

DETENTION FACILITIES REPORT

ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES

SUMMARY

In compliance with the California Penal Code, the 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury (Grand Jury) inspected public jails in San Diego County (County). During each on-site inspection, the Grand Jury observed the physical condition and management of the facilities, noted the programs available, and evaluated the overall condition at each location. Grand Jury members interviewed staff at all facilities and inmates at some.

One change in all County detention facilities is that inmates may only receive mail in the form of post cards or email after September 1, 2012. The only exception is legal mail to/from attorneys, courts, and law enforcement. This mail will remain confidential. The way inmates receive mail was changed in an attempt to prevent letters laced with illegal drug material from coming into the facilities.

The food facilities at all detention centers are well run with careful attention paid to ensure adequate health and sanitary conditions. Storage methods are particularly stringent, with different categories of food stored in separate coolers and freezers. Inmate Workers wear clean clothes, gloves, and caps. They are medically cleared for work in the kitchens. Inmate Workers are trained in food-handling procedures. They may earn certificates to qualify them for employment in the food industry upon release.

Despite the fact that each facility differs in the number of medical staff and coverage, they all practice the same guidelines in storing and securing of their medications. All licenses of the medical staff are up to date and monitored annually.

From July 2011 to August 2012, San Diego County Detention Facilities experienced 16 attempted suicides, two of which resulted in death. Of the 14 unsuccessful attempts, the methods attempted were eight hangings, two overdoses, one cutting, one jumping, and two others unknown. The two successful suicides included drowning and hanging. In addition, there were two other deaths, one by natural causes and the other is unknown.

It was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury that one significant problem at all adult facilities is illegal drugs. A recent newspaper article reported that three out of five new inmates have tested positive for illegal drugs.

The Grand Jury was favorably impressed with the efficiency and dedication of the staff at each of the county detention facilities.

AB109

Pursuant to the Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA) of 2011, also known as Assembly Bill 109 (AB109), which was effective October 1, 2011, people who commit non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual crimes are serving their time in San Diego County jails rather than state prisons. To be eligible to serve their terms in county jails, offenders cannot have a current or prior serious or violent felony conviction or be a registered sex

offender. The legislation also excluded a variety of other non-violent, non-serious charges from local incarceration. In addition, the State Parole Board supervised many of those on parole from State prisons. Now they are reporting to the San Diego County Probation Department.

When the Grand Jury learned about the Public Safety Realignment Act, it was concerned that it could cause jail overcrowding, have an adverse financial impact on San Diego, and an impact to public safety. Within the Grand Jury Report of 2011-2012, (available online at the Grand Jury website) members voiced their opinions about possible effects on the San Diego detention facility infrastructure.

During the 2012-2013 Grand Jury visitations and investigations into the conditions and management of the San Diego Detention Facilities, it was found that the implementation of AB109 is having a definite impact on the availability of housing space, detainee populations in the jails, and the Sheriff Department staffing at the facilities. AB109 has increased the number of offenders who are serving their sentences in local jails. The Grand Jury found that the Sheriff's Department is doing an excellent job in managing this increase in inmate population considering the availability of existing space in the County's detention facilities. However, capacities are approaching their maximum limits.

The average length of stay in County detention facilities is increasing because of AB109. The Sheriff's Department is adjusting the utilization of its officers to cope with their situation, but the demands cannot be fully met without additional sworn staff. It may be advisable, due to the increased duration in the length of inmate stay that County detention facilities house together, in one facility, those offenders sentenced to longer terms. This practice will match those inmates who have longer stays with appropriate longer duration rehabilitation and training programs without forcing these changes at every facility.

PURPOSE

The San Diego County Sheriff's Detention Services Bureau is one of the largest detention systems in the Country. The California Penal Code requires that the Grand Jury "inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the County" PC 919(b)." Based on that requirement, the Grand Jury investigated the condition and management of detention facilities and related operations located in the County. The purpose of this document is to report the results of our inquiry to the citizens of the County.

PROCEDURE

Members of the Grand Jury reviewed pertinent documents and inspected adult detention facilities managed by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department and juvenile facilities administered by the San Diego County Probation Department.

Facilities Inspected

The Grand Jury inspected the following adult detention and support facilities:

- San Diego Central Jail
- South Bay Detention Facility

- Las Colinas Detention Facility
- George F. Bailey Detention Facility
- Facility 8
- East Mesa Detention Facility (including food & laundry facilities)
- Vista Detention Facility
- Sheriff's Command Center
- Sheriff's Crime Lab

The Grand Jury conducted site inspections of the following juvenile detention facilities:

- East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility
- Juvenile Ranch Facility (Campo)
- Camp Barrett Juvenile Ranch Facility
- Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility
- Girls Rehabilitation Facility

We visited the following non-detention boarding and educational facilities operated by the County Health and Human Services Agency for youths of the County:

- Polinsky Children's Center
- San Pasqual Academy

The Grand Jury members visited the following operational and support facilities:

- San Diego County Office of the Medical Examiner
- State of California Men's Prison – R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility
- San Diego Harbor Police Marine Unit
- San Diego County Probation Department Work Furlough Program

Members of the Grand Jury participated in ride-alongs with various law agencies in the region. During the ride-alongs, Grand Jury members were able to observe the booking and processing of arrestees into the detention system.

Documents Review

With the 2011 implementation of AB109, commonly referred to as "realignment," the Grand Jury was interested in evaluating the effect it was having on the inmate population and staffing. The Grand Jury developed a new questionnaire and an inspection form to obtain information to assist with the assessment of this issue. Before inspecting the adult detention facilities, it sent this questionnaire to each facility director requesting data on staffing and inmates before and after the implementation of AB109.

The Grand Jury collected and reviewed the following documents to assist with our final report:

- Questionnaire responses from facility directors
- Inspection forms completed during site visits

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Corrections Standards Authority
- Title 15 and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations
- Fire Safety On-Site Inspection, Environmental Health On-Site Inspection, Medical/Mental Health On-Site Inspection, and Nutritional Health On-Site Inspection
- Public Safety Realignment (AB109)
- Various other documents relating to facilities, operations, staff, and inmates.

FACILITIES VISITED

SAN DIEGO CENTRAL JAIL

The Grand Jury inspected the San Diego Central Jail (SDCJ) on July 25, 2012. The Sheriff's Department provided an extensive briefing that included a PowerPoint presentation and an overview of detention facilities throughout San Diego County. In addition, facility commanders and department heads each provided a summary of their respective facilities and duties.

The SDCJ is 417,000 square feet. It was opened in 1998. The facility houses inmates of all risk levels and operates under the Facility Commander with a sworn staff of 210. SDCJ has a Board and State of Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity of 944 inmates. On the day of the inspection, it housed a population of 782. The facility averaged over 53,000 annual bookings. County detention facilities classify inmates according to the severity of their offenses, and use colored clothing and wristbands to identify their status.

The central command center uses state-of-the-art touch-screen controls and video surveillance. In the event of any emergency or major system failure, such as the blackout of September 2011, they have the capability of electronically controlling all jail operations with backup generators. These generators provide the needed power for this facility for at least three days.

SDCJ has the largest psychiatric care unit of all the detention facilities in the County and the capacity for a wide range of medical and psychiatric services, including on-site dialysis, infectious disease control, and dental care. SDCJ dedicates one complete floor to inmates who have medical issues. Services are contracted through University of California San Diego (UCSD) Medical Center and the facility is staffed with a UCSD physician daily, 54 Registered Nurses (RNs), 16 Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs), and technicians. A psychiatrist is available 24 hours a day. The RNs and LVNs licenses are verified annually. They follow approved standardized nursing procedures. Medical personnel properly inventory and distribute prescribed medications according to physician's orders. All medications are stored in a locked cabinet in a secured location. Documentation of health care for the inmates is handled via electronic medical records.

Inmate meals are served in their own dayrooms and inmates are given 30 – 45 minutes for meals. The Grand Jury found the grievance log up to date. The Penal Code strictly defines and limits discipline options.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Jail personnel monitor and control operations using state-of-the-art surveillance equipment.

Fact: On the day of our visit, the facilities were clean and appeared to be operating smoothly.

Finding 01: SDCJ is a well run facility.

Fact: Prior to AB109, inmates served sentences of a year or less in SDCJ. Post AB109 the longest sentence is 1,065 days.

Finding 02: AB109 has caused increased length of stay with increased daily resident population that will likely weaken the ability of existing sworn staff to manage the inmate population.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-38: Hire additional sworn staff to maintain staff to inmate ratio as anticipated inmate population increases.

SOUTH BAY DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected the South Bay Detention Facility (SBDF) on August 10, 2012. South Bay Regional Justice Center surrounds and hides the view of SBDF from the city street. This unit is a non-booking facility consisting of two detention levels. On average, the facility houses 400 inmates with 431 beds available and a BSCC rated capacity of 386. There were 418 inmates on the day we visited. The population consists of low and medium risk inmate classifications without medical restrictions. Inmates come out of their cells to eat meals in the dayroom and to work as Inmate Workers. Inmates housed at SBDF account for 8% of the total inmate population of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department.

Even though SBDF opened in 1982, it is in good repair and well maintained. The inmate workers, under the guidance of the Maintenance Department, have done an outstanding job in keeping the facility immaculate.

A sworn staff of 57 deputies operates the facility. A full complement of professional support staff keeps the facility running smoothly and efficiently. SBDF maintains a record as one of the safest facilities for both inmates and staff. SBDF has a well-equipped armory except for two electric crowd control shields. The Grand Jury was told that they need to be repaired or replaced.

Professionally trained medical staff is onsite to treat minor afflictions and illnesses 7:00 am to 5:30pm seven days a week. Medical personnel do not staff the health facility 24 hours a day, but healthcare is available for all inmates through the UCSD Medical Center. No inmates with known medical issues are housed there.

Inmates' court appearances, coordination of visitation of friends and families, financial transactions and bail is coordinated by detention processing staff

FACT AND FINDING

Fact: Two of the electrical crowd control shields are inoperative.

Finding 1: The electrical crowd control shields need to be repaired or replaced to protect both the staff and the inmates.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-39: Repair or purchase two electrical crowd control shields by December 31, 2013.

LAS COLINAS DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected the Las Colinas Detention Facility (LCDF) on August 24, 2012. This facility houses female inmates of all custody levels and serves as the primary location for women prisoners in the County. LCDF began as a juvenile facility in 1967 and was converted to an adult women's institution in 1979. LCDF is the Department's second oldest facility. Past Grand Juries had inspected LCDF and for many years recommended replacing this facility because it no longer met the needs of the female population. After years of delay due to constraints imposed by legal maneuvering, ground was broken on a new facility in the spring of 2012. Las Colinas currently sits on 15 acres of land, but when the new facility is completed, it will have a total area of 45 acres.

Considering the age of this facility, the buildings have been well maintained. Housing is primarily dormitory style with bunk beds and a large bathroom with shower facilities in each dormitory building.

LCDF has a very clean and efficient food service program with a well-staffed complete kitchen. It allows inmates 15 minutes for meals. When one group finishes their meal, deputies bring in another dormitory of inmates until all have been fed. Protective custody inmates are fed in their dorm room. In addition to regular diets, this facility has to deal with many dietary allergies and special diets for specific inmates.

The Grand Jury inspected visiting rooms as well as a smaller room equipped with a rocking chair and toys where mothers can visit with their small children. All visits are supervised and may be recorded. Reservations for visits are required. Professional visits

are virtually unlimited. We found the visiting area limited in this facility. The new facility will provide more room for this purpose.

On the date of our visit, the population was 404 inmates with the BSCC rated capacity of 432. BSCC ratings do not take into account recent physical changes made to the facility. There were 146 sworn staff and 78 non-sworn personnel. LCDF had 15,594 bookings in 2011. Implementation of AB109 has resulted in an increase in the inmate population.

LCDF has a medical operation 24 hours per day, seven days per week, including holidays. They conduct a comprehensive medical screening prior to booking that includes medical, mental health, developmental disabilities, and communicable diseases, which include TB and other airborne diseases. Inmates have access to sick call forms and the Ob/Gyn clinic is available two days per week.

LCDF offers a volunteer Doula program¹ to pregnant inmates. A Doula is a woman who assists in childbirth and who provides physical, emotional, and informational assistance and support to a mother before, during or after childbirth.

A number of programs are offered to inmates such as clothing manufacturing (providing uniforms worn by inmates at many detention centers in San Diego County), computer graphics, and office occupations with emphasis on data entry, landscaping, culinary arts, and GED programs. LCDF designed these training programs to prepare inmates for future employment opportunities when they leave this facility. The computers used at this facility, provided by Grossmont Unified School District, are extremely old and the software outdated. At this point computers are not networked and monitoring individual inmate progress is difficult for the instructor.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: LCDF physical facility is old and no longer serves the needs of the female inmate population.

Fact: Ground was broken in spring 2012 for the new facility.

Fact: Implementation of AB109 has resulted in an increase in the inmate population.

Fact: LCDF operates a medical operation 24 hours per day, seven days a week including holidays.

Finding 01: Construction of the new detention facility will improve living conditions at LCDF with new additional housing, classrooms, visiting rooms, medical facilities and other needed rooms.

Fact: LCDF offers educational and work experience programs to inmates. One such program emphasizes business office operations and computer skills.

¹ www.SanDiegoDoulas.com

Fact: The computers used for this program are extremely old and the software outdated. The computers are not networked for instructor monitoring.

Fact: Grossmont Unified School District supplied the computers, which are outdated and do not meet current educational standards.

Finding 02: One objective of the educational program is to teach useful business office and computer skills. Using outdated computers and software is counterproductive.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-40: Acquire newer computers and software for the computer lab by June 30, 2014 and network them for monitoring purposes.

COMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury commends the San Diego County Sheriff's Department on the construction currently under way for the new Facility. It is well planned and when opened will serve our County well.

EAST MESA DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected East Mesa Detention Facility (EMDF) on September 14, 2012. EMDF is a low-to medium-security detention facility operating with a sworn staff of 70 with six positions currently open. On the day we inspected this facility, with a BSCC rating of 360, there were 504 inmates incarcerated. Of these 504 inmates, 254 work in the kitchen, laundry facility, on the grounds crew, in the print shop and the Central Food Kitchen that prepares the food for all County detention facilities.

Grounds are immaculate, beautifully landscaped, and maintained by Inmate Workers on the landscape crew. All the Inmate Workers make fifty cents a day, and usually spend it in the commissary.

EMDF has a video camera system that is outdated and does not zoom in on specific areas. They need additional cameras to ensure coverage in every area of the facility.

Recently they added a new position of Re-Entry Coordinator to the staff. This person ensures that inmates receive the training and counseling needed to prepare inmates for re-entry into the community. EMDF also has a parole officer stationed at the facility to assist inmates with information they will need upon release. There are classrooms at the facility for GED and other training programs resulting in a certificate. Currently there are not enough classrooms but there are plans to add more in the next two years when additional buildings are completed.

Visitors come to an open patio area where there are picnic tables with wooden coverings for shade. The inmate sits on one side of the table with the visitor on the other. Initially, the inmate may give a brief hug to their visitor with no further contact allowed until it is time to depart. If a small child visits, he/she is allowed to sit on the table in front of the inmate. Work Inmate Workers are allowed two visits per week that are one hour in length while all other inmates allowed two visits per week, 30 minutes in duration.

Meals are served at 5am, 10am, and 4pm. All inmates have 15 minutes to consume their food, but this is not strictly enforced. Posted signs remind inmates not to talk during their meals.

Usual inmate privileges are offered, contingent upon complying with the facility rules. The work Inmate Workers are allowed more benefits than other inmates such as additional outside yard time, contact visits, and recreational time. Outdoor activities such as basketball, a walk/run trail, and exercise bars are available with two deputies monitoring the activities.

When Dormitory D was visited, there was a group of inmates watching television. Several inmates were in their bunks resting, and others were in a separate room for additional activities. EMDF inspects dormitories once a week and the dormitory that is determined to be the cleanest chooses television programming for the entire facility for the following week.

EMDF currently has one drug-detection dog and will be receiving three more dogs when they finish their training. Although EMDF will kennel the dogs, any of the other facilities, including George Bailey Detention Facility and Facility 8, can use the dogs.

The print shop is a very impressive operation. Business cards for County employees are made in this print shop, as well as award plaques. The shop is very clean and both staff and inmates who work there appear to be very proud of it. Grossmont Union High School District instructors train inmates who work in the print shop. The inmates can work toward receiving certification on the various print machines. When an inmate is released, he can take these skills and certificates to help obtain employment. If an inmate re-offends and comes back to East Mesa, he is not allowed back in the print shop. It is a privilege to work in this shop.

An overview was given on the automated procedures for receiving laundry coming into the facility, going into the washers, dryers, folding area and finally leaving for detention facilities throughout the County. Inmates at the laundry facility wash as much as 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of clothing, bedding and towels daily. This facility does the laundry for most of the County detention centers; however, Las Colinas has their own laundry facility for female inmates. Inmate Workers in both facilities do the washing, drying, and folding. Inmates who receive training in this area can earn certification from Grossmont Adult School, which is helpful in obtaining employment when they are released. They also earn fifty cents a day. When the laundry is finished, inmates put it in large containers on wheels and it is delivered to each detention facility.

EMDF is able to provide more rehabilitative and vocational programs than other detention facilities. Due to the programs located at this facility, inmates can earn a GED, certificates in construction trades, printing press operation, computer graphics, Serve Safe certificates (formally called food handler certificates), and industrial laundry machine operation. The Grossmont Union High School District administers and provides teachers for most of these programs.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: EMDF needs additional teachers to assist with the expanding classroom offerings.

Fact: Current staffing is inadequate to cover additional inmate population.

Fact: There are only two classrooms in each building at present.

Finding 01: Additional classrooms are needed to facilitate the number of inmates and to allow for more program offerings.

Fact: Current video cameras do not cover all areas of the facility adequately.

Finding 02: To protect staff and inmates, EMDF needs updated video cameras.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-41: Prepare a plan and build additional classrooms by June 30, 2014 to facilitate the increase in inmate population and to allow for more program offerings.

13-42: Hire additional teachers as programs expand.

13-43: Purchase and install a new video camera system to cover the blind spots in each section. Cameras that zoom in and sweep all areas provide the best protection. These additional cameras should be added to all buildings, both existing and new by June 30, 2014.

13-44: Hire additional sworn staff to maintain staff to inmate ratio as anticipated inmate population increases.

EAST MESA FOOD CENTER

The Grand Jury inspected the East Mesa Food Facility on September 14, 2012. The Food Services Division is a centralized operation using advanced cook/chill technology to produce meals for all adult and juvenile detention facilities in the County. San Diego is the only county in California that serves inmates three hot meals a day.

Although most areas are completely secure, we were advised of an area near the loading docks where a possible breach of security could occur. The Grand Jury observed that the delivery area is open and not adequately secured. Deliveries of supplies used to prepare

meals are brought in and processed food for other facilities is taken out. The delivery area is accessible to food center work Inmate Workers as well as delivery personnel, which sets up a climate for unwanted outcomes such as escape and/or contraband. Additional fencing and surveillance cameras are needed in this area.

The mammoth kitchen has 200-gallon vats that food handlers use to make soups, sauces, chili, pasta and other dishes. Under the supervision of civilian staff, inmate Inmate Workers work two shifts in the kitchen. The well-trained workers attend food-handling classes where they can earn Serve Safe certification.

Everyone entering the kitchen must wear a hairnet. Inmates wear white uniforms, hairnets, and plastic gloves as required by the State and County to protect food from contamination. Inmates also wear rubber boots when they wash the floors at the end of food preparation each day.

Regular meals run on a four-week rotation schedule. Special diets, such as vegetarian, kosher, diabetic, renal or other medically required diets are prepared as well. The cost is approximately \$1.03 per meal or \$3.09 for the day. For lunch, inmates can get hot soup with their sandwich. Inmates are usually served a vegetable soup in order to provide the required number of vegetable servings for the day. Chilled meals have a 30-day shelf life but are often served the day after they are prepared. The Food Services Division feeds all County inmates. Centralizing the food and laundry facilities saves the County money and avoids duplication of services.

Recently a pastry chef was added to the staff. Having a pastry chef adds another educational opportunity for inmates. The long-term plan is to add a catering service and bakery division. Inmates are already producing outstanding cakes and baked goods.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: The delivery area is open and inadequately fenced with limited coverage by surveillance cameras.

Finding 01: Food Center Inmate Workers have access to delivery vehicles in an inadequately fenced area.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-45: Add fencing and additional surveillance cameras to the delivery area to reduce the potential for a dangerous situation by December 31, 2013.

GEORGE F. BAILEY DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury toured the George Bailey Detention Facility (GBDF) on September 8, 2012. The commander of the facility and his staff provided information during a briefing at the beginning of our inspection. The facility security rating (BSCC) is 1,332, the self-rated capacity is 1,888 and on an average day, the number of inmates is 1,500. Due to AB109, the average daily population has increased and the longest serving inmate has a 1,331-day sentence.

GBDF is the largest detention facility in the County and is a maximum-security facility. It houses male inmates considered to pose high risks for violence, escape, or other serious threats. The facility has classifications for special security inmates such as homosexuals, transgender, protective custody cases, and sexual predators.

The Grand Jury found the facility to be clean, well maintained, and operating efficiently. Inmates established and continue to maintain the landscaping at this facility. The landscaping provides a serene and peaceful atmosphere in an otherwise hostile environment.

Inmates in each section are allowed 30 minutes in the day room for meals. Two Inmate Workers from each section hand out the meals and clean up afterward. Shower time is limited. Inmates who are trained as barbers provide haircuts for other inmates. Visiting rooms are adequate for both inmates' families and professional visitors. Closed circuit television is available for conferencing between inmate and attorneys.

GBDF recently expanded their medical facilities to allow for more examining rooms, a larger pharmacy, and additional nursing space. The clinic has a 24-bed infirmary and negative pressure rooms for contagious disease isolation. Additional equipment allows for dental and medical evaluations that, in the past, would have required transport to the Central Jail. Vaccinations, HIV testing, mental health, and emergency care are available 24/7. Normal sick call for mental health is eight hours per day. Dental care is provided on Mondays for eight hours.

Discipline is usually handled with a hearing and, if warranted, loss of canteen and/or phone privileges, and/or possible lockdown for 23 hours a day. As large as this facility is, there is a security need for a second armory at the opposite side of the facility, providing a safer environment for both staff and inmates.

With AB109, the population of inmates will continue to increase along with the length of sentences. Due to these longer sentences, additional classes and programs need to be developed since current programs will not meet inmate needs. Increased population will amplify the need for additional sworn and support staff. Post AB109 inmates communicate to staff that they would prefer to spend time in State prisons rather than County facilities because of the number of programs and activities available to them.

It may be advisable that offenders receiving longer sentences be housed together in one facility. These inmates can then be matched with appropriate rehabilitation and other programs.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: AB109 is causing an increase in the number of inmates.

Finding 01: Additional staff is needed to manage the increased inmate population.

Fact: AB109 is causing longer sentences for inmates.

Finding 02: Additional classrooms and expanded programs are required to meet the needs of inmates with longer sentences.

Finding 03: Support staff will be needed to develop expanding programs.

Fact: There is only one armory. This presents a problem due to the size of the facility.

Finding 04: Response time with only one armory creates a safety issue for both staff and inmates.

RECOMENDATIONS

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

- 13-46: Hire additional sworn staff to maintain staff to inmate ratio as anticipated inmate population increases.**
- 13-47: Add additional classrooms by December 31, 2013 to facilitate the increase in inmate population and allow for more program offerings for longer-serving inmates.**
- 13-48: Prepare a plan, by December 31, 2013, to add a second fully equipped armory at the other side of the facility to expedite response time in an emergency.**

FACILITY 8

The Grand Jury inspected Facility 8 (FAC 8) on September 7, 2012. FAC 8 is a medium security facility built in conjunction with the GBDF. It is a mirror image of the cell housing units found at GBDF. The County operates the 200-bed Facility, which is adjacent to a 1000-bed facility that is leased to a private operation Corrections Corporation of America (CCA). One of the housing units leased by CCA was returned to the County in 2006. Renovations to bring that housing unit up to County standards were begun immediately. The remaining leased housing units will be returned to the County in December of 2015. At that time, the Sheriff's Department will be able to use all 1200 beds in this facility. The additional housing will require renovations plus the addition of more sworn and support staff.

The Grand Jury found FAC 8 well maintained although stark in appearance. At the time of our visit, FAC 8 housed 200 inmates. Even though FAC 8 was designed for medium-

risk inmates, during the Grand Jury's visit, we were told that high-risk inmates are incarcerated here. These high-risk inmates are kept isolated from the general population.

At a daily sick call, nurses from GBDF provide for medical needs. A doctor and a psychiatrist are present once a week for sick call. Serious ailments and dental care are treated at GBDF.

Meals are prepared at GBDF by the kitchen staff and delivered three times a day to FAC 8. There is a small landscaped yard where each inmate has the opportunity to receive two 30 minute supervised outdoor visits per week. The newly refurbished exercise yard allows for at least three hours per week of recreation/exercise for inmates. The recently redesigned multi-purpose room allows for drug dependency counseling, religious services, and educational programs.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Facility 8 does not have a fully equipped armory.

Finding 01: The distance between Facility 8 and GBDF dictates the need for an armory located on-site.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the San Diego County Sheriff:

13-49: Provide a fully equipped armory by December 31, 2013 for the protection of both staff and inmates.

VISTA DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected the Vista Detention Facility (VDF) on October 5, 2012. The detention facility opened in 1978. It is the second oldest jail in our County. VDF was built so that it is connected to the Vista Superior Courthouse. This proximity to the courts simplifies transportation for those in jail awaiting trial.

Before the inspection tour began, several department supervisors gave a PowerPoint presentation and explained their functions. A hard copy of the presentation was made available to the Grand Jury for use as a reference.

VDF has a court ordered (BSCC) capacity of 825 inmates. On the date of our visit, the facility's population was 744. VDF averages 24,000 bookings a year of both adult males and females. Once female inmates finish their booking process, they are normally transported to Las Colinas Detention Center. VDF is the primary receiving facility for all North County arrests and houses male inmates of all custody levels. VDF's inmate population included 186 documented gang members, 44 inmates on Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds, 177 in protective custody and administrative segregation.

The interior and exterior of the facility were in satisfactory condition, considering the age of the building. All of the security cameras were connected to recording devices, and the recordings are retained for approximately two years.

VDF visiting facilities are very similar to those at the other detention facilities. The schedules, times, and regulations mirror those of the other facilities.

The kitchen is exemplary. VDF recently underwent a renovation that enlarged the storage areas and increased the work area. They have old equipment that is as efficient as the day it was installed. Freezers and refrigerators all meet the suggested standards for temperatures. Qualified teachers who use video tapes and DVDs for training purposes supervise classes for inmates working in the kitchen. Inmates are tested upon completion of the course that allows them to earn certificates that will assist them to obtain employment upon release.

Inmates are aware that authorities screen their mail. The facility provides postage for indigent inmates. Currently, the only type of mail that inmates can send or receive is post cards, which is consistent with other detention facilities in the County. The only exception is communication between attorney and inmate that can still take the form of a letter. When sending mail to their attorney or other professionals such as, clergy or judges, inmates get their letter ready and have a deputy seal the envelope.

Cell phones are not permitted but landlines are available in the housing units. Inmates are able to purchase phone cards or have family or friends purchase them in order to reduce collect call costs.

VDF has 24-hour medical staff coverage. Inmates who are in need of medical, dental, vision, and mental health assistance must sign up for sick call. A physician is available six days a week. A dentist is available the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A psychiatrist is available seven days a week. VDF contracts with Tri-City Hospital and Palomar Hospital with UCSD as a backup for some professional services. There are 22 RNs, 13 LVNs and one LMHC (Licensed Mental Health Clinician), four office assistants and one medical record clerk. All nurses and medical staff are licensed and human resources check those licenses with the State licensing board yearly.

Medication is stored under lock and key. A licensed nurse dispenses all medication. Inmate medication is accounted for and only given by physician's order. Electronic medical records are used to document healthcare for inmates. There are five isolation rooms for respiratory and other infectious diseases, 27 medical observation beds and two treatment rooms. VDF has a voluntary flu vaccination program.

Among the educational programs available to inmates are

- Adult Basic Education
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Parenting classes
- HIV/AIDS awareness
- Drug Education

- Domestic Violence Education
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Spanish Alcoholics Anonymous
- Pre-release program
- Family Literacy

Religious services and counseling are available to inmates if requested.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

OVERVIEW

Each year the Grand Jury is required to visit all adult and juvenile detention facilities in the County. Adult facilities are under the control of the Sheriff's Department while juvenile facilities are under the direction of the Probation Department. As one would expect, there are distinct differences between adult and juvenile facilities. While most provide locked facilities, juvenile facilities are not as formidable as the adult facilities and some were decorated for the upcoming holidays. Even though there is a less restrictive feel to juvenile facilities, there are strict disciplinary rules and procedures that are followed at all times. At one time, detainees in juvenile facilities were referred to as wards, but that title was recently changed to youths. Currently, youths up to age 19 are detained in juvenile facilities with an exception to Camp Barrett, Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility and East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility where the youth can be held up to the age of 21.

Some youth facilities have dormitory-type housing and others have one- or two-person cells that seem more like small rooms than cells. The Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) allows girls to graduate into more home-like bedrooms if they meet required criteria. GRF was referred to as a "camp" for girls, but it is attached to the Kearny Mesa Juvenile Facility in a metropolitan setting. It seems unfortunate that there are two outlying camps for males, but none for females. Females are being denied the same open, outdoor camp setting for educational opportunities that the males receive.

Numerous voluntary programs are offered to adult inmates, but the youths are **required** to attend school and participate in programs intended to decrease their chances of recidivism. They gear all programs at youth facilities to the completion of high school, training for employment possibilities, and classes in parenting skills. Research shows that approximately 70% of students entering the juvenile justice system suffer from a learning or behavioral disorder. Because of this fact, in service focusing on identification of these students will assist in getting affected students referred for assessment. The hope is that all juveniles committed to detention facilities will receive enough educational, psychological and disciplinary guidance while incarcerated to enable them to go out into the world and live successful lives without returning to adult correctional institutions.

In January 2012, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued new standards for Child Nutrition Programs. Meals at juvenile facilities follow these new guidelines. Last

year, County juvenile services asked juveniles what changes they would like in the menus and they made some of the modifications.

EAST MESA JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected the East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility (EMJDF) on October 19, 2012. This facility opened in 2004. It is a state-of-the art facility and is a model of efficiency and cleanliness. There are 240 surveillance cameras throughout the buildings with some blind spots. The master control center watches over the entire facility and controls every door, sally port and light. There are three to four fire extinguishers in each hallway within easy reach of the staff.

On the day of our inspection, there were 204 youths in residence. The facility is BSCC rated for 290. The youths live in self-contained modules with each juvenile sleeping in a separate room furnished with a bed, a toilet, a sink and a drinking fountain. The modules include a shower area as well as an area that youths use for meals, meetings, and indoor recreation. Personnel monitor youths every 15 minutes when they are in their rooms. EMJDF posts all rules and grievance in the modules.

EMJDF has a large, clean kitchen with modern equipment. Every day it provides three meals and a snack. The food service meets the requirements of Title 15 and Title 24 by ensuring that meals are nourishing and balanced. After completing training as a kitchen worker, they receive a certificate, which can assist them in obtaining work after their release. In a new horticultural area outside the Alpha module, under the direction of a visiting horticulturist, youths are growing both flowers and vegetables. They are in the process of building a hothouse for use during colder months.

Visits to EMJDF are allowed every day except Saturday with many hours from which to choose. Visitors must arrange visits in advance and be screened before they enter the facility. There are rooms available for no contact, contact, and professional visits. One of the major difficulties for visitors to this facility is its location and the lack of public transportation. Some detainees do not have any visitors at all so staff is trying to initiate a program of teleconferencing for use by all youths.

School attendance is mandatory five days a week for 240 minutes per day. Each module has two classrooms with each classroom accommodating 20 students. There is one teacher and one assistant. Teachers schedule regular meetings to include parents in their child's academic progress. The San Diego County Office of Education operates the educational program. Sixty-four of the youths had Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) which means they are special education students with learning or behavioral disabilities.

Medical care, provided by the California Forensic Medical Group, is available 24 hours a day to all youths. They offer dental care once a week. The facility has a psychiatrist on call 24 hours a day and is on site three to four times per week. All medications are under lock and key and are given as prescribed.

Unlike other adult facilities where only postcards are allowed, this facility allows scanned mail. They do not have a limit on mail sent or received. Youths are given paper and

pencils when they do choose to write. They allow no cell phones at the site and they monitor all telephone communications as a standard procedure for security purposes.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Some youths do not have visitors.

Finding 01: Visiting is difficult for many reasons, including the lack of public transportation to this outlying facility.

RECOMMENDATION:

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the San Diego County Probation Department and Chief Probation Officer of San Diego County:

13-50: Prepare a plan to provide a teleconferencing program by December 31, 2013 to ensure that all youth have an opportunity to visit with parents or guardians.

JUVENILE RANCH FACILITY (CAMPO)

The Grand Jury visited the Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF) on November 8, 2012. After reviewing recommendations from the Probation Department, a judge assigns males to JRF, a minimum-security facility. Youths range in age from 13.5 to 17.5 years. The average daily population is 118. Upon arrival, JRF gives each youth a handbook that lists rules they are to follow. Staff is diverse and has excellent interactions with the detainees.

JRF is an open-setting facility, offering well-rounded recreational/athletic programs and a variety of work and vocational experiences. Housing at this facility is dormitory style with each dormitory holding up to 45 youths. All youths attend school at an onsite, State-certified public high school managed by the San Diego County Department of Education and the Juvenile Court and Community Schools. Currently, the longest stay is 110 days and the shortest is 30 days. Discipline ranges from simple loss of privileges to expulsion.

This facility offers programs that work on behavioral and drug/alcohol rehabilitation. There are a variety of programs including a 56 day Breaking Cycles Program, a Breaking Cycles Short-Term Offender Program (STOP) that is 21 days long, Short-Term Commits (STC) and the relapse program, that is specifically designed to address behavioral issues.

JRF uses the Phoenix House program based on Phoenix Academy's Modified Therapeutic Community Model for Adolescents. This program aims to assist youths to lead productive alcohol and drug free lives by focusing on anger management, education, and promoting a positive peer culture.

RNs and LVNs handle all medical needs at this facility. All prescribed medications are strictly monitored.

Visitations occur on Sundays and holidays between 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. with strict guidelines that must be met.

KEARNY MESA JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

The Grand Jury inspected Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility (KMJDF) and the Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) on December 7, 2012. This facility, formerly known as Juvenile Hall, is a maximum-security facility. KMJDF was opened in 1954 and updated in 1977. KMJDF books most juvenile detainees into the juvenile system even though the youths may be sent to another facility to serve their sentence.

KMJDF houses both boys and girls up to 21 years of age. Girls are housed exclusively in one building. The maximum capacity of KMJDF is 359. The total count on the day we visited was 139 males and 56 females.

In 2011, KMJDF held 7,000 of the 16,400 psychological counseling sessions conducted for all juvenile probation facilities. In a finding documented by the Legislature, 25% of the youths are on psychotropic medications and are being seen by appropriate staff. This facility, currently housed in a very small, cramped office, has the largest psychiatric program in the State. Staff reported that a doublewide mobile home (trailer) is to be placed on the grounds in order to provide additional room for psychiatric services. Although no timeframe was indicated, the need and desire for this trailer was evident.

California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) provides medical services. Youths fill out a sick call slip, picked up daily by staff, to gain access. Juvenile Justice Commission noted in its report that medical staff do not evaluate some youths who submit a sick call slip.² We are concerned that detention staff may do a preliminary review of submitted sick call slips and in some cases, the youth may be told to take a pain reliever and resubmit a sick call slip if the condition persists. According to Title 15, Section 1433(e), any minor requesting health care attention must be given that attention by licensed or certified health care personnel.

When needed, Rady Children's Hospital provides inpatient care for youths 15 and under while those over 15 receive their inpatient medical services from Sharp Memorial Hospital. Daytime staffing includes one physician, one physician assistant, three LVNs and one RN. Night staffing includes one RN and two to three LVNs. County Mental Health provides mental health care. An assessment team meets with newly admitted youths in order to set up an individual plan for them. The treatment team includes a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and senior staff. The team determines if there is a need for family or drug counseling. In an effort to assist each youth re-entering society and reducing recidivism, counseling can continue after discharge.

² County of San Diego – Juvenile Justice Commission, Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility 2011-2012

Violence between youths is a problem in this facility. There were six OC (Oleoresin Capsicum - commonly referred to as pepper spray) incidences between staff and youths the month before our visit.

All youths attend school five days a week and can earn credits toward a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED). The San Diego County Office of Education oversees the classroom program. Parents/guardians are billed \$31 for each day a child is in custody, an amount many cannot afford to pay.

The day the Grand Jury visited, several members ate lunch with one housing unit of the male youths. It was noticed and later confirmed by youths and kitchen staff that most of the non fat milk cartons are thrown away unopened. If one extrapolates that observation: non fat milk is served five times a week. The housing unit included approximately 30 youths. Thus five times per week times 30 youths adds up to about 150 half pints of milk wasted each week. One can further extrapolate to suggest that waste of milk due to lack of interest results in unnecessary cost to the facility.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: The psychiatric office space is very small.

Finding 01: Psychiatric services office does not have enough room to adequately handle all the psychiatric needs at KMJDF.

Finding 02: The ability to serve approximately 7,000 sessions of psychiatric/psychological counseling is difficult to accomplish in the current room.

RECOMMENDATION:

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Probation Officer of San Diego County:

13-51: Expedite the delivery and installation of a doublewide mobile home to increase the area available for psychiatric/psychological services no later than December 31, 2013.

GIRLS REHABILITATION FACILITY

The Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) is an intensive, highly structured program serving up to 50 females between 13 and 17.5 years of age. Girls are sent to this facility by court order. All female youths attend the Sarah Anthony School onsite five days a week, working toward GEDs or high school diplomas. Classes include a wide variety of subjects. Teachers assign homework daily with tutors available if needed. Physical education is part of the program, but the blacktop area for physical education and exercise has large cracks in the surface and is in desperate need of repair.

Students are placed in classrooms based on their living unit. All classrooms are multi-age and multi-grade and are staffed by teachers with either a multiple subject or single subject credential. The school day is divided into four periods. The first two periods are extended to 90 minutes to enable the instructors to provide more intensive instruction in

the areas of literacy and math. The last two periods are 60 minutes in length. The school is open 12 months a year.

Upon entering the facility, each girl is given a rulebook that explains the behavioral expectations. Also outlined is the five-phase program called *A Passport to Life* that each must complete before being released. The professional staff works with each girl to assist in developing her personalized, long-term goals, which will then become the basis of her five-phase program. As each phase is completed, additional privileges are earned. The five stages include:

- Boarding
- Departure
- Journey
- Arrival
- Destination

The time spent in GRF is geared to helping the girls turn their lives around. Family counseling can continue after release. Female youths do not have the opportunity to attend an outdoor camp as the males do. There are two such camps for males but none for females.

There are two distinctly different housing situations at GRF. Once a girl has met all the required criteria, she can move into the “camp” portion of the facility. Living in this space is more like a dormitory with a set of bunk beds in each room. The “camp” portion is called the Journey phase of the program. GRF allows each girl to receive special personal hygiene items if her family chooses to purchase them. Since hair care and other personal products are very important to most girls, this is a substantial concession.

California Forensic Medical Group provides medical services. Daytime staffing includes one physician, one physician assistant, three LVNs, and one RN. Night staffing includes one RN and two to three LVNs. County Mental Health provides mental health care. An assessment team meets with new youths and sets up individual plans for each girl. The treatment team includes a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and senior GRF staff. The treatment team determines the need for family counseling and drug counseling. The facility keeps all medications in locked cabinets and a licensed nurse distributes it per physician’s order. Dental care is available when needed.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Blacktop area used for exercise and physical education is badly cracked and needs resurfacing.

Finding 1: Cracked blacktop exercise area is a safety issue.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Probation Officer of San Diego County:

13-52: Resurface the blacktop area used for outdoor activities immediately due to safety concerns.

CAMP BARRETT

The Grand Jury inspected Camp Barrett on December 18, 2012. This facility is located in the rural community of Alpine near Descanso. Camp Barrett provides an option to the Juvenile Court for seriously delinquent males, ages 16.5 to 21 years. On the day of our visit, there were 134 youths with a maximum camp capacity of 135. Due to budgetary cuts, one director oversees both Camp Barrett and the Juvenile Ranch Facility at Campo.

From 1933 to 1943, the Civilian Conservation Corps used Camp Barrett as a conservation and social rehabilitation camp for men ages 18 through 25. Additional construction began in 1959 and the camp reopened in the 1960's as an adult honor camp. In 1989, Camp Barrett became a juvenile facility using the established buildings.

Some classrooms we toured had walls, books and desks that were laden with gang graffiti, but most of the facility was clean. Some buildings had been painted, while others were still in need of paint both inside and out. One sidewalk was completely refurbished, but there were blacktop areas that had not been addressed.

Housing at this facility is dormitory style with living quarters consisting of two rooms in each of two dormitories furnished with two-level bunk beds. Each room accommodates forty-five youths. The ratio of staff to youths is 1 to 15 during the day and 1 to 30 at night.

Visitors can schedule visits during visiting hours every Sunday between the hours of 11:00 am and 2:00 pm. Visitation is limited due to the inaccessibility of the location. The facility allows only parents, grandparents and legal guardians with a photo ID to visit. Visits must be pre-arranged through the Camp Supervisor or the youth's probation officer.

The San Diego County Office of Education oversees the educational program. There are ten credentialed teachers and four instructional aides. Youths attend school five days a week year-round on four different tracks or levels. Youths can work toward a GED, high school diploma, or take online college courses. They can also participate in Regional Occupational Program (ROP) courses for culinary arts, horticultural, construction/building, graphic arts, and fire science.

Forty-five youths have Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) that followed them from their home schools. Once an IEP is in place, it is imperative that the teachers continue to structure lessons in compliance with that IEP.³

³ California Education Code, Section 56026, subdivision (a) of Section 727 and subdivision (b) of Section 737

Youths must complete a demanding, structured program at Camp Barrett in order to increase the likelihood of successful re-entry into the community. The program includes the following:

- Aggression replacement training
- Career guidance
- Life skills
- Thinking for a change
- Criminal conduct and substance abuse treatment.

Due to the success of this educational program, courts frequently order placement at Camp Barrett. The limited number of youths who can be served at this facility has created a waiting list.

California Forensic Medical Group provides medical help. The RNs and LVNs licenses are checked annually. There is a 24-hour daily pick up of sick call slips. Dental care is provided on Fridays. The facility provides mental health services three to four days a week with a psychiatrist on call 24 hours a day. Eighty to ninety percent of the youths have alcohol or drug problems.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Original buildings date back to 1933

Fact: Camp Barrett became a juvenile facility in 1989.

Finding 01: Some buildings are in need of paint, inside and out.

Fact: Some classrooms have signs of graffiti on walls, desks, and textbooks.

Finding 02: Gang-related graffiti on walls, schoolbooks, and furniture needs to be removed.

Fact: Areas of blacktop have cracks and some walkways are missing pieces.

Finding 03: Some blacktop areas, walk ways, and exercise areas show signs of wear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends the Chief Probation Officer of San Diego County:

- 13-53:** Prepare a plan to repaint buildings inside and outside by December 31, 2013 and implement by June 30, 2014 with special attention to removing graffiti.
- 13-54:** Resurface blacktop areas by October 31, 2013 in regard to safety issues.

13-55: Prepare a plan to replace textbooks, refinish desks, repaint classroom walls, and establish strict rules stating that gang or other graffiti will not be tolerated by June 30, 2014.

ADULT WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM

On January 30, 2013, the Grand Jury visited the Work Furlough Program, a minimum-security facility, run by Correctional Alternatives Incorporated (CAI) under contract with the San Diego County Probation Department. There is no other county in California with such a program. In 2009, CAI entered into a new contract with the County under a commitment to put in an additional four million dollars for renovations.

Renovations/improvements to the facility enhanced the County's asset, but did not cost them anything. This is a four-acre site, nestled into the community between two churches, making it an unobtrusive part of the neighborhood. The facility maintains such a low profile that neither the inmates nor the neighbors have any complaints.

The facility has a BSCC rating of 483 beds with a total staff of 65 and with 83 cameras covering the area. Both male and female inmates are housed here with approximately 90% male and 10% female population. In addition, CAI houses some federal inmates, bringing approximately \$280,000 from the Federal Government to the County each year. Housing is dormitory style and is very clean and orderly. Inmates are responsible for keeping their own areas clean as well as doing their own laundry.

“The Work Furlough Program and the Residential Re-Entry Center (RRC) are adult alternative custody options which allow inmates to serve their sentences while maintaining their employment, community ties and satisfy court ordered classes, all while completing their local custody time. The Residential Re-Entry Center (RRC), created in April of 2012, allows inmates placed on formal probation to serve custody time while seeking gainful employment, assisting them in becoming financially independent, and providing them a means with which to pay restitution and fines. During 2011-2012, 466 inmates were booked into the two programs, 433 in Work Furlough and 33 in RRC, alleviating jail overcrowding while maintaining cost savings to the County and providing access to rehabilitation”.⁴

For the most part, inmates take public transportation to and from their jobs but some do have their own car. Each day when they return to the facility, they are patted down, breathalyzed, and randomly drug tested. They are charged \$42.00 per day for room and board based on their ability to pay. Meals are served at the facility and brown bag lunches are prepared for those who are working. Inmates, in addition to leaving the premises for work, are allowed to leave for court related issues, religious services (within 6 miles), family emergencies up to 72 hours, and occasionally for a wedding or other personal request via a Court order. Inmates could walk away at any time, but they recognize that they are in a good environment and are not interested in leaving.

⁴ County of San Diego Probation Department, Annual Report 2011-2012 page 32

Educational and vocational opportunities are available at the site. With the current small computer lab, inmates can go online to seek employment, prepare resumes, and learn computer skills that will benefit them long after they leave the facility. The present computer lab has only a few computers in a very limited space. The facility desperately needs a larger computer lab to allow staff to train more inmates and provide better access to online job opportunities.

Among the many other programs offered at the Work Furlough Program are employee readiness, rehabilitation based on the Ohio Risk Assessment, and Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates work with the staff to reach their primary goals. These programs assist the staff in working with inmates to reduce recidivism.

Inmates housed here can take advantage of a small weight room, play basketball, jog, or walk during their free time. There are no inmate cell phones permitted at the facility, but pay phones are available and there is a 15 minute limit per call if phones are in high demand.

Visitors are welcome on Saturday for residents whose names begin with A-L and on Sunday for M-Z. There are games and coloring books to help entertain children while they are visiting. All visits can be up to three hours in duration.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Fact: Present computer lab is limited both in number of computers and space.

Finding 01: Inmates need additional computers to prepare resumes and complete online applications for employment.

Finding 02: A larger classroom with additional computers is needed to provide a more efficient training environment.

RECOMMENDATION:

The 2012-2013 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Probation Officer of San Diego County:

13-56: Locate a larger classroom and acquire more computers by December 31, 2013 in order to increase the number of inmates who can receive training and/or have more frequent access to online job opportunities.

REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The California Penal Code §933(c) requires any public agency which the Grand Jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency. Such comment shall be made *no later than 90 days* after the Grand Jury publishes its report (filed with the Clerk of the Court); except that in the case of a report containing findings and recommendations pertaining to a department or agency headed by an elected County official (e.g. District Attorney, Sheriff, etc.), such

comment shall be made *within 60 days* to the Presiding Judge with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, California Penal Code §933.05(a), (b), (c), details, as follows, the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made:

- (a) As to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:
 - (1) The respondent agrees with the finding
 - (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
 - (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.
 - (4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.
- (c) If a finding or recommendation of the grand jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the grand jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only those budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with the Penal Code §933.05 are required from the:

Responding Agency	Recommendations	Date
Sheriff, County of San Diego	13-38 through 13-49	7/12/13
Chief Probation Officer, County of San Diego	13-50 through 13-56	8/12/13