



Jails in Santa Cruz County

Getting Ahead of the Curve

Summary

Corrections is changing. The old models simply do not work in a system that has become overburdened by at-risk, in-crisis individuals that now fall under the responsibility of the criminal justice system. More and more, mental health and criminal behaviors have become intertwined. In addition, measures put into place to reduce overcrowding in state prisons, such as AB109, have impacted our county jail populations and significantly extended the length of stay of many inmates.

The Grand Jury toured and inspected six detention facilities in Santa Cruz County. We found all to be well run and generally in good physical condition, with signs of wear from years of service.

The Grand Jury finds that detention facilities would benefit from developing tools to measure the effectiveness of programs and services specific to each facility. There are a lot of changes happening in corrections right now: new facilities, multi-disciplinary inmate interventions, alternatives to detention and more. Throughout these changes, public and inmate safety need to be maintained.

Background

The California Penal Code §919(b) provides: “The grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county.”^[1]

Santa Cruz County has four jails: the Santa Cruz County Water Street Maximum Security Jail, Rountree Medium Security Facility, Juvenile Hall Detention Center, and Blaine Street Women’s Minimum Security Facility. We also inspected Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45, which was last reported on by the Grand Jury in 2010, and the Santa Cruz Superior Court’s holding cells, last reported on by the Grand Jury in December of 2011.

Scope

In addition to touring the facilities, the Grand Jury questioned staff regarding facilities, inmate care and services, dietary options, and availability and access to religious support, rehabilitation programs, and opportunities for community engagement. We also reviewed policies and procedures,^[2] interviewed inmates, and reviewed logs and other documentation to ascertain compliance with stated policies and procedures.

Investigation

Water Street Maximum Security Jail – Inspected on September 12, 2016



History and Overview

The Water Street Maximum Security Jail (Water Street) was opened in 1981 with a 47,000 square foot structure at a cost of \$8.5 million and a capacity of 92 inmates. A second phase was completed in 1986 at a cost of \$6 million. It added 23,000 square feet and increased capacity to 230 inmates of both genders.^[3] Modifications in 1999 allowed for a capacity of 311 inmates.^[4]

Intake Screening and Evaluation

We observed that the criminal justice system has become the front-line mental health caregiver in the county. Many individuals with mental health issues who violate the law are now going to jail instead of mental institutions. Jail staff are trained in detention and corrections and not in the care and treatment of mental health conditions.

Inmates are offered a wide range of counseling services, life skills classes and psychotropic drugs where appropriate to moderate behavior. An inmate detained for poor life choices is not the same as someone suffering from a mental health condition such as paranoid schizophrenia. While we observed that detention staff treats inmates with respect and compassion, sometimes their vocabulary may be inadvertently misleading: they often describe inmates as "mentally ill" when they behave outside accepted norms.

We found improvements during the intake process of medically compromised patients since our last report. Inmates who appear to demonstrate medical risk are sent to Dominican for evaluation prior to intake processing. California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) is the contracted provider of medical services in county jail facilities. The past practice of a \$15,000 deductible being charged to the contracted provider (CFMG) when inmates were sent to area hospitals has been discontinued in accordance with a prior Grand Jury recommendation. This removes the appearance of financial incentive for choosing in-house care.

Inmate Populations

The inmate population was 389 on the day we toured, which exceeds rated capacity. This facility has had an average daily inmate population of 356 during the ten months prior to our inspection. The jail handles overpopulation with the use of temporary plastic beds known as "boats." If the population reaches 439, the Sheriff must request early release of inmates from a judge to decrease the population. This has occurred nine times between July 1, 2016 and April 25, 2017.

Overpopulation is a continuing problem at Water Street, in part due to the passage of AB109,^[5] the Public Safety Realignment Act.^[6] AB109 was passed in 2011 to alleviate the problem of overpopulation in the state prison system by allowing non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders to serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prisons. This has not only contributed to overpopulation, but has also resulted in inmates who are detained for crimes with longer sentences serving their time in a facility built for short-term stays.

Adults arrested are processed through this facility and are at least temporarily housed here. Staff are attempting to alleviate Water Street overpopulation with innovative solutions like an application for grant funding available through Proposition 47.^[7] This grant would develop a new Health and Justice Diversion Center to divert low level criminal offenders away from Water Street and prosecution, and into case management, legal coordination, housing, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and other supportive services. The hope is that this program will reduce criminal recidivism and jail population.

Model inmates with health conditions such as high blood pressure, epilepsy, or diabetes are not eligible for the expanded services at the medium security Rountree facility. The lack of 24/7 medical staff prevents their access to these valuable programs. Otherwise-eligible inmates with manageable health conditions must be housed at Water Street.

Crisis Intervention Team

A Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) consisting of mental health staff, medical staff, the Chief Correctional Officer, and other supervisory jail personnel meets daily to assess current jail population, identify at-risk inmates, and document and monitor inmates' needs. At-risk inmates or special cases include individuals who are going through detox, disabled persons, escape risk or medical risk individuals, cell restriction inmates, and inmates with gang affiliation. Last year's Grand Jury recommended this team increase its meetings from only weekdays to seven days a week. During this year's inspection, we observed that they had implemented this recommendation. However, we noted that they still do not keep minutes of their meetings. While they have detailed in-house electronic records on inmates, we feel it is important to also have access to a summary of decisions made in a particular meeting.

Health and Safety

We have concerns over the use of safety cell O13 for inmates experiencing detox or for medical observation. Board of State and Community Corrections regulation Title 15 §1055, states that a safety cell "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 themselves or to others."^[8] It adds that it cannot be used for punishment or as a substitute for treatment. The Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Custody Services Policy Manual^[9] gives essentially the same definition for the use of a safety cell, but adds that it is also for those who are in need of a separate cell for any reason, until suitable housing is available. The addition of this general phrase may allow improper use of the safety cell, especially when an inmate is going through detox, which can become a serious medical event.

Although the jail is a maximum security facility, there are several classes, programs, and activities available to inmates that are offered by volunteers, community programs, and staff. Many of these programs have post-release support services available.

Escapes

Following four kitchen door escapes in as many years, staff finally addressed press, community, and Grand Jury recommendations about Water Street kitchen security.^[10] In the past these incidents had often been classified as *walk-aways* because the door was left open. A new fence has been constructed surrounding this door and its adjacent area as a solution to these escapes. Inmate kitchen staff have also been replaced with Custody Alternative Program^[11] individuals who are not housed in the jail. This program began in mid-February and is still being assessed.

Food Service

On May 1st of this year, Water Street's County Jail/Food Services was recognized as a "Clean Ocean Business" by the City of Santa Cruz Public Works Department for doing their part in keeping pollutants from entering the San Lorenzo River and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.^[12]

The county jail system has become a desirable place to work in the local food service industry. The county has been able to recruit experienced chefs to work in jail kitchens thanks to the regular hours, good pay, and competitive benefits.

Facility Condition

While we found no part of the building in disrepair or unclean, this facility feels older and is darker in comparison to other sites toured. Its corridors and rooms are lit by overhead lights and lack the presence of natural light, especially direct exposure to the sun. Medical staff have not monitored or reported on any possible Vitamin D deficiencies in long term inmates. Current medical studies show a correlation between Vitamin D deficiency and depression and other mental health disorders, in addition to a wide range of chronic illnesses.^[13]

Contraband in the jail is a problem. The building's thick cement structure itself impedes the detection of cell phones. There are several challenges in finding solutions for the detection of inmates with cell phones, drugs, and other contraband.

Staffing

Staff at Water Street is rotated throughout the sections and duties on a regular basis. This allows for the staff to understand how all areas of the facility run and helps reduce job fatigue. We noted staff frequently interacting with inmates, checking in on inmate progress or concerns. Additionally, employees are rotated between other facilities and departments on a regular basis.

All staff we met were passionate about their jobs, the reduction of crime in our neighborhoods, and reducing recidivism. We found them to be innovative in tackling the challenges in this ever changing field.

Blaine Street Women's Minimum Security and Re-entry Facility – Inspected on September 12, 2016



The Blaine Street facility is a two-story, minimum security dormitory residence for women. It opened in 1986 and has signs of wear. This facility appeared underutilized on the the day of our visit with only nine residents for the 32 beds available. There was an ongoing problem with finding female inmates who qualify for minimum security, evidenced by repeated under-capacity populations. The Blaine Street facility has since been vacated and has not held inmates since December 2016.^[14] The female inmates who qualify for minimum or medium security are now housed at the Rountree facility.

The Sheriff's Office is in the process of deciding other possible uses for the the Blaine Street facility. The failure to use this facility while the jail system continually suffers from overpopulation appears to be an example of poor long-term facility use planning.

The Superior Court of Santa Cruz County Holding Facility – Inspected on September 13, 2016



Inmates with a scheduled court appearance are transported in a secure van to the Superior Court basement entrance and transferred to a locked fenced area. This entrance is also used by others, so it must be secured and cleared for inmate movement. Inmates are locked in temporary holding cells while awaiting their court appearances. They are then taken upstairs to courtrooms through a shared corridor. The holding facility was clean and well maintained.

There are some inherent security issues with the shared entrance and passage through corridors with offices and shared use. Items on desks could be grabbed or contraband could be left for an inmate in the corridors. However, there is very careful inmate monitoring during this transfer process.

***Rountree Medium Security Facility – Inspected on September 13, 2016
and March 6, 2017***



Rountree is a medium security facility located in Watsonville. Inmate classification is based on a profile established and completed at Water Street. If an inmate is deemed a good candidate for Rountree’s structure, routine, and programs they are then transferred. There is no direct intake of inmates into Rountree.

Rountree was a male-only facility during our first visit in September 2016. It had a population of 96, which is its maximum capacity. However, during our subsequent inspection in March 2017, the population was reduced to 46 men while they were refurbishing one unit in preparation for the introduction of female inmates to the facility, scheduled to happen at the end of March 2017.

The Rountree facility has an entirely different feel compared to a maximum facility site such as Water Street. Rountree has more space and more access to fresh air and sunlight. It has several classrooms and a large clean kitchen. The housing units have bunks in low-walled cubicles, a large open dayroom and an outside exercise area. There are several rooms in the facility for the various programs Rountree offers.

The focus of Rountree is to be a “Programs Facility” where inmates are encouraged to engage in classes and participate in the more than 35 activities, programs, and services. These programs are provided by various community service organizations, staff, and volunteers with the overall goal of increasing an inmate’s chance of success for re-entry to the community, thus decreasing their risk of recidivism. There are both required and elective courses, many of which have post-release services available. Counselling is available for substance abuse, anger issues, and family challenges.

There is also religious support, a wide variety of high school and community college classes, personal development classes, and job application training and placement support.

The staff's sincerity is inspiring. There is a genuine investment in the success of the inmates and the effectiveness of the programs. When an inmate does re-offend, this is seen as a staff learning opportunity, a chance to identify where and how improvement is needed in Rountree's programs and post-release support. Although an inmate's report is one way to gather information regarding the success of a program, there seem to be few, if any, other statistical measures to track results. Rountree certainly appears to be on the right track, but having a 'scorecard' or other objective measurement of success could provide Rountree with further public and financial support.

Model inmates with health conditions such as high blood pressure, epilepsy, or diabetes are not eligible for the expanded services at Rountree. The lack of 24/7 medical staff prevents their access to these valuable programs.

Since our last inspection, staff members have informed the Grand Jury that Rountree began housing women at the end of March. As of the first week of May, population was 48 men and 22 women; however, these numbers change daily. Staff reports that this transition has been going very well.

The next change for Rountree is the construction of a minimum security Rehabilitation and Reentry Facility, ^[15] scheduled for completion by the end of 2017. We share the staff's enthusiasm for this project and the improvement this will bring to an already impressive facility.

Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall – Inspected on February 13, 2017



Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall (Juvenile Hall), located near Felton, was first opened in 1968. It is designed to house 42 juveniles in a secure facility. The primary purpose of

this site is the temporary, secure custody of juveniles referred by law enforcement agencies, the Probation Department, and Juvenile Court. The average daily population from July 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017 was 17. Juvenile Hall houses both genders by making use of its two wings. There are weekly disciplinary team meetings that provide a forum for exchanging ideas on improving both the care of its yutes and security of the site.

Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall first became an Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) model facility in 1999.^[16] Out of 300 JDAI sites in the U.S., only five meet the standards for the model site distinction. This initiative seeks to reduce unnecessary and costly juvenile detentions, using several methods, including risk-based detention criteria, community-based detention alternatives, and improvement of court processing, just to name a few.^[17]

During our tour and subsequent inspection, we found this facility to be well maintained. All required annual inspections to date have been completed with no concerns noted. Modifications to the exercise yard and kitchen are expected to begin by spring of 2018.

In 2015 Juvenile Hall was awarded \$9.5 million of SB81 Round 2 construction funds. This funding will allow for facility upgrades and needed improvements. It will also provide for a new garden that will be the center of a project called *Seed to Table*. This will include horticulture and culinary vocational programs. It is expected to begin in late 2018.

Juvenile Hall provides continued education for youths while in custody via the Hartman School,^[18] operated by the Santa Cruz County Office of Education. There are two formal classrooms and each has a credentialed teacher. With an average stay of eighteen days, it is important that the teachers receive the student's education files as quickly as possible. There are currently no noted delays in receiving student academic information.

In addition to conventional classroom learning, juveniles have access to several programs^[19] designed to help make necessary adjustments to the way they behave and approach problem solving when they re-enter society. Many of these programs have county supported wrap-around aspects to them and are designed to help these youths succeed outside of a correctional setting.

Physical and mental health services for the residents of Juvenile Hall are provided through the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency (HSA). Mental health services include assessment, individual counseling, crisis intervention, psychiatric treatment, and substance abuse programs. There are two full-time clinicians assigned to this site who provide assessment, treatment and crisis intervention.

We found the cafeteria to be clean and well cared for. There are two hot meals daily and both meals and portions have been approved by the county nutritionist. The atmosphere during meal times is also an attempt at rehabilitation for the inmates. Staff take their meals with the youths and use that opportunity to model healthy interpersonal interactions by having general conversations with them.

The Juvenile Hall staff and its probation counterparts also recognize the importance of re-establishing or maintaining family ties. This is accomplished through in-home family

counseling and a program of allowed contact visiting at the facility. As Juvenile Hall is located in the northern part of the county it can be difficult for south county residents to visit. Bus service does not provide transportation to Juvenile Hall. Recognizing this, the County Probation Department has assured the Grand Jury that they do provide transportation for those that do not have access to a car. We were told that no indigent families were being excluded from the visiting program.

We appreciate their efforts at helping youth in their charge while at the same time, recognizing the detention of these young people is done to protect society and the youths themselves. The staff is dedicated and proud of the national model for juvenile detention they have created. They are a hardworking group of professionals who are determined to break the cycle of recidivism facing the youth in this county.

Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45 – Inspected on March 30, 2017



The Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45 (Fire Camp) gives an excellent first impression, with the usual forestry “green and groomed” look. The buildings, although dating from 1962, are well maintained. This is a minimum-security facility with monitored security cameras and out-of-bounds signs. Walk-aways (escapes) happen infrequently for a minimum security facility; only one in FY 2016-17.^[20] The camp has a capacity of 113 males. There were 89 inmates on the day of our visit.

The primary mission of the Fire Camp is to provide trained fire crews in the Bay Area and throughout the State. Inmates are selected by the California Department of

Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) from their Susanville Prison, based on a classification system. Most selected for camp are serving sentences for alcohol, drug or property related crimes other than arson. Those inmates who are not physically fit enough for a fire crew, but who have specialized skills can be sent to the camp to fulfill mechanic, cook, groundskeeper, clerical and other in-camp assignments.^[21] There are 44 camps operating in the State of California.^[22]

Crews are also utilized to perform vegetation management for community service projects and maintenance at local, state and federal properties. A crew consists of 10–12 inmate firefighters and a CAL FIRE Captain. They work Monday through Friday on these projects. The value of work provided for firefighting and for maintenance projects during the calendar year 2016 was an average of \$2,350,448 per camp. This represents a significant savings over hiring other groundskeeping and firefighting crews. This also provides an opportunity for inmate skill development while providing this valuable and needed work.

The kitchen was clean and orderly and inspection sheets with maintenance and temperature readings were completed. On work days lunches are packed for the work crews and sent in individual coolers. During firefighting incidents the food is provided by the incident logistics section and is identical to what is served to non-inmate firefighters.

The dorms are open plan with two beds to a low-walled cubicle, with a storage locker for each inmate. There is a large room for Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church services, other meetings, and family visitation. There is a TV and recreation room, playing fields, and a gym with weights and exercise equipment. We noted that, of all the correctional facilities toured in the county, this is the only detention facility that provided weights to inmates.

Inmates get paid at varying rates based on duties, ranging from \$1 a day to \$1 an hour while on firefighting assignments. Money is kept in trust for commissary purchases and the balance is available at release. Inmates also get sentence reduction for time spent at the camp.

Camp population has been dropping due to the passage of AB109 which called for prison realignment. Now inmates who would have gone to State Prisons are being placed in local jails. Thus fewer minimum-security eligible inmates who can be sent to the camps are available in the State Prison system. The County “Boarder Program” is an effort to address this issue. Under this program inmates from the county jail system who can qualify are placed at the camp and trained to be on a fire crew. There is a significant savings to the County as the cost is about \$10 a day at the camp vs. \$125 a day to keep them at the jail.

Although efforts have been made to come up with metrics to measure success and rates of recidivism, so far nothing is in place to gather these statistics. Such metrics, if available, would assist in obtaining funding and support for the camp system.

This is a work camp, where we noted that programming for inmates was limited. There is a support system in place, mostly online and through phone calls, for those wanting to

get their General Education Development (GED) certificate. There are also AA and NA meetings, but not much else is in place for formal training.

The camp is remote with at least a 20 minute response time for paramedic level medical help. Contraband is very hard to prevent in a minimum security setting and drug overdoses can happen, particularly with work crews going out into the community daily. Injuries can also happen and although the inmates are fairly healthy, illness can occur.

Findings

- F1.** Inmates are kept at Water Street Jail for medical reasons alone when they are otherwise eligible for the increased services and programming at Rountree. This denies programming to an otherwise-eligible inmate that may increase their ability to succeed upon community reentry.
- F2.** The Crisis Intervention Team keeps notes in inmate records, but not minutes of meetings or a summary of daily record changes. Without a meeting summary, there is no documentation of continuum of care and context for decision making.
- F3.** The Sheriff's Custody Manual includes a general description of a safety cell's allowable use. This results in the inappropriate housing of inmates in cell O13.
- F4.** Long term inmates at Water Street may suffer from Vitamin D deficiencies due to lack of exposure to natural sunlight. Medical staff have not tested inmates for possible Vitamin D deficiencies.
- F5.** Water Street, a maximum security facility, has no means of detecting non-metal contraband other than physically searching an inmate. This increases the chance of dangerous items being brought into the facility.
- F6.** The empty Blaine Street facility indicates a lack of long-range facility planning and coordination.
- F7.** When asked about program effectiveness and measurements of success locally, staff were unable to provide scorecards, analytics, or follow-up information on recidivism or success. This impacts their programs and future funding.
- F8.** AB109 prison realignment is making it difficult to maintain adequate firefighting crews at Ben Lomond Conservation Camp.
- F9.** The county "Boarder Program" at the Ben Lomond Conservation Camp is less costly to the county than housing inmates in the county jail system.
- F10.** There is significantly less programming at Ben Lomond Conservation Camp than in the other facilities that we visited, which may impact inmates' post-release success.
- F11.** The remote location of the Ben Lomond Conservation Camp impacts emergency medical services for inmates and staff. Current county medical protocol does not allow staff on site to store or administer Narcan or Epinephrine.

Recommendations

- R1.** The Sheriff's Office should make the necessary changes to allow inmates with chronic medical problems to be housed at Rountree. (F1)
- R2.** The Crisis Intervention Team should produce and review minutes of their meetings. (F2)
- R3.** The Sheriff's Custody Manual Policy sections 517.1 and 517.2 should be modified to avoid inappropriate housing of inmates in detox or medically at risk. (F3)
- R4.** The Sheriff's Office should test whether any long-term or at-risk inmates at Water Street are Vitamin D deficient. (F4)
- R5.** The Sheriff's Office should review and implement current technology available for contraband detection. (F5)
- R6.** The Sheriff's Office should create a strategic long-range facilities management plan, including management of multiple funding sources. (F6)
- R7.** Law enforcement should create, use, and publish scorecards to measure the local success of inmate programs. (F7)
- R8.** The Sheriff needs to be proactive with placing Boarders, qualified inmates from the county jail system, at the fire camp when appropriate. (F8, F9)
- R9.** CDCR should provide in-person help with GED studies to benefit Ben Lomond Fire Camp inmates. (F10)
- R10.** Narcan nasal spray and epinephrine auto-injectors should be available, along with training on when and how to use them. (F11)

Commendations

- C1.** The Sheriff's Office application for Prop 47 funding for the Health and Justice Diversion Center shows progressive and compassionate thinking.
- C2.** Rountree delivers an impressive offering of programs for eligible inmates; we commend them for opening it to female inmates.
- C3.** We commend the Main Jail staff for intervening and preventing 13 suicides since July 2016.

Required Responses

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Respond Within/ Respond By</i>
Santa Cruz County Sheriff	F1–F7, F9	R1–R8	60 Days August 28, 2017
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors	F1, F4–F7, F9, F11	R1, R4–R7, R10	90 Days September 25, 2017

Requested Responses

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Respond Within/ Respond By</i>
CDCR, Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45	F7–F11	R7–R10	60 Days August 28, 2017
CalFire, Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45	F7–F11	R7–R10	60 Days August 28, 2017

Definitions

- **AB 109:** Passed in 2011, also known as public safety realignment. The diversion of people convicted of certain classes of less serious felonies from the Department of Corrections (state prison) to local county jails. Does not apply to those convicted of serious crimes, violent crimes, or sex crimes.
- **Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative:** Approach designed to address the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile detention across the US.
- **CFMG:** California Forensic Medical Group, Inc., a for-profit company.
- **CIT:** Crisis Intervention Team.
- **County Boarder Program:** A program developed for counties to contract with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to send low level county offenders that have been screened and approved to participate on the Fire Crews.
- **Epinephrine Auto-injector:** An emergency injection (“shot”) of epinephrine used for life-threatening allergic reactions. Commonly referred to as EpiPen.
- **Maximum Security:** Allows for the containment of prisoners with a level of supervision and facility construction appropriate to the level of risk that an inmate poses. Ensures that the safety security risk to both staff and other inmates can be controlled by use of various levels of facility design and operational procedures. Designed for housing prisoners regarded as being very dangerous.
- **Medium Security:** Allows for the containment of prisoners with a less intrusive level of facility construction appropriate to the level of risk an inmate poses. Facility operations and design are based on lower level concern of negative inmate behavior. Allow for more access to rehabilitative and reentry programs.

- **Minimum Security:** (of a jail or prison) designed for prisoners regarded as being less dangerous; having fewer restrictions.
- **Narcan:** Used to treat a narcotic overdose in an emergency situation. Also called Naloxone.
- **Penal Code:** A code of laws dealing with crime and its punishment.
- **Programming:** the process of instructing or learning by means of an instructional program.
- **Prop. 47:** a referendum passed in 2014 that recategorized some non-violent offenses as misdemeanors rather than felonies as a way to reduce overcrowding in the state's prisons. This measure also requires that any money saved as a result would be used on prevention and recidivism reduction services.
- **Safety Cell (O13):** A cell used to hold those inmates who display behavior which results in the destruction of property or reveals an intent to cause physical harm to self or others.
- **“Seed to Table” Program:** The newest program at the Juvenile Detention Facility which will incorporate an on-site garden managed by the juveniles and the harvest utilized in the kitchen (by select juvenile participants) in a culinary program.
- **Yutes:** Ask Vinny.

Sources

References

1. California Penal Code. 2016. §919 (b). Accessed June 6, 2017.
[https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN§ionNum=919\(b\)](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN§ionNum=919(b)).
2. 2016. *Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Custody Services Manual*. Accessed June 7, 2017.
<http://www.scsheriff.com/Portals/1/County/sheriff/Custody%20Services%20Manual.pdf>
3. Craig R. Wilson. “History of Santa Cruz County Jails.” Santa Cruz Public Library. Accessed June 7, 2017.
<https://www.santacruzpl.org/history/articles/427/>
4. Jim Hart. 2004. Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Corrections Bureau Brochure.
5. 2011. AB109, “2011 Realignment Legislation addressing public safety.” Accessed June 21, 2017.
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120AB109
6. 2011. Public Safety Realignment Act. Accessed June 7, 2017.
<http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/realignment/>

7. 2014. *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program*. Accessed June 11, 2017. <http://www.courts.ca.gov/RecidivismReduction.htm>
8. Board of State and Community Corrections regulation Title 15 §1055. Accessed June 7. http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/Adult_Title_15_Strike_Out_Underline_v2012-10_BSCC.pdf#page=28
9. 2016. *Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Custody Services Manual*, Policy 517 – Safety and Sobering Cells. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.scssheriff.com/Portals/1/County/sheriff/Custody%20Services%20Manual.pdf#page=209>
10. Steven Baxter. 2016. "Fourth inmate escapes from Santa Cruz County Jail kitchen." *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 7/8/2016. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/article/NE/20160708/NEWS/160709775>
11. Work Release/Custody Alternative Program. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.scssheriff.com/Home/InmateVisitingInformation/WorkRelease.aspx>
12. 2017. CLEAN OCEAN BUSINESS. City of Santa Cruz, Department of Public Works. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.cityofsantacruz.com/home/showdocument?id=59659>
13. Kurt A. Kennel, MD, et al. 2010. "Vitamin D Deficiency in Adults: When to Test and How to Treat." *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, Aug. 2010. Accessed June 7, 2017. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2912737/>
14. Jail Population Report. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.scssheriff.com/Home/Corrections/JailPopulationReport.as>
15. Ryan Masters. 2016. "New Watsonville rehab and re-entry facility at Rountree aims to reduce recidivism." *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 9/7/2016. Accessed June 11, 2017. <http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/article/NE/20160907/NEWS/160909804>
16. Probation Department Homepage. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/Departments/ProbationDepartment.aspx>
17. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.aecf.org/work/juvenile-justice/jdai/>
18. Robert A. Hartman School. Accessed June 7, 2017. http://www.santacruzcoe.org/alt_ed/schools/robert_hartman.html
19. Juvenile Hall Programs and Services. Accessed June 7, 2017. <http://www.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/Departments/ProbationDepartment/Divisions/JuvenileHall.aspx>
20. Michael Todd. 2016. "Inmate sought after he walked away from Ben Lomond detention camp." *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 12/28/2016. Accessed June 11, 2017. <http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/article/NE/20161228/NEWS/161229787>

21. Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45. Accessed June 7, 2017.
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Conservation_Camps/Camps/Ben_Lomond_Y/index.html
22. Conservation (Fire) Camps. Accessed June 7, 2017.
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Conservation_Camps/

Site Visits

Water Street Maximum Security Jail, visited on September 12, 2016 and March 3, 2017

Blaine Street Women's Minimum Security Facility, visited on September 12, 2016

The Superior Court of California, County of Santa Cruz, visited on September 12, 2016

Rountree Men's Medium Security Facility, visited on September 13, 2016 and March 6, 2017

Juvenile Hall Detention Facility, visited on February 13, 2017 and March 10, 2017

Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #45, visited on March 30, 2017