

# A Look Behind the Bars of the Orange County Jails



GRAND JURY 2020-2021

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## SUMMARY

During one of the most unprecedented times in recent history, the 2020-21 Orange County Grand Jury (OCGJ) conducted an investigation and wrote a report on the Orange County Jail Facilities. Despite the COVID pandemic, the OCGJ performed their required duties under *California Penal Code Section 919(b)*. The code requires that Grand Juries annually inquire into the condition and management of the various prison facilities within their respective county jurisdictions. Since there are no state prisons in Orange County, the Grand Jury inquired into the condition and management of the various adult jail facilities in Orange County.

There are four adult jails in Orange County and one adult Court holding facility. These facilities along with the Transportation Division were visited for the purpose of inquiry except for the James A. Musick Facility which is under construction. The Grand Jury has found the jails and facilities to be acceptable and in overall compliance with state and federal standards.

## BACKGROUND

### Orange County Custodial Facilities

The following sections provide background information for the various facilities that the 2020-21 OCGJ visited. The Central Jail Complex (CJX) consists of the Central Men's Jail, the Intake-Release Center, and the Transportation Division. The facilities are interconnected by a series of corridors and tunnels that provide secure movement throughout the various structures. The Theo Lacy Facility and the James A. Musick Facility are separately located and are not part of the CJX. In Santa Ana, the Orange County Court Holding Facility at the Central Justice Center was also visited.

The following paragraphs identify two levels of jail capacities. *Rated capacity* is a term used by the Board of State and Community Corrections for recommended inmate occupancy using state standards. The *maximum capacity* is the highest occupancy level before the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSJ) would be required to release inmates.

Four adult jails, one holding facility, and an extensive overview of the expansion plans for the James A. Musick Facility were subject to an inquiry by the OCGJ. The OCSJ operates the following five adult custody facilities which are the subjects of this report:

- Intake & Release Center (IRC)
- Central Men's Jail (CMJ)
- Theo Lacy Facility (includes women moved from Central Women's Jail (CWJ))
- James A. Musick Facility – Inoperative and under construction
- Court Holding Facility

Within the jails, pre-COVID, there were seven program categories with 54 different classes. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the maximum number of classes available was reduced to 22. Inmate programs offered include Educational, Vocational, General Services, Behavior Modification, Substance Abuse, Life Skills, and Re-Entry. Classes include 12 Step, religious

services, general education, and pre-release rehabilitation. On March 7, 2020, the inmate population was 3,078. On February 17, 2021, under COVID protocols, the population was 1,802.

### Central Men's Jail

The CMJ is part of the CJX and opened in 1968. It was designed as a linear style facility used for housing both sentenced and un-sentenced inmates in a maximum-security setting. The CMJ has a rated capacity of 1,219 inmates. The maximum capacity of CMJ is 1,428 inmates. On March 7, 2020, the inmate population was 1,302. On February 17, 2021, the population was 643.

The CMJ serves as a primary housing facility for the male population. There are several housing options, including one, four, six, and eight-man cells. In addition, there are disciplinary isolation cells and dormitory style housing options. Before the COVID pandemic, public visiting hours were available on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, but visitation was suspended during COVID.

The first floor includes a court that conducts arraignments to help streamline the court system within the CMJ and to allow inmates to attend their court hearings. This operation began in October 2009, and provided for 28,627 arraignments in 2019. In 2020, 4,729 arraignments were processed in person prior to COVID. For the remainder of 2020 (after implementation of COVID restrictions) 14,004 arraignments were held virtually, for a total of 18,733 arraignments in 2020. The second floor includes regular housing, dental, medical, and mental health clinics.

### Central Women's Jail

The CWJ served as the primary housing facility for the female inmate population until December 2020, when the female inmates were relocated to Theo Lacy. The only females remaining at the CJX are those with severe mental health issues who are housed in a separate mental health unit known as Module K which is within the IRC.

### Intake & Release Center

The IRC opened in January 1988 and is part of the CJX. The IRC has a rated capacity of 407 and a maximum capacity of 905. It has a multi-storied, five-module configuration, in contrast to older linear designs found in CMJ. It supplies a safe environment where arrestees are booked, processed, classified, housed, transferred, and released.

A primary function of the IRC is to classify each arrestee to determine the initial housing location to which he or she will be assigned. The IRC serves as the heart of the Orange County Jail's Court Transfer System, coordinating the movement of some 600 inmates per week. Every inmate who enters the county jail system is booked through the IRC. Approximately 58,950 new bookings occur each year (only 35,010 in 2020), resulting in a daily population for all adult jails that ranges from 6,500 to 6,700 inmates pre-COVID and an estimated 3,100 during COVID.

The IRC has approximately 500 sworn and non-sworn personnel. Sworn consists of Deputies and non-sworn consists of Sheriff's Special Officers (SSO), Correctional Service Assistants (CSA), Correctional Service Technicians (CST), and support staff.

The IRC handles the following functions:

- Booking and Release
- Triage (Medical and Mental Evaluation)
- Tuberculosis and Blood Pressure Screening
- Weapons and Contraband Pat-Down (Inmate Search and Scan)
- Property/Clothing Inventory
- Booking Photo
- Identification
- Fingerprinting/Classification
- Housing (IRC, CMJ, Theo Lacy)
- Release (Cite & Release, Bail)

Inmate Records:

- Open 24/7 to book inmates
- Maintains inmate records
- Reviews all court paperwork, updates and calculates inmate sentences, and ensures inmates are scheduled for court dates within guidelines set by law
- Prepares and submits monthly statistics to the State of California
- Processes, reviews, and updates more than 400 inmate files on an average court day

Module L:

- Designated as a medical/mental health housing unit for men
- Acute sectors require safety gowns and psychiatric observation
- Chronic sectors are not able to participate with other inmates in programs
- Medical and Mental Health professionals are assigned 24/7
- Includes a Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU)
- Average of 18 men in each of the six sectors (single and double bunks)
- Currently has five beds assigned to the CSU

Module K:

- Designated as the Female Observation Unit for housing female mental health inmates
- Acute sectors require safety gowns and psychiatric observation
- Chronic sectors are not able to participate with other inmates in programs
- Medical and Mental Health professionals are assigned 24/7
- Includes a Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU)
- 62 beds (single and double bunks)
- Currently has 15 beds assigned to the CSU (once construction is completed, there will be 30 CSU beds)



Figure 1 - Overhead view of OCSD Intake & Release Center

### Transportation Division

The Transportation Division is within the IRC command and handles transporting inmates to and from courts, work sites, hospitals, state prisons, and county jails throughout the state.

Transportation personnel complete an average of 2,400 trips per month, transporting an estimated 437,000 inmates per year and logging 600,000 miles annually. This division has a staff of 59 sworn and two professional employees.

There are a variety of vehicles used by the transportation division. They include: 12 inmate transport buses (each holds 53 inmates), 17 vans (each holds 6-10 inmates), two secure custody vehicles (each holds two inmates), one black-and-white sedan (holds two inmates), one non security transport bus (Grand Jury), two command posts with one support vehicle, eight caged

vehicles (each holds two inmates in each vehicle), 28 support vehicles, and two Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) vans that transport wheelchairs holding a total of three wheelchairs and eight inmates.



Figure 2 - OCSD Inmate Transportation Bus

### Theo Lacy Facility

The Theo Lacy Facility is a maximum-security jail containing inmates of all security levels with a rated capacity of 2,476 and a maximum capacity of 3,468. On March 7, 2020, the inmate population was 3,078. On February 17, 2021 (during COVID), the population was 1,802. The facility is in the City of Orange, in an urban center that includes a retail mall, hospital, and other government facilities. Inmates incarcerated at Theo Lacy are classified by their past confinement history, current charges, criminal sophistication, and a host of other significant indicators. Inmates are housed in units ranging from multiple-bunk dorms to one or two-man cells. Inmates have access to television, outdoor recreation, local newspapers, mail, and commissary purchases. Public visiting is available on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.



Theo Lacy contains its own Booking and Intake/Release area as well as Classification, Inmate Records and Inmate Law Library. In addition, Theo Lacy has an Emergency Response Team (ERT) that is used at the discretion of a Sergeant, with notification to the Watch Commander, in situations that pose a threat to staff or other inmates. The deputies assigned to ERT are trained to use specialized equipment while responding safely and efficiently.

### James A. Musick Facility

The James A. Musick Facility is a one-hundred-acre, minimum security facility near the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. It opened in 1963 and was often referred to as “The Farm.” In July 2019, the facility suspended inmate services to accommodate an expansion project. Inmates previously housed at Musick were moved to one of the other Orange County jails.

The expansion project has an estimated completion date of fall 2022 with operations scheduled to resume in January 2023.

Currently, Musick is home to 24 employees but no inmates. These employees, including Sheriff’s Deputies, are planting and harvesting food for the Orange County food bank. In October 2020, Deputies harvested pumpkins for Children’s Hospital of Orange County and local school children.

The facility is providing laundry services to Theo Lacy, IRC, and CMJ. Early release inmates participating in a work program maintain the laundry services during the day and return to their home residences at night.

### Court Holding Facility

The Orange County Sheriff’s Court Holding Facility is under the command of the Custody/Courts Division at the Central Justice Center in Santa Ana. It is responsible for efficiently shuttling prisoners in and out of the courts. The statistical information is as follows:

#### Inmates:

- Pre-COVID daily average = 155
- COVID pandemic daily average  $\approx$  30

#### Personnel:

- Total Staff = 132
  - Deputies = 77 (39 bailiff/38 detention)
  - Sheriff Special Officers (SSO) = 55 (31 bailiff/24 security)

#### Courtroom Totals:

- Total Courtrooms = 65
  - Criminal = 31
  - Civil = 26
  - Family = 3
  - Probate = 5

## REASON FOR STUDY

*California Penal Code Section 919(b)* requires the following: “The grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of public prisons within the county.” However, because there are no prison facilities in Orange County, the 2020-21 Orange County Grand Jury has provided a general overview of the current status of the OCSD adult custodial jail facilities in Orange County.

## METHOD OF STUDY

The 2020-21 OCGJ complied with the jail inspection mandate by performing research, conducting interviews, and performing visual inspections of adult custodial facilities in the County. Research involved review of documents associated with the various agencies working in conjunction with OCSD to provide services and general jail operations. Interviews with the OCSD and Correctional Health Services (CHS) personnel were primary sources of information with supporting and confirming data provided by several outside agencies. The OCGJ performed on-site inspections of five County custodial facilities.

## INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS

### Orange County Sheriff’s Department

The Orange County Sheriff’s Department is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the nation, providing a variety of enforcement services focused on a collaborative, dedicated, and innovative approach to public safety.

The more than 3,800 sworn and professional staff, along with more than 800 reserve personnel, are committed to serving the needs of Orange County by embodying the Sheriff’s Department stated core values: *“integrity, service before self, professionalism in the performance of duty, and vigilance in safeguarding our community.”*

The Corrections and Court Operations Command is responsible for providing safe and secure facilities for those entrusted to its care and is also responsible for security of the county’s courthouses. The following information is a comprehensive investigative look at the systems, operations, and services associated with the correctional facilities environments in Orange County.

### COVID In OC Jails

On several occasions, the OCGJ visited all the operational custody facilities and was able to observe first-hand the significant impact COVID has had on the OCSD jail systems and their ability to provide safety and security. Due to the COVID Pandemic, CHS and OCSD have worked together to create and implement strategies, protocols, guidelines, and procedures to provide a safe custody environment to protect inmates, Sheriff’s Deputies and CHS staff. OCSD has been proactive in implementing containment strategies and has activated communicable disease protocols to safeguard the inmates and staff at the Orange County Jails.

CHS conducts enhanced medical screening for all inmates, law enforcement, and staff entering the Orange County Jail, including temperature screening prior to entering any jail facility. All incoming inmates are quarantined for up to 14 days to limit exposure to the current inmate population. Every inmate is provided with a mask, and common areas are disinfected on a regular schedule. COVID testing is provided to inmates daily and Deputies and CHS also have the option to be tested but are not mandated to take a COVID test. Vaccinations have been made available for all CHS and OCSD personnel but are not mandatory.

Several additional temporary changes have been implemented in the Orange County jail facilities to further protect the public, staff, and those in the custody of the Sheriff’s Department. Congregate meals are no longer provided in the jail mess hall areas and inmates receive delivery of meals to their cells or modular areas. Inmate work crews in the laundry, kitchen, and janitorial areas have been suspended. Visiting, excluding attorney-client visitation, and all volunteer programming were temporarily suspended. OCSD has implemented systems for virtual preliminary court appearances and is working with the courts to reduce transportation of inmates to the court while utilizing other remote resources.

The Sheriff’s Department has demonstrated its understanding of the impact and importance of maintaining contact with family and having access to programs. To that end, during COVID, the OCSD has directed the following:

- Each inmate will receive access to two five-minute calls per week free of charge
- Inmates will have access to free stationery and stamps to maintain written communication with family and friends
- Inmates will have access to electronic religious services, if available

Jail facilities must attend to the medical needs of the inmates (see table below):

Service	Pre-COVID	COVID
Daily Medications	16,439	13,575
Daily Medical Treatments	1,140	735
Daily Diabetic Treatments	317	138

Table 1 - Inmate Medical Services

### Inmate Services

The Inmate Services Division includes Commissary Operations, Food Services, and Correctional Programs. The division provides products, professional services, and nutritious meals for the County’s inmate population. It is also responsible for offering rehabilitative opportunities and re-entry programs aiding in successful community reintegration. This Division consists of more than 200 personnel and 900 volunteers working with the Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP), a formalized group of county/community stakeholders. The staff, volunteers, and stakeholders ensure that the Sheriff’s Department meets or exceeds Title 15 of the Minimum Jails Standards by providing support services, including meals, commissary, educational, vocational,

religious, recreational, and re-entry transition programs to foster rehabilitation and reduce recidivism of inmates once they leave the Sheriff's custody.

### Commissary Operations

Commissary Operations is an automated, profit-based unit with fiduciary responsibilities over inmate funds. Commissary Operations provide products and services to inmates in the Sheriff's jail facilities and provides funding to the Sheriff's Inmate Welfare Fund to support vocational and educational training programs. There are approximately 175 items available through Commissary Operations. Categories include personal care (hygiene for hand and body), hair care, snacks, nuts, chips, beverages, candy, food items, stationery supplies, and greeting cards. Inmates are continually introduced to new items. Commissary Operations deliver these products to approximately 3,000 inmates confined in the jail facilities. Inmates may order and receive commissary items up to three times per week. Commissary Operations staff are civilian employees responsible for processing approximately 466,000 orders with annual sales in excess of \$7.4 million.

Unfortunately, during the pandemic the commissary was temporarily closed but inmates were provided hygiene kits at no charge and limited free use of telephone services. In January 2021, the commissary reopened, providing inmates access to products.

### Food Services

The Food Services Unit operates a total of three kitchens, three inmate dining halls, two warehouses, and prepares over 5.5 million meals annually. Utilizing approximately 90 professional staff members along with inmate kitchen crews, Food Services provides three nutritionally balanced meals per day to each inmate housed in the County's four jail facilities. In addition, Food Services prepares special medical diets ordered by Correctional Medical Services staff for inmates with special dietary needs as well as religious diets, court ordered meals, cold bag meals for inmates attending court, County inmate work crews, and emergent operational situations. These meals must meet or exceed the requirements set forth by the California Board of Corrections (BOC), Title 15, the National Academy of Sciences Recommended Daily Allowances, and the California Retail Food Code. The Food Services' Public Health Nutritionist analyzes all menus to ensure the Sheriff stays in compliance with the above-mentioned guidelines.

During the pandemic, no hot meals were provided, all mess halls and congregate eating areas were closed, and meals were delivered to individual cells, module units, and general population housing.

### In-custody Programs

Correctional Programs provide inmates the opportunity for an effective, rehabilitative experience while in custody. Inmate programs and services related to rehabilitation opportunities are mandated by Title 15 Minimum Jail Standards and related case law. The Sheriff's Department provides additional programs that are designed towards successfully transitioning inmates back

into the community and to help reduce recidivism in Orange County. These activities are planned, coordinated, and conducted at each of the Sheriff's facilities by the Correctional Programs staff. Programs include, but are not limited to educational classes, vocational education training, and "life skills" classes such as Parenting and Job Development. Specialized programming is also offered to incarcerated veterans who are motivated toward changing their lives. Correctional Programs provide opportunities for personal change, including programs focusing on substance abuse recovery, domestic violence, anger management, fitness and exercise, general and law library services, religious and inspirational programs, and pre-release preparation and assistance, all designed to maximize the chances of an inmate's successful transition into the community upon release.

CHS, in cooperation with OCSD, has contracted with vendors to provide inmate services both in-custody and upon re-entry into society. The Project Kinship's Safe Haven program provides case management, behavioral health counseling, drug and alcohol counseling, peer support services, basic needs assistance, and support groups for recently released community members. The Safe Haven program provides services to clients who are 18 and older, have mild to moderate mental health issues, and are non-violent offenders. The Safe Haven Engagement Team is stationed at the IRC. They provide connections to basic needs and referrals upon release. The Safe Haven program provides client support to improve lives and reduce the potential for future imprisonment.

The Phoenix House program provides services including intensive cognitive behavioral treatment for substance abuse and addiction, criminal thinking patterns, anger management, as well as teaching life skills and instilling positive, pro-social values. They also provide in-custody substance abuse and mental health services.

OCSD Correctional Programs has partnered with 10 agencies to provide programming for the Housing Unit for Military Veterans (HUMV), including the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Tierney Center for Veteran Services, Working Wardrobes, and the Orange County Probation Department, among other agencies.

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic social distance protocols, all in-custody programs were stopped except for the Project Kinship's re-entry program. Commencing January 2021, minimal and limited services were reengaged.

## Work Crews

With Deputy recommendation, an inmate serving limited time, non-violent, and considered on "good behavior" can volunteer to work on jail crews. These crews can work in the jail kitchen, janitorial, paint crew, bus washing, landscaping, warehouse, barber shop, and laundry. The work crews are vital to rehabilitation and to the operations within the jail system. Inmates volunteering on these crews receive privileges such as time off their sentences, extra outdoor time, extra meal portions, and daily clothing exchange. While serving on a crew, inmates learn skills such as how to work as a team and get experience in a structured work environment.

Unfortunately, due to COVID restrictions the work crews were suspended. As of January 2021, limited work crews resumed in the laundry and kitchen areas with limited participation.

### Community Work Program & Electronic Monitoring Program

The Community Work Program (CWP) was designed to save the County money, free up needed jail beds, and help maintain County facilities, beaches, and parks. Under *California Penal Code Section 4024.2*, the Sheriff is authorized to release inmates who meet a certain standard established by the Sheriff to perform work for the county in lieu of their jail sentence. An eight to ten-hour workday is equivalent to twenty-four hours in custody. CWP opens bed space needed to alleviate overcrowding in the county jail system. Furthermore, it saves on the cost of medical services, feeding, and clothing of all inmates who participate in CWP.

Participation in the CWP program is voluntary and considered a privilege. CWP allows the inmate to go home at night and be a productive member of the community. Assigned inmates are subject to Jail Rules and Regulations while they participate in the CWP and are subject to being returned to custody for violations of such rules, regulations, and laws.

CWP benefits everyone involved. This program is very important to the Sheriff, the County of Orange, tax-paying residents, inmates, and their families. The monthly average of inmates participating in the CWP in 2019 was 135. The average in 2020 was 76. In 2021, the program has been mainly on hold due to the COVID-related mandated release of inmates to comply with social distancing, having only 50 inmates in the program year-to-date.

In addition, there is an Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP). The EMP was implemented in March 2013 and allows qualified sentenced individuals with misdemeanors to be monitored electronically instead of requiring incarceration. The average daily EMP population for fiscal year 2019-20 was 102.

### Telephone & Mail Privileges

The Inmate Telephone System is not owned or operated by the OCSD. Global Tel\*Link Corp. (GTL), an outside vendor, is currently contracted to provide inmate telephone services. Inmates, family members, and friends can purchase call cards or deposit funds in the inmate's account to cover the costs of telephone services.

Recently, the contract has gone to bid for proposals that will not only provide telephone services but will also incorporate the use of video technology, tablets, and the ability for inmates to purchase movies for viewing. The current contract with GTL is on a month-to-month basis until the new contract is approved.

Inmates are permitted to send and receive unlimited correspondence. The only exception is when there is reasonable cause to justify limitations for reasons of public safety or facility order, or to prevent violation of state or federal law. All incoming/outgoing mail is subject to search when it enters or leaves the facility.

Special use telephones are available for inmates with hearing impairments and non-ambulatory disabilities. In addition, there are interpreting services and cordless phones for those unable to leave their cells. Due to COVID and the elimination of programs and visitors, the OCSD has provided free telephone privileges to all inmates housed in modular units or barracks.

### Library Services

Inmates also have the opportunity to utilize library services. Each of the four jail facilities has its own library. Inmates have access to books, magazines, and newspapers. Each inmate can check out up to five publications each week. Also available are games such as checkers, chess, dominos, and cards.

### Inmate Visitation

Visitation at all jail facilities is restricted to Friday, Saturday, and Sunday between 8:00 AM and 6:00 PM, subject to the following:

- Visitors must be present 15 minutes before their scheduled visiting time
- Sign-ups for general population visits are not accepted after 5:00 PM

As part of OCSD's ongoing COVID prevention efforts to protect the health and safety of the inmates, visitors, and employees, the Sheriff's Department has suspended inmate visitation at all Orange County jail facilities, except for attorney visitation. The OCSD is committed to resuming visitation when it is safe to do so and within CDC guidelines for social distancing.

### Maintenance/Repairs/Expansion Plans

#### Red Book Dashboard

OCSD started a construction project report titled, "*The Red Book*". The report prioritizes construction projects for jail facilities with estimated costs, timelines, and short and long-term goals for achieving the projects. A Red Team Dashboard is prepared monthly showing the progress of each project, funding issues, and project completion status. The Red Book projects have funding approved based upon current budgetary standards. Approximately 150 projects have been slated for completion in the Red Book. Currently, based upon the February 2021 Dashboard Report, 80 projects are pending.

One unfunded high priority project of major concern to the OCGJ is the security block wall between the Theo Lacy Facility and the vacant animal shelter. The lack of a block wall at this site presents a major security risk.

Equally important to note, OCSD has established a report of unfunded projects that they believe are necessary. This is a "wish list" of 57 construction projects to strengthen the jails' safety and security.

Due to COVID, construction has halted, and timelines have been suspended. The County has had to reprioritize projects, and many have been delayed or deferred due to lack of funding.

## James A. Musick Expansion



Figure 3 - OCSD Architectural rendering of future James A. Musick Facility

The original project plans for James A. Musick called for a buildout to house 7,584 maximum security beds (James A. Musick Facility Grand Jury Overview, October 27, 2020). The cities of Lake Forest and Irvine sued the Sheriff's department and the County due to the perceived dangers of having that many high-level inmates in their communities.

Each city lost its lawsuit. Lake Forest leaders later negotiated with the County and the Sheriff on the project. The settlement they reached limits the population to a combined 3,100 Level 1 (minimum) and Level 2 (moderate) inmates. The agreement prohibits access from Bake Parkway.

Construction will consist of six phases. Currently, only the initial two phases have been budgeted. The cost of these two phases is estimated to be \$261 million. Phase One will supply 512 beds (men, women, and ADA compliant). One hundred million dollars will be funded by AB-900. Phase Two will supply an additional 384 beds (men, women, and ADA compliant). Eighty million dollars will be funded by SB-1022. The remaining \$81 million will be funded by the County.





Figure 4 - Typical inmate module at James A. Musick Facility

Each module at the jail will house forty-eight to sixty-four inmates in eight-person cells. There are no bars, just non-breakable glass walls. The purpose of this “new Musick” is for low level offenders to not mix with inmates convicted of higher level, more serious, crimes and to lower recidivism (reoffending and returning to the jail system). The color scheme will be calming and there will be murals (painted by talented inmates) on the walls with the goal being to lower the anxiety level for both deputies and inmates.

During the day, deputies will interact with inmates (direct supervision) and inmates will go back into their modules at night. Cameras, as well as “crow’s nests” (deputies perched up high, overlooking the open areas where deputies and inmates are interacting), provide emergency services and backup as needed.

The new construction brings new jail management, enhanced security, and technology to the previously outdated “Farm.” The modern design reduces the amount of time inmates spend being moved among the different services such as the cafeteria and recreation area. Because these functions are now within each housing unit, inmates need to leave only for medical treatment and court appearances. The goal is to have the services come to inmates, not inmates going to the services.



Figure 5 - Main entrance of James A. Musick Facility

## Safety & Security

### Training

Training is essential to ensure the safety of deputies, inmates, and staff who work in the jails. In October 2020, the OCGJ toured the Orange County Sheriff's Training Academy and observed firsthand the intensive training new recruits receive before entering service with the OCSD.

The department utilizes two training sites, ensuring the best learning environment possible depending on the specific needs of the course being taught. Advanced officer training is primarily conducted at the Sandra Hutchens Regional Law Enforcement Training Center in Orange. Academy and entry level training is primarily conducted at the Sheriff's Regional Training Academy in Tustin. The OCSD as well as multiple local, state, and federal public safety agencies train at and utilize both sites. Extensive input from law enforcement and other leaders throughout the county helps to mold the curriculum and training that is offered. Both facilities are often utilized seven days per week and include daytime and evening instruction.

The Sheriff's Regional Training Academy, located on the former Marine Corps Lighter Than Air Base property in Tustin, was officially opened in September 2007. It facilitates a minimum of six basic academies and two sheriff's special officer academies per year, as well as reserve officer academies and a future modular training academy program. The site is jointly occupied by training division staff as well as training partners from the Santa Ana College Criminal Justice office. This new, 52,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility, boasts four classrooms, indoor and outdoor recruit dining areas, an arrest and control techniques training area, a weight room, a special events room with a stage and seating for approximately 1,300 guests, dual obstacle

courses, an outdoor running trail, formal inspection grounds, and video production offices with a fully equipped production studio. The facility houses the Sheriff's Community Services office, and hosts sheriff's explorer and reserve officer meetings and training, Citizens Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, pre-employment (PEP) and mentoring training. Multiple agencies utilize the facility for recruiting and testing of law enforcement candidates. The Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy is also home to the Orange County Peace Officer's Memorial, which finished construction in May 2013.

The Standards and Training for Corrections Unit (STC) provides entry level and annual training for staff assigned to jail facilities, subject to state mandated training requirements per the BOC. The STC also assists staff assigned to regional based courts and temporary holding facilities in meeting training requirements. Ongoing training is a major priority for deputies and courses are offered in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), substance abuse and mental health disorders for deputies assigned to the behavioral health units.

## Security

Security is the highest priority in maintaining a safe and secure custodial environment. Security protects not only the public but also inmates and all who work at or visit the jail facilities. During a tour of the Theo Lacy facility in October 2020, the OCGJ observed a potential security risk at the main front desk entrance. The main entrance is a hub for the public to enter the facility. OCGJ personnel are behind a desk with a two-foot-tall plexiglass wall atop the desk that could be easily breached.

An OCGJ tour of the CMJ in September 2020 revealed the Attorney Bonds Entrance area had significant security issues. There were no video surveillance cameras in the area, and no separation between attorney and inmate, creating an opportunity for contraband to enter the facility.

## Health Care Agency/Correctional Health Services

CHS is a division of the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA) and provides medical, dental, nursing, infections control, health education, and pharmaceutical services. The CHS provides a community standard of care to all inmates in the County's correctional facilities. Additionally, CHS contracts with hospitals for inpatient and specialty care and provides mental health services. These include 24-hour emergency triage and crisis intervention, suicide prevention, treatment beds, individual and group therapy, substance abuse counseling, medication assessment, and discharge planning to all adult inmates in the County's correctional facilities.

## Behavioral Health Services

The current inmate population that have a diagnosed mental health condition at the time of this report is estimated at 40 percent. The need for mental health services is crucial to maintain safety and security. CHS has created a special Behavioral Health Services (BHS) unit to provide mental health services to inmates in the County's correctional facilities. BHS places emphasis on the stabilization of severe mental disorders, suicide prevention, and crisis intervention. Inmates are

viewed in a holistic fashion with careful attention to the possible influence of physical problems on the inmate's psychiatric condition. The BHS Team recognizes the importance of linking inmates to treatment resources after release from jail.

BHS provides a wide range of psychiatric and crisis intervention services, when needed, to the inmates in the Orange County Jail System:

- Evaluation/assessment of all inmates referred during the triage process
- Crisis intervention
- Medication evaluation and prescription of psychotropic medication
- Collateral contacts with Sheriff's Department, Criminal Justice System, Mental Health professionals, families, and friends for the purpose of effective continuing care during incarceration
- Group therapy
- Care coordination services for linkage, referral to community mental health services and discharge planning for post custody treatment service
- Coordination with psychiatric hospitals for long term care

### Health Screenings & IRC Triage

Upon intake into the jail system, every inmate receives a health screening consisting of a general medical and mental assessment. A multi-page questionnaire is completed which creates a medical database for each person incarcerated. Determinations are then made to assign the inmate to housing, prescribe medications, and identify dietary restrictions or special need issues based upon his/her medical/mental conditions.

Recently, a secure and confidential triage center was constructed at the IRC allowing a more private assessment of the inmates' medical and mental screenings. A newly constructed intake medical triage center opened at the end of January 2021. It was built based on goals established in the Integrated Services Plan (ISP). The OCGJ conducted a site visit on February 16, 2021, to verify the opening of the new medical triage center and observe intake operations.

Requests for health care services for inmates are accepted verbally or in writing from all sources including, but not limited to, inmates, security staff, legal representatives, family, and outside agencies. Daily processing and scheduling of appointments are conducted by CHS clerical staff.

### Special Medical Populations

At the time of intake and assessment, CHS staff identify any special medical needs of the inmate. Special medical populations include pregnant females, inmates with mental health disorders, substance abuse inmates requiring detox, the frail, elderly, and those with medical conditions that require special diets, medications, and/or medical devices such as wheelchairs, walkers, and crutches. The assessment may also include a more restrictive housing environment to observe inmates suffering from extreme medical or mental conditions. The Medical Observation Unit is within the medical treatment area and medical staff are available 24/7 to administer assistance as needed.

## CHS Staffing & Outsourcing

CHS outsources their psychiatric services with Telehealth which provides on-site psychiatric services as well as telepsychiatry. Currently, CHS has been unable to hire a psychiatrist on staff, due in part to the low salary offered that is below the industry standard, forcing psychiatric services to be outsourced.

All inmates have access to a continuum of health care services seven days per week, 24 hours per day by qualified and trained health professionals. Registered Nurses (RNs) are on-site seven days per week, 24 hours per day at each facility. Mental health clinicians are on-site seven days per week, 24 hours per day at the central jail facilities and are available Monday-Saturday at outlying facilities. Inmates who need to be seen after hours or weekends may be transferred to the IRC at any time for an evaluation. Telepsychiatry, an extension of psychiatric services, is also available to increase access to mental health care.

Routine dental services are available five days per week. Emergency dental services occurring after hours are covered by a RN or CHS contracted provider.

Sick calls are conducted by CHS seven days a week at the central jail facilities and at least two days a week at outlying facilities. An on-call physician is available 24 hours per day to all facilities, when a provider is not available on-site. Pharmacy Services are available seven days a week. Pharmacy services are provided by one on-site pharmacy licensed by the California Board of Pharmacy and staffed during hours of operation by California licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians. Pharmacy staff are responsible for the procuring, dispensing, distributing, and storing of inmate medications.

Additional health care services available on-site include radiology, laboratory tests, diagnostic tests, and specialty clinic consultations. Communication of health care treatment occurs between CHS clinical staff in order to coordinate care and preserve the health of the inmate, other inmates, and/or staff. Inmates are provided information regarding access to medical, mental health, and dental care as part of the admission health screening process.

CHS staff coordinates with OCSD staff to ensure that any inmate with a disability or language barrier will receive assistance in requesting or accessing health care. Inmates are able to initiate requests for health care services and receive timely follow up to their health requests.

## Integrated Services Plan

The Integrated Services Plan (ISP) is a collaborative strategy focused on implementing enhanced care coordination for utilizers of the Orange County Correctional system. The ISP is comprised of five pillars: Prevention, Courts, In-Custody, Re-Entry, and Juveniles. Each pillar has specific goals and objectives with timelines. The ISP is to be completed by 2025 and has an extensive behavioral health services component.

The ISP is monitored and implemented by the Orange County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (OCCJCC). Those on the coordinating council include the heads of agencies responsible

for implementing the plan such as but not limited to: Don Barnes (OCSD), Todd Spitzer (OCDA), Dr. Clayton Chau (OCHCA), Erick Larsh (OC Superior Court), Frank Kim (County CEO), Martin Swartz (OC Public Defender), Andrew Do (Chairman, OC Board of Supervisors), and several other judges and support staff in various departments. The OCCJCC is required to meet quarterly and provide updates to the ISP and summarize progress to date.

## State & Federal Impacts

### Assembly Bill 109

In 2011, Assembly Bill 109 (AB-109) known as the Public Safety Realignment Act passed. It was enacted because of a severely overcrowded state prison system which put a strain on health care and social services available to inmates. It should also be noted that the statute says it was enacted to combat recidivism and to reduce overcrowding in prisons at the state level. (*California Penal Code Section 17.5*)

The consequence of the passage of AB-109 was to divert people convicted of certain classes of less serious felonies from the state prison system to local county jails. The basic premise behind AB-109 is to punish low-level felons with local jail or out-of-custody supervision instead of prison incarceration. The felons sent from the state prison to County of Orange jails are those defined as committing “*non-serious, non-violent and non-sex related crimes*”.

According to budget information from the Orange County Chief Executive Officer’s office, the individual daily bed rate in OC jails is \$152.71 per AB-109 inmate. That amounts to a payment from the State to Orange County of \$55,739.15 for housing one AB-109 inmate for a year.

The OCGJ interviewed numerous employees of the OCSD and CHS. The unanimous response of senior staff was that the total amount of dollars received from the State for AB-109 inmates creates a financial loss for the OCSD. According to the AB-109 Orange County Strategic Financial Plan Forecast, dated 10/12/20, Orange County projects an annual loss in 2021 of \$2.8 million for serving AB-109 inmates. Last fiscal year (2019/20) the County had a loss of \$2,702,148 for serving AB-109 inmates.

Passage and implementation of AB-109 has adversely influenced criminal activity within the OC jails, according to OCSD personnel. Since AB-109 went into effect in 2011, inmate assaults on staff have nearly tripled. As a result of the danger of assaults, the use of non-sworn staff has been reduced.

Because of AB-109, the OC jail staff will continue to face more sophisticated and potentially dangerous inmates. AB-109 inmates will present dangers to other inmates, jail personnel, CHS staff and/or the OCSD deputies. Therefore, the longer sentences for these AB-109 inmates increase the need for more educational and rehabilitative programs, exercise opportunities, and the jail facilities to enable such efforts. County jails were designed to house inmates for sentences of less than one year.

Receiving AB-109 inmates without any limitations on the length of possible jail sentences creates a situation where the OC jails will face an aging inmate population. These state prison

inmates may initially enter the OC jails with compromised health. As a result, long-term jail sentences will increase healthcare services costs to the OCSD, and the need for facilities to provide such care.

The OCGJ recommends that the OCSD exercise and exhaust all efforts to seek a significant increase in the daily bed rate for AB-109 inmates in OC jails to cover current and projected future increases in costs associated with the care and supervision of AB-109 inmates.

## No Bail

The Cash Bail System charges defendants in criminal cases a certain amount of money, based on the crime committed, to be released pending the hearing of their trial. A suspect would pay a case cash bond to be released from jail and receive the money back when returning to court to attend the trial. Bail was deemed necessary to ensure the suspect would attend all hearings and court dates.

The Superior Courts are responsible for setting bail but must comply with the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. This amendment states “*Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.*”

In 2018, California passed SB-10, which abolished the cash bail system for defendants waiting for trial.

In the November 2020 election, Proposition 25, known as the “*Zero Bail Policy,*” was placed on the ballot for voters to repeal or uphold legislation, specifically SB-10. A yes vote would have the cash bail system replaced with no cash bail. A no vote would keep the cash bail system in place. Proposition 25, “*Zero Bail Policy,*” was rejected.

The primary purpose of the Zero Bail Policy was to reduce the jail population of people awaiting trial who could not afford to post bail. The Zero Bail legislation aimed to make the system of bail fair for those of low economic incomes and to avoid incurring debt from bail bonds.

## Early Release Program

In March 2020, during the pandemic, California Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye issued emergency orders to local jurisdictions that they, “*identify detainees with less than 60 days in custody to permit early release, with or without supervision or community-based treatment.*” Based on this, non-violent and less serious offenders with less than 60 days left on their sentence would be eligible for early release.

The OCSD has also been given leeway to move quickly on the early release of inmates if the health situation in local jails continues to deteriorate due to the COVID pandemic.

A county benefit for reduced sentences or early release of inmates is the decrease in jail costs by not having to provide housing, food, and medical care. A major effort made this past year during the pandemic, was to reduce the jail population to avoid spreading of COVID.

## Lanterman-Petris Short Act

The Lanterman-Petris Short Act (LPS) refers in part to *California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 5150, 5151 and 5152*. It is a California law governing the involuntary civil commitment of individuals who, due to mental illness, pose a danger to self or others, or who are gravely disabled and require inpatient psychiatric care.

Being “*gravely disabled*” means that someone is no longer able to provide for their own food, clothing, or shelter because of a mental health disorder. (*Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5008(h)(A).*)

The LPS designated beds for the Orange County Central Jail Complex are expected to total 45 beds. Allocation of designated LPS beds will be 30 for men and 15 for women as stated in the Integrated Services Plan (ISP) Pillar #3. Currently, CJX has 5 men and 5 women LPS designated beds. Delays in reaching the IPS goal of 45 total beds is due to the COVID impact on construction and funding.

## Title 15

Title 15 is the minimum standard for local Orange County detention facilities. Inmate programs and services related to rehabilitation opportunities are required by Title 15. The OCSD provides supplemental programs that are designed to successfully move inmates back into the community with the goal to help reduce recidivism.

Programs required by Title 15 include the following:

- Educational classes
- Vocational training
- Substance abuse recovery
- Fitness and exercise
- Pre-release preparations
- Post-release assistance
- Domestic violence and anger management training
- Life skills training (parenting & job development)

## COMMENDATIONS

The Orange County Grand Jury of 2020-21 received full cooperation from all OCSD personnel at every facility visited. The OCSD allowed the OCGJ complete access to every area requested and provided extensive documents, pictures, and policies. Equally important, the OCGJ received cooperation from the CHS staff who also provided valuable information, documents, and access to all medical facilities within the jails.

The OCGJ commends the OCSD for creating the Housing Unit for Military Veterans (HUMV). This unique modular unit allows veterans to receive special services and programs that assist the inmate in regaining positive skills for community re-entry.



## A Look Behind the Bars of the Orange County Jail

The OCGJ commends the OCSD for establishing the Behavioral Health Bureau to address the mental health issues in the jail system and establishing Module K for women with mental health issues.

The OCGJ commends the OCSD for being an instrumental partner in the Integrated Services Plan and for relocating the female inmate population from the Central Women's Jail to a new unit at Theo Lacy which is more conducive to rehabilitation.



Figure 6 - Housing Unit for Military Veteran Inmates at Theo Lacy Facility

A Look Behind the Bars of the Orange County Jail

A special thanks to Deputy Joe Devela for his dedication and respect to our incarcerated veterans by painting the murals in the HUMV.



Figure 7 - Deputy Joe Devela

## FINDINGS

In accordance with *California Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05*, the 2020-21 Grand Jury requires responses from each agency affected by the findings presented in this section. The responses are to be submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

Based on its investigation described here, the 2020-21 Orange County Grand Jury has arrived at the following principal findings:

### **Adult Jail Facilities**

- F1. There is a security risk at the Theo Lacy Facility where it is separated from the vacant Orange County Animal Shelter facility by a chain link fence.
- F2. Security at the Attorney Bonds Entrance area at the Central Men's Jail is inadequate to prevent trafficking of contraband through contact visits.
- F3. The front desk at the main entrance of the Theo Lacy Facility does not provide enough separation between OCSD personnel and the general public.
- F4. Lack of mandatory COVID testing for jail personnel creates a high risk of infection to inmates and others.
- F5. Due to the lack of trained OCSD personnel, the Intake and Release Center's scanning device is not used consistently to prevent contraband from entering the facility.
- F6. Orange County jail and detainee transportation systems lack computer integration with the Court holding facilities, creating a need for a hard copy trail of documents.
- F7. AB-109 reimbursements do not cover actual costs for Orange County inmates.
- F8. The Grand Jury has found the jails and facilities to be acceptable and in overall compliance with state and federal standards.

### **Health Care Agency/Correctional Health Services**

- F9. CHS direct service staff have not received enough Crisis Intervention Training
- F10. Lack of mandatory COVID testing for CHS staff creates a high risk of infection to inmates and others.
- F11. CHS and BHS have not integrated their electronic records, thus delaying and limiting their ability to share inmate information.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with *California Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05*, the 2020-21 Grand Jury requires responses from each agency affected by the recommendations presented in this section. The responses are to be submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

Based on its investigation described herein, the 2020-21 Orange County Grand Jury makes the following recommendations:

### Adult Jail Facilities

- R1. Construct a wall consistent with the existing wall, securing the area of the Theo Lacy Facility adjacent to the vacant Orange County Animal Shelter by June 30, 2022. (F1)
- R2. Install security booths and video surveillance cameras in the Attorney Bonds entrance at the Central Men's Jail by June 30, 2022. (F2)
- R3. Construct an eight-foot-tall plexiglass shield to maintain security at the front desk entrance of the Theo Lacy Facility by December 31, 2021. (F3)
- R4. Require mandatory COVID testing for all OCSD Jail personnel, effective immediately. (F4)
- R5. During the intake process at the Intake and Release Center all inmates should be subject to a full body scan to enhance security and reduce contraband coming into the jail, effective immediately. (F5)
- R6. Implement integrated software that allows the Court's holding facility to communicate electronically with Orange County jails and detainee transportation by June 30, 2022. (F6)
- R7. Make all reasonable efforts to seek an increase in the daily bed rate for AB 109 inmates to cover OCSD actual costs by December 31, 2021. (F7)

### Orange County Health Care Agency/Correctional Health Services

- R8. Train all direct service CHS staff in level 1 Crisis Intervention Training, effective immediately. (F9)
- R9. Require mandatory COVID testing for all CHS jail personnel, effective immediately. (F10)
- R10. Implement integrated software that allows communication and file sharing between CHS and BHS by June 30, 2022. (F11)

## RESPONSES

The following excerpts from the California Penal Code provide the requirements for public agencies to respond to the Findings and Recommendations of this Grand Jury report:

### §933

(c) No later than 90 days after the grand jury submits a final report on the operations of any public agency subject to its reviewing authority, the governing body of the public agency shall comment to the presiding judge of the superior court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the governing body, and every elected county officer or agency head for which the grand jury has responsibility pursuant to Section 914.1 shall comment within 60 days to the presiding judge of the superior court, with an information copy sent to the board of supervisors, on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of that county officer or agency head and any agency or agencies which that officer or agency head supervises or controls. In any city and county, the mayor shall also comment on the findings and recommendations. All of these comments and reports shall forthwith be submitted to the presiding judge of the superior court who impaneled the grand jury. A copy of all responses to grand jury reports shall be placed on file with the clerk of the public agency and the office of the county clerk, or the mayor when applicable, and shall remain on file in those offices. One copy shall be placed on file with the applicable grand jury final report by, and in the control of the currently impaneled grand jury, where it shall be maintained for a minimum of five years.

### §933.05

(a) For purposes of subdivision (b) of *Section 933*, 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) For purposes of subdivision (b) of *Section 933*, 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 timeframe for implementation.
- (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a timeframe 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 timeframe 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) However, 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.

(d) A grand jury may request a subject person or entity to come before the grand jury for the purpose of reading and discussing the findings of the grand jury report that relates to that person or entity in order to verify the accuracy of the findings prior to their release.

(e) During an investigation, the grand jury shall meet with the subject of that investigation regarding the investigation, unless the court, either on its own determination or upon request of the foreperson of the grand jury, determines that such a meeting would be detrimental.

(f) A grand jury shall provide to the affected agency a copy of the portion of the grand jury report relating to that person or entity two working days prior to its public release and after the approval of the presiding judge. No officer, agency, department, or governing body of a public agency shall disclose any contents of the report prior to the public release of the final report.

## RESPONSES REQUIRED

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

Responses are required from the Orange County Sheriff-Coroner for Adult Jail Findings F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7 and F8 and Recommendations R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7.

## RESPONSES REQUESTED

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with *Penal Code Section 933.05* are requested from:

Responses are requested from the Orange County Health Care Agency and Correctional Health Services for Findings F9, F10 and F11 and Recommendations R8, R9 and R10.

## GLOSSARY

AB	<b>Assembly Bill</b> - Proposed legislation that does not become law until it is passed by the legislature.
ADA	<b>Americans with Disabilities Act</b> - Implemented in 1990, to combat discrimination against individuals with physical, and/or mental disabilities.
BOC	<b>Board of Corrections</b> – California department responsible for managing the treatment of convicted offenders.
BHB	<b>Behavioral Health Bureau</b> – New unit of the Orange County Sheriff’s Department includes Homeless Outreach deputies, and 50 Homeless Liaison deputies assigned to the 13 covered cities of the Sheriff’s Department.
BHS	<b>Behavioral Health Services</b> - Whole person, client centered care approach for mental health, substance abuse, and crisis management. Inpatient and outpatient services for all eligible Orange County residents.
CERT	<b>Citizen Emergency Response Team</b> - Citizens trained to assist the Orange County Sheriff’s Department in the case of large-scale incidents such as crowd control, civil unrests, and any other emergencies.
CHS	<b>Correctional Health Services</b> – Provides, medical, dental, and pharmaceutical services to all adults within the county correctional facilities (jails).
CIT	<b>Crisis Intervention Training</b> – Courses that train Orange County Sheriff’s deputies how to safely handle mental health individuals in crisis along with de-escalation tactics.
CJX	<b>Central Jails Complex</b> – Men’s Central Jail, Intake and Release Center, and Transportation division all located within one complex.
CMJ	<b>Central Men’s Jail</b> – Jail housing only male inmates located at 550 N. Flower St., Santa Ana, CA.
COVID	<b>Coronavirus/COVID-19</b> – Extremely contagious virus transmitted by respiratory droplets that has the potential to develop into severe acute respiratory illness.
CSA	<b>Correctional Service Assistant</b> – Non-sworn classification with the Orange County Sheriff’s Department to assist the jail facilities with monitoring inmate movement in and out of the jail, and other duties as assigned.
CST	<b>Correctional Services Technician</b> – Non-sworn classification with the Orange County Sheriff’s Department overseeing inmate property, stocking issues, supplies ordering, and other job duties as assigned.
CSU	<b>Crisis Stabilization Unit</b> – Short term supportive care and treatment for inmates who appear to be in crisis due to a mental illness.

CWP	<b>Community Work Program</b> – Program where select groups of inmates may perform work outside of the jail in lieu of incarceration. They receive 24 hours towards their jail sentence for every 8-10-hour workday. They return home at night.
CWJ	<b>Central Women’s Jail</b> - Previously located within the Central Jail Complex but no longer exists as the women were moved to Theo Lacy Jail.
EMP	<b>Electronic Monitoring Program</b> – A program that allows select inmates (with misdemeanor charges), to remain at home full time with electronic monitoring (ankle bracelets).
ERT	<b>Emergency Response Team</b> – Specially trained Sheriff’s Deputies and medics who assist when large scales emergency situations occur.
GTL	<b>Global Tel*Link Corp.</b> – Current phone service provider used for inmate communications in the county jail facilities.
HIPAA	<b>Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act</b> – Privacy safeguards put in place to keep all medical records and information private, and not available to anyone other than the individual without prior authorization.
HUMV	<b>Housing Unit for Military Veterans</b> – Located in the Central Jail Complex.
ICE	<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b> – Federal law enforcement agency within the US Department of Homeland Security to protect the US from border crime, and illegal immigration.
IRC	<b>Intake and Release Center</b> – Part of the Central Jail Complex. Initial booking station where inmates are evaluated and assigned housing.
ISP	<b>Integrated Services Plan</b> – Reorganization of the jail plan to include integration with medical professionals to coordinate care.
LPS	<b>Lanterman-Petris Short Act</b> – California law that permits involuntary civil commitment to a mental health institution.
MHOU	<b>Mental Health Observations Unit</b> – Special unit within the Intake and Release Center to observe inmates with potential mental illness.
MOD K	<b>Module K</b> – A unit within the Intake and Release Center to house mentally ill female inmates.
MOD L	<b>Module L</b> – A unit within the Intake and Release Center to house mentally ill male patients.
OCCJCC	<b>Orange County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council</b> – Council consisting of employees of the Orange County Sheriff’s Department and the County to address cost effective regional public services.



OCGJ	<b>Orange County Grand Jury</b> – A jury selected from applicants from each county district through an interview process and serving a one-year term from July 1 through June 30.
OCHCA	<b>Orange County Health Care Agency</b> - Umbrella agency that includes BHS, CHS, and other financial and medical agencies that work together to coordinate services for all.
OCREP	<b>Orange County Re-Entry Partnership</b> – Fiscally sponsored project of nonprofit groups, public community, and faith-based agencies to assist inmates prior to and after release enter back into society.
OCSD	<b>Orange County Sheriff’s Department</b>
OCSDTA	<b>Orange County Sheriff’s Department Training Academy</b> – Facility located in Tustin, California where cadets train, and test to be sworn deputies.
PEP	<b>Pre-Employment Program at OCSD training facility</b> – Voluntary program available prior to cadets entering the Sheriff’s Academy to prepare them for the program ahead. Includes physical agility, testing, and oral interviews.
POST	<b>Peace Officers Standards and Training</b> –Minimum training standards established by the State of California for law enforcement.
RN	<b>Registered Nurse</b> – A person licensed by the State of California to provide select medical services.
SB	<b>Senate Bill</b> – Proposed legislation that does not become law until it is passed by the legislature.
SSO	<b>Sheriff’s Special Officer</b> – Public officer classification related to public safety and security.
STC	<b>Standard of Training</b> – Entry level and annual training for staff assigned to the jail subject to state mandated training requirement per the Board of Corrections.

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