in
3 April and one in May, the actual inmate population reached 557,
4 13 above actual bed capacity. At no time between July 1, 1987,
5 and the hearing date has the jail been without floor sleepers.
6 The range has been from a low of 1 on March 9, 1988, to a high
7 of 29, which occurred twice. The trend in inmate population
8 has been substantially upward. Average inmate population for
9 July, 1987, was 413. Average inmate population for April, 1988,
10 was 530.

11 Given the fact that actual inmate population has
12 exceeded bed capacity on only 3 occasions, mathematically, at
13 least, there should have been floor sleepers only on those
14 occasions. However, for housing purposes inmates need to be
15 classified, and problems of numbers of inmates in a particular
16 class exceeding space available for those so classified are
17 frequent. In addition, the classification process is sometimes
18 slow. In fact, the Sheriff's Department is working on this
19 problem and anticipates that a more efficient classification
20 process will result in fewer floor sleepers.

21 What the evidence presented did not disclose was the
22 length of time that the average floor sleeper goes without a
23 bed, and the percentage of inmates who cease being floor sleepers
24 as a result of finding a bed, as opposed to being released from
25 jail.

26 What is most disturbing is the trend which, if it
27 continues, will undoubtedly lead to a chronic overcrowding of
28 the County Jail, in which the inmate population will exceed bed



Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

1 capacity on a routine basis.

2 To date, other than the suggestion by the Jail Command
3 that a more efficient classification process might alleviate the
4 problem, the only proposal made on behalf of respondent by way
5 of solution is the construction of a 128-bed capacity reception
6 center.

7 As of July 18, 1988, when this project was discussed
8 in some detail in a letter from the County Counsel, construction
9 planning had not been begun. Furthermore, the probability of
10 availability of County funds for actual construction is remote.

11 There has been in existence for the past several years
12 a jail overcrowding task force, with Countywide representation,
13 which numbers among its members the Court Administrative Officer,
14 an Undersheriff, the head of the Probation Department, repre-
15 sentatives from the District Attorney, Public Defender, County
16 Counsel, Public Works, and Municipal Court. The task force meet:
17 fairly regularly. To date, no recommendations attributable to
18 the task force have been presented to the Court by way of re-
19 solving jail overcrowding.

20 It seems imperative that now is the time for procedure
21 and policies to be implemented which will prevent jail overcrowd
22 ing from reaching the levels of 1986-87.

23 ORDERS

24 1. The Sheriff is authorized to institute an early
25 release program pursuant to §4024.1 of the Penal Code.

26 2. The Sheriff is directed to prepare a plan for earl
27 release based upon a three-day pass system pursuant to §4018.6
28 of the Penal Code. The plan should exclude inmates with sentence



Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

1 of 60 days or less.

2 3. The jail overcrowding task force is directed to
3 prepare and present to the Court a report with specific recom-
4 mendations regarding the following:

5 1) Earlier release for those inmates not being
6 released pretrial under existing OR/bail procedures.

7 2) Staffing requirements and attendant cost to
8 expand bail/OR unit to allow adequate screening and pretrial
9 early release of more County Jail inmates.

10 3) The feasibility of expanding the use of the
11 County parole program in reducing jail overcrowding.

12 4) The feasibility and attendant costs of a pro-
13 gram of house arrest similar to one being implemented in Orange
14 County.

15 5) A plan of release of pretrial detainees in
16 addition to routine O/R and bail releases and sight releases to
17 be implemented in the event of a court-ordered deadline to re-
18 duce overcrowding. For example, O/R release all persons whose
19 bail by schedule is less than a specific amount.

20 6) A plan for clearing outside agency holds and
21 a transfer of inmates to those agencies.

22 7) The feasibility of releases.

23 As to each of the tasks assigned to the Jail
24 Overcrowding Task Force, an estimate of potential impact on
25 overcrowding should be included with the recommendation.

26 4. Further hearing on these matters is set for
27 September 26, 1988, at 8:30 a.m. At that hearing, the Sheriff
28 should present his report regarding the results of the revised




Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

1 classification procedures. He should also present his recommen-
2 dation regarding the three-day pass early release program, with
3 projected impact, and a report as to the impact of the Penal Code
4 §4024.1 early release program. The Sheriff should also present
5 an updated statistical report on jail overcrowding, to include,
6 if possible, information as to the average length of time an
7 inmate is on the floor and the extent to which the termination
8 of his status as a floor sleeper is due to pretrial release as
9 opposed to finding a bed.

10 Also, at the hearing on September 26 a representa-
11 tive or representatives of the jail overcrowding task force should
12 be present to advise the Court of the progress being made in the
13 areas assigned and provide estimated dates by which report and
14 recommendations will be made.

15 DATED: August 2, 1988.

16
17 
18 William L. Gordon
19 Judge of the Superior Court
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Attachment 1- Order of August 2, 1988

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Santa Barbara 1100 Anacapa St, 93101 <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Maria 312 E Cook St, 93454		FILED SUPERIOR COURT SANTA BARBARA AUGS 1988 Kenneth A. Pettit, County Clerk-Recorder By <u>Ofelia R. Villanueva</u> Deputy Clerk
SHORT TITLE OF CASE: Inmates of Santa Barbara County Jail vs. <u>Sheriff John Carpenter, et al.</u> <u>Shahrouz Jahanshani</u> vs. <u>John Carpenter</u> <u>Abel Fransico Pulido</u> vs. <u>John Carpenter, Sheriff</u>		
		Case Number: 152487 156957 158862 CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that I am not a party to this cause, and that a true copy of the document(s) listed as follows:

DECISION AND ORDERS

Listing of documents mailed continued on reverse
 were served to each person or entity named below, by placing a copy thereof in a sealed envelope addressed to each of them as shown with postage thereon fully prepaid, and on the date shown below depositing it in the US mail at Santa Barbara Santa Maria CA.

Glen Mowrer, Jr., Public Defender
 Seymour Weisberg, Deputy
 Courthouse, 3rd Floor
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Robert M. Sanger, Esq.
 Sanger & Ganschow
 1616 Chapala Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Thomas W. Sneddon, Jr.,
 District Attorney
 Gerald Franklin, Esq.
 1105 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Kenneth L. Nelson, County Counsel
 Stephen D. Underwood, Deputy
 105 East Anapamu Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Listing of additional addresses continued on reverse
 Mailed on (Date): August 3, 1988

Kenneth A Pettit, Clerk of the Santa Barbara Superior Court
 By Ofelia R. Villanueva, Deputy
Ofelia R. Villanueva

(CL-103)(10325)
 CL XX-864 [Rev 1/88]

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

CCP 1013a, 2015.5



Attachment 2- Order of February 13, 1989

1 Further proceedings in the above-captioned matters were
2 held on January 30, 1989. Robert Sanger and Jake Stoddard,
3 Deputy Public Defender, appeared on behalf of Petitioners.
4 Respondents were represented by Stephen D. Underwood, Senior
5 Deputy County Counsel.

6 In its August 1988 Order this Court directed the Jail
7 Overcrowding Task Force to prepare and present to the Court a
8 report outlining specific recommendations with regard to various
9 programs designed to alleviate overcrowding at the Santa Barbara
10 County Jail. Those reports and recommendations were submitted
11 to the Court for the January 30, 1989 hearing and the Court
12 wishes to commend the Task Force, the County Board of
13 Supervisors, the Sheriff and other County officials and counsel
14 for the respective parties for their diligence in bringing
15 forward recommendations designed to alleviate overcrowding at
16 the Santa Barbara County Jail.

17 Evidence at the hearing showed that the present main
18 jail has 606 temporary/permanent beds (male side). There are an
19 additional 142 beds at the Jail Honor Farm (male). While it
20 appears that the chronic problem of floor sleepers as noted at
21 past hearings has been drastically reduced due to the prompt
22 classification of inmates and additional beds in the main jail
23 cells, overcrowding still exists at the facility.

24 Evidence also indicated that the average inmate jail
25 population increased an estimated 20% in 1988 to its highest
26 levels ever, with the expectation that the jail inmate
27 population will continue to rise in future years. In order to
28 prevent the jail from being increasingly overcrowded and to



Attachment 2- Order of February 13, 1989

1 prevent floor sleepers, measures need to be taken to reduce the
2 main jail population.

3 While the County is in the process of moving toward the
4 construction of a 64 bed reception center at the jail, that
5 construction will not be completed, at the earliest, until
6 summer 1991. Immediate measures, therefore, need to be taken to
7 reduce the main jail population.

8 The Court recognizes that the following orders will
9 require the County of Santa Barbara to increase the level of
10 certain services not previously provided, along with the expense
11 associated with that increase in services. The Court also
12 recognizes that these orders will make the providing of existing
13 services more costly. However, those expenses cannot be avoided
14 if the overcrowding problem is to be seriously addressed and
15 dealt with.

16 O R D E R S

17 1. The Sheriff is to implement an expanded field cite
18 release program designed to educate local police agencies in
19 Santa Barbara County on ways to increase their use of field cite
20 releases.

21 2. The Sheriff is to cite release persons arrested on
22 failure to appear warrants and arrestees whose bail is \$2,000.00
23 or less for out of County warrants issued by other agencies.

24 3. The Sheriff is to assign pre-trial inmates to the
25 Honor Farm who would otherwise be eligible for the Honor Farm if
26 they were sentenced inmates.

27 4. The Sheriff, within his classification discretion,
28 is to assign to the Honor Farm certain sentenced inmates

-3-



Attachment 2- Order of February 13, 1989

1 previously deemed ineligible.

2 5. The Sheriff is to implement necessary facility
3 modifications ^{AND STAFFING} to create a holding unit at the Honor Farm for
4 persons arrested for public intoxication and driving under the
5 influence. ^{70 DAYS} THE UNIT SHALL BE OPERATIONAL WITHIN

6 6. The Own Recognizance (O.R.) units' staffs in both
7 the North and South Santa Barbara County (Municipal Courts) are
8 to be expanded to allow for more timely processing of interviews
9 and release of arrestees.

10 7. Pursuant to the legal mandates of CLETS and
11 agreements with the Sheriff's Department and Municipal Courts,
12 the O.R. units are to be given access to CLETS and DMV records
13 at the Santa Barbara County Jail so as to permit more timely and
14 knowledgeable decisions concerning O.R. release until
15 installation of the units' own terminals.

16 8. The Santa Barbara Municipal Court O.R. unit shall
17 evaluate misdemeanor arrestees not otherwise cite released and
18 persons arrested on misdemeanor warrants to determine
19 eligibility for O.R. release.

20 9. The Santa Barbara Municipal Court O.R. unit is to
21 develop criteria to liberalize existing O.R. release criteria
22 for arrestees and to establish administrative release procedures
23 for persons arrested on warrants based upon criteria developed
24 by the municipal courts.

25 10. The District Attorney's Office is to assign a
26 Deputy District Attorney to the arraignment calendar in Santa
27 Maria Municipal Court.

28 11. The Santa Barbara County Municipal Courts are



Attachment 2- Order of February 13, 1989

1 encouraged to order sentencing reports on felony cases upon
2 certified pleas and pre-plea reports after preliminary hearings
3 so as to expedite the processing of such reports.

4 12. The County is to expand the County Parole Program
5 by changing existing parole criteria to allow persons with 1/3
6 of their sentence served to become eligible for County parole,
7 expand its current bi-weekly hearing schedule to weekly hearings
8 and to provide supervision to those defendants released on
9 parole, and make inmates aware of these changes.

10 13. The County is ordered to immediately begin to
11 proceed with plans for facilities and development programs to
12 relieve jail overcrowding. Programs are to include, but not be
13 limited to detention, as well as mental health, alcohol and drug
14 diversion and detoxification facilities. The Court is of the
15 opinion that this long-term planning must be done with a view
16 towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County.

17 14. The County is ordered to complete the planning and
18 construction of a new reception center at the Main Jail.

19 15. The County is ordered to provide the necessary
20 funds, staffing, equipment, space and take any other measures
21 necessary to implement the above orders.

22 16. All remaining issues raised at the hearing and not
23 previously dealt with by this Order are taken under submission.

24 17. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the
25 matter and a further hearing is set for July 31, 1989 at
26 9:00 a.m., at which time the Court will review each of the
27 orders contained herein as to program progress and impact on
28 jail overcrowding.


-5-



Attachment 2- Order of February 13, 1989

1 18. The parties may, without prejudice and upon
2 reasonable notice, set a hearing on any of the matters raised by
3 this Order or any additional orders, prior to the July 31, 1989
4 date.

5 Dated: February 13, 1989


WILLIAM L. GORDON
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

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Attachment 3- Order of September 22, 1998

SEP 22 1998 10:00 AM SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL 805 568 2982 P.02/06

ORIGINAL

1 STEPHEN SHANE STARK, COUNTY COUNSEL
 2 STEPHEN D. UNDERWOOD, CHIEF DEPUTY (SBN 063057)
 3 COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
 105 E. Anapamu St., Suite 201
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 (805) 568-2950 / FAX: (805) 568-2982
 4 Attorneys for the Sheriff of the
 5 County of Santa Barbara

FILED
 SANTA BARBARA
 SUPERIOR COURT
 SEP 22 1998
 GARY M. BLAIR
 Executive Officer
 By *Opelia Villanueva*
 OPHELIA VILLANUEVA, Deputy Clerk

F *[Signature]*
 K _____
 V _____
 CC _____
 CA _____
 AC _____
 J _____
 SR _____
 AP _____
 DOC *[Signature]*
 ST *[Signature]*

7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 8 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

10 INMATES OF SANTA BARBARA
 11 JAIL

Case No: 152487

12 Petitioners,

[consolidated with case numbers
 156957, 158862, 179020]

13 vs.

STIPULATION TO IMPOSE CAP
 ON MAIN JAIL AND ORDER
 THEREON

15 SHERIFF JOHN CARPENTER

Date: September 22, 1998
 Time: 8:30
 Dept: Six

16 Respondent.

Assigned Judge: William L. Gordon

19 Petitioners are represented by Robert M. Sanger, Esq. and Michael
 20 McMahon, Assistant Public Defender and Respondent is represented by Stephen D.
 21 Underwood, Chief Deputy County Counsel. The parties hereto agree that chronic
 22 overcrowding has occurred in the men's portion of the Santa Barbara County Main Jail
 23 in recent years, and as a result it has been necessary for the main jail to place beds in
 24 day rooms and to "triple bunk" beds in various housing units within the male portion
 25 of the main jail. In addition, while placing beds in the dayrooms and triple bunking
 26 some cells has lessened the number of "floor sleepers," it has created increased safety
 27 concerns for both male inmates and corrections staff, including, but not limited to,
 28 increased possibility of escapes, inmate on inmate assaults, gang-related assaults and

COUNTY COUNSEL
 of Santa Barbara
 105 E. Anapamu Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 (805) 568-2950



Attachment 3- Order of September 22, 1998

SEP-22-1998 10:10

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

805 568 2982 P.03/86

1 other health and safety issues.

2 The parties to this Stipulation are members of the Jail Overcrowding

3 Task Force and were members of the Task Force's subcommittee which reviewed

4 conditions in the jail and alternatives to incarceration. As a result of the

5 subcommittee's work and report to the Task Force, the Task Force recommended a

6 reduction in the number of beds in the male portion of the main jail, along with other

7 alternatives to provide for the early release of sentenced male inmates from custody in

8 order to achieve a lower number of male inmates housed in the main jail. The

9 recommendation was for a decrease in the number of beds in the mail portion of the

10 main jail from its current capacity of 702 to 587, its rated capacity. Accordingly, the

11 Sheriff has determined it appropriate to reduce the number of beds in the male portion

12 of the main jail. The reduction in the number of beds is planned to be phased in during

13 the next year.

14 As a result of overcrowding and the removal of beds, some male inmates

15 will be released earlier than their normal sentence date. The parties recognize that the

16 early release of male inmates poses concerns for the community. In order to lessen

17 those concerns, every effort is being made to ensure that those persons who are

18 released pose the least danger to the community. Those with non-violent property

19 crimes and non-violent crimes against persons will be the first released, those of a

20 higher risk, including those charged with spousal abuse and assaults will remain in jail.

21 In addition, programs will be established to require those released to serve their time

22 through alternative sentencing programs, which will include SWAP, County Parole,

23 electronic monitoring and increased supervision by Probation staff.

24 Reducing the number of beds is the first and most important aspect in

25 alleviating overcrowding and providing for the safety of sheriff's staff, inmates, and

26 the community. In order to accomplish the reduction of beds and alleviate

27 overcrowding, **IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AS FOLLOWS:**

COUNTY COUNSEL
 Santa Barbara
 Josephine Linnert
 J. Linnert
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 (805) 568-2982

1. Within one (1) year from the date of this signing of this order,



Attachment 3- Order of September 22, 1998

SEP 22 1998 10:05 AM SMITH BAKERHO CO. COUNSEL 805 568 2902 P.04/00

- 1 there shall be a cap on the number of beds in the male portion of the main jail of 587.
- 2 2. The Sheriff is ordered to phase in the reduction of beds in the
- 3 male portion of the main jail from 702 to 587 during that one (1) year period.
- 4 3. Upon the completion of the phasing out of the 115 beds and
- 5 reaching 587 beds, in order to ensure that male inmates will not be housed in areas
- 6 where they will be required to sleep on the floor, and for purposes of classification,
- 7 there shall be a "flex" cap of 530 inmates. It is at this flex point that the Sheriff's
- 8 Department will begin using the release criteria in order to ensure the capacity will not
- 9 exceed 587 inmates.
- 10 4. That the Sheriff is authorized to utilize the early release criteria,
- 11 incorporated as part of the Jail Overcrowding Task Force's Final Report, in
- 12 determining which male inmates are to be released early when the "flex" cap is
- 13 reached.
- 14 5. If, during the one (1) year period, circumstances change which
- 15 necessitate relief from this order, the Sheriff shall provide the parties twenty (20) days
- 16 written notice of such changed circumstances and shall calendar the matter for a
- 17 hearing before this court.
- 18 6. This matter shall be placed on the court's calendar at a date not
- 19 less than twelve (12) months from the date of this order and not exceeding thirteen (13)
- 20 months from this order for a full status report.

21 Dated: 9-14-98 Sanger & Swysen

22

23 By Robert M. Sanger *DOB*

24 Robert M. Sanger
Attorneys for Petitioners

25 Dated: _____ Glen Mowyer
Public Defender

26

27 By _____
Michael McMahon
Assistant Public Defender
Attorneys for Petitioners

28

CITY COUNCIL
City of Santa Barbara
17
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
L 00



Attachment 3- Order of September 22, 1998

SEP-07-2000 10:05

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

805 560 2982 P.05-06

- 1 there shall be a cap on the number of beds in the male portion of the main jail of 587.
- 2 2. The Sheriff is ordered to phase in the reduction of beds in the
- 3 male portion of the main jail from 702 to 587 during that one (1) year period.
- 4 3. Upon the completion of the phasing out of the 115 beds and
- 5 reaching 587 beds, in order to ensure that male inmates will not be housed in areas
- 6 where they will be required to sleep on the floor, and for purposes of classification,
- 7 there shall be a "flex" cap of 530 inmates. It is at this flex point that the Sheriff's
- 8 Department will begin using the release criteria in order to ensure the capacity will not
- 9 exceed 587 inmates.
- 10 4. That the Sheriff is authorized to utilize the early release criteria,
- 11 incorporated as part of the Jail Overcrowding Task Force's Final Report, in
- 12 determining which male inmates are to be released early when the "flex" cap is
- 13 reached.
- 14 5. If, during the one (1) year period, circumstances change which
- 15 necessitate relief from this order, the Sheriff shall provide the parties twenty (20) days
- 16 written notice of such changed circumstances and shall calendar the matter for a
- 17 hearing before this court.
- 18 6. This matter shall be placed on the court's calendar at a date not
- 19 less than twelve (12) months from the date of this order and not exceeding thirteen (13)
- 20 months from this order for a full status report.

21 Dated: _____ Sanger & Swysen

22

23 By _____

24 Robert M. Sanger
Attorneys for Petitioners

25 Dated: 9/11/98

26 Glen Mowrer
Public Defender

27 By Michael McMahon

28 Michael McMahon
Assistant Public Defender
Attorneys for Petitioners

COUNTY COUNCIL
 1 Santa Barbara
 2 Stephens Street
 3 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 4 (805) 566-2930



Attachment 3- Order of September 22, 1998

SEP-15-1998 10:10 AM

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

805 568 2982 P.06/06

1 Dated: Sept. 15, 1998

Stephen Shane Stark
County Counsel

By [Signature]
Stephen D. Underwood
Chief Deputy County Counsel
Attorneys for Respondent

ORDER

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5
6 Based upon the Stipulation of the parties and the court's review of the
7 Jail Overcrowding Task Force's Final Report, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS
8 FOLLOWS:

- 9 1. Within one (1) year from the date of this signing of this order,
10 there shall be a cap on the number of beds in the male portion of the main jail of 587.
- 11 2. The Sheriff is ordered to phase in the reduction of beds in the
12 male portion of the main jail from 702 to 587 during that one (1) year period.
- 13 3. Upon the completion of the phasing out of the 115 beds and
14 reaching 587 beds, in order to ensure that male inmates will not be housed in areas
15 where they will be required to sleep on the floor, there shall be a "flex" cap of 530
16 inmates.
- 17 4. That the Sheriff is authorized to utilize the early release criteria
18 attached as part of the Jail Overcrowding Task Force's Final Report in determining
19 which male inmates are to be released early when the "flex" cap is reached.
- 20 5. If, during the one (1) year period, circumstances change which
21 necessitate relief from this order, the Sheriff shall provide the parties twenty (20) days
22 written notice of such changed circumstances and shall calendar the matter for a
23 hearing before this court.
- 24 6. This matter shall be placed on the court's calendar at a date not
25 less than twelve (12) months from the date of this order and not exceeding thirteen (13)
26 months from this order for a full status report.

27 Dated: Sept 22, 1998

[Signature]
Judge of the Superior Court
WILLIAM I GORDON

TOTAL P.06

28
COUNTY COUNSEL
T. Sara Barber
Arapaho Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-2982



Updated on November 19, 2008

Attachment 4- Order of May 24, 2005

MAY-30-2005 10:19

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

005 568 2962 P.02/05

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STEPHEN SHANE STARK, COUNTY COUNSEL
STEPHEN D. UNDERWOOD, Chief Assistant (SBN 063057)
MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI, Deputy County Counsel (SBN 149514)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
105 E. Anapamu St., Suite 201
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-2950 / FAX: (805) 568-2962

Attorneys for the Santa Barbara County Sheriff

FILED
SUPERIOR COURT of CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

MAY 24 2005

GARY M. BLAIR, EXEC. OFFICER
By Y. MEAD
Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

INMATES OF SANTA BARBARA JAIL

Petitioners,

v.

SHERIFF JOHN CARPENTER

Respondent.

Case No: 152487

[consolidated with case numbers
156957, 158862, 179020]

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE
CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT AT THE
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY MAIN JAIL

Date: May 5, 2005
Time: 3:30 p.m.
Dept: 12

Assigned Judge: Honorable Brian Hill

After considering recommendations by the Jail Overcrowding Task Force,
Sheriff Jim Anderson has proposed these measures to alleviate overcrowding at the
Santa Barbara County Main Jail:

1. Provide the Sheriff with authority to change booking criteria, to:
 - Increase the booking criteria for traffic and/or misdemeanor warrant bail, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per individual warrant;
 - Increase out-of-county warrant bail, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per individual warrant; and,
 - Refuse misdemeanor bookings into the County Jail.
2. Allow all pre-trial, post-arraignment misdemeanor inmates who meet the Sheriff's

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT



Attachment 4- Order of May 24, 2005

MAY-28-2005 18:19

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

885 568 2982 P.03/05


1 qualification criteria into the electronic monitoring ("EM") program, or issue them a
2 citation release ("promise to appear").

3 3. Reconfigure existing Santa Barbara County Main Jail dormitory spaces, to add 44
4 male beds -- increasing total male beds from 605 to 649 -- as follows:

- 5 - Change East 25 Dormitory from a male medical unit dormitory to a female
6 general population dormitory;
- 7 - Change East 24 Dormitory from a male general population dormitory to a
8 male medical unit dormitory;
- 9 - Change Female Basement Dormitory 1 to a male, 24-bed, protective
10 custody dormitory; and,
- 11 - Change Female Basement Dormitories 2 and 3 to a male, 60-bed, general
12 population dormitory.

13 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and among James Egar, Public Defender,
14 Robert Sanger, Esq. and Stephen D. Underwood, Chief Assistant County Counsel, on
15 behalf of all parties to these proceedings, that the measures proposed above by
16 Sheriff Jim Anderson be implemented upon the execution of this order by the court.

17 Dated: May 24, 05

Sanger & Swisen
By 
Robert M. Sanger
Attorneys for Petitioners

20 Dated: _____

James Egar
Public Defender

By _____
James Egar
Public Defender
Attorneys for Petitioners

24 Dated: April 22, 2005

Stephen Shane Stark
County Counsel

By 
Stephen D. Underwood
Chief Assistant County Counsel
Attorneys for Respondent

27 COUNTY COUNSEL
County of Santa Barbara
01 West Annapolis Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-2990

28 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT



Attachment 4- Order of May 24, 2005

MAY-30-2005 10:19

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

805 568 2882 P. 04/05

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8 male medical unit dormitory;
- 9 - Change Female Basement Dormitory 1 to a male, 24-bed, protective
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- 11 - Change Female Basement Dormitories 2 and 3 to a male, 60-bed, general
12 population dormitory.

13 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and among James Egar, Public Defender,
14 Robert Sanger, Esq. and Stephen D. Underwood, Chief Assistant County Counsel, on
15 behalf of all parties to these proceedings, that the measures proposed above by
16 Sheriff Jim Anderson be implemented upon the execution of this order by the court.

17 Dated: _____ Sanger & Swysen

18 By _____
19 Robert M. Sanger
Attorneys for Petitioners

20 Dated: 5/24/05 James Egar
Public Defender

21 By James Egar
22 James Egar
Public Defender
Attorneys for Petitioners

23 Dated: April 22, 2005 Stephen Shane Stark
County Counsel

24 By _____
25 Stephen D. Underwood
Chief Assistant County Counsel
Attorneys for Respondent

27 COUNTY COUNSEL
County of Santa Barbara
60 East Annapolis Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 699-2500
28

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT



Attachment 4- Order of May 24, 2005

MAY-30-2005 10:19

SANTA BARBARA CO. COUNSEL

825 568 2982 P.05/05

ORDER

Based on the Stipulation of the parties, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Santa Barbara County Sheriff is authorized to:

1. Change booking criteria at the Santa Barbara County Main Jail, to:
 - Increase the booking criteria for traffic and/or misdemeanor warrant bail, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per individual warrant;
 - Increase out-of-county warrant bail, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per individual warrant; and,
 - Refuse misdemeanor bookings into the County Jail.
2. Allow all pre-trial, post-arraignment misdemeanor inmates at the Santa Barbara County Main Jail who meet the Sheriff's qualification criteria into the electronic monitoring ("EM") program, issue them a citation release ("promise to appear").
3. Allow existing spaces at the Santa Barbara County Main Jail to be reconfigured to add 44 male beds, increasing total male beds from 605 to 649 -- as follows:
 - Change "East 25" dormitory from a male medical unit dormitory to a female general population dormitory;
 - Change "East 24" dormitory from a male general population dormitory to a male medical unit dormitory;
 - Change Female Basement Dormitory 1 to a male, 24-bed, protective custody dormitory; and,
 - Change Female Basement Dormitories 2 and 3 to a male, 60-bed, general population dormitory.

Dated: 5/24/05

B. E. T. W.
Judge of the Superior Court

COUNTY COUNSEL
County of Santa Barbara
100 West Annapolis Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-2982

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT



Grand Jury Reports

Introduction

The Civil Grand Jury (Grand Jury) is a division of the Superior Court, keeping watch over numerous government agencies, cities and districts throughout Santa Barbara County. The Grand Jury may investigate, evaluate, and make recommendations to any city, county, or special district agency that receives County funds. California law requires the Grand Jury to inspect County and city jails and detention facilities, and to review County financial accounts and records.

Overview of Grand Jury Reports of Jail Facilities and Overcrowding

Over the last ten years, many Grand Juries have addressed the critical issue posed by overcrowding and urged the construction of a North County jail facility. Following is a brief review of the findings and recommendations found in many of those reports.

- **1994-1995 Grand Jury** - Recommended that the “Board of Supervisors immediately seek financing for the construction and operation of a North County jail by whatever means available.”
- **1995-1996 Grand Jury** – Found that the Santa Barbara Main Jail is consistently overcrowded and recommended that the County implement a plan to build a North County Jail as recommended by previous Grand Juries.
- **1997 – 1998 Grand Jury** – Found that “overcrowding of the main jail in Santa Barbara and lack of a major jail in the north county are the basic reasons for many of the problems associated with the Sheriff’s custodial operations.” The report further noted that “each additional detainee requires more time of an already overburdened staff” and went on to note that this can cause serious problems for the jail staff.
- **1999 – 2000 Grand Jury** – Although this Grand Jury commended Sheriff Department staff for “human treatment of the inmates while dealing with lack of space, personnel and funding,” and commended staff for “their careful administration of the early release program that is carried out under most difficult circumstances,” its recommendation for the construction of a new jail was equally strong. The Grand Jury stated, it believed “the best remedy to overcrowding is to construct an urgently needed jail in the North County.” It also recommended that the County continue in their efforts to inform citizens of “this very critical need.”



Grand Jury Reports

- **2002 – 2003 Grand Jury** – This Grand Jury identified the need for a North County Jail as a “critical need.” Its report stated:

“The 2002-2003 Santa Barbara Grand Jury strongly supports the recommendation of the previous Grand Jury with regard to the building of a North County Jail. The population of Santa Barbara County has exploded in the last twenty years with a corresponding increase in crime. The majority of inmates at the Main Jail are now from the North County. Severe overcrowding in the Main Jail has mandated early release of some inmates. This early release potentially places the citizens of this County at risk. The necessity for building a North County Jail can no longer be ignored.”

The citation above is also illustrated elsewhere in this report as an ongoing and increasing concern. The recommendation of this Grand Jury, once again, was “to alleviate overcrowding in the Main Jail, resulting in the early release of inmates, a jail needs to be constructed in North County.”

- **2004 – 2005 Grand Jury (Attachment 1)** – This most recent report was entitled, “No Vacancy – The Need for a North County Jail.” This jury recognized the challenges that overcrowding has created and commended staff on the professional manner in which they “handle a changing a potentially volatile population.” It also found, very significantly, that the Main Jail was overcrowded, that the majority of the population of the jail was from the northern part of the county, and that an estimated 1,575 beds would be needed by the year 2020. Their recommendations reiterated that the County should continue in earnest to build a new jail in the North County, and should present several workable solutions to fund and operate it.

Throughout the history of Grand Jury findings regarding jail issues, the County has reasonably and responsibly attempted to address the issue of overcrowding in a variety of ways. Most recently, the Board directed staff to proceed with planning for a new jail at the Laguna County Sanitation District site. Since that time, a schematic design has been completed, an initial assessment of environmental objectives has been conducted, acquisition options have been identified, and a thorough cost and funding analysis has been conducted. For both the construction and operation of a new jail.

Summary

The preceding summary of numerous Grand Jury Reports and their findings and recommendations further illustrate the urgent need to proceed with the construction and operation of a new jail facility in North County. The County has made nearly every conceivable attempt to alleviate jail overcrowding through creative means. However, these means alone are no longer able to address the growing public safety incarceration needs of the County.



Attachment 1- Grand Jury Report

NO VACANCY

THE NEED FOR A NORTH COUNTY JAIL

The 2004-2005 Santa Barbara County Civil Grand Jury again recognizes the critical need for a jail facility in the northern part of Santa Barbara County.

The Santa Barbara County Main Jail is located off Calle Real between Turnpike and El Sueño Roads in Santa Barbara. The Jail is operated by the County Sheriff. The State Board of Corrections (BOC) rated capacity for this facility is 618 beds—543 beds for men and 75 for women.

At the time of the Grand Jury's annual inspection, the Jail was filled to capacity with an additional 68 inmates sleeping on mattresses on the floor in cell areas. The BOC, in its most recent annual assessment of the Jail, cited the Santa Barbara County Sheriff for this overcrowding violation of the Jail's rated capacity. Overcrowding can add significantly to the antisocial behavior of inmates and inhibit the ability of Corrections staff to effectively supervise a volatile and dangerous population.

The Average Daily Population (ADP) of the Main Jail in 2004 was 717—16% over the rated capacity as determined by BOC. In 2003, the ADP was 10.5% over the rated capacity. The Sheriff estimates that by the year 2020, 1,575 beds will be needed. This is a 154% increase over present capacity in only 15 years.

In the early 1980s, a lawsuit was brought against Santa Barbara County because of jail overcrowding. The resulting court order judged the overcrowding condition illegal. In interviews and briefings with the Santa Barbara County Grand Jury, the Board of Supervisors, and the media, the County Sheriff has stated that the Main Jail overcrowding is continuously out of compliance with the court order.

The court order also required that action be taken to eliminate the situation. A committee of representatives from the Courts, Public Defender, County Counsel, District Attorney, Mental Health, Probation, Sheriff's Department and local police agencies was asked to find solutions to alleviate this overcrowding. As a result, the committee created the criteria for an early release program that have been used for the past two decades to ease the problem and attempt to comply with the court order.

This early release program is only for persons incarcerated for misdemeanors. It has been a useful tool to temporarily alleviate overcrowded conditions. The program is no longer working because overcrowding has become a sustained rather than a temporary condition. With an increase in felony arrests, the percentage of misdemeanants has dropped to about 29% of the total jail population. Since only misdemeanants are eligible for early release, the program has become less effective.



Attachment 1- Grand Jury

In 2004, a total of 1,898 inmates (1,598 male, 300 female) were granted early release due to jail overcrowding. It should be noted that there are several negative impacts of the early release program. For example, public safety is threatened and justice is compromised when criminals do not serve the full term for their illegal acts. Also, it is not a fair and equitable practice of law enforcement. The 1999-2000 Grand Jury stated that the early release program "is a poor solution to overcrowding because it simply puts criminal offenders back on the streets."

Northern Santa Barbara County is growing rapidly in population with a concurrent increase in criminal activity. In 2004, an average of 55% of the inmates incarcerated in the Santa Barbara Main Jail were from the North County. In that area, there is one temporary holding facility with 35 beds which is located in Santa Maria. After 96 hours, arrestees must either be transported to the Main Jail or be released.

Secure vehicles are required on a daily basis to transport inmates from the Main Jail facility in the South County for arraignment, court hearings and trials in the North County. The resulting staff, fuel, and vehicle maintenance and replacement costs significantly impact the Sheriff's Department annual budget. In the year 2004, transportation costs exceeded \$350,000.

The Sheriff is aware of the acute need for a North County jail and his responsibility to be in compliance with the court order and the mandates of the State Board of Corrections. To this end, the Department has been studying possible locations for such a facility and has gone so far as to set aside money from its budget to fund such studies. The Board of Supervisors has long acknowledged the need, but has not specifically allocated any funds.

In March 2000, Measure U2000, a tax initiative proposing a sales tax increase to build a new jail facility in North County, was placed on the ballot. It failed to pass. Dramatic changes in population statistics and demographics suggest that the issue should now be revisited. Whether there are one or two counties in the future, it is time for the Board of Supervisors to accept the fact that the existing jail facility is no longer adequate. This issue has been before the Board of Supervisors for years and previous Grand Juries have also brought attention to the situation.



Attachment 1- Grand Jury Report

Investigation

The Grand Jury inspected the Main Jail facility as part of its annual required visit. We interviewed correctional personnel and scrutinized population statistics. We reviewed Grand Jury Final Reports dating back to 1994 as well as the Board of Corrections findings regarding Santa Barbara County jail population issues.

Finally, we attended the Board of Supervisors general meeting on April 12, 2005, during which the Santa Barbara County Sheriff gave a detailed presentation on the critical need for a North County jail. Following that presentation, the BOS, by a unanimous vote, directed the Sheriff and the Chief Executive Officer to proceed with plans for a North County jail at the Laguna Sanitation District site near Santa Maria. They were also directed to find new alternatives for relieving short-term overcrowding and present recommendations to the Board.

Findings:

1. The Main Jail, located in the South County, is overcrowded.
2. In 2004, 55% percent of the jail population was from the northern part of the county.
3. An estimated 1,575 beds will be needed to house inmates in this county by the year 2020.
4. The County Board of Supervisors has now directed the Chief Executive Officer to allocate funds for the land acquisition and studies needed to build a North County jail.

Recommendations:

1. The Board of Supervisors should continue in earnest to build the North County jail.
2. The Board of Supervisors should present to the public several workable solutions to fund and operate a North County jail.

Affected Agencies

Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors

Findings 1, 2, 3, 4

Recommendations 1, 2

Santa Barbara County Sheriff Department

Findings 1, 2, 3



Updated on November 19, 2008

Overcrowding Alternatives

Introduction

On August 2, 1988, as a result of a lawsuit concerning jail overcrowding at the Santa Barbara County Main Jail, the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Barbara issued a Court Order authorizing the Sheriff to institute an early release program pursuant to Section 4021.1 of the California Penal Code, and to prepare a plan for early release based upon a three-day pass system pursuant to Sections 4018.6 of the California Penal Code. The Court Order directed that the plan should exclude inmates with sentences of 60 days or less. Additionally, the Court Order directed the Jail Overcrowding Task Force to prepare and present to the Court, a report with specific recommendations regarding the following:

- Earlier release for inmates not being released pre-trial under existing Own Recognizance (OR) or bail procedures
- Staffing requirements and costs to expand the Court pre-trial services unit to allow adequate screening and pre-trial early release of more County jail inmates
- The feasibility of expanding the use of the County Parole program
- Feasibility and costs of implementing a house arrest program
- A plan for the release of pretrial detainees in addition to OR release and bail releases to be implemented in the event of a court-ordered deadline to reduce overcrowding. For example, OR release all persons whose bail is less than a specific amount
- A plan for clearing outside agency holds and transfer of inmates to those agencies
- The feasibility of releases as to each of the tasks assigned to the Jail Overcrowding Task Force, and an estimate of potential impact on overcrowding was to be included with the recommendation

In a Court Order issued on February 13, 1989 the Court ordered the County, among other actions, to immediately begin to proceed with plans for facilities and development of alternative programs to relieve jail overcrowding. Programs were to include, but not be limited to, detention as well as mental health, alcohol, and drug diversion and detoxification facilities. The Court issued the opinion that the long-term planning must be done with a view towards establishing suitable facilities in the North County. The County was ordered to complete the planning and construction of a new reception center at the Main Jail (the Reception Center was opened in 1993). The County was ordered to provide the necessary funds, staffing, equipment, and space, and to take any other measures necessary to implement the orders.



Overcrowding Alternatives

Since the issuance of the above mentioned Court Orders and several subsequent Court Orders and amendments, the Sheriff's Department, Jail Overcrowding Task Force, County Departments, and the Courts have continued to address the overcrowding of the Santa Barbara County Main Jail. This section illustrates the most recent actions taken pursuant to the Court Order issued on May 5, 2005.

Alternative Sentencing Programs Overview

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department operates the Alternative Sentencing Programs. Within the Alternative Sentencing Programs staff monitors individuals by using a combination of technology and field check visits.

The Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing programs Average Daily Population (ADP) increased from 170 in 2004 to 207 in 2005. This represents a 22% increase in program participation without corresponding increases in staffing.

Work Furlough/Electronic Monitoring (WF/EM):

Inmates in this Sheriff operated program continue their jobs within the community, while serving their court imposed sentence. A portion of the incarceration costs for these inmates is reimbursed by participants through a daily fee assessment. Due to jail overcrowding, the Work Furlough program was modified several years ago to allow these inmates to be placed on Electronic Monitoring (EM) rather than being held in the facility. Additionally, in an effort to alleviate overcrowding, the program was expanded to allow participation by unemployed individuals.

Participants in EM are monitored by attaching a transmitter to the ankle or wrist of the participant. There are three different monitoring capabilities used, and the type of device used is based upon level of supervision needed for the participant.

Radio Frequency (RF) - A transmitter is attached to the inmate's ankle or wrist and a monitoring unit is plugged into power and phone at the inmate's home. This monitors when the individual comes in and leaves the home. Inmates are given time off to leave home for work and household needs. When not at work they are on a curfew and must be at home.

Cellular Radio Frequency - The same as RF with the exception that this device is used when the inmate does not have a hard phone line in the home.

Global Positioning System (GPS) - Same as above except when the inmate returns home, information is downloaded by the monitor and officers can verify where the inmate has been during the day.



Overcrowding Alternatives

For budgetary reasons, the County Probation Department discontinued their EM Program designed to provide intensive supervision of individuals considered to be a higher risk for release than those needing moderate supervision.

Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP):

Originally, convicted misdemeanants with 60 days or less to serve were eligible to apply for this program as an alternative to jail. The program involves assignment to one of several work sites throughout the County. Participants may serve their sentences in increments, such as weekends, so as not to affect their full-time jobs. Participants also pay a daily fee to offset the cost of the program. This program was modified and the length of sentence is no longer a factor in qualifying criteria for the program. The average daily population in the SWAP is 140.

County Parole:

Originally, inmates were qualified to apply for County Parole after serving one-third or more of their sentences. Once the application was received, processed, and considered for review, a hearing before the County Parole Board was set. The County Parole Board consisted of a representative from the Sheriff's Department, one from the Probation Department, and a volunteer citizen of the County. The Parole Board would make its decision based upon an interview with the inmate, a review of the parole packet (included was the inmate's criminal history, in-custody behavior report, probation plan, and review and recommendation of the probation officer), and a majority vote. Those inmates considered to be low-risk non violent offenders with employment and residential stability were the target population for the program and were supervised by the County Probation Department.

As a result of the need to review the County Parole Criteria, and in an effort increase the number of inmates released to the program, inmates are now eligible to fill out an application requesting County Parole after serving *seven* days of their sentences.

Unfortunately over the last several years, the number of inmates participating in the County Parole program has declined. The ADP in the program in 2003 was one. In 2004 the ADP was two. To date in 2005, there have been no inmates released on County Parole. This decline may be a result of the increase in participation of the alternative sentencing programs within the Sheriff's Department and cap release procedures that result in less desirable individuals applying for the program.



Overcrowding Alternatives

Additional Overcrowding Measures for Consideration

In order to continue to comply with the Court Order cap that limits the number of inmates in the Main Jail facility and requires that no inmates sleep “on-the-floor,” additional measures are being considered. The measures being considered include expanding the criteria for EM to accept pre-trial felonies, not booking persons charged solely with a state parole violation, not accepting misdemeanor bookings, and creation of a Day Reporting Center which would have an increased cost associated with it. Additional drastic measures may also have to be taken. It is very likely that in the near future the Sheriff may be forced to refuse to accept violation of probation bookings in which no state prison commitment is expected, and to limit the types of misdemeanor arrests accepted for booking. This is already being done by several counties in California that are also dealing with overcrowding issues. These counties include Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego. These measures are seen as a last step to avoid sanctions from the Court for violation of the Court Order.

Continuing Actions to Alleviate Overcrowding

The Sheriff's Department is taking additional steps to reduce the inmate population in an attempt to comply with the Court ordered population caps. Most recently (in the past 10 months), the following steps have been taken:

- Proceeding with planning to acquire property and construct a new jail facility to be located on the Laguna County Sanitation District site in the Santa Maria area.
- Changed Honor Farm Criteria:
 - Misdemeanor bail amount no longer a consideration
 - Felony probation violators eligible for Farm consideration
 - Pre-trial non-violent offenders eligible for Farm consideration
 - Increased available pre-trial beds from 90 to 140 (significant concern of potential for escape and violence to staff and inmates)
 - Option for pre-trial inmates to work inside work crews



Overcrowding Alternatives

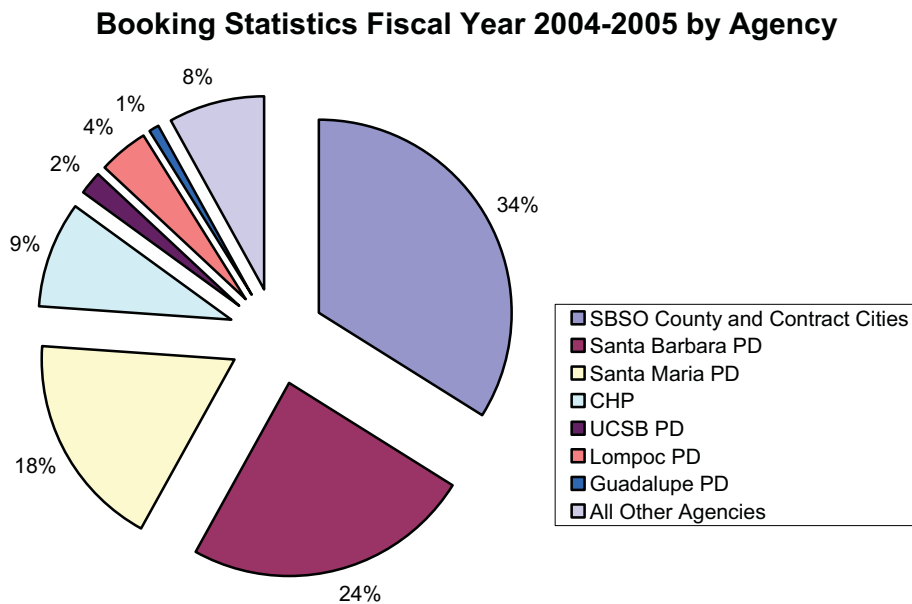
- Release Criteria Amended:
 - Cite Release **all** new misdemeanor bookings, except:
 - Assaults and batteries against peace officers, emergency personnel, educators, and public officials
 - Violation of a protective order
 - Failure to register as a sex offender
 - Lewd acts in a public place
 - Exhibition of a deadly weapon
 - Annoying or molesting children under the age of 18
 - Carrying a concealed weapon
 - Carrying a loaded firearm
 - Citation release of inmates who have been arrested on felony offenses that are reduced to misdemeanors at arraignment
 - Since June of this year, 63 have been cite released and three placed on EM
 - This has a significant impact on drug court program, as sanctions are a critical part of treatment
- Electronic Monitoring:
 - Expanded criteria for acceptance into program
 - Eliminated court ordered exclusionary charges (119) from consideration
 - Now allowing previously exclusionary charges
 - 70% of the escapes from the EM program occurred after the relaxation of the program criteria
- Modified County Parole procedures by eliminating the hearing process. Decision to place an inmate on parole is based upon a review of the application by representatives from Probation and the Sheriff's Department.



Overcrowding Alternatives

- Booking Criteria:
 - Increased traffic/misdemeanor warrant bail from \$1,000 to \$2,000
 - Increased out-of-county criminal warrant bail from \$2,000 to \$5,000
 - Increased minimum bail on local warrants for booking from \$1,000 to \$2,000
 - Judges seeing an increase in failures to appear by defendants
 - Result – Monthly booking totals have declined by approximately 2% per month from 2004

The following chart shows the breakdown of booking by agency:



- Courts:
 - Expedited processing of State sentencing packets for inmates sentenced to California Department of Corrections
 - Increased Pre-Trial Services Unit efforts to release on OR; and, time served on municipal code/traffic warrants

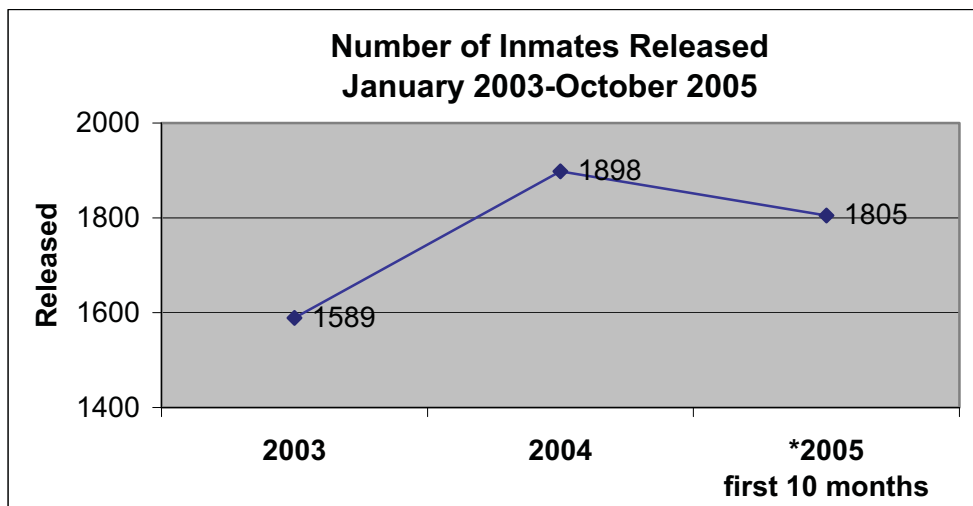


Overcrowding Alternatives

In addition to the measures discussed previously in this document, the Sheriff's Department has expanded the criteria of early release to allow for the releasing of inmates who have 21 days or less to serve on their conviction. Thus far in 2005, 1,805 inmates have been released early.

- 1,344 released directly to the street
- 461 released to Alternative Sentencing programs or other agencies

The chart below shows the number of inmates released from January 2003 to October of 2005



Since February 1999 a total of 9,864 inmates have been released prior to completion of their sentences.

Additional measures to reduce jail overcrowding that are being considered:

- Expanding the criteria for EM to accept pre-trial felonies
- Not booking persons charged solely with a state parole violation
- Not accepting misdemeanor bookings, and
- Creating a Day Reporting Center for a drug treatment program potentially diverting up to 30 inmates

The Jail Overcrowding Task Force continues to meet and discuss the status of overcrowding at the Santa Barbara County jail facilities; the impact overcrowding is having on the criminal justice system within Santa Barbara County and to explore new ideas for resolving these issues.



Overcrowding Alternatives

Results of Overcrowding Alternatives on Public Safety

As alternative sentencing criteria are relaxed and expanded, additional public safety issues are generated. As presented to the Board of Supervisors in April of 2005, a snapshot profile taken in September 2004 showed **98** inmates were released directly to the street. A subsequent snapshot taken September 2005 showed that **171** inmates were released directly to the street. The number of inmates released early that were serving sentences on felony convictions was **62**. These charges ranged from drug possession, to armed robbery, to unlawful sexual acts with a minor and sexual acts against a person who was restrained, medically disabled, or institutionalized.

With the relaxed criteria that allow inclusion of inmates who previously did not qualify for the EM program, some notable and significant public safety concerns have arisen. One example occurred when an inmate who was booked directly into the EM program was charged, while in the program, with attempted murder on an individual who was visiting his home. The inmate was subsequently convicted of assault with great bodily injury. Another example occurred when an inmate was cap released into the EM program. His charge of spousal abuse did not qualify him for release to the street, but based upon the relaxed criteria for the program, his criminal history, and no objection from his victim, he was released into the EM Program. Less than one month from his placement into EM, he absconded from the program. Sheriff's staff attempting to locate him discovered he was booked into the Monterey County Jail on new charges of spousal abuse. ***It should also be noted that 70% of the escapes from the EM program occurred after the relaxation of the program criteria.***

Despite the changes made in the criteria for bookings, alternative sentencing programs, and cap release procedures, the ADP of the facilities continues to increase. This may be due, in part, to a resistance from the courts to embrace the early release criteria. The County continues to receive court remands that hold inmates in custody in pre-trial status for a specified time and then are brought back to court with the order stating "dress out for release." This excludes them from consideration for Cap Release. One of the post arraignment misdemeanor cite releases was remanded back into custody during a first court appearance after release, with a new order for the Sheriff's Department to not release the defendant.

Summary

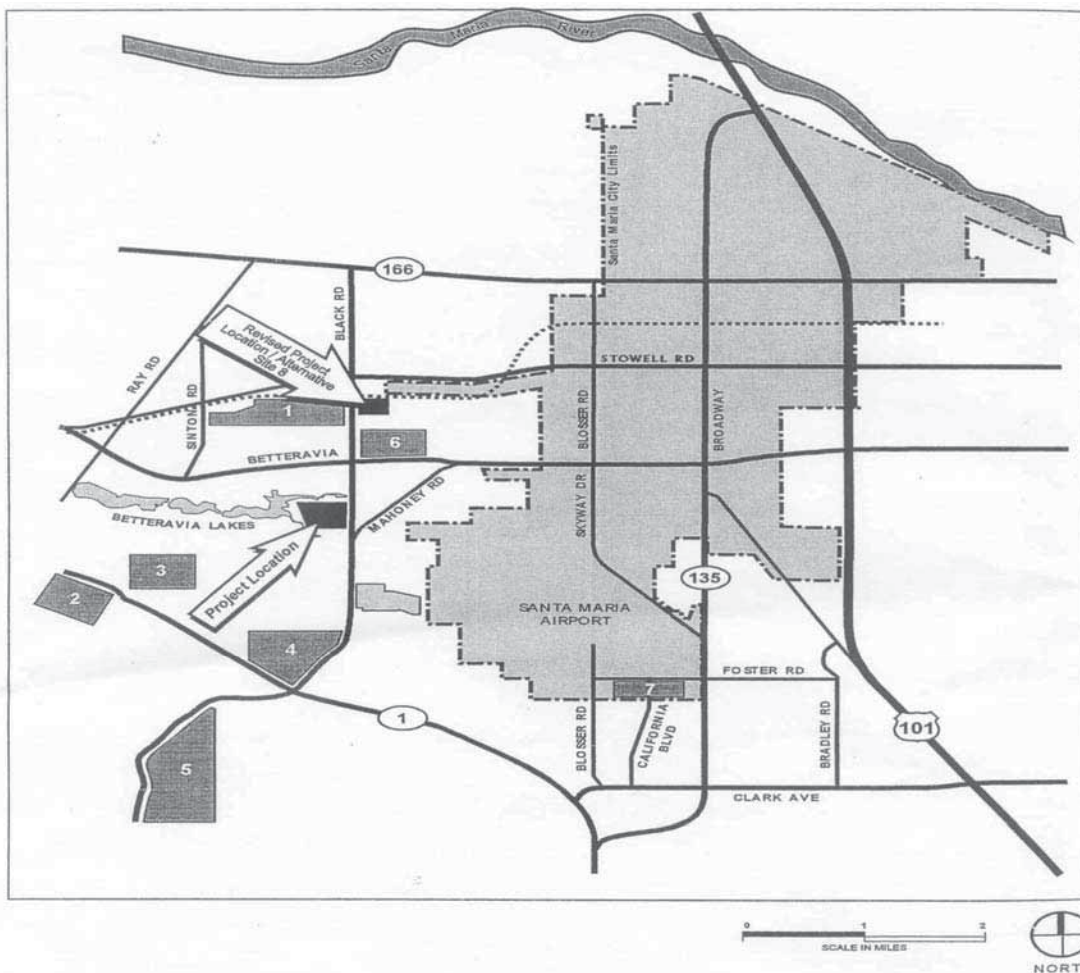
Over the years, as jail population has grown and Court Orders and Grand Jury Reports have been issued, the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department has significantly expanded programs and resources aimed at reducing jail overcrowding. These measures are reaching maximum capacity and cannot be relied upon to alleviate a long-term and growing concern.



Environmental Overview

Introduction

In 1993, the County began an extensive site selection process to attempt to locate a suitable site for a North County jail facility. Originally 275 potential sites were identified but further refinement of the site selection criteria reduced this number to 29 sites, and then down to six sites. A supplemental constraints study identified two other potential sites, bringing the number of potentially feasible sites to eight. In 1997, a Draft EIR was prepared to study the eight sites. One of those sites is the County Laguna Sanitation District site currently proposed for the new jail, and is identified as Site 3.



In addition to Site 3, three other alternative sites were considered in particular detail. One of those alternatives was referred to as Site 8. Site 8 is the so-called “Holly Sugar” site, a 100-acre parcel located on the west side of Black Road between Betteravia Road and Mahoney Road. In 1998, a Draft EIR studied what was called Revised Site 8, which was a 99-acre site located along the east side of Black Road about 1,500 feet south of Stowell Road. In 2000, a third Draft EIR was prepared for a site called the “Unocal Site,” a 100-acre site located north of



Environmental Overview

Betteravia Road, between Black Road and E Street. The site encompassed the northern half of Alternative Site 6 (northeast corner of the intersection of Betteravia Road and Black Road) plus some additional acreage to the immediate east. Ultimately Site 3, the proposed Laguna County Sanitation District site, was found to be superior in its compatibility with the environment and the goals of the project.

Current Status

On April 12, 2005, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in favor of proceeding with planning for a new jail in North County at the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) site in the Santa Maria Valley. The site is located north of Orcutt Creek and Highway 1 and appears on the alternative site map as Site 3. Prior to the release of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the preparation of another EIR, preliminary constraints analyses were performed in the areas of biological and cultural resources. In addition, the site has already been tested and is free of hazardous substances.

The Planning and Development Department (P&D) expects to complete an Administrative Draft EIR on the LCSD site in approximately six weeks and anticipates a Draft EIR will be available for public review by March 2006. As required by CEQA, the EIR will fully evaluate the project's effects relative to biological, cultural, agricultural, and visual resources, aesthetics, circulation, air quality, and urban services.



Approach to Biological Resources

It is believed federally protected species exist at the proposed building site. If so, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will have to grant the project an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) before any construction can proceed. Generally, a habitat conservation plan (HCP), detailing the potential harm to the species and methods to mitigate, is required before



Environmental Overview

an ITP is given. Because the project involves a federal agency, namely the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the procedure for obtaining an ITP is different and does not require an HCP. On behalf of ICE (the Action Agency), the County will consult with the USFWS to determine the mitigation measures needed to obtain the ITP. As the lead federal agency, ICE must ensure that the project satisfies National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements in addition to CEQA requirements.

Additionally, it is likely that regulatory agencies will require that acreage be set aside for mitigation of endangered species habitat. It is estimated that approximately 20 acres of habitat will be disturbed due to construction activities. The USFWS has suggested that a ratio of 2:1 may be acceptable; therefore approximately an additional 40 acres of land would need to be acquired to satisfy this environmental requirement.

Summary

Before a new County Jail can be constructed on any site, a thorough environmental analysis must be conducted. Although preliminary and cursory analyses have been undertaken on the Laguna County Sanitation District site, the County will need to move forward with a draft EIR, which will fully evaluate the project's environmental impacts. This analysis will aid the County in determining mitigation and required for construction to occur and any steps that need to be taken to satisfy environmental requirements.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Land Acquisition

Introduction

The site the County Board of Supervisors directed staff to pursue for a potential New County Jail is located on a portion of the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) property. The proposed jail site is designed to be located on 50 acres of a 232 acre LCSD parcel of land.

The LCSD is a dependant Special District of the County of Santa Barbara. The County Board of Supervisors acts as the LCSD Board of Directors. Because the parties believe opportunities exist that may benefit the jail facility and LCSD, the County and LCSD have agreed through a Letter of Intent to set forth some preliminary conceptual terms and conditions which may apply to the County's offer to purchase a portion of LCSD property known as Assessor Parcel No. 113-210-015 (232 acres).

Currently, the subject property is being appraised in accordance with Federal Guidelines. The appraisal assignment is to estimate the current Fair Market Value (FMV) of the larger parcel, and then the current FMV of the 50 acre portion of the property proposed for the new jail facility. During this time additional studies are also being performed for the purpose of due diligence.

Laguna County Sanitation District Impacts

Wastewater services provided by LCSD generally consist of collection, treatment, and disposal. LCSD treats the water and then the treated water is discharged on site via spray irrigation or sold to off site parties as recycled water. During the winter months, when spray irrigation demand (evapo-transpiration) is low, it is necessary to store the treated water in ponds until the following spring. During the winter, therefore, storage is a key component of the overall system.

The proposed New County Jail could affect all three components. The expansion of the LCSD plant occurs as development occurs. Building the jail facility at the LCSD site would entail the facility occupying the 50 acres currently used for irrigation. Some portion of this loss of available land may need to be replaced based upon the District's operating permit with the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The need for the full 50 acres for irrigation replacement is highly unlikely, and the project team will consider other cost effective alternatives during project development. For example, instead of replacing the land, the District might create additional on-site storage capacity (used in winter months) or identify additional offsite users of recycled water, or a combination of both.

Set-Aside for Environmental Mitigation

As discussed in the Environmental Overview section of the study, wildlife agencies will likely require the project to preserve roughly 40 acres of land for mitigation of habitat loss. This land will have to be purchased, or a preserve easement could potentially be purchased from



Land Acquisition

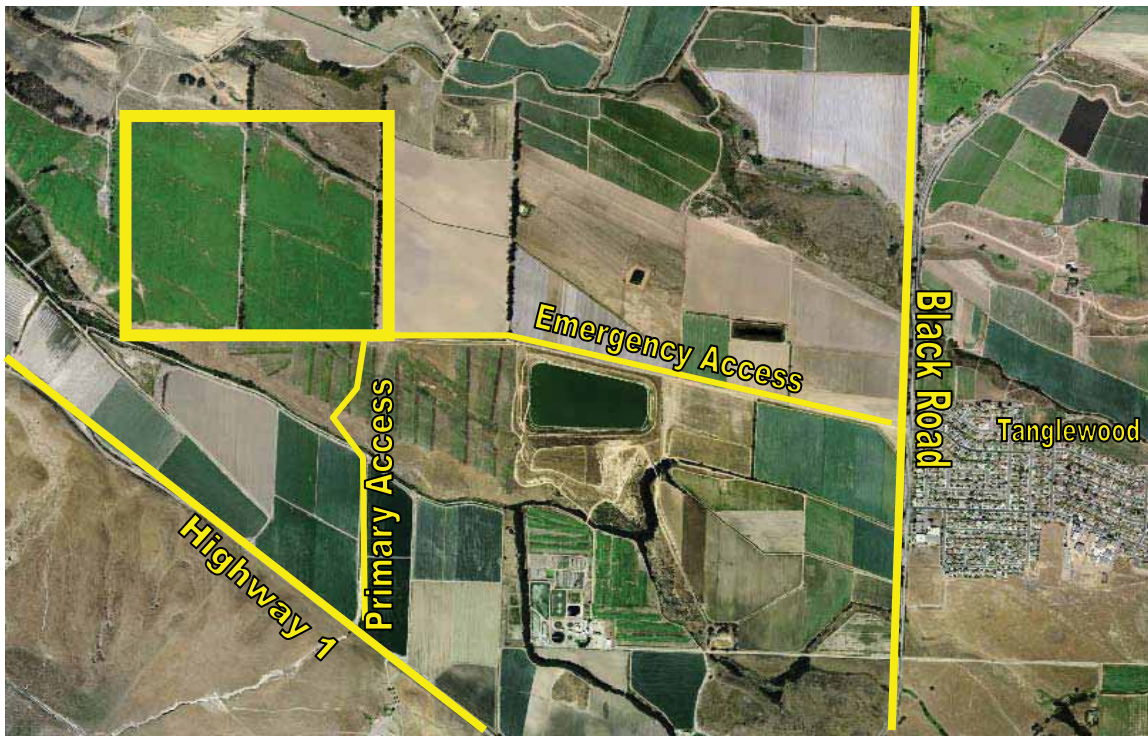
another land owner. It is possible that a portion of the replacement land LCSD may need to acquire could be used for this mitigation. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service feels the quantity of irrigation performed currently may not provide suitable habitat, so a lighter application would likely be required. In any event, additional purchase of land or land easement will be required for mitigation.

Access to the Subject Property

The subject property does not have adequate primary or secondary access suitable for a public facility. Therefore, more substantial primary and secondary access would need to be acquired through a road easement from adjacent property owners. Acquiring the easement would help to resolve any public health and safety access concerns which may relate to the public facility.

A review of the neighboring properties reveals the best primary access may be through the adjacent property to the south of the subject property. The primary access would be acquired by a road easement. The road would require a 3,000 foot improvement. The primary access roadway would be in a north and south direction, and connect to the State Highway Route 1. To connect to the State Highway Route 1, a small bridge would need to be constructed to cross Orcutt Creek.

The best secondary access may be through the adjacent property to the east of the subject property. The secondary access could be constructed on an existing traveled dirt roadway which connects to Black Road.



Land Acquisition

The primary and secondary access roads would not be considered public roadways and therefore would not be placed into the County road maintenance system. The nature of the roadways would be to serve the jail facility and may require some security, fencing, and gates. At this time the primary and secondary access roads have not been valued for acquisition.

Utilities for the Subject Property

Utilities include water, electricity, natural gas, sewer, telephone, and potentially cable. As previously mentioned, LCSD currently provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to the Orcutt community in the Santa Maria Valley. In addition to wastewater services, the District could provide refuse collection and disposal, street cleaning and sweeping, as well as provide domestic water supply. Because these additional services are not proposed by LCSD at this time, the County can determine at a later date if off-site utility easements are required for the jail facility.

Acquisition Options

In acquiring land the Board has several options to consider, all of which would include an appraisal to ensure a fair rate to the buyer (the County). The following information is provided as a foundation for understanding these options.

Usually, a real estate property interest is transferred by a conveyance. The most common type of conveyance is a deed, a written instrument that conveys the property interest in real property. A deed would be used for this real estate transaction. In addition to the deed, a real estate contract would be executed by both parties, and each party incurs obligations to perform.

Contracts take various forms. Until formal direction is received from the Board, the contract options to be considered are as follows:

- **A Purchase Contract** for the sale of real estate generally includes a statement as to the amount of the deposit, an accurate legal description of the property, financial provisions, further terms and conditions, type of deed to be conveyed, and a closing date and place.
- **A Lease/Option Agreement** is similar to an option agreement; however, the owner allows the buyer to lease the subject property (with consideration) until the option is exercised sometime in the future. Under the terms of the lease, the buyer would obtain possession of the property at a later date. If the option is not exercised, the amount of consideration is retained by Seller as satisfaction in full for holding the property for the Buyer. Such documents, when properly drawn, contain all the basic essentials to be found in the detailed contract.



Land Acquisition

- **An Option Agreement** for the sale of real estate is a right or privilege given by an owner to another person to purchase the property at some time in the future for a stated price and terms. Generally, a nominal monetary consideration accompanies the option agreement which may be forfeited if the option is not exercised. In this arrangement, the County would have the ability to release itself from any obligation to purchase.

Summary

The Purchase Contract and Lease/Option Agreement options may not be practical based on various circumstances. First, the Purchase Contract would require immediate funding for a project that currently does not have full funding allocated. Additionally, if the environmental review process has not been completed, then the Purchase Contract would require a contingency for the completion of the environmental review before the acquisition of the subject property is completed.

The Lease/Option requires a lease payment be paid to the seller until the time the property is actually purchased. Therefore, the County would be paying an annual payment before it is needed. This is not a practical approach for the County because possession of the subject property is not contemplated until the construction of the jail facility is complete.

Of the three acquisition approaches described above, the Option Agreement is recommended as the most practical and sound financial strategy for the County to consider as it does not require any significant outlay of funds until such a time as the land is purchased, and allows the flexibility needed for a complex, long term project of this nature. Also, securing an appropriate site and acquiring a qualified, acceptable location for the jail is something the County should continue to do as the long-term need for the facility has been clearly illustrated.



Introduction

On May 24, 2005, the Board of Supervisors approved continuing architectural services associated with Program Updating, Master Planning, and Schematic Design for a new County Jail. This section details the work that has been done in this regard.

The proposed facility would be located on approximately 50 acres in the southeast quadrant of the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) site. This area was preferred for development to minimize the off-site development cost for site access and utilities. It is anticipated that the primary access to the site would be from State Highway 1.



The site is void of large vegetation and would require minimum site clearing and grubbing. The site gradient falls gently across the site, allowing for a single story footprint for the majority of the facility.

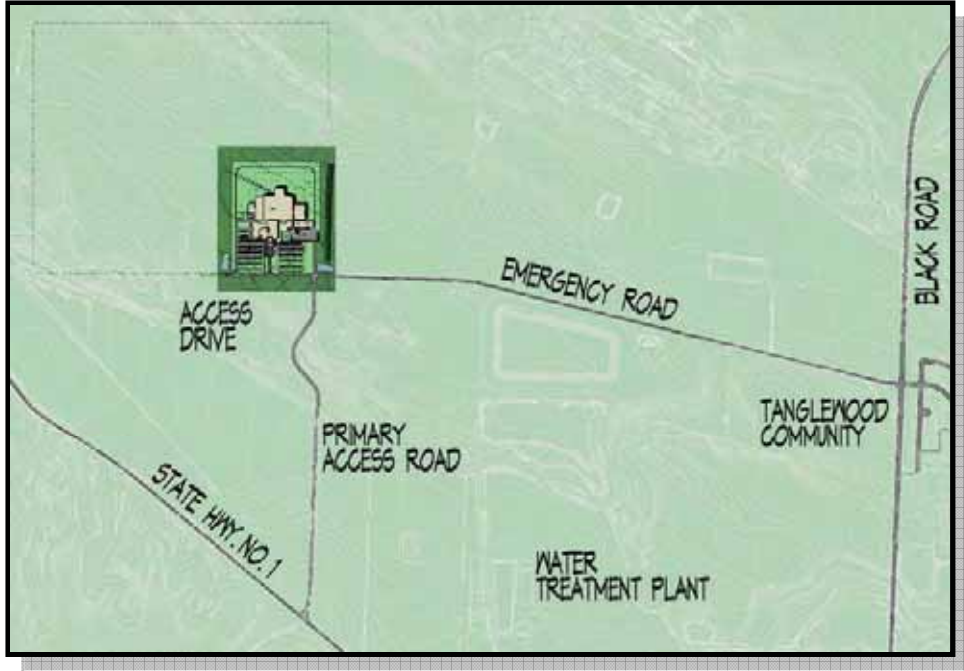
The site plan is organized to separate public, inmate services, and staff access points. This arrangement would provide segregation of incompatible vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns. This is accomplished by locating the public and service portions of the building in a “support building” in front of, and separated from, the detention housing portion. Additionally, this arrangement promotes economic and efficient building expansion as well as minimizing any view corridor obstruction.

Public vehicular and pedestrian arrival would be from the south or front approach to the support building via designated public parking and entrance plaza. Service vehicles access the secured and screened service yard at the east side of the support building. Provision for a future court facility with associated secured judges’ parking is also planned at the east boundary of the support building. Inmates would be brought to the facility at the west side of the support building via enclosed, secured vehicular sally ports. Staff would access the facility via a fenced staff parking area at the east boundary of the support building.

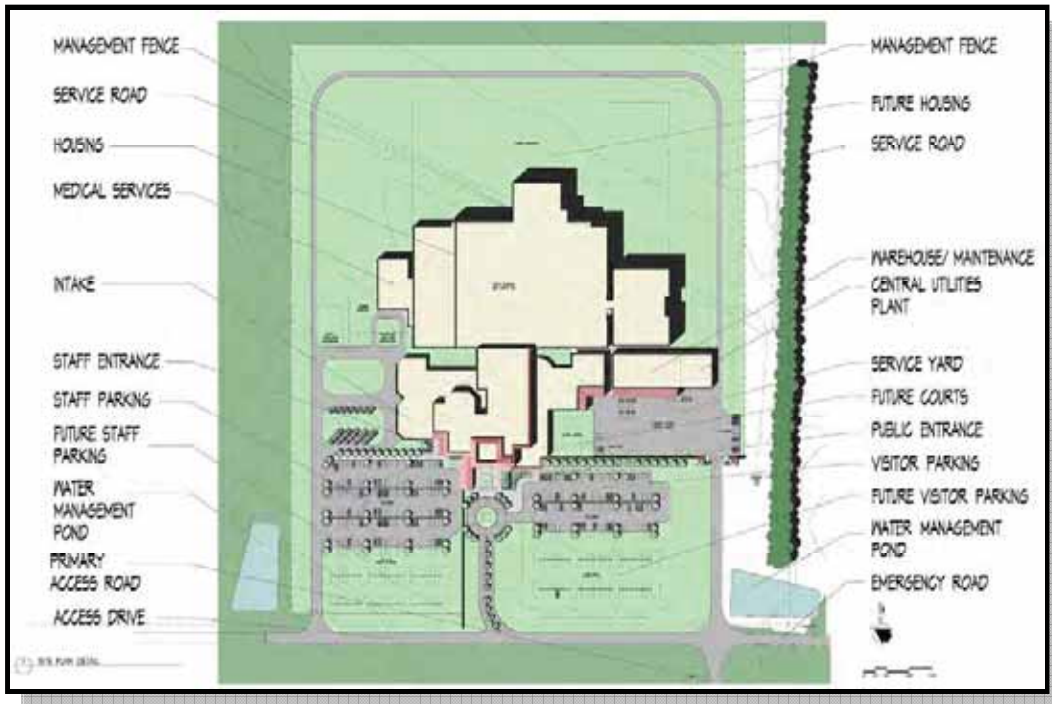


Facility Design

The exterior wall of the building would be the primary security barrier with with maintenance fence providing control of pedestrian access to the site. The complex would be looped with a services and fire fighting drive located outside the facility maintenance fence.



Site Plan



Exterior Footprint



Facility Design

The design solution for the new County Jail reflects an approach to accommodate a total population of 808 (readily expandable to 1520) inmates beds. The detention building would be expandable by locating additional housing units along extensions of the initial corridor system. Functions in the support building such as Intake, Food Service, Administration, Staff Support, Maintenance and the like are designed to accommodate the full build-out of 1520 inmate beds. Available proven technologies for security, such as the touch screen control and CCTV monitoring system, electronic security verification system, and jail management records system are included in the design.

Housing areas are provided as follows:

The inmate housing areas would be laid out in a “street grid” fashion with straight, intersecting corridors. Each housing area would have an exercise yard, court video booth, video visitation area, a multipurpose classroom, and access to medical and dental exam rooms. This would allow for the services to come to the inmate, thereby considerably reducing the amount of inmate movement and save on personnel costs related to facility design.

Seven (7) Direct Supervision Housing Units would house up to 72 inmates in 36 two-person cells, and will share a dental and medical treatment room with the adjacent General Population Housing unit. These rooms, located between the housing units, would be accessed by a common vestibule. This design also allows staff members to have visual contact of each others work station.

One (1) Administrative Segregation Indirect Supervision Housing Unit would house up to 64 inmates in single person cells. These housing units would have four sections of 16 cells (eight upper, eight lower). Each section would have a dayroom and yard. The upper level has been designed to allow officers access between sections so that a security check of the entire upper level can be completed (all four sections) at one time. A separate control room would control door access in this housing unit.

Three (3) Combination Direct/Indirect Housing Units would house up to 64 general population inmates and 16 segregation inmates. The segregation housing would have yards and dayrooms separate from the General Population area. It is anticipated that these housing units would be used to house the female and mental health inmates.

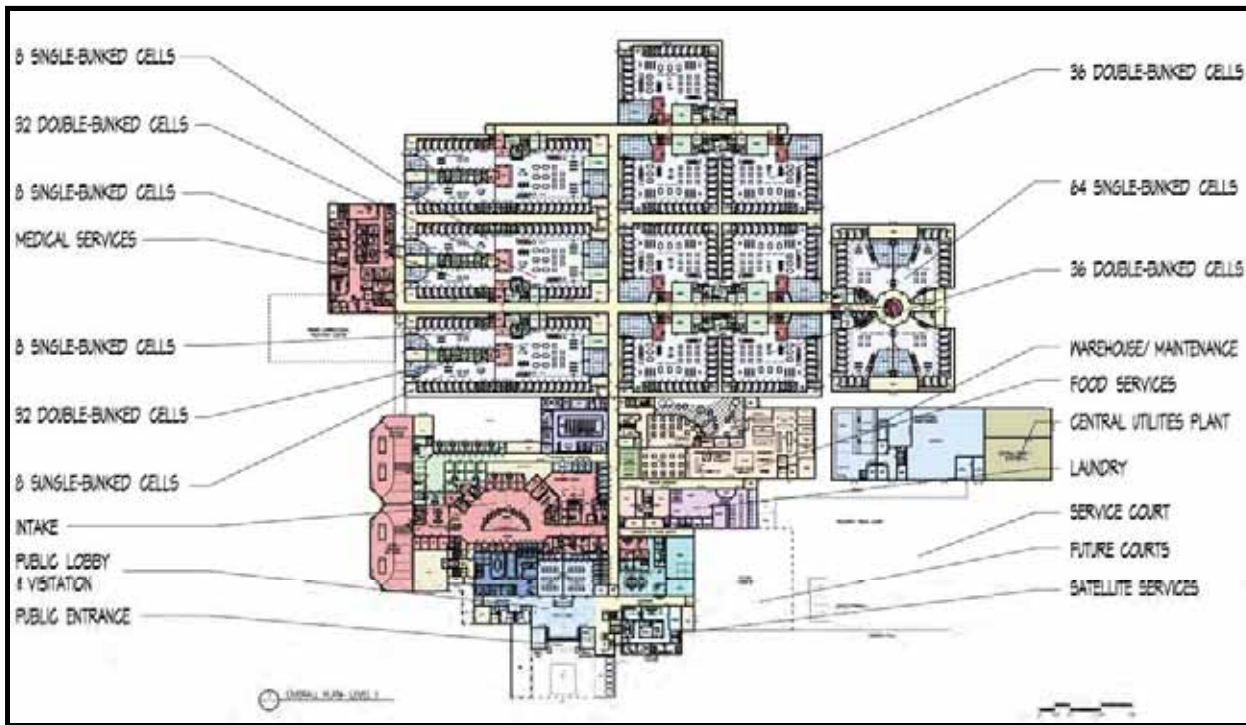
The recreation yards provide for maximization of natural lighting into the dayrooms. The windowless cells incorporate natural lighting via “borrowed dayroom light. This configuration also allows the preferred perimeter chase system and provides for greater security in the recreation yards.



Facility Design



Architectural Rendering



Interior Footprint



Facility Design

Summary

The proposed design for a new County Jail not only meets the current needs of the County of Santa Barbara, but also allows great flexibility for self-contained expansion in the future. The design has been created in such a way to provide for maximized use of the site and the facility, a highly functional environment, and provides for segregation of unique inmate populations. Additionally, through the use of state-of-the-art technology and thoughtful facility design, the design provides a safe environment for staff, inmates, and the surrounding community.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Capital and Operational Costs

Introduction

The costs outlined in this section of the study cover both the capital and operational costs associated with a new jail facility. The current capital estimate to build new County jail is \$153,000,000; and the operational estimate to run a new County jail is \$19,150,000 in net additional annual costs.

Capital estimates are adjusted for inflation through January 2007 in order to provide a more accurate representation of the cost to build the facility at the estimated potential construction start date. Costs are based on design estimates from the schematic design phase and verified by two independent cost estimators. Operational costs have been increased to reflect the increases in salaries and benefits anticipated to be in effect in 2009.

Capital Cost Estimates

Construction and Fixed Infrastructure Estimates:

The estimated construction cost of the facility based on an 808 bed, 328,928 square foot facility located on a fifty acre parcel at \$343 per square foot is approximately \$112,822,000. This estimate includes construction of the physical building and fixed infrastructure such as air conditioning and control systems.

Onsite Preparation and Offsite Estimates:

Onsite preparation Projects such as site demolition and preparation, stubbing out utilities from street to site, and landscaping are included in the cost for onsite preparation which is estimated at an additional \$5,209,000

Offsite costs include such things as the construction of primary and emergency access roads from current public access ways to the site, the construction of a bridge at one point of one road, and the placement of utilities from the public access way to the site, including street lighting for the roads. Estimated offsite costs total \$8,190,000.

Land Acquisition and Other Soft Cost Estimates:

Soft costs for the project include a myriad of projects and needs for a jail not otherwise included in the categories above. Elements include the cost of land acquisition (\$2.5 million), architectural fees (\$5.8 million), a project manager (\$2.5 million), utilities consulting (\$1.7 million), and environmental impact measures (\$1.2 million). Other smaller elements include furniture, fees and insurance. Total soft costs are estimated at \$26.8 million.

Total Capital Costs are estimated at \$153 million.



Capital and Operational Costs

Summary of Estimated 808 Bed Facility Capital Costs		
		Cost
Number of beds	808	
Square Footage	328,928	
Cost per sq. ft.		\$343
Construction		\$112,822,000
Onsite Preparation		5,209,000
Building Construction		118,031,000
Offsite Costs		8,190,000
Subtotal		126,221,000
Soft Costs		26,779,000
Total		\$153,000,000

Operational Cost Estimates

Operational Cost Estimates:

The estimated gross cost to operate a new 808 bed County Jail is \$23,333,000 per year; however, net additional Operational costs are estimated to be \$19,150,000. Operational costs include salaries and benefits, services and supplies including inmate medical services, and site maintenance and utilities. The costs have been increased to reflect the increases in salaries and benefits anticipated to be in effect in 2009.

The model to develop staffing takes into account the 24/7 nature of a majority of the positions in the jail. Corrections Officers, Records Clerks, and Utility Clerks hold "posts" that require staffing around the clock. To determine the number of FTE's, a "relief factor" of 5.46 per post position was used. This factor accounts for the shifts, vacation, training, and anticipated sick time based on a study of staffing done in 2002.

Non-salary expense reflects the need to provide medical services to the inmates, the utilities and maintenance of the facility, and other items.

Some current staff will be relocated to the new facility from the Santa Maria Holding Facility and the Main Jail. This will result in the transfer of 44 positions totaling an annual cost of \$4,183,000. Therefore the net increase in staff and cost related to the new facility totals 140 positions and \$19,150,000 in annual costs.



Capital and Operational Costs

Summary of Estimated 808 Bed Facility Annual Operational Costs		
	Staff	Cost
Sworn Staffing	86	\$8,180,000
Civilian Staffing	54	3,202,000
	140	11,382,000
Other Operational costs		
Jail Medical		3,500,000
Utilities		1,337,000
Maintenance		1,782,000
Food, uniforms, linens, etc		1,149,000
Net increase in resources to operate facility		\$19,150,000
Existing staff transferred to new facility	44	4,183,000
Full cost to operate 808 Bed facility	184	\$23,333,000

Summary

In order to provide for the anticipated jail bed needs over the 30 year life required of large capital projects, it is recommended that the Board consider planning for an 808 bed facility at an estimated one time capital cost of \$153 million and an on-going annual net additional operational cost of \$19.2 million.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Funding Alternatives

Introduction

Choosing the most efficient and cost-effective method to fund construction and operation of a new jail is a complex process. One of the first decisions to be made is whether to seek outside sources of funding, pay cash, save, or borrow. Exploring state and federal grant funding to offset the expense is also an important consideration. Each of these funding methods is currently used by the County and is a prudent funding choice depending on the scope and nature of a particular capital improvement. When financing a capital project over time is necessary, a repayment source must be identified and evaluated to determine the stability of the revenue.

In preparing this report, a wide spectrum of funding, financing, and revenue options were carefully considered and thoroughly analyzed.

Funding Options

Due to the significant cost of a jail, a review of all funding options was necessary. The following are key funding alternatives which were considered and a brief analysis of each.

Federal and State Construction Grant Programs:

One option considered and analyzed was applying for a State and/or Federal Construction Grant. Construction Grants cannot be applied toward ongoing operational costs and can require matching funds from the grant recipient.

- **VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Program:** The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Grant Program funds the construction of local adult and juvenile facilities. The Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), formerly known as the Board of Corrections, administers the allocation of federal and state grant funding for such construction projects. All appropriations of VOI/TIS funds are subject to the availability of funds and reflect annual federal funding determinations and adjustments.

Under this federal grant program, from 1997-2002 all states were eligible to receive annual formula-driven grants for local adult and juvenile detention facility construction. Federal law allows up to 15 percent of a state's grant to be used for adult and juvenile detention facility construction by counties. However, states may declare "exigent circumstances" in order to allocate more than 15 percent to counties, but exigent circumstances funds can only be used for local juvenile facility construction.

Since 1997, the Legislature has appropriated approximately \$318 million in federal VOI/TIS funds to the CSA for distribution to counties on a competitive basis for the construction of local adult jail and juvenile detention facilities. The vast majority of the available funds (\$280 million) was appropriated to build or expand local *juvenile* detention facilities as a result of the Legislature's declaration of exigent circumstances. All state appropriations of VOI/TIS funds are subject to the availability of funds and reflect annual federal funding determinations or adjustments.



Funding Alternatives

Currently, all VOI/TIS funds have been appropriated and allocated, and at this time there are no further federal funds expected to be available to states under this program. All construction projects are slated to be completed by 2007.

- **State Funded Grant Construction Projects:** Since FY 1998-99, the State legislature has appropriated \$172 million from the State's General Fund for competitive grants supporting the renovation, reconstruction, construction, and replacement of county juvenile facilities and the performance of deferred maintenance. Since federal construction grant funds are limited to adding bed space and related support space, this provides counties with needed renovation and deferred maintenance funds not otherwise available. Currently, all state funds have been appropriated and allocated. All construction projects are slated to be completed by 2007

A list of statewide facility construction projects under construction, on the drawing board, and completed is included as an attachment at the end of this section (Attachment 1). As shown on the list:

- All available funds have been committed;
- Only one adult facility is under construction at this time;
- Most Federal and State funds have been allocated to the construction of juvenile facilities or renovating existing facilities;
- There are no additional construction grant funds currently available.

Based on the preceding, seeking Construction Grant Funding for this project does not appear to be a viable option for the County. However, should a Construction Grant become available in the future, in order to be competitive it would be important that the County would have already secured the land upon which to build a jail. Thus, it is important that the County continue with the land acquisition process.

There has been some discussion at the State of placing a statewide bond measure on the ballot in the future for jail capital expenses but there is no initiative pending at this time.

Pay-As-You-Go:

A pay-as-you-go plan entails using existing County General Funds to pay capital and operational costs as they are incurred, including any annual debt service charges for capital costs. It can be the least expensive alternative if financing is not used because there would be no debt and no payments. An additional benefit is that future revenues are not encumbered and actual expenditures can be handled more efficiently when the revenues are appropriated from the current budget.

Therefore, funding a jail with a pay-as-you-go plan would involve using existing County revenues for capital costs and would also require appropriating significant annual funding for



Funding Alternatives

ongoing operational costs. Employing this strategy is a fiscally sound approach for short-term projects with costs that are recurrent as to purpose or amount; however, it is not prudent with expensive long-term projects, such as a jail.

It is usually the case that jail projects are financed over the course of their useful lives. Large projects like a jail with long, useful lives are better suited for financing over the estimated life of the asset. Smaller projects with shorter useful lives can be better planned, managed, and funded from current revenues on a pay-as-you-go basis. Capital projects that lend themselves to a pay-as-you-go strategy include certain equipment acquisitions, such as telephone systems, computer and software upgrades, and capital maintenance projects such as roof replacements.

Further, using a pay-as-you-go plan without securing financing, burdens current taxpayers to the benefit of future generations that have the use and corresponding benefit of the asset. This issue is particularly relevant when trying to fund a jail that will last 30 years or more. Not only do current taxpayers not realize the benefit while funds are being expended, undue pressure is placed on the overall operating budget of the County, thereby negatively impacting the other priority programs and levels of services delivered to the local taxpayers.

The General Fund (GF) would be the payment source for a pay-as-you-go plan. With an estimated capital cost of \$153 million, construction is too costly to be charged to a single-years' budget. Even if the County were to finance the capital costs over 30 years and use the GF as the payment source, the annual debt payment would be approximately \$12 million and would require massive GF budget cuts, shifts in allocations, and severe reductions in program and service levels countywide. Additionally, these cuts and reductions would not account for the cost of ongoing operations of the new jail which is \$19.2 million a year (increasing each year) for a total requirement of \$31.2 million in the first year for a pay-as-you go plan. Therefore, it is unlikely that a new jail would be built if pay-as-you-go were the only funding alternative.

The pay-as-you-go plan is not a financially sound alternative for the County as \$31.2 million/year represents 18% of the \$168.2 million in discretionary GF revenue in the 2005-06 Adopted Budget. Further, most of the GF is mandated and, as indicated in the 2005-06 Budget Hearings presentation, only 9% is truly discretionary, leaving only approximately \$15.1 that is available for curtailments. This would require major service reductions and even so, is clearly insufficient to cover the projected annual \$31.2 million cost of a new jail.



Funding Alternatives

However, the following is a hypothetical list of the type of General Fund curtailments that would need to be considered to reach \$31.2 million per year.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS DATA IS HYPOTHETICAL AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A RECOMMENDATION BY THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER. IT IS ONLY AN ILLUSTRATION AND SOME OF THE ILLUSTRATED CURTAILMENTS MAY EVEN IMPINGE UPON FEDERAL, STATE OR COURT MANDATES.

New County Jail Estimated Annual Ongoing Costs	
Capital Annual Debt Service	\$ 11,974,000
Operational Annual Net Cost	19,150,000
Total Annual Jail Requirement	\$ 31,124,000
Hypothetical General Fund Discretionary Ongoing Cuts	
<u>Eliminate Contributions to Unrestricted Reserves</u>	
Eliminate Annual Contribution to Capital Maintenance	\$ 2,000,000
Eliminate Annual Contribution to Strategic Reserve	1,500,000
Eliminate Annual Contribution to Capital Projects	500,000
Eliminate Annual Contribution to Roads	500,000
Sub Total	\$ 4,500,000
<u>Miscellaneous Non-Departmental Reductions</u>	
Reduce Non-Clinical TSAC Programs	\$ 2,128,049
Reduce 20% of Contributions to Libraries	488,688
Sub Total	\$ 2,616,737
<u>General Fund Program Reductions and Eliminations</u>	
Eliminate Parks Day Use North and South Funding	\$ 2,063,357
Eliminate Human Services Commission Funding	1,339,473
Eliminate Sheriff Aviation Funding	1,185,641
Reduce 50% of Comprehensive Planning Funding	881,254
Eliminate Fire Helicopter Operations Funding	860,400
Eliminate Economic Development Funding	646,831
Eliminate Clean Water Funding	400,000
Eliminate Government Access TV Funding	309,412
Eliminate Cooperative Extension Funding	213,070
Eliminate Project Management Funding	144,803
Sub Total	\$ 8,044,241
Total General Fund Discretionary Cuts	\$ 15,160,978
Proportionate Department Ongoing Cuts to Reach \$31,124,000	
	13% Cut
Sheriff	\$ 5,951,440
Probation	2,068,501
Social Services	1,160,565
General Services	1,100,422
District Attorney	1,009,011
Clerk-Recorder-Assessor	819,747
Public Defender	644,677
Auditor Controller	458,819
Treasurer-Tax Collector-Public Administrator	351,803
County Executive Office	338,670
Planning & Development	306,085
Board of Supervisors	272,569
Human Resources	254,978
Fire	234,151
County Counsel	231,091
Public Works	213,825
Agriculture & Cooperative Extension	212,061
Alcohol, Drug & Mental Health Services	204,211
Public Health (Animal Services)	130,398
Sub Total	\$ 15,963,022
Total Annual General Fund Curtailments	\$ 31,124,000



Funding Alternatives

In addition, if new jail financing is secured in conjunction with employing a pay-as-you-go plan, the County's total debt affordability capacity and credit rating would need to be taken into consideration. That is, rating services (eg. Moody's and Standard & Poor's) would need to be convinced that the County has sufficient funding to repay any debt issued; simply committing to reduce expenditures may not be sufficient to so convince them. In addition, the ability to pursue other capital financing may be limited, and likely more expensive, based on potential credit rating reductions.

Designation (Savings) Account:

One alternative to pay-as-you-go funding for the jail is to set aside monies over time in an accumulated "designation" account until the balance reaches the level necessary to acquire the facility. This "savings account" approach is the opposite of borrowing. A designation account reflects monies available to be budgeted or spent in the current year but are not spent as policy makers have chosen to set them aside for a future capital project. The size of the project is limited only by the amount of money and the number of years over which a jurisdiction is willing to contribute to the designation. This method of funding was used for the jail schematic design costs. Currently, the Sheriff's jail designation account contains prior unanticipated Federal revenue from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, a reimbursement program for costs related to jailing illegal immigrants who commit crimes.

The revenue source for a capital designation account could be any unspent appropriation or unanticipated reserves. The funding of a capital designation can either be set formally, as a certain percentage of annual General Fund revenues or implemented informally, with contributions dependent on the amount of discretionary revenues available each year. Capital designation funding does not require the payment of interest or the encumbrance of future revenues, as is the case with financing. In fact, through interest accrued on of the reserved funds, the amount of the capital ultimately available typically exceeds the sum of the installments.

The main disadvantage to this approach is that the acquisition of assets is deferred and the cost of deferral, both in terms of actual costs and public safety, is significant when the need for a jail is immediate. For instance, even if the County was able to put away \$5 million a year in a designation account, it would take over 30 years to save enough to build the jail. That estimate is conservative, as it does not take into account the inflation of construction costs over the 30-year period. Additionally, this approach places a burden on current citizens and taxpayers by setting aside revenues *today* which are used to acquire *future* assets. Because paying cash or saving to acquire the jail are not considered feasible choices, the alternatives are to either forgo the project or choose to acquire it by borrowing the funds.



Funding Alternatives

Financing Options

Following are the key financing alternatives considered and a brief analysis of each.

General Obligation Bonds:

General Obligation Bonds (GOs) are bonds secured either by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the issuer or by a promise to levy taxes in an unlimited amount as necessary to pay debt service, or both. With very few exceptions, local agencies are not authorized to issue "full faith and credit" bonds. The GOs of such agencies are typically payable only from ad valorem (in proportion to the value) property taxes, which are required to be levied in an amount sufficient to pay interest and principal on the bonds coming due in each year. Therefore, in order to secure a GO, the jurisdiction must take the issue to the voters.

By way of background, pursuant to Article XIII A of the State Constitution, the proceeds from the sale of GOs may only be used to finance "the acquisition or improvement of real property" (the land and the building). There is general agreement among practitioners and issuers that the limitation to "real property" means that vehicles, equipment, furnishings and supplies may not be financed with GOs. Generally, anything which is truly portable, or which can be removed from land or a building without causing damage to the land or building, may not be financed. Due to these restrictions placed on GOs, the only component of the jail project that would benefit from this financing strategy would be the capital component and not the operational costs. The cost of ongoing operations and the necessary furnishings and ancillary equipment and materials would require financing from another source.

Additionally, GOs are restricted to those purposes approved by the voters. Taken together, the statutes (or charter provisions) authorizing the election and the issuance of the bonds, the resolution calling for an election and the specific language contained in the ballot measure itself, create a contract which is binding upon the local agency once the voters have given their assent. GOs are secured by the legal obligation to levy an ad valorem property tax upon taxable property in the jurisdiction of the issuer in an amount sufficient to pay the debt service without limitation as to rate or amount. There is no General Fund (GF) impact as the repayment is from an off-budget revenue source and the GF is not liable for the payment of debt service on the bonds. Therefore, operating funds are not required to pay debt service on the bonds.

The approval process for GOs includes an election in which at least two thirds of the qualified voting electorate approves the issuance of bonds, and in doing so approves the levy of an ad valorem (property) tax to pay the bonds. The unlimited taxing power supporting repayment is well received by the bond market and has historically provided issuers with their lowest cost of funds relative to other financing mechanisms.

The main disadvantage to financing through GOs is that they provide incomplete financing in that they can only finance capital and not operational costs. The jail project requires a \$19.2 million annual allotment (plus any needed COLA adjustments for salaries, utilities, etc. over time) for operations and cannot be completed without additional alternative funds. In order to provide this funding, a GO would have to be coupled with another revenue source.



Funding Alternatives

Certificates of Participation:

Certificates of participation (COPs) are lease financing agreements in the form of securities that can be issued and marketed to investors in a manner similar to tax-exempt debt. By entering into a tax-exempt lease financing agreement, a public agency is using its authority to acquire or dispose of property, rather than its authority to incur debt. Public agencies may enter into a leasing agreement with a non-profit organization to directly lease the asset they wish to acquire, construct, or improve. COPs are sold through an underwriter and the proceeds of the sale of the COPs are used to pay the cost of acquiring or constructing improvements.

The California Constitution requires voter approval for issuance of long-term debt paid from the general fund of a city, county, school district, or the state. Because COPs are not technically classified as debt, they do not require voter approval.

Santa Barbara County debt management policies (and common sense) require that a specific source for debt service payments be identified before COPs can be issued. Also, County debt management policies prohibit the use of COP proceeds for services or ongoing operating expenses.

In order to issue COPs and provide a source for the ongoing operations, revenue sources and debt affordability need to be identified. The options would be to absorb the additional costs within existing financial resources or look at alternative funding. As previously outlined in the pay-as-you-go discussion, absorption is not a viable option. Borrowing to finance the jail is not a feasible option if the funds necessary to make the annual debt payments and operation costs are unavailable. Although COPs are a proven successful financing mechanism when a reliable revenue source exists, they do not come with a specific revenue source. Therefore, in order to successfully use a COP, the County would need to generate new revenues (eg. a sales tax) for both financing and operational expenses.

Revenue Options

It is clear that the County needs to identify revenue options in order to successfully fund and finance a project of this scope. Following is a review and analysis of the various revenue sources that were considered.

Sale of County Property:

One possible means for generating revenue would be to designate County property as surplus and place it for sale. Before such property can be sold, however, the Board must declare it to be surplus. In addition, prior to taking any such action, it would be prudent for the County to conduct a comprehensive review of its own current and future needs for the property and the financial impact of selling land to finance a large capital project of this nature. Further, in reviewing vacant County land that could potentially be placed for sale, there is insufficient potentially "surplus" real estate to generate the kind of revenue needed to construct and operate a jail. Finally, Counsel has advised that any County "surplus" property must first be offered for sale to other public jurisdictions before being offered for sale on the open market.



Funding Alternatives

Staff has determined that the maximum amount that could be realized would require the sale of *all* vacant County property and would only generate approximately \$40 million, which would include a significant County parcel and would still be insufficient to fund the project. Therefore this does not appear to be a viable revenue option for the project.

Oil Development:

In January 1997, a State statute was enacted providing that under certain prescribed conditions, 20% of State revenues (royalties) derived from new oil/gas leases would be allocated to counties or cities whose shoreline fronts the leases. The statute sunsetted in January 2002. Since that time, the County has sponsored various measures to reinstate the statute only to have the language removed by the Governor or at the end of the annual legislative process.

The passage of a new oil royalty revenue sharing measure for local jurisdictions whose shorelines front oil leases, (e.g. Santa Barbara County) combined with local approval of a major offshore oil development project, could provide the County with many tens of millions of dollars per year over the life of the project.

However, such legislation does not currently exist. If again proposed, its chances of passage would be speculative; moreover, it would take at least one (if not two) years to be enacted. Further, whether a major potential offshore oil project fronting the County's shoreline would be approved is speculative. In any event, the regulatory/hearing process for such a project would take significant time to complete, and, if a project were approved, additional time would be required to make it operational.

Therefore, staff has concluded that the potential for new oil development off our coast is speculative, and its potential revenue to the County would take too long to obtain to be seriously considered at this time as a part of funding the new jail.

Sales Tax:

In conducting the funding alternatives analysis, a variety of taxes such as utility, transient occupancy, motor vehicle fuel, business license, and documentary transfer taxes were reviewed. None of these options were considered viable as they would not generate adequate revenue, and all require a two-thirds vote. The single tax that generates adequate revenue is the sales tax.

A sales tax is one that is imposed upon every retailer in the County based upon that retailer's sale or lease of tangible personal property. As opposed to a general tax, in which proceeds are used for general governmental purposes and requires a majority (50% plus 1 vote), a sales and use tax is considered a special tax, which is used for a specific purpose. A special tax which is used for a specific purpose requires an election in which at least two-thirds of the qualified voting electorate approves the additional revenue.

Although there are a variety of issues including timing considerations involved in employing a sales tax revenue strategy, it appears to be the clearest, most direct and timely manner in which to secure the necessary funding for a long-term project of this nature.



Funding Alternatives

The County is authorized to impose additional transactions and use (sales) taxes of up to 1.5%. Currently, 0.5% of this allotment is taken up by Measure D which is designated to maintain and improve city and county roads and certain State highways throughout Santa Barbara County. This leaves an additional 1% which could be implemented countywide within Santa Barbara County.

Current Use in Santa Barbara County:

The sales tax rate in Santa Barbara County is 7 ³/₄ %. The distribution of the taxes from sales in Santa Barbara County is as follows:

5%	Distributed to the State of California General Fund for State programs.
1/4%	Distributed to the State of California Fiscal Recovery Fund.
1/2%	Distributed to the State of California and allocated to counties for health and welfare programs (realignment).
1/2%	Distributed to the State of California and allocated to local agencies for public safety programs (Proposition 172).
3/4%	Distributed to cities or counties (unincorporated area) to support general operations.
1/4%	Designated by statute for county transportation purposes and may be used only for road maintenance or the operation of transit systems.

7 1/4%	State mandated sales tax rate.
1/2%	Designated to maintain and improve city and county roads and certain State highways throughout Santa Barbara County (Measure D).

7 3/4%	Total sales tax rate in Santa Barbara County.
1%	Allowable for local uses if approved by voters.

8 3/4%	State allowed maximum sales tax rate.



Funding Alternatives

Financing Scenarios

On November 7, 2005, the Debt Advisory Committee (DAC) reviewed various financing scenarios for both an 808-bed and 512-bed jail facility. The DAC discussed the advantages of an 808 bed facility and the minimal incremental savings of a 512-bed facility. In other words, not only does a 512-bed facility fail to meet the 30-year lifespan required of a large capital project of this nature, due to economies of scale, the 37% reduction in jail bed capacity (as opposed to an 808-bed design) would only reduce costs by approximately 17%. The Sheriff, Courts, and other criminal justice system partners have also agreed that a 512-bed is not a viable long term solution.

In reviewing the financing scenarios, the DAC directed staff to conduct further study and pursue GOs and sales tax strategies to provide the funds necessary to construct and operate a new jail.

The following tables and graphs illustrate the various financing scenarios and the degree of potential funding gaps, opportunities, shortfalls, and financial cliffs in each of the scenarios. The tables and graphs illustrate that the best alternative involves a ½% sales tax increase.

The following table illustrates the Pay-As-You-Go alternatives and the 3 scenarios endorsed by the DAC for further study. The table summarizes financing scenarios for the first full year of jail operations based on utilizing COPs and GOs for financing coupled with ¼% sales tax and ½% sales tax increase as revenue options for annual capital debt service and operational costs.

Scenario	Summary of Financing Scenarios First Full Year of Operations (\$000)			
	A Pay-As-You-Go	B GO / 1/4% Sales Tax Ongoing / Pay-As-You- Go	C 1/4% Sales Tax 30 Yr Term / 1/4% Sales Tax Ongoing	D 1/2% Sales Tax Ongoing
Capital Component (\$153 million financed over 30 years)				
Financing Type	COPs	GOs	COPs	COPs
Sources of Funds				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ 10,643	\$ -	\$ -
Uses of Funds				
Annual Debt Service	11,974	10,643	11,974	11,974
General Fund Impact	\$ (11,974)	\$ -	\$ (11,974)	\$ (11,974)
Operational Component (\$19.2 million - year 1)				
Sources of Funds				
Sales Taxes	\$ -	\$ 15,427	\$ 30,855	\$ 30,855
Uses of Funds				
Expenditures	19,150	19,150	19,150	19,150
General Fund Impact	\$ (19,150)	\$ (3,723)	\$ 11,705	\$ 11,705
Summary of Impact on General Fund				
First Year Total General Fund Surplus (Shortfall)	\$ (31,124)	\$ (3,723)	\$ (269)	\$ (269)



Funding Alternatives

Scenario A:

This scenario proposes utilizing COPs for financing with Pay-As-You-Go as the source of funds. The annual COP debt service payment over 30 years is estimated to be approximately \$12 million. With annual operating expenses estimated at \$19.2 million, this scenario would have a first year annual shortfall of \$31.1 million.

Scenario B:

This scenario proposes utilizing GOs for financing using an ad valorem property tax and a ¼% sales tax into perpetuity as the sources of funds. The annual GO debt service payment over 30 years is estimated to be approximately \$10.6 million per year with first year annual operating expenses estimated at \$19.2 million. Using an estimated sales tax revenue of \$15.4 million, this scenario would have a first year annual shortfall of \$3.7 million.

Scenario C:

This scenario proposes utilizing COPs for financing using a ¼% sales tax for 30 years and a ¼% sales into perpetuity as the sources of funds. The annual COP debt service payment over 30 years is estimated to be approximately \$12 million with first year annual operating expenses estimated at \$19.2 million. Using an estimated sales tax revenue of \$30.9 million, this scenario would have a first year annual shortfall of \$269 thousand.

Scenario D:

This scenario proposes utilizing COPs for financing using a ½% sales tax into perpetuity as the source of funds. The annual COP debt service payment over 30 years is estimated to be approximately \$12 million, with first year annual operating expenses estimated at \$19.2 million. Using an estimated sales tax revenue of \$30.9 million this scenario would also have a first year annual shortfall of \$269 thousand.

Scenario - 50 Year Trend Analysis Tables and Graphs:

The following tables and graphs trend the various financing scenarios estimated over a fifty year period. The graphs take the annual COP and GO debt service payments over 30 years and incorporate an estimated 3.7% increase on operational expenses each year. Sales tax revenues are estimated to increase at 2.7% per year¹. These graphs are only estimates and used here as an aid to help identify large potential funding gaps, shortfalls, and financial cliffs.

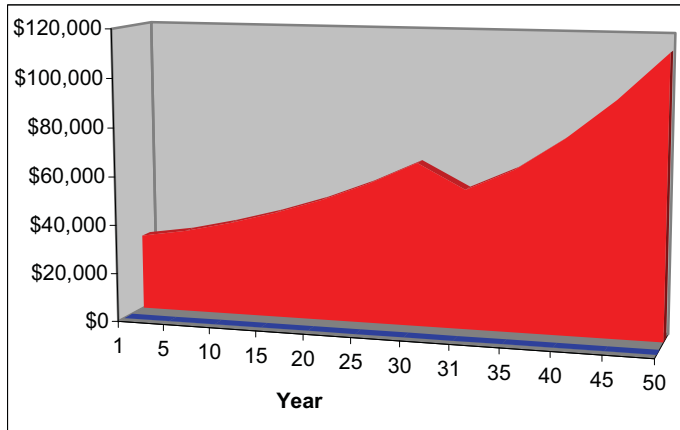
¹ The UCSB Economic Forecast Project, 2005 Santa Barbara County Economic Outlook contains a 2.7% retail sales tax forecast percent change through 2009.



Funding Alternatives

Scenario A (Pay As You Go)

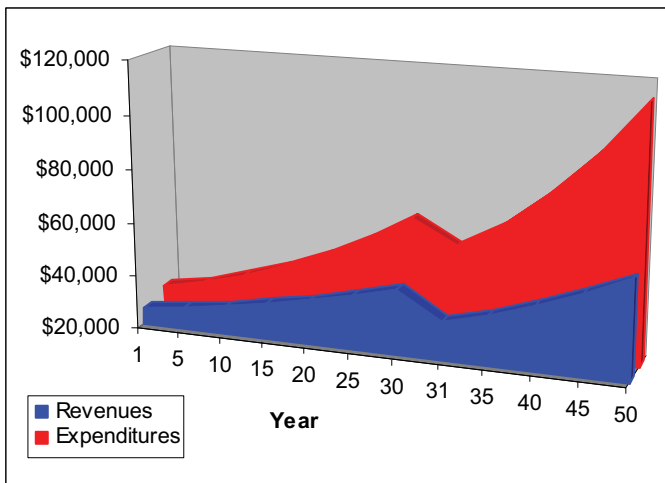
Yr	Expenditures (\$000)	Revenues (\$000)	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
1	\$ 31,124	\$ -	\$ (31,124)
5	34,119	-	(34,119)
10	38,531	-	(38,531)
15	43,821	-	(43,821)
20	50,165	-	(50,165)
25	57,773	-	(57,773)
30	66,897	-	(66,897)
31	56,955	-	(56,955)
35	65,864	-	(65,864)
40	78,984	-	(78,984)
45	94,718	-	(94,718)
50	\$ 113,587	\$ -	\$ (113,587)



Scenario A is estimated to develop into very large annual shortfalls from \$31.1 million to \$66.9 million in year thirty. Even after a decrease of expenses due to the debt service payoff in year thirty-one, operational expenses continue to rise in the scenario (3.7% annually), and by year thirty-five the annual shortfall is back up to \$65.9 million with a maximum shortfall in year fifty of \$113.6 million.

Scenario B (GOs, ¼% Sales Tax Ongoing and Pay As You Go)

Yr	Expenditures (\$000)	Revenues (\$000)	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
1	\$ 29,793	\$ 26,070	\$ (3,723)
5	32,789	27,805	(4,984)
10	37,200	30,251	(6,950)
15	42,491	33,044	(9,446)
20	48,835	36,236	(12,598)
25	56,443	39,883	(16,560)
30	65,566	44,049	(21,517)
31	56,955	34,308	(22,647)
35	65,864	38,166	(27,698)
40	78,984	43,604	(35,380)
45	94,718	49,817	(44,901)
50	\$ 113,587	\$ 56,916	\$ (56,671)



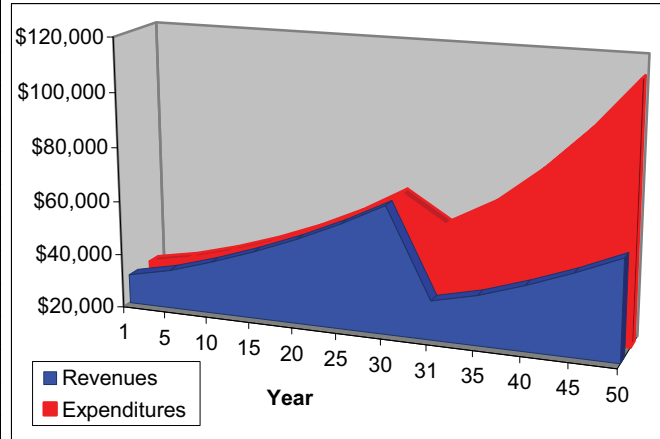
Scenario B is estimated to begin with a relatively smaller shortfall of \$3.7 million in year one (shortfall is -13% of expenditures), and develop into relatively large shortfall of \$21.5 million in year thirty (shortfall is -33% of expenditures). Even after a decrease of expenses due to the debt service payoff in year thirty-one, with operational expenses continuing to rise in the scenario (3.7% annually); by year thirty-five the annual shortfall is back up to \$27.7 million or -42% of expenditures with a maximum shortfall in year fifty of \$56.7 million.



Funding Alternatives

Scenario C (¼% Sales Tax 30 Years and ¼% Sales Tax Ongoing)

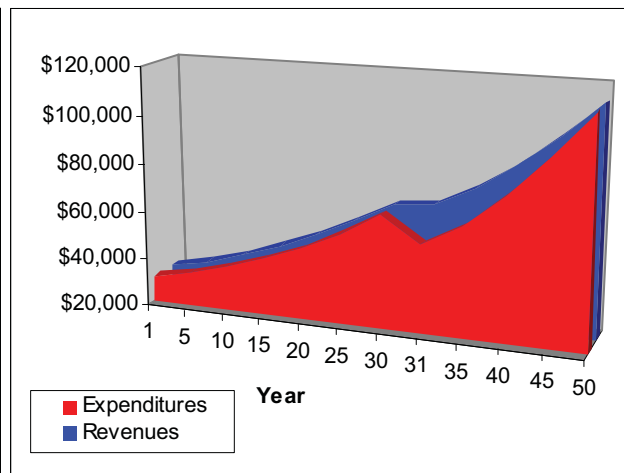
Yr	Expenditures (\$000)	Revenues (\$000)	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
1	\$ 31,124	\$ 30,855	\$ (269)
5	34,119	34,325	205
10	38,531	39,216	685
15	43,821	44,803	982
20	50,165	51,188	1,022
25	57,773	58,481	708
30	66,897	66,814	(83)
31	56,955	34,309	(22,646)
35	65,864	38,167	(27,697)
40	78,984	43,606	(35,379)
45	94,718	49,819	(44,899)
50	\$ 113,587	\$ 56,918	\$ (56,669)



Scenario C is estimated to begin with a relatively small shortfall of \$269 thousand in year one (shortfall is -1% of expenditures), and maintain this relatively small shortfall of \$83 thousand in year thirty. However in this scenario it is proposed that the ¼% Sales Tax would end after year thirty to match the debt service payoff; therefore in year thirty-one with operational expenses continuing to rise in the scenario (3.7% annually), the annual shortfall has shot up to \$22.6 million or -42% of expenditures creating a financial cliff, maximized at \$56.7 million in year fifty.

Scenario D (½% Sales Tax Ongoing)

Yr	Expenditures (\$000)	Revenues (\$000)	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
1	\$ 31,124	\$ 30,855	\$ (269)
5	34,119	34,325	205
10	38,531	39,216	685
15	43,821	44,803	982
20	50,165	51,188	1,022
25	57,773	58,481	708
30	66,897	66,814	(83)
31	56,955	68,618	11,663
35	65,864	76,334	10,471
40	78,984	87,211	8,227
45	94,718	99,638	4,920
50	\$ 113,587	\$ 113,835	\$ 249



Scenario D is also estimated to begin with a relatively small shortfall of \$269 thousand in year one (shortfall is -1% of expenditures), which could easily be repaid with surpluses in future years. In this scenario it is proposed that the ½% Sales Tax would remain into perpetuity; therefore after a decrease of expenses due to debt service payoff in year thirty-one and sales tax revenue expenses continuing to rise in the scenario (2.7% annually), by year thirty-one the annual surplus is \$11.7 million or 21% of expenditures. This surplus condition in the scenario



Funding Alternatives

lasts for 15 years and could create the potential to do some capital maintenance and replacement at the existing Main Jail or for unanticipated expenses at the new jail. By year fifty the annual surplus is estimated to level off to \$249 thousand; thus, this demonstrates that increasing sales tax by ½% seems to provide sufficient annual revenue for capital and operational costs for a new jail. Scenario D appears to be the most viable scenario.

Summary

The funding, financing and revenue alternatives that have been reviewed in this section are:

- Construction Grants – not available at this time.
- Pay-As-You-Go – not a financially sound alternative for the County as \$31.2 million annually represents 18% of the \$168.2 million in “discretionary” General (GF) Fund revenue in the 2005-06 Adopted Budget. Further, most of GF Revenue is mandated, only 9% (\$15.1 million) is truly discretionary, which clearly is insufficient for the \$31.2 million annual cost of the jail.
- Designation (Savings) Account – not the recommended strategy as it would significantly delay the implementation of a jail facility that is needed today and requires current taxpayers to shoulder the financial burden of an asset that would not be realized for decades.
- General Obligation Bonds plus ¼% sales tax – not the recommended strategy as GOs cannot cover any ongoing operation costs. Due to the \$153 million estimated cost of an 808-bed facility, GOs would fall short by approximately \$3.7 million and continue to increase, even including an additional ¼% sales tax into perpetuity.
- Certificates of Participation – cannot be used to cover the cost of ongoing operating expenses. In order to successfully use a COP, the County would need to generate new revenues for both financing and operational expenses.
- Sale of County Property - the sale of all vacant County property would only generate approximately \$40 million in one time funds which would still be insufficient to fund the project and would take significant time to process.
- Oil Development - the potential for new oil development off our coast is speculative, and its potential revenue to the County would take too long to obtain to be seriously considered at this time as a part of funding the new jail.
- Sales Tax – requires a 2/3 vote of the electorate; would cover both the capital and operational costs. Based on the preceding analysis, it appears that the most viable and timely option is to pursue a ½% sales tax increase.



Funding Alternatives

To enact a ½% sales tax, the Board would first have to adopt, by a two-thirds vote, an ordinance proposing the tax. Next, the tax measure would have to be put before the electorate.

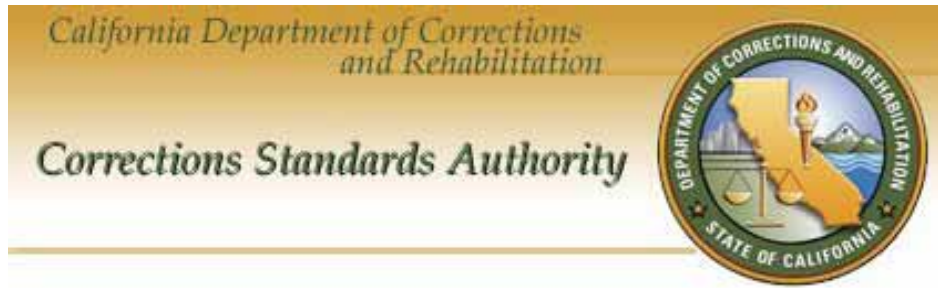
The earliest the measure could be taken to the voters would be June 6, 2006; this would require that the ordinance with the exact wording of the Measure would need to be adopted by the Board by February 14, 2006 according to the Registrar of Voters June 6, 2006 Primary Election measure calendar.

The Board may want to consider the timing of the election, should the sales tax option be selected. The County Split proposition is slated for the June 6, 2006 election; continuation of Measure D has been discussed for the November 7, 2006 election, and there will not be another General Election (countywide) until June 2008. The cost of placing the measure on the 2007 consolidated district election (non-countywide) would be approximately \$1.4 million.



Updated on November 19, 2008

Attachment 1- Construction Grants



Adult facilities under construction. Juvenile facilities under construction.	Adult facilities on the drawing board. Juvenile facilities on the drawing board.	Completed Construction Projects.	Active Project Contact Persons.

ADULT FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) F = Federal VOI/TIS Funds

Riverside (#032-01)	\$969,027 (F)	Add 120 medium-security dormitory beds and related ancillary space to the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (adult jail).
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JUVENILE FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) F = Federal VOI/TIS Funds S = State General Funds

Alameda (#047-00)	\$33,113,670 (F)	Construct 330 beds of a new 358-bed juvenile hall (additional 28 beds added at county's expense). This facility will replace the current dilapidated 299-bed, 48-year-old Alameda County Juvenile Hall.
Fresno (#028-01)	\$24,120,000 (F)	Construct a new 240-bed juvenile hall and related ancillary space, which will replace the current, outmoded 265-bed, 46-year-old Fresno County Juvenile Hall. (The county will add an additional 240-bed commitment facility at the county's expense.)
Napa (#051-00)	\$5,200,866 (F) \$178,022 (S)	Construct a new 60-bed juvenile hall consisting of two 30-bed housing units. Each unit will contain a combination of single-occupancy and double-occupancy wet rooms and related support space. This facility will replace the current dilapidated 34-bed, 47-year-old Napa County Juvenile Hall (net gain of 26 beds).
Orange (#119-98)	\$8,444,770 (S)	Construct a new 120-bed Leadership Academy (juvenile camp) and related support space; eliminate 60 outmoded juvenile hall beds (net gain of 60-beds).
Sacramento (#035-99)	\$6,220,330 (F) \$742,800 (S)	Add 90 beds and related support space to the Sacramento County Juvenile Hall.
San Francisco (#015-99)	\$15,075,000 (F)	Construct a new 150-bed juvenile hall consisting of a combination of single- and double-sleeping rooms in pods ranging from 10 to 30 beds each. This facility will replace the 51-year-old dilapidated 132-bed facility, for a net gain of 18 beds.
Santa Clara (#054-00)	\$20,071,384 (S)	Add 210 beds and demolish 186 dilapidated beds built 43 years ago at the Santa Clara Juvenile Hall (net gain of 24 beds). The project consists of seven 30-bed housing units, each unit containing 14 double-occupancy and two single-occupancy wet rooms and related support space.



Attachment 1- Construction Grants

San Mateo (#029-01)	\$21,105,000 (F)	Construct a new 180-bed juvenile hall and a 30-bed girls' camp (210 total beds) and related ancillary space, which will replace the current, outmoded 163-bed, 54-year-old San Mateo Juvenile Hall (net gain of 47 beds).
Siskiyou (#030-01)	\$3,961,087 (F)	Construct a new 40-bed Charlie Byrd Juvenile Justice Center (juvenile hall) which will replace the current, outmoded 24-bed Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall (net gain of 16 beds).
Sonoma (#055-00)	\$8,000,000 (F)	Construct a new 140-bed juvenile hall consisting of seven 20-bed housing units. Two units will consist of 20 single-occupancy wet rooms; four units will consist of four single-occupancy and eight double-occupancy wet rooms; and one unit will consist of a 20-bed post-adjudicated dormitory. All related support space will be constructed with a combination of federal and county funds. This facility will replace the current dilapidated 120-bed, 50-year-old Los Guilucos Sonoma County Juvenile Hall (net gain of 20 beds).

ADULT FACILITIES ON THE DRAWING BOARD (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) F = Federal VOI/TIS Funds

None

JUVENILE FACILITIES ON THE DRAWING BOARD (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) F = Federal VOI/TIS Funds S = State General Funds

None

COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) ADULT FACILITIES

Calaveras (#078-97)	\$325,000 (F)	Added 4 maximum-security double cells (8 beds), dayroom space and related security electronics at the Main Jail.
Colusa (#079-97)	\$102,350 (F)	Renovated 9 barred single-cells by adding solid cell fronts and interior block walls. Upgraded security/fire life safety systems and related HVAC system at the Main Jail (5 maximum- security cells and 4 medium-security cells).
Fresno (#080-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added 17 maximum-security single cells and related support space at the South Annex Jail.
Fresno (#096-98)	\$5,000,000 (F)	Added 288 beds and related support space at the Main Jail.
Kings (#081-97)	\$847,575 (F)	Added 13 double and 1 single occupancy maximum-security cells (27 bed housing unit) and required support space at the Branch Jail.
Lake (#035-01)	\$809,200 (F)	Added 35 beds and related ancillary space to the Lake County Jail.
Merced (#084-97)	\$304,327.75 (F)	Phase 1: Renovated existing storage space to construct 3 maximum security cells (2 single and 1 double occupancy), adding 4 beds at the Main Jail. Phase 2: Modified the 360-bed minimum-security dormitory facility at the Adult Correctional Facility by adding bars on the windows and doors, replacing wooden counter tops with steel, and reconfiguring roof access to prevent escapes.



Attachment 1- Construction Grants

Merced (#099-97)	\$613,886 (F)	Added 24 beds and related support space to the Merced County Adult Correctional Facility.
Orange (#048-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Constructed 25 maximum-security single cells as part of an overall expansion at the Theo Lacy Jail.
Placer (#085-97)	\$915,848 (F)	Constructed a center-dividing wall in an adjacent 92-bed medium-security dormitory creating two dormitories (52 beds and 54 beds). Converted a 44-bed medium-security dormitory to 16 maximum-security double cells (32 maximum security beds), a net gain of 2 beds.
Placer (#098-98)	\$2,747,249 (F)	Added 96 beds and related support space at the Main Jail.
Riverside (#049-97)	\$1,279,500 (F)	Added 16 beds and support space to the Blythe Jail.
Riverside (#086-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Constructed 27 maximum-security single cells and support space as part of a 96-cell expansion project at the Southwest Jail.
Riverside (#098-97)	\$512,349 (F)	Retrofitted 29 existing cell gates to pneumatic opening and locking systems (Old Jail, Project A). Repaired existing plumbing in cell blocks and plumbing chases and the waterproofing of floors (Old Jail, Project B).
Sacramento (#087-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Diagnostic evaluation of the Main Jail security door system control panels and modification and upgrades to correct problem areas and prevent escapes as part of an overall \$2.5 million security project.
Sacramento (#082-97)	\$127,949 (F)	Added 256 beds in existing maximum-security single cells, making these maximum-security double cells as part of an overall 508-bed double-celling project at the Main Jail.
Sacramento (#050-97)	\$270,000 (F)	Installed a perimeter electronic intrusion detection system with cable linked sensors at the Rio Consumnes Correctional Center.
San Bernardino (#099-98)	\$1,880,000 (F)	Added 56 beds and related support space to the Glen Helen Women's Rehabilitation Center.
San Joaquin (#052-97)	\$98,812 (F)	Updated the San Joaquin County Jail's existing security cameras (80) and monitors (14) and Adbec Series 1001 electronic locks (200) in the sheltered housing, medical housing, and intake units 1 and 2.
San Joaquin (#031-01)	\$8,012,581 (F)	Added 132 maximum-security beds and related ancillary space to the San Joaquin County Jail.
San Mateo (#088-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Constructed a 32-bed medium-security dormitory expansion, necessary support space, and security electronics at the Medium-Security Facility.
Santa Barbara (#053-97)	\$184,678 (F)	Upgraded the security of the female exercise yard and added steel cell fronts to 12 male cells.
Santa Barbara (#089-97)	\$872,036 (F)	Renovated existing space and added 20 beds to the Main Jail.
Santa Cruz (#054-97)	\$596,200 (F)	Upgraded the Main Jail security system.
Santa Cruz (#100-98)	\$572,906 (F)	Reconstructed a portion of the mail jail to increase CSA-rated capacity by 62 beds and upgraded security systems (Phase 1B)
Solano (#090-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added 110 beds to the Sheriff's Justice Center Detention Facility.
Stanislaus (#091-97)	\$485,712.26 (F)	Project A - Added 84-beds in existing housing units at the Public Safety Center and upgrade security electronic systems, fixed tables and seating, and stainless steel fountains/basins. Project B - Added security fencing, screening of stairways, security electronics, Lexan covering over glass block, and upgraded security doors to the Men's Jail.
Sutter (#051-97)	\$776,148 (F)	Added a second 16-single cell maximum-security housing unit and dayroom space at the Sutter County Main Jail.



Attachment 1- Construction Grants

Sutter (#051-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added a maximum-security housing unit of 16 single cells, dayroom space, control room, and exercise yard and the Sutter County Mail Jail.
Tehama (#034-01)	\$205,590 (F)	Added 12 dormitory beds and related ancillary space to the Tehama County Jail.
Tulare (#094-97)	\$740,029 (F)	Renovated and opened a closed facility as a 150-bed Women's Correctional Facility to accommodate minimum-security and medium-security sentenced inmates. Retrofitted security devices, modified housing units, removed carpeting and upgraded security fencing. Constructed a new 64-bed medium-security housing unit and related support space at a newly renovated and opened Women's Correctional Facility.
Tuolumne (#093-97)	\$66,667 (F)	Converted a medium-security 20 double-cell (40 bed) housing unit to a mezzanine level maximum-security unit containing 10 single cells (10 maximum-security beds) and a lower level unit containing 10 triple-bunked dormitory beds (30 medium-security beds).

COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2005) JUVENILE FACILITIES

Butte (#012-99)	\$8,040,000 (F)	Constructed a new 120-bed juvenile hall consisting of six 20-room housing units and related support space. This facility replaced the current 45-year-old, 60-bed juvenile hall (net gain of 60 beds).
Contra Costa (#055-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added 13 beds, eliminated 3 beds for a net gain of 10 beds, to the Tamalpais housing unit in the juvenile hall facility.
Contra Costa (#101-98)	\$22,239,425 (F)	Added 240 beds, eliminated 120 dilapidated beds, and added related ancillary space to the juvenile detention facility (net gain of 120 beds).
Del Norte (056-97)	\$4,747,623 (F)	Constructed a 34-bed juvenile hall consisting of single-and double-sleeping rooms in three pods. The facility replaced a 38-year-old juvenile hall (net gain of 26 beds). The county added ten additional beds with supplemental county funds.
Del Norte (#111-98)	\$999,852 (S)	Built a new kitchen, dining room and classroom at the Bar-O-Ranch facility. Also renovated and added space for recreation, medical exam, nurse's office, laundry and facility administration.
El Dorado (#048-00)	\$4,020,000 (F)	Constructed a new 40-bed juvenile hall consisting of two 20-bed housing units and related support space.
Glenn (#103-98)	\$686,500 (F)	Added 14 beds and related support space to the juvenile hall.
Humboldt (#112-98)	\$897,438 (S)	Expanded the public lobby with a secured entry sallyport; upgraded doors and locks; upgraded security control electronics; upgraded central control and fire safety systems; remodeled kitchen and food service area..
Imperial (#058-97)	\$2,600,086 (F)	Project added two maximum-security 10-bed living units and support space to the existing juvenile facility.
Kern (#011-99)	\$12,060,000 (F)	Constructed a new 120-bed medium-security juvenile treatment facility as well as a comprehensive administration, aftercare, vocational education, and multipurpose building. This facility expands the 80-bed Crossroads treatment facility (currently located at the Juvenile Hall) at a new site. The existing 80 beds will be converted into juvenile hall detention beds. The net gain is 120 beds, system-wide.
Kings (#113-98)	\$669,897.73 (S)	Remodeled existing juvenile hall maximum-security living unit by enlarging dayroom and adding two shower heads, thereby increasing rated capacity from 17 to 22 beds. Remodeled existing booking area by adding a holding room and vehicular sallyport. Enhanced security systems throughout the facility.
Lake (#059-97)	\$478,396 (F)	Added 12 beds to the Lake County Juvenile Hall.
Lake (#114-98)	\$74,500 (S)	Replaced the roof of the juvenile hall.
Lassen (#060-97)	\$2,000,000 (F)	Added 40 beds to an existing "special purpose" juvenile hall in order to convert to a "full service" juvenile hall operated by Lassen County in a memorandum of understanding with Modoc Plumas and Sierra Counties.
Los Angeles (#061-97)	\$1,920,230 (F)	Added 23 "boot camp" beds and a 12-room housing unit for intake assessment at Camp Joseph Scott. Also, converted the existing staff quarters to program space and moved staff quarters to a modular building.
Los Angeles (#049-00)	\$24,120,000 (S)	Added 240 beds (double-occupancy wet rooms), demolish 56 dilapidated beds built 44 years ago, and add related support space and a code-mandated parking structure to the Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall (net gain of 184 beds).



Attachment 1- Construction Grants

Los Angeles (#115-98)	\$25,345,625 (S)	Added 240 beds, demolish 83 dilapidated beds, add related support space and a code mandated parking structure to the Central Juvenile Hall (net gain of 157 beds).
Madera (#104-98)	\$7,871,152 (F)	Constructed a new 70-bed juvenile hall and related support space, this replaced the current 42-year-old, 30-bed facility (net gain of 40 beds).
Marin (#105-98)	\$305,343 (F)	Added 9 beds and related support space to the juvenile hall.
Marin (#105-98)	\$87,461 (S)	Moved outdoor recreation area to accommodate federally funded bed project.
Mendocino (#062-97)	\$1,572,345 (F)	Added 12 beds (8 single-occupancy rooms and 2 double-occupancy rooms) and new intake center to the Mendocino County Juvenile Hall.
Mendocino (#116-98)	\$118,505 (S)	Replaced roof and HVAC system, constructed recreation yard restroom, renovated sallyport and installed a walkway canopy.
Merced (#026-99) Merced (#050-00)	\$1,000 (F) \$6,030,000 (S)	Constructed a new 120-bed juvenile hall and related support space at the Merced Juvenile Justice Center. This will replace the 53-year-old, 48-bed juvenile hall (net gain of 72 beds).
Monterey (#117-98)	\$664,102 (S)	Added 63 beds, eliminated 37 beds, and provided related support space at the Youth Center (net gain of 26 beds). Added a PC based proximity card reader system at the main entrance doors and vehicle sally port gate. Installed a new permanently affixed freezer unit.
Monterey (#118-98)	\$279,518 (S)	Added 12 beds to Juvenile Hall by converting the former kitchen and adjacent space to dorm housing.
Nevada (#106-98)	\$5,394,854 (F)	Constructed a new 60-bed juvenile hall and related support space. This replaced the 46-year-old, 19-bed facility (net gain of 41 beds).
Orange (#153-98)	\$4,872,000 (F)	Project added 60 beds and related support space to the Orange County Juvenile Hall.
Placer (#063-97)	\$963,511 (F)	Constructed a 15-bed housing unit to supplement a larger county-funded new juvenile hall.
Riverside (#064-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Constructed two 25-bed living units at the Indio Juvenile Hall.
Riverside (#120-98)	\$4,956,527 (S)	Constructed a new 99-bed juvenile hall and related support space.
Sacramento (#065-97)	\$371,466 (F)	Added 11 beds, demolished beds, and added a related security/intercom system at the juvenile hall (net gain of 7 beds).
Sacramento (#057-00)	\$3,345,954 (S)	Added 60 beds (two 30-bed housing units, each unit containing 12 double-occupancy wet rooms, one five-bed dormitory, and one handicap room), classrooms, parking, and related support space to the W. E. Thornton Youth Center.
San Bernardino (#016-99)	\$6,858,147 (F)	Added 40 double occupancy wet rooms (80 beds) and related support space to the West Valley Juvenile Facility.
San Bernardino (#071-97)	\$999,940 (F)	Converted non-rated treatment beds to 48 CSA-rated detention beds to be operated as part of the San Bernardino County Juvenile Hall.
San Bernardino (#052-00)	\$19,329,640 (S)	Constructed a new 200-bed high desert juvenile detention facility (100 double-occupancy wet rooms in ten housing units of 20 youth each) and related support space.
San Diego (#121-98)	\$36,500,000 (S)	Constructed a new 380-bed juvenile hall.
San Diego (#053-00)	\$800,000 (S)	Added 20 beds (four, five-bed dormitory style rooms), one classroom, and related support space to the Girls Rehabilitation Facility.
San Diego (#072-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added a 30-bed, single occupancy, maximum-security living unit for pre-adjudicated detainees to the San Diego County Juvenile Hall.
San Diego (#122-98)	\$898,000 (S)	Performed renovation/deferred maintenance at the Youth Correctional Center: 1) repaired the fire alarm system; 2) rewired and re-roofed the kitchen; 3) refurbished dorms by replacing doors, HVAC, windows, and tile in the shower and toilet areas; and 4) constructed three new classrooms.
San Diego (#123-98)	\$999,999 (S)	Performed renovation/deferred maintenance at the Ranch Facility: 1) installed new generator and relocated exposed high voltage fuses; 2) replaced HVAC units in two buildings and installed new AC units in classrooms and dorms; 3) re-roofed dorms, classrooms and administration building, and installed roof drains on two buildings; 4) refurbished restrooms in two buildings; 5) replaced walkway ramps, including lighting; and 6) replaced door alarms.
San Joaquin (#073-97)	\$2,000,000 (F)	Added 60 beds and eliminated 46 dilapidated beds for a net gain of 14 beds to the San Joaquin County Juvenile Hall.
San Joaquin (#014-99)	\$3,015,000 (F)	Constructed a juvenile intake center with 30 maximum-security beds and related support space.
Santa Barbara (#074-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added a 30-bed maximum-security living unit for pre-adjudicated detainees to the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall.



Attachment 1- Construction Grants

Santa Barbara (#013-99)	\$8,040,000 (F)	Added 90 beds to the Susan J Gionfriddo Juvenile Justice Facility.
Santa Clara (#075-97)	\$1,000,000 (F)	Added 30 "boot camp" beds to the Muriel Wright Residential Center, a local detention facility.
Shasta J1 (#124-98)	\$163,182 (S)	Renovated the Shasta County Juvenile Hall by replacing the following: 60 metal frame beds with concrete beds, 42 wooden doors with hollow metal doors, 8 windows, and 8 toilets and sink combination. Converted the existing space to an ADA compliant intake shower/restroom and performed other security improvements.
Siskiyou (#067-97)	\$185,809 (F)	Reconstructed an existing laundry/storage area to add two single-occupancy rooms and on shower in the main housing unit and constructed the laundry/storage in the adjacent area at the Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall.
Siskiyou (#125-98)	\$32,212 (S)	Replaced and upgraded the existing HVAC system, balanced airflows, and replaced outdated control systems.
Solano (#068-97)	\$2,000,000 (F)	Added 28 beds (single, wet rooms) and related support space to the juvenile hall.
Sonoma (#069-97)	\$88,947 (F)	Converted existing storage space to add 2 maximum-security single occupancy rooms to the Sonoma County Juvenile Hall.
Solano (#097-97)	\$898,000 (F)	Added a 58-bed dorm addition to the existing camp that replaced the current 37-bed dorm which has been converted into classroom space (net gain of 21 beds).
Solano (#126-98)	\$1,000,000 (S)	At the Fouts Springs Youth Facility, constructed a multi-function building that includes intake, visiting, holding rooms, medical examination, counseling, security center and facility administrative space.
Solano (#034-99)	\$8,923,623 (F) \$121,377 (S)	Constructed a new 90-bed juvenile detention center consisting of three 30-bed housing units. Each unit will contain 18 single-occupancy and 6 double-occupancy wet rooms and related support space. This facility will replace the current 40-year-old 60-bed juvenile hall (net gain of 30 beds).
Stanislaus (#007-99)	\$2,545,364 (F)	Added two 20-bed units to the existing juvenile hall.
Stanislaus (#070-97)	\$2,000,000 (F)	Added 30 maximum-security beds to the Stanislaus County Juvenile Hall.
Stanislaus (#127-98)	\$430,215 (S)	Replaced 20 door controls, 2 gate locks, CCTV system, and electronics panel.
Tehama (#107-98)	\$4,000,000 (F)	Constructed a new 60-bed juvenile hall and related support space. This will replace the 32-year-old, 20-bed juvenile hall (net gain of 40 beds).
Trinity (#018-98)	\$2,733,994 (F)	Added a new 24-bed juvenile hall and related support space that replaced a ten-bed special purpose juvenile hall (net gain of 14 beds).
Ventura (#109-98)	\$25,425,981 (F) \$15,074,019 (S)	Constructed a new 420-bed juvenile justice detention/camp facility and related support space (63% paid with federal grant funds and 37% paid with state grant funds). This facility will replaced the current dilapidated 84-bed, 60-year-old Ventura County Juvenile Hall, the 40-bed WERC Camp, the 24-bed CTC Camp, and the 45-bed Colston Camp (net gain of 227 beds).
Yolo (#056-00)	\$7,505,619 (F)	Constructed a new 90-bed juvenile hall consisting of three 30-bed housing units. Each unit I contains ten single-occupancy and ten double-occupancy wet rooms and all related support space. This facility replaces a dilapidated 30-bed, 25-year-old Yolo County Juvenile Hall (net gain of 60 beds).
Yuba (#077-97)	\$2,698,098 (F)	Constructed a new 48-bed, minimum-security "boot camp" operated by Yuba County under a joint powers agreement with Sutter County.
Yuba (#110-98)	\$603,000 (F)	Added 15 beds and related support space to the Yuba-Sutter Juvenile Hall.

<http://www.bdcorr.ca.gov/cppd/construction%20grant/projects/projects.htm>



Jail Alternatives

Introduction

As previously referenced in this report, the County of Santa Barbara faces increasing difficulties with jail overcrowding which has resulted in numerous Court Orders and Grand Jury Reports aimed at finding mechanisms to reduce overcrowding through the use of alternative sentencing programs. In spite of reductions in reported crimes, the average daily population of jail facilities continues to rise largely due to a steady increase in County population, a national trend toward the strengthening of sentencing laws, and increased time to process criminal cases through the court system.

An October 2000 U.S. Department of Justice report, “A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding – A Systems Perspective,” identified the types of changes that can be made to reduce jail overcrowding as either “process” or “program” changes. The County of Santa Barbara has largely focused on **program** changes in the areas of:

- Relaxing criteria for acceptance into work furlough, electronic monitoring and community work programs
- Changing Honor Farm criteria
- Citing and releasing most misdemeanors
- Creating a Jail Overcrowding Task Force to address the 1989 Court Order
- Expanding use of Own Recognizance (OR) releases

Unfortunately, as described in the Overcrowding Alternatives section of this report, those programmatic measures are reaching maximum capacity and any additional expansion runs a significant risk to public safety. In addition, most research into jail overcrowding or “bloating” (e.g. “a condition in which a jail population is unnecessarily enlarged due to causes other than crime and sentencing laws”¹) confirms that, though these programmatic changes have merit, they are merely stop gap measures or temporary “band-aids” for a larger issue. More specifically, these measures are valuable in that they help organizations “buy time” while addressing the larger issues such as systemic societal problems that lead to incarceration and/or streamlining the criminal justice system. However, they cannot be relied upon as long-term solutions.

As part of the overall analysis to plan for the construction of a new jail facility, the County reviewed both the existing alternatives to incarceration and explored with a team of experts, including the Sheriff, the Judge managing court orders related to overcrowding, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Director of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services, the potential for creating and implementing new programs or processes that may eliminate or delay the need for construction of a new jail. Systemic changes to the criminal justice system, particularly those related to arraignment, pretrial, trial, and sentencing are countywide changes that would need to occur and will take time to coordinate and implement. Although the County continues to explore these alternatives with the parties that comprise the criminal justice system, they should not be viewed as permanent, viable alternatives to a new jail facility.

¹ Jail Bloating: A Common But Unnecessary Cause of Jail Overcrowding, Allen R. Beck, PhD., 2001



Jail Alternatives

In exploring jail overcrowding options, a wide variety of research, reports, and white papers were found. A number of the alternatives described in this report are derived from that research. Overall, the research demonstrates, as previously discussed, that creative solutions to jail overcrowding or “jail bloating” rely upon successful partnering with the various parties comprising the criminal justice and/or court system. Therefore, the efficacy of most of the alternatives described in this section is not solely within the control of the County. Rather, success will rely upon establishing the necessary partnerships and securing the support and cooperation of various entities. Fortunately, a number of the alternatives addressed in this report have the input of a number of the key parties and have conceptual agreement as measures that should be pursued.

Finally, in reviewing the alternatives addressed in this section, it should be kept in mind that they require further exploration and analysis and should only be viewed as short-term aids rather than long-term solutions. They do not replace the ultimate need to expand jail facilities.

Potential Alternatives

A number of alternatives center around process improvements to the criminal justice system - improvements that can potentially result in reductions in the amount of time inmates are occupying County jail facilities. In order to successfully affect any of these alternatives, strong partnerships must be formed between the Courts, prosecuting and defense attorneys, the County, the Sheriff, and others. The literature notes that establishing these partnerships can be challenging, and require participation at the highest levels of each of the organizations, i.e., the Presiding Judge, the District Attorney, the Public Defender department head, attorneys from the private sector, the Sheriff, the County Executive Officer. Following are some examples of the types of system reviews that may have potential, and some, as noted, have been implemented by Santa Barbara County:

Establishing a Jail Overcrowding Task Force – this is an approach already employed by the County of Santa Barbara. In 1985, the “Jail Overcrowding Committee” comprised of representatives from the Courts, Public Defender’s Office, County Counsel, District Attorney’s Office, Sheriff, local police agencies, Mental Health, Probation, and the Court’s Own Recognizance Unit. This Committee developed many of the jail overcrowding interventions which later appeared in a Court Order issued by Superior Court in 1989. This committee was later renamed the Jail Overcrowding Task Force and remains an operating committee to date.

Piecemeal or Program Improvements – These types of changes are made by seeking solutions to specific problems, rather than the core of the problem. Many of the measures recommended by the Jail Overcrowding Task Force, ordered by the Courts, and independently undertaken by the Sheriff fall into this category (i.e., relaxing program criteria, implementing electronic monitoring, early release programs, cite and release of misdemeanants, etc.). Though these measures definitely provide some relief from the bigger problem, as evidenced by the current state of jail overcrowding in Santa Barbara, they do not offer a long term solution. Further, even if they were or could be expanded, they would not resolve the core problem.



Jail Alternatives

Court Delay Reduction Program - A Court Delay Reduction Program may be realized with a firm commitment from the courts, prosecuting and defense attorneys, the Sheriff, and the County in general to work together to reduce delays in the court system. An effective partnership of this nature could potentially agree to process improvements and measurements that would set standards for criminal case processing (i.e., 90% of all felony cases are adjudicated within 120 days of arrest; 98% within 180 days; and 100% within a year). Through this partnership and a commitment to process criminal matters more expeditiously the amount of incarceration time spent waiting for case disposition could be reduced.

System Studies – Hiring a consultant to study the Court system specifically, or the entire criminal justice system is another suggestion for streamlining processes in order to reduce the amount of overcrowding in jails. The literature suggests there are distinct advantages to obtaining the services of a consultant to conduct a study of this nature. Another approach would be to contract with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to conduct a Local System Assessment (LSA). Monterey County has completed the process and Merced County is in the preliminary stages of contracting for an LSA. NIC performs the assessments at no cost to the counties. Favorable outcomes from approaches of this nature are reliant upon forming a study oversight group that includes the presiding judge, elected prosecutor, court administrator, the public defender, sheriff, jail administrator, probation, representative of the local bar, and potentially a County Board member. The strength of this approach is that it can lead to a strong coordinated infrastructure.

Reducing Jail Stay of Illegal Immigrants – In the course of conducting this planning study, a committee also looked at a measure to reduce jail overcrowding by reducing the number of days illegal aliens are housed by the County. Currently about 12% of the jail population are aliens who have committed a crime after entering the U.S. illegally. The County and the Sheriff may wish to explore a partnership with the Office of Detention and Removal, Immigration and Custom Enforcement Division (ICE). The parties may be able to develop a more timely transfer of aliens from the County to ICE. This would reduce the number of days that illegal aliens whose cases have been adjudicated by the Court or have been placed on “hold.” Another advantage to exploring this option may be addressing a cost shortfall that occurs when aliens remain in County custody past the date their cases are disposed. Currently it costs \$230 per day for the County to house these individuals, and the federal government reimburses at a rate of \$55 per day. The County could seek federal legislation to increase the per diem reimbursement rate.



Jail Alternatives

Renting Jail Space – In a Mercury News article from November 12, 2005, it was reported that Santa Clara County has been renting 300 cells to federal and state authorities and a handful of additional cells to neighboring counties. On the other hand, in a Santa Barbara News Press article on November 26, 2005, it was reported that State programs are bursting at the seams. Nevertheless, this is an option the County may wish to explore by surveying surrounding municipalities and State and federal law agencies to determine if there are jails that may not be operating at full capacity and would be willing to enter into a contractual agreement to rent space to the County of Santa Barbara. Again, this would be a short-term solution to the County's overcrowding situation, and could not be relied upon in the long term. Additionally, recent contacts with San Luis Obispo, Ventura, and Kern counties revealed that they have no additional jail space available. Therefore, there may be few or no opportunities in this arena. Nonetheless, a more thorough survey of city jails and other surrounding counties could be conducted.

Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF) – Typically Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) attempts to expand drug and mental health treatment within the jail environment. There may be a potential to divert mentally ill and drug dependent individuals into treatment programs before a crime is committed or after the incident. This would entail expanding the number of PHFs to provide services for those who need intensive treatment in an acute care hospital setting. The estimated yearly operating cost of a 16-bed facility is approximately \$4 million; building costs are not yet known. Although this is an option to be explored, it should be kept in mind that any potential to positively impact jail overcrowding is unknown.

City/County Consortium – The County could explore establishing a consortium with surrounding counties and cities to address the overall problem of overcrowding. Through this partnership, there would be a potential for sharing of resources, creating agreements for the use of vacant cells, implementing plans to maximize the use of available space, and address both systemic and procedural issues. Additionally, through the consortium, the County could explore the feasibility of sharing the cost of construction and operations of a new jail facility.

Convert to "Direct Filing" of Court Cases – Currently the County of Santa Barbara court system uses a traditional approach to the assignment of court cases. At each step of the process, individuals are assigned to a different courtroom and judge. During each phase of the process, therefore, a new judge needs to familiarize him/herself with the case. Several years ago, San Luis Obispo converted to a "direct filing" approach in which cases are assigned to a single department from arraignment to sentencing. This has significantly sped up the process. Since 70% of Santa Barbara County inmates are pre-trial, converting to this approach would expedite cases through the system and help to alleviate overcrowding. The Court system, Sheriff, and District Attorney are all supportive of exploring this alternative, which may alleviate the problem during the years it will take to construct a new jail facility.



Jail Alternatives

Interim Housing for Prisoners – Another alternative to consider is exploring the cost and overall feasibility of retrofitting and/or renovating existing facilities to furnish interim housing for prisoners. There are currently two known options: the old jail in the Courthouse, and a vacant wing of a Probation facility. Currently these holding facilities do not meet State standards; however, it would be worthwhile to determine whether they could be brought up to standard in a relatively short period of time, and the cost of the necessary renovations.

Summary

In addition to the alternatives explored above, there are many other mechanisms already implemented focused on reducing overcrowding. This section of the report sets forth additional potential alternatives for exploration. Implementing most if not all such alternatives will depend on establishing sound, solution-oriented, partnerships with other entities. Additionally, professional resources that specialize in this area may be required. Again, though these alternatives are worthy of exploration, they will likely only serve as stop gap, short-term measures, and will not ultimately eliminate the need for a new jail facility.



January 2008

Early release procedure:

Monday-Friday:

Main Frame report ST01 (Daily Custody Division Statistics) Is automatically printed every morning at 0600 in the PCO (Population Control Office)

From this report the daily count for the Males and Females are taken for the Main Jail.

Based on this count is how we work the early releases for that day.

Any day there are no floorsleepers, there will not be any inmates released early.

The Floorsleeper count triggers the need for early releases based on the following criteria:

The early release range from 0 days up to 21 days early on a sentence is dependant on the count as noted below;

Males:

0-519 = No Days
520-559 = 7 Days
560-579 = 14 Days
580 and above = 21 Days

Females:

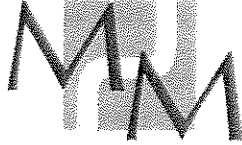
0-94 = No Days
95 and 96 = 7 Days
97 and 98 = 14 Days
99 and above = 21 Days.

Once the days early is determined, run a mainframe report IR78 (Request for pending future release report).

From that list each inmate is checked by using a IR01.bon= screen to determine the final sentence charges. If they do not have an exclusionary charge (**Exclusionary Charges printed on the back**) and are in the range of days early for release they are placed on an early release roster that is sent to Custody Records for processing for release.

If inmate that is schedule for Cap release is housed in an Ad-Seg. Housing unit, I contact classification to see if the reason for the house is custody behavior related in a manner that will effect their eligibility for early release. If not the inmate is processed for CAP release.

Updated on November 19, 2008



MECHANICAL, INC.
PLUMBING AND PIPING CONTRACTORS

SB COUNTY JAIL
ASSESSMENT SURVEY
12/28/2007

Lic. #774231
1027 Cindy Lane, Carpinteria, CA 93013
PHONE: (805) 745-1126 • FAX: (805) 745-1116



MECHANICAL, INC.

PLUMBING AND PIPING CONTRACTORS

SB Jail investigation and assessment

November 1, 2007

Report: Overall the interior plumbing of the jail is in poor condition and in need of replacement. Almost all of the piping is currently installed per plan with all discrepancies noted on plans. Below you will find a report of our findings and any suggestions we might have for improving the system. In order to help in the description of the piping we assigned the sewer conditions at the different locations rating numbers on a scale from 1-10 with one being very poor and ten being new. Below we have noted the plan page next to each areas brief description for reference. Also within this report you will find detailed notes that correspond to the videos. The video's numbers correspond to the number before the note. The notes are in chronological order with the video.

Exterior piping problem areas: Condition of sewer yard piping from honor farm/laundry down to northwest is in very poor shape with a rating of 1. Pipe is flowing @ 75% capacity. 6" sewer is made up of SDR 35 and clay, with a large low spot approx 50' from manhole. Root intrusion in the area is bad and piping needs to be replaced. Another outside problem area that was noticed was at the IRC, approx 120' out from clean out pipe bellies stopping the flow for approx 20'.

*GENERAL

Pipe type-SDR-35, vitrified clay, and concrete manholes.

Grade-1%

Volume- peak was noticed at 75% to 90% at most exterior places.

A.O*LOADING DOCKS NORTHWEST

Approx 60' down from first manhole roots in pipe due to separation of 6" transite.

Overall piping in bad condition and in need of replacement

Volume-90%

MM rating for this section is a 1.

A.O*IRC

Condition of piping good rating of 7

Flow at peak only 50%

6" SDR has belly @ 120' out clear to manhole

P6*KITCHEN EXTERIOR SEWER YARD PIPING

Volume-50%

MM rating-1

Pipe has bad grade and is corroded, pipe is lined with grease and in some places cracked.

A.0*ADMINISTRATION BLDG

Piping in ok condition with a rating of 8

6" SDR 35

Flow at peak is 50%

The only bad spot is a belly approx 60' from irc clean out.

A.0*MAIN JAIL SOUTH ADMIN BLDG

Condition of pipe is ok with a rating of 7

During the week the pipe was noticed only to flow at 25%

6" SDR 35

A.0*MAIN JAIL KITCHEN

Condition of piping is very poor with a rating of 1

Flow rate of 25%

Piping is restricted down to half the diameter in many places due to build up of grease

Pipe appears to be 4" cast iron to manhole.

A.0*MAIN JAIL EAST, WEST, CENTRAL

Condition of pipe is not good with a rating of 4

Flow rate was noticed at times to be 100%

Pipe appears to be 6" clay hard to determine

A.0*NORTHWEST WING

Condition of piping is ok with a rating of 6

Flow rate at peak is 50%

6" SDR 35 is in good condition.

Pipe grade at 2%

A.0*LAUNDRY

Condition of pipe is poor with a rating of 3

6" SDR 35

Pipe is flowing at 100% capacity

***MANHOLES:** After inspecting all of the manholes we came to the conclusion that severe deterioration has occurred in each manhole. We recommend manholes should be rebuilt, from the bottoms up, the bases appear to be in fair condition. After rebuild they should be epoxy sealed. The existing manholes are currently built of mostly brick.

INTERIOR PIPING

PROBLEM AREAS- Overall the interior piping is in bad condition. Problem areas that were noticed and in need of immediate replacement where as follows: kitchen, main jail admin bldg, basement by the tool corral floor drains.

P2.1*IRC

Condition of piping is ok with a rating of 5

Flow rate was noticed at 50%

All piping was cast iron

Some problem areas where noticed see drawing for notes

P4 & P2*MAIN JAIL ADMIN 1ST AND 2ND FLOOR SOUTH

Condition of piping is very poor with a rating of 1 in need of replacement

Flow rate 25%

All piping was cast iron that has been severely damaged, with large cracks and pits.

Piping in need of repair

P4(A)*MAIN JAIL BASEMENT

Condition of piping is poor with a rating of 2

Flow rate was noticed at 25%

All piping is showing signs of wear, interior walls are very rough

Pipe sizes range from 2-4" see plans

P6(A)*KITCHEN INTERIOR PIPING

Condition of piping was very poor with a rating of 1

Flow rate was 100%

All piping is cast iron and full of grease, that has hardened to the walls.

Pipe is cracked 2' from floor clean out

All piping is in need of replacement.

Piping can not be repaired in sections due to the bad condition.

P6(D)*MAIN JAIL SOUTH SIDE FEMALE

Condition of pipe is ok with a rating of 4

Flow rate 50%

All piping is cast iron ranging from 2 to 4"

P5(C) & P7(B)*MAIN JAIL EAST WING
Condition of pipe is ok with a rating of 4
Flow rate at peak was noticed at 100%
All pipe is cast iron ranging from 2 to 6"
Problem areas noted on plans

P5(A) & P7(A)*MAIN JAIL WEST WING
Condition of pipe is ok with a rating of 4
Flow rate is 75%
All pipe is cast iron ranging from 2 to 4"

P2*MAIN JAIL NORHTWEST WING
Condition of piping is good with a rating of 6
Flow rate is 75%
All piping was cast iron 2 to 4"

P5(B) *CENTRAL
No video access, visual inspection, see plans for any notes.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion the overall waste piping of the jail is in need of attention, it is our opinion that the life span is coming to an end and that sometime in the near future the facility will begin to experience problems with no easy fix. Total replacement of the interior piping is recommended. The outside piping bad spots can be repaired in sections except for the transite. Even the vents have severe corrosion.

P7 *MAIN JAIL DOMESTIC WATER- MM used a compression test to test the strength of the piping. The cold water system is in ok condition, Its worn but has some life left in it. The hot water piping however is in poor condition, failing the test. The piping is brittle and at the end of its life. It is suspected that the original recirc pumps in the IRC where oversized causing the copper to fail. In speaking with the facilities manager he stated that a lot of the fittings have already failed. The plan has the dates that most of the original piping was installed. Main jail-1963, northwest addition 1985, IRC 1989. The hot water piping has lost its elasticity and is becoming brittle.

PIPE RATINGS

Cold-5

Hot- 3

Hot return-2

Tempered-3

VIDEO NOTES

(number before note corresponds to video numbers)

- V1-irc clean out in front of entry rating #1 belly in 6" sdr 120' from man hole as shown in plans
- V1-irc clean out in the rear rating of 2, hard to determine has a large flow always
- V1-irc 1st and 2nd floor rating of pipe 4
- V1 & V4-H1 pipe rating is a 2
- V4-room 414 rating 2
- V4-main jail parking lot 6" sewer rating 7
- V4-kitchen parking lot co rating 4
- V4-kitchen parking lot manhole rating 5
- V4-female classroom rating #1 needs to be replaced
- V4-c-6 rating 3
- V4-male basement rating 3
- V5-w-13 hard to rate to much hot water flow appears to be ok
- V5-outside storm drain co by transportation buses rating 7
- V5-manhole below honor farm at top of driveway 1/8 bend has bad transition and lots of roots. Must be replaced 162'
- V5-west medical room rating 1 there is a belly in pipe 16' from c/o.
- V5-RM 38 admin bldg sewer is abandoned needs to be concreted
- V5-main jail public bathroom sewer pipe rating 1
- V5-cell #2 chase rating sewer pipe 2
- V5-WI #29 cracked pipe on top of cast iron rating 1
- V6-WI #21 lots of (rat lines) rating 1
- V6-female dress out south side rating 2
- V6-female south side cell # 140 rating 3

V6-female south side cell #156 sewer rating 3
V6-7-12 k section rating 3
V6-bathroom cell #137 lots of rat lines, rating 3
V6-c1 rating 2
V6-kitchen main sewer pipe rating 1 needs replacement roots and grease
V6-w16 shower could not get through p-traps
V6-w11 crack in pipe 4' from co rating 1
V6-northwest condensate drain tied to sewer with no air gap-10' in. rating 3
V6-cell chase #16 24' in pipe bellies. Rating 1 needs to be repaired
V6-N200 sewer pipe rating 3
V6-basement tool area floor drains rating is 1. the 2" sewer drains are closed up and need to be replaced.
V6-co outside of welding shop rating 5
V6-shipping and receiving dock c/o rating 5
V6-c4 belly in pipe approx 25' in from c/o pipe rating 1 needs replacement

Video 2 contains different spots in the kitchen and main jail. See video, piping is in bad condition. No real problem areas noted, just a lot of build up. Over all rating for all piping on this tape is a 2

Video 3 irc chase 418 rating 2 1st and 2nd floor, again no real problem areas, just old deteriorating piping.

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX D

Santa Barbara County Custody Division Unit Policy..... App-D1

Sheriff's Department County of Santa Barbara

Custody Operations



Classification, Investigations & Intelligence Unit

Division Commander- Commander J. Sams
Classification Lieutenant – K. Hamilton
Classification Sergeant- T. McWilliams

I. General Policy

- A. This classification plan is designed to properly assign inmates to housing units and activities according to the categories of sex, age, criminal sophistication, seriousness of crime charged, physical or mental health needs, assaultive/non-assaultive behavior and other criteria which will provide for the safety of the inmates and staff. Such housing unit assignments shall be accomplished to the extent possible within the limits of the available number of distinct housing units or cells of the Santa Barbara County Jail.
- B. The classification of inmates shall be undertaken in accordance with Federal, State & Local laws, Departmental policy and the policies and procedures set forth in this plan. Classification shall be administered objectively and without discrimination against any inmate regardless of sex, race, creed, cultural background, physical handicap or national origin.
- C. Classification assignments and housing decisions shall be supported by all available information as set forth in PC 4002 and Title 15.
- D. Classification is separate from any discipline, jail rule infractions and misconduct. Disciplinary actions resulting from the above may be considered in classification assignments, housing assignments and correctional program eligibility.
- E. Classification records will be maintained on each inmate held in the Santa Barbara Custody Division. This record is separate from the inmate's jail record. Classification records are initiated when the inmate is booked, and shall be maintained for five years after the inmate is released from custody. The classification record shall include:
 - 1. A completed custody assessment synopsis. The synopsis will be completed by a direct interview conducted by a trained classification officer.
 - 2. All available criminal history information. State, Federal and juvenile history if applicable.
 - 3. Selected copies of jail incident and offense reports.
 - 4. Selected copies of jail disciplinary and action reports.
 - 5. All previous custody assessment synopsis records and tracking documentation.
 - 6. Referral documentation both to and from the mental health unit and medical department. (do we currently do this as a practice)
 - 7. Any other information deemed necessary.

- F. Classification records are strictly confidential and are secured on a need to know basis. Information shall not to be released outside of the Department without permission of the Division Commander or the Classification Sergeant or Lieutenant. Law enforcement access shall be limited to a need to know basis as determined by the Classification Sergeant. Classification records are internal administrative documents that are subject to release by subpoena only.

II Classification Procedures:

- A. (*Classification at Receiving*). The receiving officer plays an integral role in the inmate classification process. He/ She is the first member of the correctional staff to come in contact with the arrestee. Many times the receiving officer may determine that an individual is intoxicated, under the influence of drugs or mentally disoriented. The receiving officer will note the appropriate information. In the event that the inmate relays, or the receiving officer observes a medical condition requiring immediate action, the receiving officer will contact the medical department for an evaluation. In the event that the arrestee relays, or the receiving officer observes behavior that is indicative to suicide potential, the receiving officer will immediately contact the Shift Commander and the Custody Division's Mental Health unit for evaluation. The receiving officer will make a determination as to appropriate cell assignment while being held in the inmate reception centers holding cells. The receiving officer will make this determination based on the information collected during the receiving process and the officer's actual observation of the arrestee.
- B. (*Classification Interview*). When it has been determined that an arrestee will remain in custody, a trained Classification Officer will interview the inmate. The Classification Officer will complete the custody assessment synopsis through a direct, face to face interview with the inmate. The Classification Officer will then make a determination on whether the inmate is a:
1. Pre-trial detainee
 2. Sentenced inmate (to county jail)
 3. Sentenced inmate (to state prison)
 4. Civil prisoner
 5. Juvenile
 6. Other

The classification officer will then initiate a search for the following information:

1. Criminal History (State, Federal and Juvenile if applicable).
2. Previous classification records.
3. Any documentation supporting gang association or affiliation.

Based on all the information obtained, the Classification Officer shall assign the inmate an initial classification level. The Classification Officer will then assign appropriate housing for the classification level assigned.

Security level classification and housing assignments will be applied objectively and will be based on the following criteria:

Security Level & Housing Criteria

Level 1 (Minimum Security)

Housing areas: Male/Female Medium Security Facility

Custody Status: Sentenced

Holds: INS holds accepted

State parole holds accepted providing the Classification Unit has received written verification from the respective parole officer that the inmate will be completing his/her pending state time within the county jail.

Disciplinary History: No serious disciplinary history or in-custody assaults.

Exempted Charges: Crimes of violence considered on a case by case basis.
Arson charges.
No sex related crimes (PC261.5 Misd to be considered on a case-by-case basis with prior approval from the Classification Sergeant.

Other Criteria: Inmates may qualify if they have unsentenced cases pending, providing the bail on the unsentenced case does not exceed Twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00).

All inmates must be evaluated and cleared through the medical department prior to being assigned any work crews.

Level 2 (Minimum Security)

Housing area: West-1 (Inmate worker unit).

Custody Status: Sentenced.

Holds: INS hold accepted.

State parole holds accepted providing the classification Unit has received written verification from the respective parole officer that the inmate will be completing his/her pending state time within the county jail.

County Probation violations are accepted providing the Classification Unit has received written verification from the respective probation officer that the inmate will be completing hi/her sentence in county jail

Disciplinary History: No minor disciplinary reports within the previous 30 days.

No serious disciplinary reports within the last 6 months..

Other Criteria: Inmates may qualify if they have unsentenced cases pending, providing the bail on the unsentenced case does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (25,000.00).

Inmates assigned to work crews involving food delivery must be evaluated and cleared through the medical department prior to the actual job assignment.

Housing area: Honor farm pre-trial units. Male & Female

Custody Status:

Unsentenced.

Holds:

INS holds accepted.

Out of county holds/warrants considered on a case-by-case basis. Charge and bail specific.

Out of state warrants considered on a case by case basis. Charge and bail specific

Maximum Bail:

There is no maximum bail amount for placement at the Medium Security Facility pre-trial unit (charge and flight risk potential will be considered).

Exempted Charges:

No sex related crimes (PC 261.5 Misdemeanor to be considered on a case-by-case basis with prior approval from the Classification Sergeant).

No escape or escape with force convictions.

No charges of arson.

Other Criteria:

Inmates must meet current medical requirements for Pre-Trial housing.

Inmates taking mood-altering medications may be placed in this housing, but must have approval from the mental health and/or medical unit for continued housing.

Level 3 (Medium Security)

Housing area: East and West units. South Tank (Mental Health), South Dorm, Female Units 200, 300 (STP) 400

Custody Status: Sentenced & Unsentenced

Criteria: Those inmates who do not meet the criteria for Level 1 or Level 2, and who do not fall under the parameters for Level 4, Level 5 or administrative segregation.

Protective Custody

Housing area: E-24, Male Basement Dorms 1, 2,3.

Custody Status: Sentenced and unsentenced inmates.

Criteria: Inmates who require protection from other inmates due to gang status, charges, vulnerability.

Level 4 (close security)

Housing area: Northwest pods B..

Custody Status: Sentenced & Unsentenced.

Criteria: Inmates with any of the following *may* be placed in this housing area:

- History of escapes.
- History of violence
- History of in-custody management problems
- Those whom pose a safety/security risk
- Those identified as the aggressor for in-custody 242 PC
- Those that have a validated street or prison gang affiliation/association with a potential for security or safety concern.

Level 5 (Maximum Security)

Housing area: Northwest A Pod.

Custody Status: Sentenced & Unsentenced

Criteria: Inmates with any escape with force conviction.
Inmates with serious in-custody behavioral problems.

Those inmates who through progressive discipline, failed to program within the other housing levels.

Administrative Segregation

Housing areas: West isolation cells 18-29, East isolation cells 11-38, Northwest Isolation cells 01-24. South Module Isolation Cells. Central Isolation cells C-07/C-08

Custody Status: Sentenced & unsentenced.

Criteria: Those inmates who are determined to be prone to; escape, assault staff or other inmates; disrupt the operations of the jail, or likely to need protection from other inmates. (Title 15 sec. 1053).

Sexual Violent Predator (SVP) Housing

Criteria: Those inmates who are returned to custody as civil prisoners according to the SVP act. These inmates have more rights and privileges than a regular inmate, all of which are detailed in the SVP binder located in the Classification Office.

Transgender Housing

Criteria: Those inmates that are determined to be transgender inmates will be housed in Administrative Segregation

III Staff Responsibilities:

A. Facility Commander:

1. Insure that all elements of the Classification Plan are being adhered to.

B. Classification Lieutenant:

1. Manage the overall operations of the Classification Unit and insure that all elements of the Classification Plan are being adhered to.

C. Classification Sergeant:

1. Monitor and insure the effective implementation of the classification plan.
2. Evaluate classification-related policies and procedures as necessary in order to maintain effectiveness and compliance with Federal, State and Local requirements.
3. Conduct staff training in classification policy and procedures.
4. Supervise and direct Classification Officers, monitor work activities and coordinate staff activities.
5. Administratively review the classifications, reclassifications and housing assignments.
6. Review classification appeals and take appropriate action.
7. Testify in court on classification matters.
8. Monitor the jail population and coordinate housing areas to maintain an effective and efficient use of available bed space.

D. Classification Officers:

1. Conduct classification interviews with inmates and assign appropriate and objective housing based on existing criteria.
2. Conduct re-classification reviews and assignments as needed.
3. Assemble and maintain inmate classification files.
4. Conduct cellmate compatibility reviews and make appropriate housing placement and changes.
5. Review those inmates sentenced to the county jail to determine eligibility for minimum-security placement.

6. Represent the Sheriff on the County Parole Board as needed.
7. Review inmates for eligibility for custody programs.
8. Identify gang membership.
9. Investigate crimes that have occurred in the jail.
10. Utilize intelligence resources to assist in the prevention of crimes within the facility.
11. Work in conjunction with local agencies developing point of contact leads for more effective use of intelligence resources.
12. Collect DNA samples when requested.
13. Monitor inmate telephone usage.
14. Assist Shift Commander advising of suggested usage of cells after significant incidents.
15. Advise Shift Commander of hospital guard status.
16. Review Administrative Segregation Placement a minimum of ever 30 days.

IV Guidelines for removing an inmate from work status.

- A. A sentenced inmate assigned to Level 1 or 2 housing who becomes a security risk or disciplinary problem, can be re-classified and returned to Level III housing. In the event that the removal was disciplinary in nature, the appropriate inmate disciplinary report must be completed and a disciplinary hearing conducted as per jail policy. If the inmate disciplinary review board finds the inmate innocent of the charges, the inmate is eligible to return to his respective housing and program without delay.
- B. An inmate who is removed from work status for disciplinary reasons, and whose worktime has been stopped as a result of the discipline incurred, may not apply for reinstatement of his work time for a period of thirty days following the violation. Loss of good time credits as a result of a disciplinary action will not be reinstated. The Operations Lieutenant will make the determination on reinstatement of worktime credits. It is the inmate's responsibility to ask for the work time reinstatement.
- C. An inmate who is removed from work status for administrative reasons, separate and not connected to any discipline, will not lose any good or work time credits.
- D. Inmates removed from work status due to medical reasons, must have

written clearance from the Medical Department *prior* to consideration on returning to work status.

V Guidelines for Inmate Education Programs

- A. A number of inmate education programs are run under the direction of Inmate Services. These programs provide for voluntary academic and/or vocational education and counseling of both sentenced and unsentenced inmates. Reasonable criteria for eligibility are established below and an inmate may be excluded or removed from any program base on sound security practices or failure to abide by facility rules and regulations.
- B. All Level 1, 2 & 3 inmates are eligible to attend available classes. Inmates housed in protective custody units will be reviewed and cleared by the Classification Unit prior to attending any group classes. Inmates housed in Level 4, 5 and administrative segregation units may attend education classes on a one-on-one basis. Inmates with noted enemies will be reviewed by the Classification Unit prior to approval.
- C. The following are potential reasons an inmate may be excluded from programs and group classes:
1. Inmate Classification Level/Housing.
 2. In-custody discipline problems.
 3. Incompatible with other inmates in the group.
 4. Recommended removal from the group by the counselor or instructor. (Disruptive)

In all cases, inclusion of inmates into programs conducted in a group setting will be based upon sound classification principles.

VI Inmate Classification Appeals

- A. An inmate may appeal and request a review of his/her classification assignment by completing and submitting an inmate request form or an inmate grievance form, stating the reason for his/her appeal.
- B. Classifications are subject to change throughout the inmate's period of confinement, based upon re-evaluation and reassessment of his/her behavior, or additional charges that are filed.
- C. An inmate who has been sentenced to more than 60 days may request a review of his/her classification no more than every 30 days.

VII Administrative Segregation

- A. Administrative segregation housing shall only be used for inmates who are determined to be prone to escape, prone to assault staff or other inmates, disruptive to jail operations, or likely to need protection from other inmates. Administrative segregation shall consist of separate and secure housing but shall not involve any other deprivation of privileges than is necessary to obtain the objective of protecting the inmates and staff. Title 15, section 1053.

VIII Developmentally Disabled Inmates.

- A. Inmates who are evaluated as developmentally disabled shall be immediately referred to the mental health unit. The mental health unit shall contact the regional center on any inmate suspected or confirmed to be developmentally disabled for the purposes of diagnosis and/or treatment within 24 hours of such determination, *excluding holidays and weekends*. The inmate shall be placed in administrative segregation for his/her own protection pending this evaluation and notification. Title 15, section 1057.

IX Mentally Disordered Inmates.

- A. Inmates evaluated and determined mentally disordered will be immediately referred to the medical and/or mental health unit. If a physician's opinion is not readily available, an inmate shall be considered mentally disordered for the purposes of this section if he or she appears to be a danger to himself/herself or others if he/she appears gravely disabled. A physician's opinion shall be secured within 24 hours of identification, or at the next daily sick call, whichever is earliest. Segregation is authorized if necessary to protect the safety of the inmate or others. Title 15, 1052.

X Use of Safety Cells.

- A. Safety cells shall only be used in accordance with Title 15, section 1055. and Section 4-13 of the Policy & Procedure Manual.
- B. Safety cells shall be used to hold only those inmates who display behavior which results in the destruction of property or reveals an intent to cause physical harm to self or others.
- C. An inmate shall be placed in a safety cell only with the approval of the Facility Manager or the Shift Commander. The Facility Manager may

delegate authority to place an inmate in a safety cell to a physician. Continued retention in a safety cell shall be reviewed a minimum of every eight hours. A medical assessment shall be completed within a maximum of 12 hours of placement in the safety cell or at the next daily sick call, whichever is earliest. The inmate shall be medically cleared for continued retention every 24 hours thereafter. A mental health opinion on placement and retention shall be secured within 24 hours of placement. Direct visual observation shall be conducted at least twice every thirty minutes. Such observation shall be documented.

- D. Inmates shall be administered necessary nutrition and fluids. Inmates shall be allowed to retain sufficient clothing, or be provided with a suitably designed "safety garment," to provide for their personal privacy unless specific identifiable risks to the inmate's safety or to the security of the facility are documented.

- F. In the event that an inmate who is sentenced to serve disciplinary diet is placed into the safety cell in accordance with this section, that diet shall be suspended upon placement and shall not resume until the inmate is removed and a physicians opinion for continuation of the disciplinary diet is obtained.

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX E

Sheriff’s Implementation Directive (October 11, 2005 letter from Jim Anderson, Sheriff-Coroner, with “Educational/Vocational Programs” attachment)	App-E1
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Sheriff Department



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

JIM ANDERSON
Sheriff-Coroner

STATIONS

Buellton
140 W. Highway 246
Buellton, CA 93427
Phone (805) 686-8150

Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-4561

Lompoc
751 Burton Mesa Road
Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone (805) 737-7737

New Cuyama
Post Office Box 169
New Cuyama, CA 93254
Phone (805) 681-4250

Santa Maria
812-A W Foster Road
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Phone (805) 934-6150

Solvang
1745 Mission Drive
Solvang, CA 93463
Phone (805) 686-5000

Main Jail
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Phone (805) 681-4250

COURT SERVICES

Santa Barbara Division
1122 Santa Barbara Street
Post Office Box 656
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
Phone (805) 568-2900

Santa Maria Division
312-0 E. Cook Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Phone (805) 346-7430

Lompoc Division
115 Civic Center Plaza
Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone (805) 737-7710

HEADQUARTERS

P. O. Box 6427 • 4434 Calle Real • Santa Barbara, California 93100
Phone (805) 681-4100 • Fax: (805) 681-4322

Kenneth Shemwell
Undersheriff

October 11, 2005

Camerino Sanchez, Chief of Police
Santa Barbara Police Department
215 E. Figueroa Street
Post Office Box 538
Santa Barbara, CA 93102

RE: Implementation of Citation Release Program in a Continuing Effort to Eliminate
Floor Sleepers at the Santa Barbara County Jail

Dear Chief Sanchez:

In January of this year we explained the need to review procedures in handling the inmate population within the Santa Barbara County Jail in order to mitigate anticipated litigation involving jail overcrowding. During the past nine months, the Sheriff's Department has made a number of changes in an effort to eliminate the floor sleeper problem. With some effort, we have reduced this number from a high of 105 to today's level of 18. Although this reduction is significant, it is not enough. We need to reduce the number of floor sleepers to zero by the next court hearing date which is scheduled for November 1, 2005.

Therefore, we are implementing the next phase in our plan to eliminate floor sleepers in the Santa Barbara County Jail. Effective October 24, 2005, we will cite release all misdemeanor bookings prior to housing, providing, of course, they are able to care for their safety or the welfare of others. The exceptions to this citation release program are Penal Code sections 241, 243, 273.6, 290(g) (1), 314, 417, 647.6, 12025, and 12031. Individuals arrested for these sections will remain housed within the Sheriff's jail system until released pursuant to bail or court order.

Should this measure fail to reduce the floor sleeper count to zero, we will systematically remove the above sections from consideration until no misdemeanants are housed upon initial arrest.

Sincerely,

Jim Anderson
SHERIFF-CORONER

By:

Chuck Gerhart, Commander
JAIL OPERATIONS DIVISION
CUSTODY OPERATION

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
Santa Barbara County
Inmate Services 2007 - Year in Review

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In pursuant compliance with Board of Corrections Title 15, Article 6, Section 1061 it is the responsibility of the Sheriff for developing and implementing an educational program for inmates. In addition, ensure coordination of vocational training programs in a jail setting, as addressed in Penal Code Section 4018.5.

The Sheriff's Department has continued to partner with Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) Continuing Education for instructional programs and supportive services for incarcerated students.

In review, the year of 2007/08 has promised a new instructional delivery model in tandem with reentry jail programs proposed. The facility classrooms have been redesigned with the concept of Multi-Media Learning Centers. The Learning Centers allow coordination of close programming components to increase an efficient instructional method for compatible groups of inmate students with various learning needs. All Media Learning Center classes continue to be offered on a voluntary basis to inmates seeking Adult Basic Education, GED, Adult High School instruction, computer operations, ESL (English as a Second Language), and Life Management Skills. Vocational Programs offered to Medium Security inmates are Culinary Arts, Maintenance/Welding, and Print Shop. The school attendance average for participants in vocational programs is 3,172 per term. Instructional average for participants attending the Media Learning Center are 2,340 Main Jail, and 1,820 Medium Security Facility per term.

One hundred twenty-three (123) individuals took GED tests. Thirty-two (32) students passed the series of tests earning their GED. In total, four hundred seven (407) individual tests were taken, and others not completing the test series were due to either early release, and/or movement to other institutions.

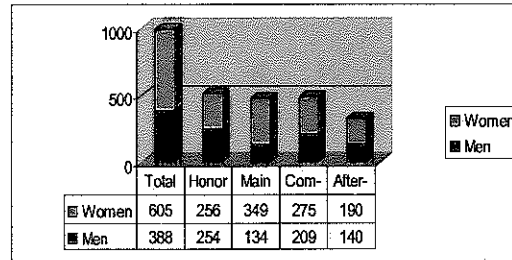
Santa Barbara City College also offers a special "STEP/Jail Program Advisor" which counsels individuals in the availability of opportunities for post-release follow-up to encourage continued involvement in educational/vocational programs in hopes of reducing recidivism.

Sheriff's Treatment Program – 2007 Review

The Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) is in its twelfth year of operation. The treatment program is offered on the Male and Female Honor Farm and in two housing units in the Main Jail. The STP offers an introduction to social model recovery; including individual counseling, group process, release planning, relapse prevention, an introduction to the 12 Steps, and Anger Management.

The program is offered in these five facilities:

Male Honor Farm	20 beds
East 23	20 beds
IRC-300	32 beds
Female Honor Farm	20 beds
Santa Maria SS	8 beds



Nine hundred and ninety-three (993) inmates participated in the Sheriff's Treatment Program this year. This reflects a 28.1% increase from 2006 in the number of inmates receiving treatment at the Santa Barbara County Jail. The primary reason for the increase has been doubling the female capacity for treatment in IRC-300, and losing 12 treatment beds in the male inmate housing unit. Also, the waiting time for treatment in the Main Jail has increased from 30-60 days, to 90-120 days. The waiting period has deterred many male inmates from applying to the Treatment Program. In addition, we have operated all year with two counseling vacancies.

Three hundred and eight-eight (388) men participated in the STP this year. Of those participants, two hundred and nine (209) men completed the program, for a completion rate of 54%. One hundred and forty (140) male graduates of the STP made decisions to enter residential or outpatient aftercare facilities on their release from custody.

Six hundred and five (605) women participated in STP during 2007. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) or 45% completed the program. Of the women that completed the program, one hundred and ninety (190) decided to continue their recovery in a residential or outpatient program. The significant decrease in the completion rates this year are a direct result of jail overcrowding and the early release program causing long waiting lists for the programs and inmates not being able to program for a minimum of thirty days.

During the past year, the Sheriff's Treatment Program received court referrals for two hundred and forty-nine (249) inmates. Less than one half of the court referred inmates participated in the program during 2007, due to overcrowding and treatment capacity for male inmates. During the calendar year, the STP Staff conducted one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three (1,733) brief contact visits with the inmates in the Santa Barbara County Jail.

The STP Alumni Association meeting is held the second Tuesday of the month at Newhouse III, located at 2434 Bath Street in Santa Barbara. On an average, eighty (80) to one hundred (100) graduates of STP attend this dinner and meeting. Participants are both male and female, and many have been out of custody for six or seven years.

We hope that the Sheriff's Treatment Program will continue to have a positive effect on former inmates and the community in which they live.

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX I

California Code ("26202").....	App-I1
Records Procedures (SBC Board Agenda Letter re: Destruction of Records)	App-I2
Prison Health Services Incorporated Policies (Health Records No. 501, Confidentiality of Health Care Record No. 502, Custody Operations Policy and Procedures Manual 3-1, and Receiving Medical Screening)	App-I3
Sample JMS Record (Inmate Review for: John Doe, etc.).....	App-I4

Updated on November 19, 2008

26202. The board may authorize the destruction or disposition of any record, paper, or document which is more than two years old and which was prepared or received in any manner other than pursuant to a state statute or county charter. The board may authorize the destruction or disposition of any record, paper or document which is more than two years old, which was prepared or received pursuant to state statute or county charter, and which is not expressly required by law to be filed and preserved if the board determines by four-fifths (4/5) vote that the retention of any such record, paper or document is no longer necessary or required for county purposes. Such records, papers or documents need not be photographed, reproduced or microfilmed prior to destruction and no copy thereof need be retained.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY BOARD AGENDA LETTER



Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
105 E. Anapamu Street, Suite 407
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-2240

Agenda Number:
Prepared on: 11/18/05
Department Name: Sheriff - Custody
Department No.: 032
Agenda Date: 12/6/05
Placement: Administrative
Estimate Time:
Continued Item: NO
If Yes, date from:

TO: Board of Supervisors

FROM: Sheriff Jim Anderson
x4290

STAFF CONTACT: Lieutenant Julian Villarreal, Jr.
ext.4251

SUBJECT: Destruction of Records

Recommendation(s):

That the Board of Supervisors:

Approve and execute an Application for the Destruction of Jail Records, no longer required by law to be maintained.

Alignment with Board Strategic Plan:

The recommendation is primarily aligned with actions required by law or by routine business necessity.

Executive Summary and Discussion:

The Sheriff's Department requests authorization to dispose of jail records which are eligible for destruction under Government Code Section 26202: Records from 01/01/2002 to 12/31/2002, which include Inmate Record files, Visitation Slips, Transportation Log and files, Court Counts and Rosters, Money Logs; Records from 01/01/2002 to 12/31/2002, which include All Module diaries or "Redbooks"; and, Records from 01/01/2002 to 12/31/2002, which include Daily Recaps. These records are deemed to have no further administrative, legal or fiscal value.

An Application for Destruction of Records Certificate of Approval has been prepared and approved by County Counsel and the Auditor-Controller. If executed by your Board, the records will be destroyed.

Mandates and Service Levels:

Government Code §26202 allows the Board of Supervisors (by four-fifths vote) to authorize the destruction of records that are more than two years old when “... *the retention of any such record, paper or document is no longer necessary or required for county purposes.*”

Fiscal and Facilities Impacts:

Additional and necessary storage space for existing and future jail records will be made available by the destruction of the aforementioned documents. There are no fiscal impacts with this action as shredding service is an ongoing and routinely budgeted item within the Sheriff's Department budget.

Special Instructions:

Clerk of the Board: Please send an official Minute Order and copy of the executed Application for Destruction of Records Certificate of Approval to the attention of: Lieutenant Julian Villarreal, Jr., Sheriff's Department Custody Administration.

Concurrence:

County Counsel
Auditor Controller



PRISON
HEALTH
SERVICES
INCORPORATED

Policy
Updated on 11/14/07
HEALTH RECORDS

No. 501

Page 1 of 4

Authority Reference: IMQ Standard 501 (Essential)

PURPOSE: The responsible physician/health authority shall maintain legible, individual, completed and dated health records.

POLICY: Prison Health Services, Inc.'s policy requires that all medical records be compiled in a standard format. All forms used to record medical information must be approved by Prison Health Services, Inc.

All inactive medical records will be kept in the Medical Records Room or in storage areas with access restricted to Prison Health Services, Inc. staff only. Active records will be kept in secure files in the Medical department.

All medical encounters will be entered into the medical record using the S.O.A.P. format.

Individual, complete and dated medical records are maintained and include, but not limited to: receiving screens, medical/mental health evaluation reports, complaints of illness or injury, names of personnel who treat, prescribe, and/or administer/deliver medications, location where treatment is provided, medication records, informed consent and informed refusals in compliance with Title 15, §1216.

The medical record will contain the following forms and all laboratory reports, consult reports, discharge summaries and diagnostic studies will be reviewed and initialed by the physician before placement in the medical record:

1. Master Problem List
2. Receiving Screening Sheet
3. Admission Data/History and Physical Assessment Form
4. Physicians' Orders
5. Progress Notes
6. Laboratory Studies
7. Diagnostic Studies
8. Dental Records
9. Psychiatric and Psychological Reports
10. Mental Health Progress Notes

PROVED	TITLE	EFFECTIVE
	Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISIED/REVIEWED
		October 22, 2007



11. Consultant's Reports
12. X-Ray/EKG Reports
13. Medication Administration Records
14. Consent Forms
15. Discharge Summaries
16. Release of Responsibility and Authorization for Release of Information
17. Medical Request Forms (Sick Call Request)
18. Specialized Treatment Plans
19. Other Health Service Reports
20. Place, Date, and Time of Health Encounters
21. All Findings, Diagnoses, Treatments, and Dispositions
22. Signature and Title of each care provider
23. All other relevant and medically related materials
24. Transfer Forms
25. Alcohol Withdrawal Forms
26. Immunization Records

If a prior medical record exists, it will be reactivated when an inmate is rebooked. The inmate will have one (1) medical record that contains a record of all medical services rendered unless additional volumes must be established due to the volume of data accumulated.

Medical records should not be removed from a facility or system except in accordance with the institutional or jurisdictional policies. The medical records established in the facility are considered the physical property of that correctional facility. The confidential information documented on these forms belongs to the inmate, and the inmate retains the right of control.

All medical records will include the names of personnel who treat, prescribe and/or administer/deliver prescription medications.

APPROVED	TITLE Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	EFFECTIVE July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED October 22, 2007



PROCEDURE TITLE: GUIDELINES FOR DOCUMENTATION: CONTENT OF ENTRIES

PROCEDURE:

- A. The inmate's **full name, including last, first and middle initial**, along with the date of birth must appear on all chart forms.
- B. Record the time and date of all entries.
- C. Every entry made must have the signature of the health care personnel and title.
- D. All entries must be permanent and completed in black ink, except allergies, which must appear in **RED INK**.
- E. Document everything significant to the inmate's condition and course of treatment.
- F. Document any deviation from standard treatment and the reason for it.
- G. Enter any unusual occurrence such as a fall with the responsive or remedial steps taken and the inmate's condition.
- H. Make all entries promptly. If a late entry needs to be made, make a notation on the left side of the Progress Note, under the date and time, that the entry being made is a "Late Entry".
- I. Do not use correction fluid on any part of the chart including the jacket.
- J. Use approved standardized abbreviations only.
- K. Document all inmate education to include the topics discussed, a statement of inmate's understanding and whether or not written materials were included.

APPROVED	TITLE Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	EFFECTIVE July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED October 22, 2007



- L. Document informed consent and refusals on appropriate forms. The informed consent and informed refusal documentation should include care/treatment consented to/refused, reason(s) for refusal and signed and dated by the inmate. If the inmate refuses to sign the Release of Responsibility form, the health care provider should document this on the form. The health care provider and a witness must sign the form.
- M. Make alterations carefully using the following guidelines:
 - 1. Draw a single line through each entry, making sure the inaccurate material is still legible.
 - 2. Date and initial change, noting "Error" on the form.
 - 3. Fit the change into the correct chronological order, if possible.

PROCEDURE TITLE: PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRESS NOTES

PROCEDURE:

- A. Problem-oriented progress notes are written to match each problem documented on the Master Problem List and organized in a narrative form using the SOAP format.
- B. When writing a progress note, a separate SOAP note is needed for each problem. Different problems should not be addressed in one note.
- C. The SOAP format should include:
 - 1. Subjective Data
 - 2. Objective Data
 - 3. Assessment
 - 4. Plan of Treatment
- D. A nursing diagnosis should be used in the assessment of the inmate's problem rather than a medical diagnosis when nursing staff are charting SOAP notes.

PROVED	TITLE Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	EFFECTIVE July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED October 22, 2007



Authority Reference: IMQ Standards 502 (Essential)

PURPOSE: To maintain confidentiality of all health records and to only allow access to authorized personnel.

POLICY: The Health Services Administrator for the Medical Unit will control access to inmates' medical records. This information will be used, in part, to develop a medical treatment plan for the inmate.

Prison Health Services, Inc.'s policy requires that all active and inactive medical records be kept confidential and separate from the confinement records. Further, all medical records are to be secured at all times and accessible only by:

- A. Authorized medical personnel.
- B. The Sheriff or his Designee in consultation with the Health Services Administrator or Medical Director.
- C. As authorized in writing by the inmate.
- D. Pursuant to a search warrant or court order (§1543-1545 of the Penal Code).

Correctional staff members will be informed of inmates' health status on a need-to-know basis. Significant medical information that will benefit the jail staff will be reported via a memo that will be kept in inmate's confinement file in order for them to perform their duties.

All non-medical staff is restricted by law from xeroxing copies of emergency hospital, clinic or other medical reports. Material needed for a report or other purposes shall be obtained from the Health Services Administrator or Medical Director only.

Physician-patient confidentiality privilege is applied to the record; the health authority controls access; health record files

APPROVED	TITLE Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	EFFECTIVE July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED October 22, 2007



are maintained separately from other inmate confinement records.

The responsible physician or designee communicates information obtained in the course of medical/mental health screening and care to jail authorities when necessary for the protection of the welfare of the inmate or others, management of the jail or maintenance of jail security and order. All examinations, treatments and procedures affected by informed consent standards in the community are observed for inmate. Information regarding the health status of the inmate will not be provided to family and friends, attorney or any other agency without the written consent of the inmate.

The inmate's written authorization is necessary for transfer of health record information unless otherwise provided by law or regulation.¹

¹ Title 15, Adult Facility Health Inspection Report

APPROVED <hr/>	TITLE Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	EFFECTIVE July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED October 22, 2007



PROCEDURE TITLE: RELEASE OF MEDICAL RECORDS

PROCEDURE:

- A. The medical record is activated at the time of commitment or within fourteen (14) days. There should be only one record per inmate and all documents are kept in a single file.
- B. Any materials, except incident reports, that are compiled by medical personnel become part of the medical record.
- C. Requests for medical records from an outside agency must be accompanied by an Authorization for Release of Medical Information, signed by the inmate.
 - 1. Requests for medical records will be reviewed by the Health Services Administrator.
 - 2. After approval, the Administrative Assistant will copy the records and place the original Authorization for Release of Medical Information in the inmate's medical record along with the request for records.
 - 3. A copy of the requested information will be sent to the requesting facility in an envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL" or faxed using a Confidential Medical Information Transmittal form.
- D. If a request for medical information is received without a signed Authorization for Release of Medical Information, the Health Services Administrator will secure a signed copy of the above document from the inmate.
- E. An inmate may request a copy of their medical record. A signed Authorization for Release of Medical Information will be obtained from the inmate and the Health Services Administrator will authorize the records to be copied as appropriate.
 - 1. After the inmate's medical record has been copied, it will be placed in his/her property to be obtained at the time of release from custody.

APPROVED	TITLE	EFFECTIVE
	Maureen Shields, RN Health Services Administrator	July 1, 2005
		DATE REVISED/REVIEWED
		October 22, 2007



2. An inmate may opt to have the copied records released to his/her attorney or a family member or friend as authorized in writing.

APPROVED

TITLE

Maureen Shields, RN
Health Services Administrator

EFFECTIVE

July 1, 2005

DATE REVISED/REVIEWED

October 22, 2007

SUBJECT: HEALTH CARE**Policy**

Custody Operations contracts medical and dental services through Prison Health Services, Inc. (P.H.S.) under the direct supervision of a P.H.S. Administrator. It is within the confines of the Sheriff's Department Main Jail facility and is subject to all rules and regulations as described in the California Penal Code, California Minimum Jail Standards (Title 15), California Health and Safety Code, as well as the Department's Policy and Procedures Manual.

Santa Barbara Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services Department (ADMHS) provide mental health care and education to inmates in the Main Jail and satellite facilities.

Procedure**SICK CALL / DENTAL REQUESTS**

To receive medical or dental attention, an inmate can submit a request to be placed on the sick call list. There are forms (CO-1067) available in each housing unit for this purpose. The medical staff will pick up completed forms. The sick call slip is then triaged by a nurse. If the condition requires immediate attention and care, a nurse will see the inmate as soon as possible. If the condition does not require immediate attention, the inmate's name will be placed on the next available sick call. Sick call is conducted daily. A doctor is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, by telephone for consultation, and on-site emergencies as needed. A nurse will triage inmates on request. There is twenty-four hour nursing coverage at the Main Jail. Dental services are available twelve (12) hours per week.

MEDICAL SCREENING

Medical screening at receiving is a method used by Custody Operations to obtain important information about every new inmate's medical and health status so that the inmate can be properly cared for while in custody. The information is also beneficial because it enables Custody Operations to care for the safety and welfare of other inmates and jail staff.

It is the responsibility of the Receiving Officer in the Inmate Reception Center to complete the Medical Receiving Screening Form on every new inmate. The officer completes the form based on his visual observation of the inmate and on the inmate's answers to specific questions. Should an inmate answer yes to questions #10 through #21 and #24, medical is to be notified and will respond as soon as possible to receiving. The Receiving Officer will document the notification on the bottom of the form. The screening form was developed in compliance with the California Medical Association to improve medical care and mental health care services within the jails.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

It may be necessary for an inmate to be removed from the Main Jail and transported to a local hospital or clinic for treatment, as authorized under Penal Code section 4011.5. If the inmate's condition requires admittance to the hospital for more than 48 hours, a court order should be obtained authorizing the continued medical absence from the jail from Superior Court.

Updated on November 19, 2008
RECEIVING MEDICAL SCREENING

Last Name: _____		First: _____		Middle: _____	
DOB: _____		Date/Time: _____		SEX: M / F	
ALLERGIES: _____				<input type="checkbox"/> SB <input type="checkbox"/> SM <input type="checkbox"/> COURT	
Health Ins: YES / NO (circle one) Private / Other			Interviewed by: (print name and body #)		
Worker's Comp: YES / NO					

OFFICER'S VISUAL OBSERVATIONS	YES	NO
1. Was the inmate brought via the hospital? <i>If yes, what hospital?</i> _____	Y	N
2. Did the inmate enter the jail under his/her own power? <i>If no, how?</i> _____	Y	N
3. Is the inmate unconscious or showing signs of illness, injury, bleeding, pain, or other symptoms suggesting the need for immediate emergency medical referral? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
4. Is the inmate's mobility restricted in any way? <i>If yes, how?</i> _____	Y	N
5. Are there any visible signs of fever, jaundice, skin lesions, rash or infections, cuts, bruises, minor injuries, needle marks or body vermin? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
6. Does the inmate appear to be under the influence of, or withdrawing from, drugs or alcohol? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
7. Does the inmate have a prosthesis (crutches; eyeglasses, wheelchair, dentures, artificial limb, hearing aid, etc.)? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
8. Does the inmate exhibit any signs that suggest the risk of suicide, assault or abnormal behavior? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
9. Did the inmate go directly to the Safety Cell? (contact Medical)	Y	N
10. Unable to complete Medical Screening at receiving due to language barrier.	Y	N

INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE (Explain all "YES" answers and notify medical)	YES	NO
11. Are you taking any medications prescribed by a physician or psychiatrist now? <i>If yes, name medication and last time taken.</i> _____	Y	N
12. Did you come into custody with any prescribed medications? <i>If yes, what?</i> _____	Y	N
13. Have you been treated for (circle as appropriate) asthma, diabetes, alcohol seizures, delirium tremens (DT's), epilepsy, heart condition, high blood pressure, mental health problems, ulcers, or any other medical condition? <i>If yes,</i> _____	Y	N
14. Do you now have a contagious or communicable disease or been exposed to anyone with one? (i.e., Aids, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted disease) <i>If yes,</i> _____	Y	N
15. Do you suffer from shortness of breath, cough for 3 or more weeks, bloody sputum, night sweats or fatigue? <i>If yes,</i> _____	Y	N
16. Have you noticed a decrease or increase in weight recently? <i>If yes, how many pounds?</i> _____	Y	N
17. Have you been hospitalized by a physician or psychiatrist in the past year? <i>When?</i> _____ <i>Where?</i> _____	Y	N
18. Have you fainted or had a head injury within the past 72 hours? <i>If yes,</i> _____	Y	N
19. Have you ever considered or attempted suicide? <i>If yes, when?</i> _____	Y	N
20. Are you suicidal now? _____	Y	N
21. Do you use drugs? What kind? _____ How often? _____ Last time? _____ How much? _____	Y	N
22. Do you use alcohol? What kind? _____ How often? _____ Last time? _____ How much? _____	Y	N

FEMALES	YES	NO
23. When was your last period? _____	Y	N
24. Are you taking birth control pills? _____	Y	N
25. Are you (circle one) pregnant, recently delivered or miscarried, or experiencing abdominal pain or discharge? <i>If yes, what, and notify Medical</i>	Y	N

I have answered all questions. I have been told and shown how to obtain medical services and advised on how to obtain medication upon release. I hereby give my consent for professional services to be provided to me through Prison Health Services, Inc.

Inmate Signature: _____

Medical/Mental Health Signature: _____

Notified Medical /Mental Health Name and #: _____ Time: _____

REMARKS: _____



SAMPLE JMS RECORD

INMATE VIEW FOR: JOHN DOE

Print Date: 01/08/2008 14:44:20 Page: 1

PERSON

PERSON:

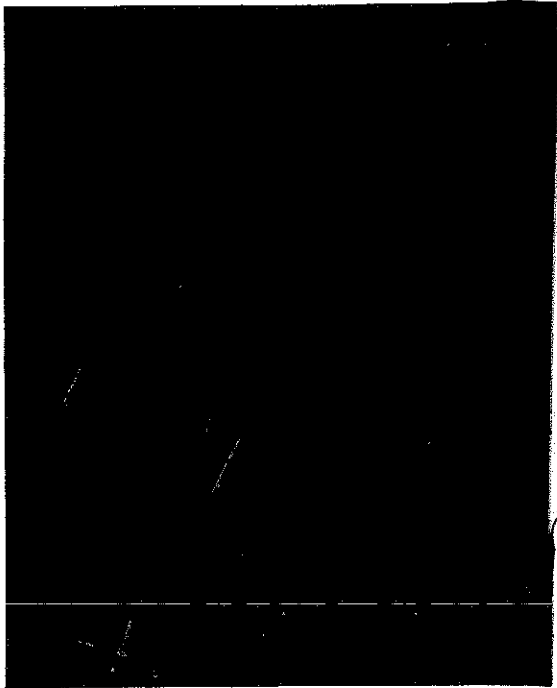
Name: DOE, JOHN
Place Of Birth: GUADALAJARA - JALISCO SHOULD
BE IN POB TABLE
FBI Number: 1236547
CII: 21365

HOME ADDRESS:

TRANSIENT
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93110

AKA:

- 1. DOE, JUAN
- 2. MERTZ, FRED
- 3. JUAN, DON
- 4. FINA, AQUA



CHARACTERISTICS:

Height: 5' 10" Weight: 200lb
 Race: HISPANIC/LATIN/MEXICAN Sex: MALE
 Hair: BROWN Eyes: BROWN
 Hair Style: BALD/SHAVED Hair Type: RECEDING
 Handed: RIGHT Facial Hair: MUSTACHE
 Build: MEDIUM Complexion: MEDIUM
 Tattoos/Scars: TAT BACK JUAN DOE/TAT LW L
 IP NORTENO/TAT PENIS NAME/TAT GROIN TATTOO/SC L ELB/SC R ELB/TAT L CALF W/TAT R CALF P/TAT FHD
 Other: CLEFT CHIN/TRANSSXL

INMATE

Inmate Number: 0000000 Status: PRE-TRIAL
 CUSTODY: DOE, JOHN Is CURRENTLY IN CUSTODY
 Classify: LEVEL 3

ACTIVE BOOKINGS: 5

1. Active Booking Number: 0000000 Arrest Type: CITIZEN ARREST
 *** EXAMINE BOOKING ***
 Booking Status: PRE-TRIAL
 Booking Date: 12/07/2007 14:11:15 Arrest Date: 12/07/2007 02:00:00
 Arresting Officer: GUTIERREZ, E 2456 Booking Officer: MCWILLIAMS, T 2204
 Arresting Agency: SANTA MARIA PD Booking Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO
 Court: SANTA MARIA SUPERIOR COURT

 Warrant Number: 123456 Type: ARREST Description: 456456 County: SANTA BARBARA SO
 Warrant Bail Amount: 10,000.00 Bail Type: BONDABLE
 Charge 1 Type: F Description: BURGLARY- RESIDENTIAL 50,000 - COMMERCIAL ETC 20,000
 Section: 459

Warrant Bail Subtotal - \$10,000.00

 Sent Days: 20 Served Credit: 0 Days Stayed: 1 GTWT Days: 0 Total Sentence Days: 0

INMATE VIEW FOR: DOE, JOHN (Cont)
Print Date: 01/08/2008 14:44:20 Page: 2

Sentence Start Date: 12/07/2007 Scheduled Release Date: 12/17/2007
*** Booking Should Be Released ***

Current Days In Custody: 32

2. Active Booking Number: 0000000.1 Arrest Type: WARRANT ARREST
Booking Status: PRE-TRIAL
Booking Date: 12/10/2007 08:47:28 Arrest Date: 12/10/2007 08:47:00
Arresting Officer: MCWILLIAMS, T 2204 Booking Officer: ABERCROMBIE, S 2940
Arresting Agency: IMMIGRTN/NATURALZN Booking Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO
Court: FEDERAL COURT Court Date: 12/12/2007

Charge 1 - Count: 1 Bail Type: BONDABLE Bail Amount: 1,000.00
Type: M Description: DISORDERLY CONDUCT:ALCOHOL Section: 647(F)

Charge Bail Subtotal- \$1,000.00

No Active Sentence For Booking

Current Days In Custody: 29

3. Active Booking Number: 0000000.2 Arrest Type: REMAND TO CUSTODY
Booking Status: SENTENCED
Booking Date: 12/10/2007 10:43:05 Arrest Date: 12/10/2007 10:42:00
Arresting Officer: MCWILLIAMS, T 2204 Booking Officer: ACKLEY, J 4023
Arresting Agency: LOMPOC PD Booking Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO
Court: LOMSC Court Date: 12/14/2007

Charge 1 - Count: 1 Bail Type: BONDABLE Bail Amount: 100,000.00
Type: F Description: ROBBERY DEFINED (WITHOUT SPECIFICS) Section: 211

Charge Bail Subtotal- \$100,000.00

Sent Days: 8 Served Credit: 0 GTWT Days: 0 Total Sentence Days: 0
Sentence Start Date: 12/17/2007 Scheduled Release Date: 12/13/2007
*** Booking Should Be Released ***

Current Days In Custody: 29

4. Active Booking Number: 0000025 Arrest Type: ON VIEW
Booking Status: SENTENCED
Booking Date: 01/02/2008 12:21:54 Arrest Date: 01/02/2008 01:00:00
Arresting Officer: MCWILLIAMS, T 2204 Booking Officer: ADAM, S 2645
Arresting Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO Booking Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO
Court: LOMPOC SUPERIOR COURT Court Date: 01/07/2008

Charge Bail Subtotal- \$.00

Sent Days: 40 Served Credit: 0 GTWT Days: 0 Total Sentence Days: 0
Sentence Start Date: 01/04/2008 Scheduled Release Date: 01/28/2008

Current Days In Custody: 6

5. Active Booking Number: 0000000.3 Arrest Type: OTHER
Booking Status: PRE-TRIAL
Booking Date: 12/18/2007 15:43:03 Arrest Date: 12/18/2007 15:42:00
Arresting Officer: HARTIN, C 2848 Booking Officer: HARTIN, C 2848
Arresting Agency: CALIF. YOUTH AUTH. Booking Agency: SANTA BARBARA SO
Court: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

INMATE VIEW FOR: DOE, JOHN (Cont)
Print Date: 01/08/2008 14:44:20 Page: 3

Charge Bail Subtotal- \$0.00

No Active Sentence For Booking

Current Days In Custody: 21

*** BAIL TOTALS FOR ACTIVE BOOKINGS ***

*** WARRANTS ***

Bondable Warrant Bail Amount: \$0.00
Cash Only Warrant Bail Amount: \$0.00
Total Warrant Bail Amount: \$0.00

*** CHARGES ***

Bondable Charge Bail Amount: \$1,000.00
Cash Only Charge Bail Amount: \$0.00
Total Charge Bail Amount: \$1,000.00

*** TOTAL BAIL: [WARRANTS + CHARGES] ***

Total Bondable Bail Amount: \$1,000.00
Total Cash Only Bail Amount: \$0.00
Total Bail Amount: \$1,000.00 [Inmate Sentenced: NO BAIL]

Booking # 00000001 pre-trial

Booking

<i>Booking Type</i> WARRANT ARREST	<i>Booking Date/Time</i> 12/10/2007 08:47:28	<i>Booking Officer</i> ABERCROMBIE S 2940	<i>Booking Agency</i> SANTA BARBARA SO
	<i>Arrest Date/Time</i> 12/10/2007 08:47:00	<i>Arresting Officer</i> MCWILLIAMS T 2204	<i>Arresting Agency</i> IMMIGRTN/NATURALZN
<i>Location</i>		<i>Case # / Site Booking #</i>	<i>Billing Agency</i>
	<i>Court Date</i> 12/12/2007	<i>Court</i> FEDERAL COURT	

Charges

Type	Section	NCIC	Description	Counts	Bail	Status
M	647(F) PC		DISORDERLY CONDUCT:ALCOHOL	1	\$1,000.00	

Bail Subtotal : \$1,000.00

Booking #: 0000000 - pre-trial

Booking

<i>Booking Type</i> CITIZEN ARREST	<i>Booking Date/Time</i> 12/07/2007 14:11:15	<i>Booking Officer</i> MCWILLIAMS T 2204	<i>Booking Agency</i> SANTA BARBARA SO
	<i>Arrest Date/Time</i> 12/07/2007 02:00:00	<i>Arresting Officer</i> GUTIERREZ E 2456	<i>Arresting Agency</i> SANTA MARIA PD
<i>Location</i>		<i>Case # / Site Booking #</i>	<i>Billing Agency</i>
	<i>Court Date</i>	<i>Court</i> SANTA MARIA SUPERIOR COURT	

Warrant

Warrant Type	Warrant Number	Warrant Description	Bail Type	Bail	County	Log Num.
ARREST	123456	456456	BONDABLE	\$10,000.00	SANTA BARE	2007000000
Charge Type	Charge Section/Subsection	Charge Description				
F	459 PC	BURGLARY- RESIDENTIAL 50,000 - COMMERCIAL ETC 20,0				

Sentence

Type	Findings	Description	Start Date	Release Date
			12/07/2007	12/17/2007
Sentence Days	Credit Served	GT WT	Disciplinary	Actual Days

Bail Summary for Active Bookings

Updated on November 19, 2000

<i>Warrant Bail SubTotal</i>	<i>Charge Bail SubTotal</i>	<i>Total [Warrants +Charges]</i>
BONDABLE: \$0.00 CASH ONLY: \$0.00 TOTAL WARRANT BAIL: \$0.00	BONDABLE: \$1,000.00 CASH ONLY: \$0.00 TOTAL CHARGE BAIL: \$1,000.00	TOTAL BONDABLE: \$1,000.00 TOTAL CASH ONLY: \$0.00 TOTAL BAIL: \$1,000.00 [INMATE SENTENCED: NO BAIL]

Booking # 0000000.3 - pre-trial

Booking

<i>Booking Type</i> OTHER	<i>Booking Date/Time</i> 12/18/2007 15:43:03	<i>Booking Officer</i> HARTIN C 2848	<i>Booking Agency</i> SANTA BARBARA SO
	<i>Arrest Date/Time</i> 12/18/2007 15:42:00	<i>Arresting Officer</i> HARTIN C 2848	<i>Arresting Agency</i> CALIF. YOUTH AUTH.
<i>Location</i>		<i>Case # / Site Booking #</i>	<i>Billing Agency</i>
	<i>Court Date</i>	<i>Court</i> CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY	

Booking #: 0000000.2 - sentenced

Booking

<i>Booking Type</i> REMAND TO CUSTODY	<i>Booking Date/Time</i> 12/10/2007 10:43:05	<i>Booking Officer</i> ACKLEY J 4023	<i>Booking Agency</i> SANTA BARBARA SO
	<i>Arrest Date/Time</i> 12/10/2007 10:42:00	<i>Arresting Officer</i> MCWILLIAMS T 2204	<i>Arresting Agency</i> LOMPOC PD
<i>Location</i>		<i>Case # / Site Booking #</i>	<i>Billing Agency</i>
	<i>Court Date</i> 12/14/2007	<i>Court</i> LOMSC	

Charges

Type	Section	NCIC	Description	Counts	Bail	Status
F	211 PC		ROBBERY DEFINED (WITHOUT SPECIFICS)	1	\$100,000.00	

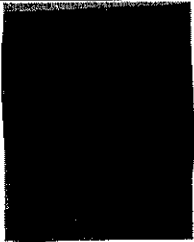
Bail Subtotal : \$100,000.00

Sentence

<i>Type</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Start Date</i> 12/17/2007	<i>Release Date</i> 12/13/2007
<i>Sentence Days</i> 8	<i>Credit Served</i> 0	<i>GT WT</i> 0	<i>Disciplinary</i> 0	<i>Actual Days</i> 0

CID : 0000000

Person

Inmate Name DOE, JOHN		DOB	Age	Gender MALE	Race HISPANIC	Marital Status SINGLE	
Hair BROWN	Eyes BROWN	Height 5'10"	Weight 200 lb	DL#	SSN		
Tattoos TAT BACK JUAN DOE/TAT LW LIP NORTENO/TAT PENIS NAME/TAT GROIN TATTOO/SC L ELB/SC R ELB/TAT L CALF W/		Other Char. CLEFT CHIN/TRANSSXL		Classification LEVEL 3			
Site Inmate #	FBI Number 1236547	21365	Housing	Bin #	Place of Birth GUADALAJARA - JALISCO SHOULD BE IN POB TABLE MEXICO	Illegal Alien YES	
Home Address SANTA BARBARA CA 93110		Home Phone		Business Address		Business Phone	
Employer NONE			Occupation NONE				

AKA			
DOE JUAN	MERTZ FRED	JUAN DON	FINA AQUA

Booking #: 0000025 - sentenced

Booking

Booking Type ON VIEW	Booking Date/Time 01/02/2008 12:21:54	Booking Officer ADAM S 2645	Booking Agency SANTA BARBARA SO
	Arrest Date/Time 01/02/2008 01:00:00	Arresting Officer MCWILLIAMS T 2204	Arresting Agency SANTA BARBARA SO
Location		Case # / Site Booking #	Billing Agency
	Court Date 01/07/2008	Court LOMPOC SUPERIOR COURT	

Sentence

Type	Findings	Description	Start Date 01/04/2008	Release Date 01/28/2008
Sentence Days 40	Credit Served 0	GT WT 0	Disciplinary 0	Actual Days 0

DISCIPLINARY HEARING REPORT

Updated on November 19, 2008

INMATE: DOE JOHN BKG#

LAST FIRST

HEARING: INCIDENT 12/10/2007 01:00:00

DATE TIME DATE TIME

YOU HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF VIOLATING RULE(S): _____

AS A RESULT OF THIS CHARGE, YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING PENALTIES: LOSS OF GOOD WORK TIME, PRIVILEGES OR PROGRAMS, JOB OR HOUSING TRANSFER, SEGREGATION, LOSS OF VISITING OR COMMISSARY, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

INMATE RIGHTS IN DISCIPLINE PROCEDURE:

- 1) TO RECEIVE 24 HOUR NOTICE OF A DISCIPLINARY HEARING. THIS MAY BE WAIVED IN ORDER TO RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE HEARING. IF NOT WAIVED, THE HEARING WILL BE HELD WITHIN 72 HOURS OF THE COMPLETED REPORT (EXCLUDING WEEKENDS & HOLIDAYS).
- 2) TO BE PRESENT DURING THE HEARING PROCESS, UNLESS SECURITY OF THE FACILITY IS JEOPARDIZED.
- 3) TO PRESENT WITNESSES AT THE HEARING, UNLESS SECURITY OF THE FACILITY IS JEOPARDIZED.
- 4) TO REPRESENT YOURSELF OR HAVE A STAFF MEMBER REPRESENT YOU.
- 5) TO APPEAL AFTER THE DISCIPLINARY HEARING TO THE FACILITY MANAGER FOR REVIEW. SUCH APPEAL REQUEST WIL BE WRITTEN ON THE INMATE REQUEST FORM AND FILED WITHIN 5 DAYS OF THE HEARING.

WAIVER-CHECK ONE:

_____ I DO NOT WANT A DISCIPLINARY HEARING AND DO NOT CONTEST THE CHARGES.

_____ I WAIVE THE 24 HOUR PRIOR NOTICE RULE REQUEST AND IMMEDIATE HEARING.

_____ I DO NOT WAIVE THE 24 HOUR RULE.

INMATE SIGNATURE: _____ DATE & TIME: _____

DISCIPLINARY HEARING:

INMATE _____ NOT PRESENT

INMATE COMMENTS: (ON REVERSE SIDE)

HEARING OFFICERS/COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION: (ON REVERSE SIDE)

FINDINGS: _____ INMATE COMMITTED THE ACT AS CHARGED.
_____ INMATE DID NOT COMMIT A PROHIBITED ACT(S): _____

SANCTION/PUNISHMENT IMPOSED: _____

HEARING CORP: _____ DATE: _____
NAME

OFFICER: MCWILLIAMS, T 2204 _____ DATE: _____
NAME

APPROVED BY FACILITY MANAGER: _____ COPY TO INMATE BY: _____

FACILITY MANAGER RECOMMENDATIONS: _____

Date: February 17, 2007
To: Corrections Officers
From: II Callahan #3246
Subject: brothers in NWI-12
CC:

The brothers currently housed in NWI-12 are to be considered ATA during ALL movements. These two have numerous problems on the streets with known and unknown enemies.

Any questions or concerns please contact Classification.

Callahan

Santa Barbara



APPENDIX J

**Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Local Detention Facility Health Inspection Report App-J1**

**I. Environmental Health Evaluation - Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Santa Barbara County Main Jail..... App-J2**

**III. Medical/Mental Health Evaluation - Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities –
Santa Barbara Main Jail..... App-J3**

**State of California – Fire Safety Correction Notices:
Santa Barbara County Main Jail,
Santa Barbara County Honor Farm, and
Santa Barbara County Reception Center App-J4**

Updated on November 19, 2008
ADULT TYPE I, II, III and IV FACILITIES
Local Detention Facility Health Inspection Report
Health and Safety Code Section 101045

CSA #: _____

FACILITY NAME: Santa Barbara Main Jail		COUNTY: Santa Barbara County			
FACILITY ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, ZIP CODE, TELEPHONE): 4436 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93110					
CHECK THE FACILITY TYPE AS DEFINED IN TITLE 15, SECTION 1006:		TYPE I:	TYPE II:	TYPE III: X	TYPE IV:
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION			DATE INSPECTED: 11/28/06		
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EVALUATORS (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Norma A. Campos-Ibarra, Senior Environmental Health Specialist, 805-681-4916					
FACILITY STAFF INTERVIEWED (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Lt. Jerry Kunkle 681-4223 Art Jaramillo, Food Services Manager, 681-4240					
NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION			DATE INSPECTED: 10/26/06		
NUTRITIONAL EVALUATORS (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Therese Lewis, R.D. Public Health Nutritionist 737-6470					
FACILITY STAFF INTERVIEWED (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Lt. Jerry Kunkle 681-4223					
MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION			DATE INSPECTED: 11/6/06		
MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATORS (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Talitha Ulloa, Supervising Public Health Nurse (805) 681-5401					
FACILITY STAFF INTERVIEWED (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE): Maureen Shields, Director of Nursing (805) 681-5333 Lt. Jerry Kunkle, Supply & Maintenance, Projects & Planning & Quality Assurance (805) 681-4223					

This checklist is to be completed pursuant to the attached instructions.

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-445-5073
www.cdcr.ca.gov/DivisionsBoards/CSA



February 17, 2006

Jim Anderson, Sheriff
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
PO Box 6427
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara CA 93110

Corrections Standards Authority Biennial Inspection – Penal Code 6031

Dear Sheriff Anderson:

During December 12-15, 2005, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) inspected the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department detention facilities. A pre-inspection briefing on September 27, 2005 preceded this inspection.

Scope of Inspection

The inspection included all detention facilities under command of the sheriff's department and consisted of a review of applicable policy and procedures, a review of each facility's operations, and a walk-through of each physical plant.

We would like to acknowledge members of your staff for their assistance during the inspection; please extend our thanks to: Chief Geoffrey Banks, Commanders Chuck Gerhart, Jenny Sams and Tom Jenkins, Lieutenants Diana Stetson, Kelly Hamilton, Mark Kulikov, Kathy Selander, Jerry Kunkle, Julian Villareal and Nancy Tacy, Sergeants Tim Morgan and Mario Macias and Correction Officer II Ben Villanueva. All of these people, and each of the staff we came into contact with, displayed the highest order of professionalism during our visit and were extremely helpful throughout the inspection process.

CSA Inspection Report

Please note that there are three procedures checklists enclosed; there is one checklist for the Main Jail and Honor Farm, one for the Branch Jail and one for the three court holding facilities. There is a separate column for each facility where compliance or noncompliance is noted. Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department policy and procedure reference, system-wide discussion, and facility specific discussion are noted in the comments section.

The inspection report also includes for each facility: a summary face sheet identifying the facility and identifying issues of noncompliance, a physical plant evaluation outlining Title 24 requirements for design, and living area space evaluation that summarizes the physical plant configuration for each facility.

Local Inspections

To obtain an overall view of jail conditions, this report should be reviewed in conjunction with inspection reports required by statute.

Fire Inspections/Clearance: Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13146.1¹, the State Fire Marshal is required to complete fire inspections of all detention facilities; with the exception of Lompoc and Santa Barbara Court Holding facilities, we have current 2005 inspection reports on file in our office. Fire clearance was granted for the Main Jail, Honor Farm, Branch Jail and Santa Maria Court Holding Facility. Please ensure that current fire and life safety inspections are forwarded to the CSA upon completion.

Health Inspections: Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 101045, the local health authority is required to conduct annual inspections of all local detention facilities; this includes an evaluation of medical and mental health services, nutritional requirements and environmental health standards. According to staff, health inspections had been conducted in all of the facilities during 2005; however, we do not have these reports on file. Please ensure that copies of these inspections are forwarded to the CSA upon completion.

CSA Inspection – Systemwide

Policies and procedures for the custody division remain clear and comprehensive. We had noted during the previous inspection that policy for daily fire and life safety inspections at each facility should be more specific as to the actual tasks being performed during this inspection. This continued to be an issue during the 2004/2006 inspection and should be remedied. There were no items of noncompliance identified within policy and procedures. Please see the attached procedures checklists for detailed discussion and additional recommendations.

The issue of noncompliance relating to safety checks noted in the previous inspection has been ameliorated and safety check documentation at the facilities continues to improve. A new electronic safety check system, "the pipe," is currently being tested at the Main Jail and is backed up by paper logs. This system replaces the Deister system and appears to be much more user friendly and appropriate for the facility. We reviewed several pipe and paper logs and were able to observe where management follows up on deviances from hourly checks, and also where paper logs corroborate the electronic logs. We anticipate continued compliance in this area as the pipe system is fully implemented.

Main Jail

The Main Jail was inspected on December 13 and 14, 2005. There were 673 inmates in custody at the time of the inspection; this was 55 inmates over the rated capacity (RC) of 618. Fifteen of these inmates were sleeping on the floor. The population at the Main Jail continues to exceed the

¹ As of January 1, 2005, fire and life inspections are required *biennially*. These inspections had been required annually in the past.

RC, and staff has no other option than to have inmates sleep on the floor. Staff also reports that as a result of crowding and inmate classifications, there has been an increase in assaults at the Main Jail. As noted in the previous inspection, there were housing areas where there was excessive property and food items.

We commend staff for working diligently to resolve crowding issues. Programs have been implemented to reduce the number of floor sleepers from a high of 100 earlier in 2005 to 15 on the day of the inspection. Classification continues to conduct daily evaluations of these inmates to review their eligibility for honor farm placement, early release and other appropriate placement. Plans for the new county jail in the north county continue, and we anticipate that with the opening of this jail, many of these serious issues will be alleviated.

The following items of noncompliance were identified at the Main Jail:

Title 24, Section 470A.2.4, Sobering Cells: H1 and H2, cells originally designed as sobering cells in the IRC, are currently being used for medical and mental health observation. Safety checks and observations for inmates placed in these cells are documented on the Observation Logs, and 15-minute checks are conducted. These cells have padded floors and plumbing fixtures, but no beds. A mattress may be placed on the floor in these cells for prisoners who will remain under observation for an extended period of time. These cells are not being used for their intended purpose and are not properly equipped for long term housing or holding; as such, they are out of compliance with Title 24 regulations. We recommend reevaluating the use of these cells and ensuring that they are equipped with the proper fixtures to accommodate the type of prisoner they are being used for.

Title 24, Section 470A.2.8, Dormitories, 2.9 Dayrooms and 8227, Multiple Occupancy Cells: Due to the number of beds in the Female Basement and Northwest that exceed the RC, these areas will remain out of compliance with Title 24 regulations.

Honor Farm

The Honor Farm was inspected on December 14, 2005. There were 266 inmates in custody at the time of the inspection, which is 65% over the facility's RC. Despite the crowded conditions, we found the facility to be clean and well maintained. We note that several security upgrades have been made to the facility to accommodate the mix of classifications that are being held there. The facility will remain out of compliance with Title 24 regulations for insufficient space in the dormitories due to crowding (*Section 470A.2.8*).

We did not identify any items of noncompliance with Title 15 regulations at the Honor Farm. We reviewed safety checks, and with minor exceptions, found them to be appropriate.

Branch Jail

The Branch Jail was inspected on December 15, 2005. There were five non-sentenced prisoners and five inmate workers in custody at the time of the inspection.

One area of concern is safety cell documentation (Title 15, Section 1055). While both Santa Barbara policy and Title 15 require that eight-hour retention reviews be conducted on inmates in the safety cell, there was no documentation to support such a review on the one individual held in the safety cell over eight hours. This documentation must be clearly noted to ensure that the facility remains in compliance with this regulation.

While not yet an issue of noncompliance, there are places in the safety cell where the padding should be patched to prevent further damage.

We have been informed that cell #6 will not be used as a sobering cell; currently the cell is used for those prisoners that are in the process of being cited out. There are no benches in the cell for prisoners to sit; the standards for a holding cell built prior to 1963 require bench seating. Since prisoners may be held in this cell for several hours, benches must be installed to accommodate the maximum number of prisoners allowed in the cell and ensure compliance with Title 24 regulations. Until resolved, this cell will remain out of compliance with Title 24, Section 470A.2.2, Holding Cells.

Santa Barbara Court Holding

The Santa Barbara Court Holding Facility was inspected on December 15, 2005. There were five inmates in custody at the time of our inspection; we visited this facility at the end of the day and were informed that this is not a typical population for the facility. During the week of the inspection, the highest population was 63. When there is no more space in holding cells, staff continues the practice of securing inmates to door handles. We understand that there are plans to expand the facility that would help alleviate crowding issues at the facility.

There were no items of noncompliance identified at the facility.

Lompoc Court Holding

The Lompoc Court Holding Facility was inspected on December 15, 2005. There were seven inmates in custody at the time of the inspection. According to staff, this was a fairly low count for the facility, although populations will rise and fall depending on the type of court day scheduled.

There were no items of noncompliance identified at the facility.

Santa Maria Court Holding Facility

The Santa Maria Court Holding Facility was inspected on December 15, 2005. There were 59 inmates in custody at the time of the inspection; this was a typical count for the facility. Safety checks at this facility appeared to be in compliance, but we noted several time frames where hourly safety checks were not documented. According to staff, checks had been conducted during those times, but due to other activities taking place, safety checks were not always documented. We recommend that staff always document safety checks so that the facility remains in compliance with Title 15 regulations.

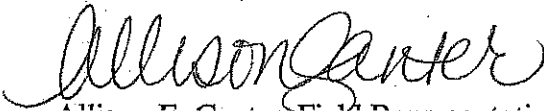
There were no items of noncompliance identified at the facility.

* * *

Follow Up: There is no follow up necessary at this time.

As always, it was a pleasure to work with you and your staff during this inspection process. We appreciate the level of professionalism and timely responses to our inquiries before, during, and after the inspection. Please contact me should you have any comments or questions relating to this or any matter.

Sincerely,



Allison E. Ganter, Field Representative
Facilities Standards and Operations Division
(916) 323-8617; allison.ganter@cdcr.ca.gov

Enclosures

cc: Chief Geoffrey Banks
Commander Chuck Gerhart
Commander Tom Jenkins
Santa Barbara County Administrator*
Presiding Judge, Santa Barbara County Superior Court*
Foreman, Santa Barbara County Grand Jury*

**Full copies of the inspection report available upon request.*

Santa Barbara County Jail
I. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION
Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Article 12. Food				
<p>Approach for Providing Food Service</p> <p><i>CURFFL, the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law (HSC Division 104, Part 7, Chapter 4, Articles 1-8, Section 11370 et seq.) has been incorporated into Title 15 for local detention facilities through the rulemaking process.</i></p> <p>Food served in the facility is prepared in the facility. If "No," respond to items 1 and 2 below prior to continuing with the checklist.</p>	X			
1. Food is prepared at another city or county detention facility.		X		
2. Food is contracted through a private vendor who had been inspected and complies with provisions of CURFFL.		X		
<p>1230 Food Handlers</p> <p><i>(Note: Title 15, § 1230 is in Article 11, MMH, but inspected under Environmental Health due to CURFFL reference.)</i></p> <p>Policy and procedures have been developed and implemented for medical screening of (inmate) food handlers prior to working in the facility.</p>	X			
There are procedures for education, supervision and cleanliness of food handlers in accordance with HSC § 114020	X			
<p>1243 Food Service Plan</p> <p>There is a food services plan that complies with applicable California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law (CURFFL). Facilities with an average daily population of 100 or more have a trained and experienced food service manager to prepare and implement a food services plan.</p> <p>The plan includes: planning menus; purchasing food; storage and inventory control; food preparation; food serving; transporting food; orientation and ongoing training; personnel supervision; budgets and food cost accounting; documentation and record keeping; emergency feeding plan; waste management; and, maintenance and repair.</p> <p>In facilities with less than 100 average daily population that do not employ or have access to a food services manager, the facility administrator has prepared a food services plan that addresses the applicable elements listed above.</p>				<p>Do not identify compliance with this section here. See comments.</p>

Santa Barbara County Main Jail

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
<p>1245 Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation and Food Service</p> <p>Kitchen facilities, sanitation, and food preparation, service and storage comply with standards set forth in CURFFL.</p>		X		Food preparation trainer was not aware of the proper location to wash hands. When asked to identify the location for washing hands, she indicated the food preparation sink. She was also noted during a conversation with this inspector to be touching her hair and face. Subsequently, she was seen dipping pastries in chocolate. Hand washing by any food handler <u>was not observed</u> during the inspection.
<p>In facilities where inmates prepare meals for self-consumption, or where frozen meals or prepared food from other facilities permitted pursuant to HSC § 113920 is (re)heated and served, the following CURFFL standards may be waived by the local health officer. <i>(Note: while the regulation uses the word "waived," the intent is that the inspector exercises professional latitude to approve alternative methods that provide for food safety and sanitation in these situations.)</i></p>			X	
HSC § 114065; NSF/ANSI equipment.	X			
HSC § 114090(b) and (e) if a domestic or commercial dishwasher, capable of providing heat to the surface of utensils of at least 165 degrees Fahrenheit, is used to clean and sanitize multi-service utensils and multi-service consumer utensils;		X		Boilers were being replaced during the inspection. A water tank was provided to supply hot water until the repairs were complete. The water temperature in the facility was noted at 107 degrees F this day. Water temperature at the chemical dish machine this day was noted at 98 degrees F. Dish machine manufacturer plate indicated 140 degrees F incoming temperature. Facility was instructed to use only disposable/single-use utensils until the installation of the new boilers was complete and 120 degree F water could be provided to facility.
HSC § 114140, provided there is mechanical ventilation sufficient to remove gases, odors, steam, heat, grease, vapors and smoke from the kitchen;		X		Oven noted outside of the hood perimeter. All equipment must be located within 6" of the hood lip to properly capture and contain gases, odors, heat, steam, vapors and smoke. Also grease filters were installed incorrectly; horizontally instead of vertically.
HSC § 114150 (a); and,		X		Floor in the large kettle area under the hood is extremely damaged and un-cleanable.
HSC § 114165 (b). Mop sink	X			
<p>1246 Food Serving and Supervision</p> <p>Policies and procedures ensure that work assignments are appropriate and food handlers are adequately supervised. Food is prepared and served only under the immediate supervision of a staff member.</p>	X			Art Jaramillo, ServSafe certified, exam date 3/14/06.

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Article 13. Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene				
1260 Standard Institutional Clothing Issue				
<i>Personal undergarments and footwear may be substituted for the institutional undergarments and footwear specified in this regulation; however, the facility has the primary responsibility to provide these items.</i>	X			
There is a standard issue of climatically suitable clothing for inmates held after arraignment in Type I, II and III facilities, which includes, but is not limited to:				
Clean socks and footwear;	X			
Clean outer garments; and,	X			
Clean undergarments, including shorts and tee shirt for males; or, bra and two pairs of panties for females.	X			
Clothing is reasonably fitted, durable, easily laundered and repaired.	X			
1261 Special Clothing				
Provision is made to issue suitable additional clothing essential for inmates to perform special work assignments (e.g., food service, medical, farm, sanitation, mechanical and other specified work).	X			
1262 Clothing Exchange				
There are policies and procedures for the scheduled exchange of clothing.	X			
Unless work, climatic conditions, illness, or the CURFFL necessitates more frequent exchange, outer garments, except footwear, are exchanged at least once each week. Undergarments and socks are exchanged twice each week.	X			
1263 Clothing Supply				
There is a quantity of clothing, bedding, and linen available for actual use and replacement needs of the inmate population.	X			
There are policies and procedures for the special handling of laundry that is known or suspected to be contaminated with infectious material.	X			
1264 Control of Vermin in Inmates Personal Clothing				
There are policies and procedures to control the contamination and/or spread of vermin in all inmate personal clothing.	X			
Infested clothing is cleaned, disinfected, or stored in a closed container so as to eradicate or stop the spread of the vermin.	X			
1265 Issue of Personal Care Items				
There are policies and procedures for issuing personal hygiene items.	X			
Each female inmate is issued sanitary napkins and/or tampons as needed.	X			

Updated on November 19, 2008
Santa Barbara County Main Jail

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Each inmate to be held over 24 hours who is unable to supply himself/herself with personal care items, is issued the following personal care items:	X			
Toothbrush;				
Dentifrice;	X			
Soap;	X			
Comb; and,	X			
Shaving implements.	X			
With the possible exception of shaving implements, inmates are not required to share any personal care items listed above.	X			
Inmates do not share disposable razors. Double-edged safety razors, electric razors, and other shaving instruments capable of breaking the skin, when shared among inmates are disinfected between individual uses by the method prescribed by the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology in § 979 and 980, Division 9, Title 16, CCR.	X			
1266 Personal Hygiene				
There are policies and procedures for showering-bathing.	X			
Inmates are permitted to shower-bathe upon assignment to a housing unit and, thereafter, at least every other day and more often if possible.	X			
1267 Hair Care Services				
Hair care services are available.	X			
Except for those inmates who may not shave for court identification reasons, or, those who have had their shaving privileges suspended by the facility administrator because they are a danger to themselves or others, inmates are allowed to shave daily and receive hair care services at least once a month.	X			
Equipment is disinfected before use, by a method approved by the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology to meet the requirements of Title 16, Division 9, § 979 and 980, CCR.	X			
Article 14. Bedding and Linens				
1270 Standard Bedding and Linen Issue				
For each inmate entering a living unit and expected to remain overnight, the standard issue of clean suitable bedding and linens includes, but is not limited to:	X			
One serviceable mattress which meets the requirements of § 1272 of these regulations;	X			
One mattress cover or one sheet;	X			
One towel; and,	X			
One blanket, or more, depending upon climatic conditions.	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1271 Bedding and Linen Exchange				
There are policies and procedures for the scheduled exchange of laundered bedding and linen issued to each inmate housed.	X			
Washable items such as sheets, mattress covers, and towels are exchanged for clean replacement, at least once each week.	X			
Where a top sheet is not issued, blankets are laundered or dry cleaned at least once a month. When a top sheet is issued, blankets are laundered or dry cleaned at least once every three months.	X			
1272 Mattresses				
Mattresses are enclosed in an easily cleaned, non-absorbent ticking and conform to the size of the bunk as referenced in Title 24, Section 470A.3.5 Beds (at least 30" wide X 76" long).	X			
Any mattress purchased for issue to an inmate in a facility which is locked to prevent unimpeded access to the outdoors, is certified by the manufacturer as meeting all requirements of the State Fire Marshal and Bureau of Home Furnishings test standard for penal mattresses (Technical Information Bulletin Number 121, dated April 1980).	X			
Article 15. Facility Sanitation and Safety				
1280 Facility Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance				
There are policies and procedures for the maintenance of an acceptable level of cleanliness, repair and safety throughout the facility.	X			
The plan provides for a regular schedule of housekeeping tasks and inspections to identify and correct unsanitary or unsafe conditions or work practices.	X			
Medical care housing as described in Title 24, Part 2, § 470A.2.14 is cleaned and sanitized according to policies and procedures established by the health authority.	X			
Other Applicable Codes				
Title 24, Uniform Building Code – Plumbing				
Toilet bowls, wash basins, drinking fountains, and showers are clean and in good repair.	X			
Title 24, Uniform Building Code – Cleanliness and Repair				
Floors, walls, windows, grillwork and ceilings are clean and in good repair.	X			Since the last inspection, the tile floor in the kitchen and dish wash areas was re-grouted. The walls were repaired in the kitchen and dry storage room, but the material used is a dark brown paneling. Ensure that all walls are light-colored (white). Another wall in the dry storage room was observed damaged during this inspection.

Updated on November 19, 2008
 Santa Barbara County Main Jail

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Title 24, Part 1, 13-102(c)6 – Heating and Cooling				
There is provision for a comfortable living environment in accordance with the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning requirements of Parts 2 and 4 and energy conservation requirements of Part 6, Title 24, CCR.	X			
Title 24, Uniform Plumbing Code – Floor Drains				
Floor drains are flushed at least weekly.	X			
Traps contain water to prevent escape of sewer gas.	X			
Grids and grates are present.	X			
Title 24, Part 2, 470A.3.6 – Lighting				
Lighting in housing units, dayrooms and activity areas is sufficient to permit easy reading by a person with normal vision.	X			
20 foot candles light are provided at desk level and in the grooming area. <i>(Applicable to facilities constructed after 1980.)</i>	X			
Lighting is centrally controlled or occupant controlled in housing cells or rooms.	X			
Night lighting provides good vision for supervision. <i>(Applicable to facilities constructed after 1980.)</i>	X			
CA Safe Drinking Water Act				
Potable water is supplied from an approved source in satisfactory compliance with this Act.	X			
Local Ordinances				
Solid, toxic and infectious wastes are disposed of in accordance with state and local laws and regulations.	X			
HSC § 1803				
The facility is free of vermin (or vermin signs), and general housekeeping is satisfactory.	X			
General Industry Safety Order, Title 8-3362				
The facility is free of structural and other safety hazards.	X			

Summary of environmental health evaluation:

Facility does substantially meet the requirements. However, it is important to note that hot water is required to be available at all times when food activities are taking place. When replacement of vital equipment such as hot water heaters takes place, provision must be made for a supply of hot water to be readily available or other appropriate safeguards to ensure that safe food operations are not compromised. A routine preventative maintenance schedule for the facility is highly recommended.

Cross contamination and handwash training are required and proper, frequent handwash must be utilized for safe food operations.

Hood ventilation does not meet minimum requirements. Facility maintenance (floors and walls) is an ongoing requirement.

HSC AREAS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
114155 (HSC) Wall and ceiling surfaces		X		Ensure that all walls are light-colored (white). Wall in the dry storage room was observed damaged during this inspection.
114160 (HSC) Storage for clean linens; containers for soiled linens	X			
114165 (HSC) Storage area for cleaning equipment and supplies; disposal of mop bucket waste and other liquid wastes	X			
114170 (HSC) Lighting requirements	X			
114175 (HSC) Living and sleeping quarters shall be separated from food preparation areas	X			

EXPLANATION FOR CURFFL REQUIREMENTS ON INSPECTION ATTACHMENT

The following explanation was developed by California environmental health inspectors as a reference for detention facility health inspectors and facility managers. It is not intended as a replacement to California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law (CURFFL). Explanations reference the numbers on the CURFFL attachment to the Corrections Standards Authority inspection checklist.

FOODBORNE ILLNESS – CRITICAL RISK FACTORS

1. Knowledge in Food Safety

- > Health and Safety Code 113716
- > Food Safety Manager

Knowledgeable managers and employees, who understand the importance of food safety are vital to the operation of a food facility in preventing foodborne illness. Each food facility must have at least one employee who has successfully passed an approved and accredited food safety certification examination. The certification is good for three years from the date of issuance and is to be kept on file in each food facility.

2. Cooling, Holding & Preparing Food Ahead of Service

- > Health and Safety Code 113995
- > Hot and Cold Holding Temperatures

Maintaining proper holding temperatures is one of the most important factors in preventing foodborne illness. Since disease-causing bacteria are able to multiply rapidly at temperatures between 41 degrees Fahrenheit and 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and this is known as the temperature danger zone. You can prevent bacterial growth in food by keeping hot foods hot, and cold foods cold. The proper holding temperatures for potentially hazardous foods are:

- Hot foods shall be kept at 135 degrees Fahrenheit or above.
- Cold foods shall be refrigerated at 41 degrees Fahrenheit or below. The exception is in refrigeration of eggs and packaged pasteurized milk may be held at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below.
- Frozen food shall be kept at 0 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

Ways in which hot foods can be held safely:

- Transfer hot foods directly to an oven, steam table, or other holding unit. Do not heat foods in a steam table or by using hot holding equipment.
- Reheat leftover foods to 165 degrees Fahrenheit prior to placing in holding unit.
- If possible, avoid cooking foods more than one day ahead of time.
- Stir foods at frequent intervals to evenly distribute heat.
- Keep a cover on foods to help maintain temperatures.

Ways in which cold foods can be held safely:

- Keep foods in cold-holding tables, commercial refrigerated display cases, and refrigerators.
- For salad bars and display units place the food containers in ice up to the product depth.
- Keep a cover on foods held in cold holding units to help maintain temperatures.
- Check the temperature of the foods on a frequent and regular basis. Use a calibrated, clean and sanitized thermometer. Thermostat gauges of holding equipment may not accurately indicate the internal temperature of the food and should not solely be relied on during food preparation.

Thawing

Frozen food must be thawed under refrigeration, or under cold (70 degrees Fahrenheit) running water, as part of the cooking process or in a microwave oven as part of a continuous cooking process.

➤ **Health and Safety Code 114002**

➤ **Cooling of Potentially Hazardous Food**

- Potentially hazardous food prepared or cooked, which will be served at a later time and which is not held at 135 degrees Fahrenheit must be rapidly cooled to prevent the growth of microorganisms that cause foodborne illness.
- After heating or hot holding, potentially hazardous food must be cooled from 135 degrees Fahrenheit to 70 degrees Fahrenheit (or below) within two hours and from 70 degrees Fahrenheit (or below) to 41 degrees Fahrenheit or below within four hours.
- Food prepared at room temperature must be cooled to 41 degrees Fahrenheit or below within four hours.

Methods of Rapid Cooling:

- Using shallow pans.
- Separating food into smaller portions.
- Using rapid cooling equipment.
- Adding ice.
- Placing food in an ice bath and stirring.
- Other means as approved by local Environmental Health Agency.

3. Personal Hygiene/Food Handling

➤ **Health and Safety Code 114020, 110435, 114095, 114115**

➤ **Food Handlers**

Employees (including inmate workers) must conduct themselves in such a manner that they do not contribute to the contamination of either food or utensils. This includes the need for wearing clean outer garments and hairnets, caps, etc., to confine hair. Hands must be washed for at least 20 seconds before and after any activity that may result in contamination. This includes:

- Immediately before engaging in food preparation or handling.
- When switching from handling raw food products to ready-to-eat food.
- After handling soiled equipment or utensils.
- After using the toilet facilities.
- After coughing, sneezing, eating or drinking.
- After any other activity that may contaminate the hands.

Disposable gloves are to be worn by employees (including inmate workers in detention facilities), when contacting food or food surfaces if the individual has any cuts, sores, rashes, artificial nails, etc. An adequate supply of dispensed soap and paper towels are to be maintained at all sinks used for hand washing.

4. Cooking Temperatures

- Health and Safety Code 113996, 113998
- Cooking Temperatures

Proper cooking of potentially hazardous foods at correct temperatures is essential to kill bacteria, viruses, and parasites and deactivate some bacterial toxins. The following are the minimum internal cooking temperatures:

- Poultry, stuffed meats, pasta stuffed with meat, leftovers: 165 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Ground meats, including ground beef (non-poultry): 155 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 seconds.
- Eggs, pork and most other potentially hazardous foods: 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

Foods cooked in a microwave oven must be stirred or rotated often during cooking, and need to be covered and heated throughout to a minimum temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Never cook or reheat food using hot holding equipment, and never add raw food to food that has already been cooked. The final cooking temperatures should be checked with a sanitized, calibrated thermometer.

5. Cross Contamination/Inspection

- Health and Safety Code 114003
- Inspecting Food Upon Receipt

Food delivered to a food facility must be inspected upon receipt. A receipt or invoice is to be provided upon delivery in order to verify this food is from an approved source.

Purchasing and Receiving of Food:

- Only clean and unbroken shell eggs shall be received.
- Carefully inspect deliveries for proper labeling, temperature and appearance.
- Check shipments for intact packaging, e.g., broken boxes, leaky packages or dented cans are signs of mishandling.
- Check packages for signs of refreezing and/or pest infestation.
- Inspect deliveries immediately and put items away as quickly as possible.
- Frozen foods are accepted only if there is no sign of thawing or re-freezing.

- Health and Safety Code 114010, 114080
- Food Storage

All food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination. Food must be stored at least six inches above the floor and away from sources of contamination, e.g., like overhead pipes and trash storage areas. Ready-to-eat food must be stored away from, or above raw food, such as uncooked meat, poultry or pork. Bulk container of flour, sugar etc. must be labeled and kept covered. Unpackaged food, which has been previously served, shall not be served to another person.

Safety, Housekeeping, Maintenance and Equipment

6. Cleaning and Sanitizing

- Health and Safety Code 114060/114090
- Cleaning and Sanitizing Utensils and Equipment

After utensils, cutting boards, prep tables, and other food contact surfaces have been soiled from food storage, preparation, cooking and/or service, they must be washed, rinsed and sanitized before re-use. Failure to do so properly could contaminate food and lead to foodborne illness. Cleaning and Sanitizing must occur separately to be effective.

Definitions:

- "Cleaning" is the physical removal of soil and food matter from a surface.
- "Sanitizing" is the reduction of the number of bacteria and viruses on a surface to safe levels.

Dishwashing Machines

Dishwashing machines, when properly operated and maintained, can be very effective in removing soil and destroying microorganisms. Dishwashing machines must be certified or classified for sanitation by an American National Standards Institute

(ANSI) accredited certification program or otherwise approved by the local environmental health jurisdiction. Generally, there are two types of dishwashing machines, and they differ in their method of sanitizing:

- High Temperature Machines sanitize dishes by rinsing dishes and utensils in water that has been heated to a temperature between 180 degrees Fahrenheit to 195 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature at the dish surface must be at least 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Chemical-Sanitizing Machines dispense a chemical sanitizer into the final rinse water [concentration must be at least 50 to 100 parts per million (ppm) chlorine].

The sanitizing temperature or chemical concentration must be checked often to ensure proper levels are maintained.

Manual Dishwashing

Washing, rinsing, and sanitizing equipment, utensils, and other food-contact surfaces can also be done manually in a three-compartment sink. In a three-compartment sink, the first compartment is used for washing, the second is used for rinsing and the third is used for sanitizing. The three-compartment sink shall be equipped with dual integral drain boards. There are five steps to the manual dishwashing method:

1. Pre-Rinse: Scrap and pre-rinse dishes thoroughly.
2. Wash with hot water and dishwashing detergent.
 - a. Hot water means that the water should be as hot as can be tolerated by hand.
 - b. Change the water often to keep it hot and free of food particles.
3. Rinse: Rinse in clean hot water to remove detergent.
 - a. Hot water means the water should be as hot as can be tolerated by hand.
 - b. Change the water often to keep it hot.
4. Sanitize: Immerse dishes into the warm (75 degrees Fahrenheit to 120 degrees Fahrenheit) sanitizer solution for the required amount of time listed below. Change the water solution often. The choices of sanitizer and the time required are:
 - a. 100 ppm chlorine for 30 seconds, or
 - b. 200 ppm quaternary ammonium for one minute, or
 - c. 25 ppm iodine for one minute, or
 - d. Hot water, at least 180 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 seconds.
5. Air Dry: Allow dishes to air dry or store in a draining position.

Frequency of Washing and Sanitizing

Food contact surfaces, such as prep tables, cutting boards, and utensils, (including knives and serving spoons) must be cleaned and sanitized throughout the day if in continuous use or after each use as indicated:

- Whenever there is a change between animal products.
- Each time there is a change from working with raw meats, or other potentially hazardous foods, to ready-to-eat foods.
- If the utensil or equipment is in continuous use throughout the day, it must be washed and sanitized at least every four hours.
- At any time during food preparation when contamination of the equipment or utensil may have occurred.

Wiping Cloths

Wiping cloths used on service counters, scales, and other surfaces that may directly or indirectly contact food, shall be used only once until laundered, or held in a sanitizing solution as indicated in #4 above, "Sanitize." The water solution must be changed often to keep it clean and to maintain the proper strength of sanitizer. Wiping cloths and solution used in the dining area must not be used on kitchen equipment and other food contact surfaces.

Sanitizer Test Kits

Sanitizer testing kits are necessary to ensure proper concentrations are being prepared and maintained. Check with your cleaning chemical or restaurant supplier to obtain the specific type of kit for the sanitizing chemical used in your facility.

Use of this checklist is optional; however, inspectors may find it useful when determining responses to the Environmental Health Evaluation. Facility managers may use the checklist and corresponding explanations of key CURFFL requirements as a self-audit.

HSC AREAS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Foodborne Illness – Critical Risk Factors				
1. Knowledge in Food Safety				
113716 (HSC) Minimum standards of knowledge in food safety	X			
2. Cooling, Holding and Preparing Food Ahead of Service				
113995 (HSC) Holding potentially hazardous foods; temperatures for holding, keeping or displaying; thermometers	X			
114002 (HSC) Cooling of potentially hazardous foods	X			
114085 (HSC) Storage of frozen food; refreezing thawed food; thawing potentially hazardous food	X			
3. Personal Hygiene/Food Handling				
114020 (HSC) Requirements for food handlers/hand washing		X		Food trainer not aware of correct sink for hand washing. No hand washing observed during inspection.
114095 (HSC) Water supply; minimum temperature for hot water		X		Water temperature in facility was 107 degrees F this day.
114105 (HSC) Toilet facilities	X			
114115 (HSC) Hand washing facilities	X			
114135 (HSC) Food service clothing/apron storage		X		Food service trainer observed wearing thick, long sleeve, wool-like sweater while preparing food.
4. Cooking Temperatures				
113996 (HSC) Cooking temperatures (Lauren Beth Rudolph Safety Act of 1997)	X			
113998 (HSC) Reheating of foods				
5. Cross Contamination/Inspection				
113980 (HSC) Protection from contamination/approved sources	X			
114003 (HSC) Inspections upon receipt	X			
114010 (HSC) Food must be protected	X			
114015 (HSC) Returned food	X			
114050 (HSC) Facilities and equipment are to be clean and in good repair	X			
114080 (HSC) Storage of food and non-food items	X			

HSC AREAS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
<i>Safety, Housekeeping, Maintenance and Equipment</i>				
6. Cleaning and Sanitizing				
114060 (HSC) Requirements for manual sanitation and cleaning, and sanitizing of utensils and equipment		X		Boilers were being replaced during the inspection. A water tank was provided to supply hot water until the repairs were complete. The water temperature in the facility was noted at 107 degrees F this day. Water temperature at the chemical dish machine this day was noted at 98 degrees F. Dish machine manufacturer plate indicated 140 degrees F incoming temperature. Facility was instructed to use only disposable/single-use utensils until the installation of the new boilers was complete and 120 degree F water could be provided to facility.
114090 (HSC) Cleanliness of utensils and equipment; three-compartment metal sink required; methods of cleaning utensils		X		No hot water (120) was available
7. Pesticide and Cleaning Supply Storage				
114021 (HSC) Posting of signs	X			
114025 (HSC) Storage and use of poisonous or injurious substances	X			
8. Vermin Exclusion				
114030 (HSC) Prevention of the entrance and harborage of insects and/or rodents	X			
9. Solid Waste				
114035 (HSC) Storage and disposal of waste material	X			
10. Other Requirements				
114040 (HSC) Cleanliness of premises	X			
114045 (HSC) Prohibition against live animals; Exceptions; Liability for damages	X			
114055/114056 (HSC) Requirements for HACCP Plans & HACCP Plans Requiring Approval. The food facility may operate pursuant to a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan (HACCP). Applicability is determined by food management techniques.	X			
114057 (HSC) Date marking on containers	X			
114065 (HSC) New or replacement equipment	X			
114100 (HSC) Installation and maintenance of plumbing; disposal of liquid waste; drains		X		Walk-in coolers drain into floor drain, not a floor sink.
114140 (HSC) Ventilation; mechanical exhaust for cooking equipment		X		Oven noted outside of the hood perimeter. All equipment must be located within 6" of the hood lip to properly capture and contain gases, odors, heat, steam, vapors and smoke. Also grease filters were installed incorrectly; horizontally instead of vertically.
114150 (HSC) Floor surface materials and floor drains		X		Floor in the large kettle area under the hood is extremely damaged and un-cleanable.

III. MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION
Adult Type I, II, III and IV Facilities

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Article 11. Health Services				
1200 Responsibility For Health Care Services				Facility Administrator: Chief Jeffrey Banks Health Administrator: Maureen Shields, RN Public Health Services (PHS) Jail Policy & Procedure Manual # 301, 307
The facility administrator has developed a plan to ensure provision of emergency and basic health care services to all inmates.	X			
Clinical judgments are the sole province of the responsible physician, dentist, and psychiatrist or psychologist, respectively.	X			
Security regulations are applicable to facility staff and health care personnel.	X			
At least one physician is available.	X			Dr Robert Zylstra (Physician) Dr Duke Schnieder (Dentist) Dr Charles Nicholson (Psychiatrist)
In Type IV facilities where routine health services are provided by access to the community, there is a written plan for the treatment, transfer, or referral of emergencies. <i>(When Type IV facilities provide health services within the facility, they must meet applicable regulations, as do other facilities.)</i>			X	This is a Type III facility
1202 Health Service Audits <i>(Applicable to facilities with on-site health care staff)</i>				Utilization Management Manual PHS Policy & Procedure # 105 Comprehensive Quality Improvement Quality Assurance reports are prepared monthly.
There is a written plan for annual statistical summaries of health care and pharmaceutical services that are provided.	X			
There is a mechanism to assure that the quality and adequacy of health care services are assessed annually.	X			
There is a process for correcting identified deficiencies in the health care and pharmaceutical services delivered.	X			
Based on information from these audits, the health authority provides the facility administrator with an annual written report on health care and pharmaceutical services delivered.	X			Medical Assurance Committee (MAC) meetings are held monthly. This includes sheriff, medical and mental health.
1203 Health Care Staff Qualifications <i>(Applicable to facilities with on-site health care staff)</i>				PHS Policy & Procedure # 201 Licensure, Credentialing and Privileging Licensing information is checked monthly by the Facility Administrator.
There are policies and procedures to assure that state licensing, certification, or registration requirements and restrictions that apply in the community, also apply to health care personnel in the facility.	X			
Health care staff credentials are on file at the facility or another central location where they are available for review.	X			Licensing information is kept on-site.
1204 Health Care Procedures <i>(Applicable to facilities with on-site health care staff)</i>				PHS Policy & Procedure # 118 Job Descriptions PHS Nursing Procedures Manual
Medical care performed by personnel other than a physician, is performed pursuant to written protocol or order of the responsible physician.	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
<p>1205 Health Care Records (<i>Applicable to facilities with on-site health care staff</i>)</p> <p>Individual, complete and dated health records are maintained and include, but are not limited to:</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 304-306 Confidentiality of Health Records
<p>Receiving screening form/history (<i>Note: The intake receiving screening form may also be included in the custody file. See Guidelines for discussion.</i>);</p>	X			
<p>Medical/mental health evaluation reports;</p>	X			
<p>Complaints of illness or injury;</p>	X			
<p>Names of personnel who treat prescribe, and/or administer/deliver prescription medication;</p>	X			
<p>Medical/mental health evaluation reports;</p>	X			
<p>Complaints of illness or injury;</p>	X			
<p>Names of personnel who treat prescribe, and/or administer/deliver prescription medication;</p>	X			
<p>Location where treatment is provided; and,</p>	X			
<p>Medication records in conformance with Title 15 § 1216.</p>	X			
<p>Physician-patient confidentiality privilege is applied to the record; the health authority controls access; health record files are maintained separately from other inmate jail records.</p> <p>The responsible physician or designee communicates information obtained in the course of medical-mental health screening and care to jail authorities when necessary for the protection of the welfare of the inmate or others, management of the jail, or maintenance of jail security and order.</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 502 Confidentiality of Health Care Record Custody Operations Manual Section 3, #3-12
<p>The inmate's written authorization is necessary for transfer of health record information unless otherwise provided by law or regulation.</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 503 Transfer of Health Records and Information
<p>Inmates are not used for medical record keeping.</p>	X			
<p>1206 Health Care Procedures Manual (<i>Applicable to facilities with on-site health care staff</i>)</p> <p>There is a health services manual, with policies and procedures that conform to applicable state and federal law. The manual is reviewed and updated at least annually.</p> <p>The health care manual includes, but is not limited to:</p>	X			Title 15 – Guidelines are according to IMQ standards
<p>Summoning and application of proper medical aid;</p>	X			
<p>Contact and consultation with private physicians;</p>	X			
<p>Emergency and non-emergency medical and dental services, including transportation;</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 324 Dental Care/Dental Emergencies
<p>Provision for medically required dental and medical prostheses and eyeglasses;</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 327 Prosthesis/Assistive Devices
<p>Notification of next of kin or legal guardian in case of serious illness which may result in death;</p>	X			Done through jail administrative staff.
<p>Provision for screening and care of pregnant and lactating women, including postpartum care, and other services mandated by statute;</p>	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 314 Reproductive Services

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Screening, referral and care of mentally disordered and developmentally disabled inmates;	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 311 Mental Health Services
Implementation of special medical programs;	X			
Management of inmates suspected of or confirmed to have communicable diseases;	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 307 Health Inventory & Communicable Disease Screening PHS Policy & Procedure # 310 Communicable Diseases
The procurement, storage, repackaging, labeling, dispensing, administration-delivery to inmates, and disposal of pharmaceuticals;	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 401 Management of Pharmaceuticals
Use of non-physician personnel in providing medical care;	X			
Provision of medical diets;	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 503 Food Service (refer to Nutritional Services Review)
Patient confidentiality and its exceptions;	X			
Transfer of pertinent individualized health care information (or documentation that no health care information is available), to the health authority of another correctional system, medical facility or mental health facility at the time each inmate is transferred and prior to notification to HSC Sections 121361 and 121362 for inmates with known or suspected active tuberculosis disease;	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 503 Transfer of Health Records and Information Custody Operations Manual Section 3, # 3-12 Inter-Facility Transfer of Medical/Mental health Records
Procedures for notifying facility health care staff of a pending transfer allow sufficient time to prepare the summary.	X			
The summary information identifies the sending facility, is in a consistent format that includes the need for follow-up care, diagnostic tests performed, medications prescribed, pending appointments, significant health problems and other information that is necessary to provide for continuity of health care.	X			
Necessary inmate medication and health care information are provided to the transporting staff, together with precautions necessary to protect staff and inmate passengers from disease transmission during transport.	X			
Forensic medical services, including drawing of blood alcohol samples, body cavity searches, and other functions for the purpose of prosecution are not be performed by medical personnel responsible for providing ongoing health care to the inmates.	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 601 Collection of Forensic Evidence. This process is done by jail personnel.
1206.5 Management of Communicable Diseases There is a written plan that addresses the identification, treatment, control and follow-up management of communicable diseases. The plan reflects the current local incidence of communicable diseases which threaten the health of inmates and staff and includes:	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 310 Communicable Diseases. Updated list of reportable diseases is needed. PHS Policy & Procedure # 307 Health Inventory and Communicable Disease Screening Custody Operations Manual Section 3, # 3-7
Intake health screening procedures;	X			
Identification of relevant symptoms;	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Referral for medical evaluation;	X			
Treatment responsibilities during incarceration; and,	X			
Coordination with public and private community-based resources for follow-up treatment.	X			
Consistent with the plan, there are policies and procedures that conform with applicable state and federal law, which include but are not limited to:	X			Handwritten updates need to be formally changed.
The types of communicable diseases to be reported;	X			
The persons who must receive the medical reports;	X			
Sharing of medical information with inmates and custody staff;	X			
Medical procedures required to identify the presence of disease(s) and lessen the risk of exposure to others;	X			
Medical confidentiality requirements;	X			
Housing considerations based upon behavior, medical needs, and safety of the affected inmates;	X			Custody Operations Manual Section 4, # 4-8 Jail medical communicates with housing classification unit and requests a specific housing assignment as needed.
Provision for inmates consent that address the limits of confidentiality; and,	X			
Reporting and appropriate action upon the possible exposure of custody staff to a communicable disease.	X			
1207 Medical Receiving Screening				PHS Policy & Procedure # 302 Receiving Screening Custody Operations Manual Section 3, #3-1 Health & Safety Code 1122
A receiving screening is performed on all inmates at the time of intake. <i>(See regulation for exception.)</i>	X			
This screening is completed in accordance with procedures established by the responsible physician in cooperation with the facility administrator.	X			
The screening includes, but is not limited to, medical, mental health, developmental disabilities, and communicable diseases, including, TB and other airborne diseases.	X			
The screening is performed by licensed health care staff or by trained facility staff.	X			The intake screening is completed by trained Correctional Officers.
There is a written plan for compliance with PC§ 2656, which allows prisoners to keep prescribed orthopedic or prosthetic appliances unless an immediate risk to security has been determined.	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 327 Prosthesis/Assistive Devices
There is a written plan to provide medical care for any inmate who appears in the need of or requests medical, mental health or developmental disability treatment.	X			PHS Policy & Procedure # 306 Clinic Care PHS Policy & Procedure # 304 Access to Treatment

7. Pesticide and Cleaning Supply Storage

Updated on November 19, 2008

- Health and Safety Code 114025
- Use and Storage of Pesticides and Cleaning Supplies

All pesticides and cleaning supplies must be stored in an area where they will not contaminate food or food contact surfaces, utensils or packaging materials. It is recommended that only a licensed pest control operator should apply pesticides. Pesticides are not to be stored with cleaning supplies.

8. Vermin Exclusion

- Health and Safety Code 114030
- Exclusions of Vermin

To exclude flies, physical barriers such as the installation of window and door screening, high velocity air curtain fans above exterior doors, and installation of self-closing devices on exterior doors are recommended. Openings under exterior doors and around pipes and wires that enter buildings through exterior walls, greater than one-quarter inch, are to be sealed to exclude rodents.

9. Solid Waste Management

- Health and Safety Code 114035
- Solid Waste Management and Garbage Disposal

Pests attracted by garbage, can contaminate food items, equipment and utensils. The solid waste management (garbage) program shall include:

- Removal of trash and garbage away from food preparation areas as soon as possible, and from the facility at least once each week, or more often if necessary to prevent a nuisance.
- Use of leak proof garbage containers with tight fitting lids.
- Frequent cleaning of garbage containers in a location away from food preparation and food storage areas.

10. Other Requirements

- Health and Safety Codes 114040 –114175 (from attachment to inspection checklist)

Please reference the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law if further explanation is required.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY DIVISION
602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A
Monrovia, CA 91016
FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE
SFM-EN-11 (09-29-06)



FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE

FILE NUMBER 40-42-44-0008-000-035-L	PAGE 1	OF	PAGE 1
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NAME
Santa Barbara County Main Jail

ADDRESS
4336 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93111

The California Health and Safety Code and the State Fire Marshal's Regulations require the following fire safety deficiencies be corrected:

A fire and life safety inspection was conducted on this date: December 27, 2007. Per mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Title 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations.

No deficiencies were noted at the time of inspection

The above deficiencies are to be corrected within _____ days. When ALL deficiencies have been corrected, return a copy of this form with a letter of correction. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the State Fire Marshal at (805) 659-9203.

ISSUED BY:

Francis C. Solich, Deputy State Fire Marshal

RECEIVED BY:

2392

DATE:
December 27, 2007

FIRE/LIFE SAFETY INSPECTION REPORT

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

Facility: 40-42-44-0008-000-035-L
Santa Barbara County Main Jail
4336 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, CA 93111

FACILITY TYPE: (check one)
 Adult max/med security
 Adult minimum security
 Juvenile max/med security
 Juvenile minimum security
 Holding Cell(s) only

An inspection of this facility was conducted per the mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Titles 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations. (Check appropriate box)

- No deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted. Fire clearance is granted.
- Minor deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted and are pending correction. Fire clearance granted
- Fire clearance is withheld pending correction of deficiencies. (List of deficiencies is attached).
- Prisoners are no longer detained at this facility.

The authority conducting the inspection shall submit copies of this report to the appropriate bodies listed below. Where fire/life safety deficiencies are noted, a list of the deficiencies must accompany this report.

- Office of the State Fire Marshal
Fire & Life Safety Division
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
FAX: (916) 324-3784
- Board of Corrections
Facilities Standards & Operations Division
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
FAX: (916) 327-3317
- Official in Charge of the Facility
- Local Governing Body (i.e., Board of Supervisors, City Council, etc.)

Date of Inspection: December 27, 2007 Inspected by: Francis C. Solich, DSFM, 4016

Fire Authority: Office of the State Fire Marshal

Facility Representative: ST Le Q 2392

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION GUIDE

(Updated on November 9, 2008)

The following is to be used only as a guide and is not intended to include all applicable codes and requirements.

A.	CONSTRUCTION	Yes	No	N/A
1.	Building construction type and fire resistive rating conform throughout and are maintained in good repair. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 308.2.2.2; CBC 3.24A.1; CBC 324A.2; CBC Table 6-A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Proper interior ceiling and floor finish ratings are provided. (CBC 324A.4, CBC Table 8B)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Vertical shaft enclosures are in good repair and fire assemblies at openings are properly maintained. (CBC 711, Table 6A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.	EXITS			
4.	Proper corridor construction and opening protection are provided and maintained. Dead-end corridors do not exceed 20 feet in length. (CBC 1004 through 1006). Exit balconies do not exceed 50 feet. (CBC 332A.4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	All means of egress are unobstructed and free of storage. (19 CCR 3.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Means of egress and exit signs are installed, illuminated and maintained. (CBC 1003.2.8.2 through 1003.2.9.2; CBC 331A.5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Corridors are not used as part of the air distribution system. (CMC 602.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Supervisory personnel are continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency. (Penal Code 6030[c]; CBC 1003.3.1.8 exception 3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL			
9.	Fire and smoke dampers and similar devices are adequate, properly installed, maintained and tested. (CMC 606.1 & 2; CBC 713.10, 713.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	All heating, cooling and ventilation equipment is maintained satisfactorily. There are no visible defects. (CMC 109.2; 19 CCR 3.02)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Electrical wiring, fixtures and appliances are properly installed and operated. (19 CCR 3.01; CBC 3.24)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Emergency power is provided for minimal lighting and fire/life safety systems. (CBC 1003.2.9; CBC 328A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.	HOUSEKEEPING			
13.	Kitchen hoods, vents, ducts and filters are installed, adequate, are maintained in proper condition and are free of grease. (19 CCR 3.19, 3.24; CMC 501 through 510)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	All areas are free of unacceptable amounts of storage. (19 CCR 3.19)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E.	FIRE EXTINGUISHING/FIRE ALARM			
15.	All portable fire extinguishers, automatic fire sprinkler systems, wet and dry, standpipe systems are installed and maintained properly. (19 CCR 3.24; 19 CCR 3.29; 3.29A; NFPA 13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Manual and automatic fire alarm systems, when installed, shall be properly installed and maintained. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 330A; NFPA 72)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	The automatic fire alarm system is properly maintained. (19 CCR 3.24)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F.	TRAINING/PREPLANNING			
18.	At least one person is on duty who meets the training standards established for general fire and life safety relating specifically to the facility. (Penal Code 6030[c])	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	Fire suppression preplanning inspections are conducted by the local fire authority at least every two years. (Penal Code 6031.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Code references above are from the most recent SFM adopted codes. Note that code references for the CBC may be different for facilities constructed prior to the revision of this form.

Where any deficiency is identified, please provide specific information regarding the deficiency type and location (e.g., the fire alarm in Building C indicated a trouble alarm and must be repaired.)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY DIVISION
602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A
Monrovia, CA 91016
FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE
SFM-EN-11 (09-29-06)

FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE

FILE NUMBER 40-42-42-0009-000-035-L	PAGE 1	OF 1	PAGE 1
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NAME
Santa Barbara County Honor Farm

ADDRESS
4436 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93111

The California Health and Safety Code and the State Fire Marshal's Regulations require the following fire safety deficiencies be corrected:

A fire and life safety inspection was conducted on this date: December 27, 2007. Per mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Title 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations.

No deficiencies were noted at the time of inspection

The above deficiencies are to be corrected within _____ days. When ALL deficiencies have been corrected, return a copy of this form with a letter of correction. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the State Fire Marshal at (805) 659-9203.

ISSUED BY: Francis C. Solich, Deputy State Fire Marshal	RECEIVED BY: 2392	DATE: December 27, 2007
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FIRE/LIFE SAFETY INSPECTION REPORT

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

Facility: 40-42-42-0009-000-035-L
Santa Barbara County Honor Farm
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, CA 93111

FACILITY TYPE: (check one)
 Adult max/med security
 Adult minimum security
 Juvenile max/med security
 Juvenile minimum security
 Holding Cell(s) only

An inspection of this facility was conducted per the mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Titles 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations. (Check appropriate box)

- No deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted. Fire clearance is granted.
- Minor deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted and are pending correction. Fire clearance granted
- Fire clearance is withheld pending correction of deficiencies. (List of deficiencies is attached).
- Prisoners are no longer detained at this facility.

The authority conducting the inspection shall submit copies of this report to the appropriate bodies listed below. Where fire/life safety deficiencies are noted, a list of the deficiencies must accompany this report.

- Office of the State Fire Marshal
Fire & Life Safety Division
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
FAX: (916) 324-3784

- Board of Corrections
Facilities Standards & Operations Division
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
FAX: (916) 327-3317

- Official in Charge of the Facility

- Local Governing Body (i.e., Board of Supervisors, City Council, etc.)

Date of inspection: December 27, 2007 Inspected by: Francis C. Solich, DSFM, 4018

Fire Authority: Office of the State Fire Marshal

Facility Representative:  Got 2392

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION GUIDE

The following is to be used only as a guide and is not intended to include all applicable codes and requirements.

A.	CONSTRUCTION	Yes	No	N/A
1.	Building construction type and fire resistive rating conform throughout and are maintained in good repair. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 308.2.2.2; CBC 3.24A.1; CBC 324A.2; CBC Table 6-A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Proper interior ceiling and floor finish ratings are provided. (CBC 324A.4, CBC Table 8B)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Vertical shaft enclosures are in good repair and fire assemblies at openings are properly maintained. (CBC 711, Table 6A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.	EXITS			
4.	Proper corridor construction and opening protection are provided and maintained. Dead-end corridors do not exceed 20 feet in length. (CBC 1004 through 1006). Exit balconies do not exceed 50 feet. (CBC 332A.4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	All means of egress are unobstructed and free of storage. (19 CCR 3.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Means of egress and exit signs are installed, illuminated and maintained. (CBC 1003.2.8.2 through 1003.2.9.2; CBC 331A.5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Corridors are not used as part of the air distribution system. (CMC 602.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Supervisory personnel are continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency. (Penal Code 6030[c]; CBC 1003.3.1.8 exception 3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C.	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL			
9.	Fire and smoke dampers and similar devices are adequate, properly installed, maintained and tested. (CMC 606.1 & 2; CBC 713.10, 713.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	All heating, cooling and ventilation equipment is maintained satisfactorily. There are no visible defects. (CMC 109.2; 19 CCR 3.02)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Electrical wiring, fixtures and appliances are properly installed and operated. (19 CCR 3.01; CBC 3.24)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Emergency power is provided for minimal lighting and fire/life safety systems. (CBC 1003.2.9; CBC 328A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.	HOUSEKEEPING			
13.	Kitchen hoods, vents, ducts and filters are installed, adequate, are maintained in proper condition and are free of grease. (19 CCR 3.19, 3.24; CMC 501 through 510)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	All areas are free of unacceptable amounts of storage. (19 CCR 3.19)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E.	FIRE EXTINGUISHING/FIRE ALARM			
15.	All portable fire extinguishers, automatic fire sprinkler systems, wet and dry standpipe systems are installed and maintained properly. (19 CCR 3.24; 19 CCR 3.29; 3.29A; NFPA 13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Manual and automatic fire alarm systems, when installed, shall be properly installed and maintained. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 330A; NFPA 72)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	The automatic fire alarm system is properly maintained. (19 CCR 3.24)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F.	TRAINING/PREPLANNING			
18.	At least one person is on duty who meets the training standards established for general fire and life safety relating specifically to the facility. (Penal Code 6030[c])	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	Fire suppression preplanning inspections are conducted by the local fire authority at least every two years. (Penal Code 6031.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Code references above are from the most recent SFM adopted codes. Note that code references for the CBC may be different for facilities constructed prior to the revision of this form.

Where any deficiency is identified, please provide specific information regarding the deficiency type and location (e.g., the fire alarm in Building C indicated a trouble alarm and must be repaired.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY DIVISION
602 E. Huntington Drive, Suite A
Monrovia, CA 91016
FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE
SFM-EN-11 (09-29-06)



FIRE SAFETY CORRECTION NOTICE

FILE NUMBER 40-42-44-0010-000-035-L	PAGE 1	OF 1	PAGE 1
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NAME
Santa Barbara County Reception Center

ADDRESS
4436 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93111

The California Health and Safety Code and the State Fire Marshal's Regulations require the following fire safety deficiencies be corrected:

A fire and life safety inspection was conducted on this date: December 27, 2007. Per mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Title 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations.

No deficiencies were noted at the time of inspection

The above deficiencies are to be corrected within _____ days. When ALL deficiencies have been corrected, return a copy of this form with a letter of correction. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the State Fire Marshal at (805) 659-9203.

ISSUED BY:

Francis C. Solich, Deputy State Fire Marshal

RECEIVED BY:

7392

DATE:
December 27, 2007

FIRE/LIFE SAFETY INSPECTION REPORT

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

Facility: 40-42-44-0010-000-035-L
Santa Barbara County
Reception Center
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, CA 93111

FACILITY TYPE: (check one)
 Adult max/med security
 Adult minimum security
 Juvenile max/med security
 Juvenile minimum security
 Holding Cell(s) only

An inspection of this facility was conducted per the mandate of Section 13146.1, California Health and Safety Code, and applicable requirements of Titles 19 and 24, California Code of Regulations. (Check appropriate box)

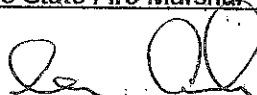
- No deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted. Fire clearance is granted.
- Minor deficiencies affecting fire/life safety were noted and are pending correction. Fire clearance granted.
- Fire clearance is withheld pending correction of deficiencies. (List of deficiencies is attached).
- Prisoners are no longer detained at this facility.

The authority conducting the inspection shall submit copies of this report to the appropriate bodies listed below. Where fire/life safety deficiencies are noted, a list of the deficiencies must accompany this report.

- Office of the State Fire Marshal
Fire & Life Safety Division
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
FAX: (916) 324-3784
- Board of Corrections
Facilities Standards & Operations Division
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
FAX: (916) 327-3317
- Official in Charge of the Facility
- Local Governing Body (i.e., Board of Supervisors, City Council, etc.)

Date of Inspection: December 27, 2007 Inspected by: Francis C. Solich, DSFM, 4016

Fire Authority: Office of the State Fire Marshal

Facility Representative:  SGT 2392

ADULT/JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION GUIDE

Updated on November 10, 2008

The following is to be used only as a guide and is not intended to include all applicable codes and requirements.

A.	CONSTRUCTION	Yes	No	N/A
1.	Building construction type and fire resistive rating conform throughout and are maintained in good repair. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 308.2.2.2; CBC 3.24A.1; CBC 324A.2; CBC Table 6-A)	[X]	[]	[]
2.	Proper interior ceiling and floor finish ratings are provided. (CBC 324A.4, CBC Table 8B)	[X]	[]	[]
3.	Vertical shaft enclosures are in good repair and fire assemblies at openings are properly maintained. (CBC 711, Table 6A)	[X]	[]	[]
B.	EXITS			
4.	Proper corridor construction and opening protection are provided and maintained. Dead-end corridors do not exceed 20 feet in length. (CBC 1004 through 1006). Exit balconies do not exceed 50 feet. (CBC 332A.4)	[X]	[]	[]
5.	All means of egress are unobstructed and free of storage. (19 CCR 3.11)	[X]	[]	[]
6.	Means of egress and exit signs are installed, illuminated and maintained. (CBC 1003.2.8.2 through 1003.2.9.2; CBC 331A.5)	[X]	[]	[]
7.	Corridors are not used as part of the air distribution system. (CMC 602.1)	[X]	[]	[]
8.	Supervisory personnel are continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency. (Penal Code 6030[c]; CBC 1003.3.1.8 exception 3)	[X]	[]	[]
C.	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL			
9.	Fire and smoke dampers and similar devices are adequate, properly installed, maintained and tested. (CMC 606.1 & 2; CBC 713.10, 713.11)	[X]	[]	[]
10.	All heating, cooling and ventilation equipment is maintained satisfactorily. There are no visible defects. (CMC 109.2; 19 CCR 3.02)	[X]	[]	[]
11.	Electrical wiring, fixtures and appliances are properly installed and operated. (19 CCR 3.01; CBC 3.24)	[X]	[]	[]
12.	Emergency power is provided for minimal lighting and fire/life safety systems. (CBC, 1003.2.9; CBC 328A)	[X]	[]	[]
D.	HOUSEKEEPING			
13.	Kitchen hoods, vents, ducts and filters are installed, adequate, are maintained in proper condition and are free of grease. (19 CCR 3.19, 3.24; CMC 501 through 510)	[X]	[]	[]
14.	All areas are free of unacceptable amounts of storage. (19 CCR 3.19)	[X]	[]	[]
E.	FIRE EXTINGUISHING/FIRE ALARM			
15.	All portable fire extinguishers, automatic fire sprinkler systems, wet and dry standpipe systems are installed and maintained properly. (19 CCR 3.24; 19 CCR 3.29; 3.29A; NFPA 13)	[X]	[]	[]
16.	Manual and automatic fire alarm systems, when installed, shall be properly installed and maintained. (19 CCR 3.24; CBC 330A; NFPA 72)	[X]	[]	[]
17.	The automatic fire alarm system is properly maintained. (19 CCR 3.24)	[X]	[]	[]
F.	TRAINING/PREPLANNING			
18.	At least one person is on duty who meets the training standards established for general fire and life safety relating specifically to the facility. (Penal Code 6030[c])	[X]	[]	[]
19.	Fire suppression preplanning inspections are conducted by the local fire authority at least every two years. (Penal Code 6031.1)	[X]	[]	[]

Code references above are from the most recent SFM adopted codes. Note that code references for the CBC may be different for facilities constructed prior to the revision of this form.

Where any deficiency is identified, please provide specific information regarding the deficiency type and location (e.g., the fire alarm in Building C indicated a trouble alarm and must be repaired.)



L & M in association with Rosser

Rosser International, Inc.

524 West Peachtree Street, NW

Atlanta, GA 30308

Santa Barbara



L & M in association with Rosser

Rosser International, Inc.

524 West Peachtree Street, NW

Atlanta, GA 30308

Santa Barbara