

PUBLIC CONFINEMENT REVIEW



INTRODUCTION

The 2021-2022 Sacramento County Grand Jury toured the six detention facilities located in Sacramento County. These include: Sacramento County Main Jail (Main Jail), Rio Consumes Correctional Center (RCCC), Youth Detention Facility (YDF), Folsom State Prison (Folsom), Folsom’s Women’s Facility (FWF) and California State Prison at Sacramento (CSP-SAC).

State law mandates grand jury responsibilities. Among those, California Penal Code Section 919(b) provides in pertinent part: “the Grand Jury shall inquire into the conditions and management of public prisons within the county.” The California Attorney General recently clarified that the statutes’ requirement regarding inquiry of “public prisons” extend from State prisons to also include local detention facilities such as jails.¹

This report documents the Grand Jury’s observations from these six tours. Given the historic importance of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the impact of COVID-19 on operations and the increased use of early releases will be highlighted.

BACKGROUND

While the impact of COVID-19 upon detention facilities is of significant interest, the pandemic is only the latest emergency layered on top of other significant trends that have affected the management of local detention facilities. Prior impacts include: (1) Adult Realignment; (2) Class Actions, (3) Juvenile Realignment and (4) Early Release.

¹ Cal.Atty.Gen.Op.No. 18-103 (March 10, 2022). <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/opinions/pdfs/18-103.pdf>.

1. **Adult Realignment:** Ten years ago, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment)² made significant changes in the California criminal justice system. Realignment transfers responsibility for supervising inmates and parolees convicted of less serious felonies from state prisons and parole agents to county jails and probation officers. Reduced prison populations enhance the State’s efforts to implement class action remedial plans. Sacramento County jails and probation have been significantly impacted as thousands of inmates were removed from the State prison system. While Sacramento County accepted State funds for programs, it declined grant opportunities to expand detention facilities. The COVID-19 pandemic substantially delayed transfers of newly convicted inmates from Sacramento County jails to State prisons. These delays increased jail populations and workload for detention employees.
2. **Class Actions:** The State prisons, including those located in Sacramento County, have been significantly affected by numerous federal class action orders over past decades. These orders improve accountability and improved conditions of confinement, disability access, and medical and mental health care. Similar suits have been filed against county jails. More recently, both the Main Jail and RCCC came under federal court supervision. In January of 2020, a remedial plan was filed in “Mays v. Sacramento County”.³ County implementation of that plan prioritized and expanded medical budgets.
3. **Juvenile Realignment:** Only two years ago, the Juvenile Realignment Act, SB 823⁴, required closure of State youth detention facilities. Since intake to state youth facilities has been closed, YDF has expanded its mission by starting to provide housing for Sacramento youths convicted of serious crimes. YDF is currently housing seven such youths. As required by SB 823, Sacramento County’s Juvenile Justice Realignment Plan expands YDF’s mission and ultimately will convert it into a higher security facility serving youths with longer terms.
4. **Early Release:** State prison population reductions derive from three sources: (1) Legislative acts that reduce sentencing for crimes and which allow or provide for credits that reduce the length of incarceration; (2) Judicial acts which interpret or strike down penalties, impose population caps or give emergency relief; and (3) Executive acts expanding credits including emergency actions. Similarly, county jail populations can be reduced by: (1) County policies; (2) District Attorney discretion to criminally charge or court emergency actions, and; (3) Sheriff discretion to detain and manage jail populations in response to emergencies. The COVID-19 pandemic led prisons and jails to expanded use of early release tools.

METHODOLOGY

Before each tour, an overview from the facility was requested that would include its mission, history, layout, demographics, operations and programs. Each facility was advised of those

² AB 109 (2011) originated *Realignment* and was amended by AB 116, AB 117 and AB 118.

³ *Lorenzo Mays v. County of Sacramento*, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, California, Case No. 2:18 cv 0281 TLN KJN [CLASS ACTION] ORDER GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT (January 13, 2020).

⁴ Senate Bill 823 (2020) amended Cal. Welfare and Institution Code Sec. 1995.

functions the Grand Jury wished to see during its tour and that the tour highlight the impact of COVID-19 upon operations during the pandemic.

The information obtained during the six tours was organized into the following summary format:

- Management of COVID-19 and Early Releases
 - County Facilities
 - State Facilities
- Profiles For Each of the Six Facilities
 - Mission
 - Facility History and Layout
 - Description of Some Unusual Programs
- Appendix: Summary Chart Comparing Operations of the Six Facilities

MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 AND EARLY RELEASES

County Facilities: Main Jail, RCCC and YDF

The Main Jail, RCCC and YDF's COVID-19 response practices follow federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines. Medical and mental health care is provided by the County Department of Health Services using employees and contract staff from U.C. Davis among others. All inmates are tested for COVID-19 at intake. Weekly testing is required for all unvaccinated inmates, youths, employees and contractors. Once tested positive, the inmates and youths are quarantined and staff or contractors are sent to home isolation. Everyone is required to wear masks and maintain social distancing. Common areas are disinfected frequently. Every unvaccinated inmate is offered a \$40 vaccination incentive.

The Sacramento County Office of Inspector General investigated the adult jail's response to COVID-19. In 2021, it found that COVID-19 positive quarantined inmates were mixed with others and tracking was inconsistent. Some staff were lax in adhering to COVID-19 protocols and required re-training. Inmates were lax in wearing masks and social distancing. When the inspector general resigned, effective February 1, 2022, key oversight of the jails stopped. COVID-19 outbreaks at both adult jails during November 2021 and January 2022 led to early releases. Contact tracing and large-scale testing ensued.

The Sheriff requested priority vaccinations for law enforcement. On July 17, 2021, the Department of Public Health required that all jail health care workers must be vaccinated, legally exempted or tested weekly. By January 2022, jail healthcare workers achieved a 95% fully vaccinated rate. However, other staff and inmates achieved less than a 30% fully vaccinated rate.

Early Release was a primary response as COVID-19 spread through the community. Sacramento criminal justice stakeholders met with the courts to come up with a plan to lower the population numbers within the Sacramento County jails. Three broad categories of "early release" were established: (1) Court-ordered releases; (2) "zero bail" releases, and; (3) field citations in lieu of jail booking for less serious offenses.

A snap shot of the adult jail population (housed at the Main Jail and RCCC) as of November 2020 had 2,144 inmates, of which 953 inmates (44%) were released within 3 days. After 14 days another 578 inmates, for a total of 1,531 inmates (72%) had been released. However, the remaining 613 inmates (29%) were incarcerated beyond 15 days, and up to 120 days. On January 12, 2022, another emergency order authorized the early release of 200 inmates up to 90 days early. Factors leading to that decision included court backlogs, COVID-19 outbreaks and State prisons stopping hundreds of transfers due to their own COVID-19 outbreaks.

Although early release orders did not apply to youths, Sacramento County Probation has considerable discretion to place youths into home or community placements, rather than keeping them at YDF. The pandemic added a further incentive to reduce youth populations. Youthful offenders that were COVID-19 positive received an even stronger consideration for community placements. However, some early releases were refused when they posed an unreasonable risk of violence or serious misconduct. YDF carefully monitors each case and compiles detailed statistics documenting each type of case referral or disposition, with monthly totals. Spring 2020 averaged 85 early releases per month. Summer 2020 averaged 223 early releases per month. Since then, early releases have averaged 42 or fewer per month.

Programs, volunteering and visiting at the jails were curtailed during the initial uncertainty of the pandemic in the community, and then fluctuated as population or disease prevalence waxed and waned. Increased use of in-cell programs and alternatives were provided. Telemedicine and utilization of technology was increased, but staff shortages resulting from the pandemic caused some reduction or delay of non-essential services.

State facilities: CDCR, Folsom, FWF and CSP-SAC

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) manages a system of 33 prisons throughout the State. The State prisons follow the same federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines used by the County jails. All inmates are tested at intake. All prison inmates are offered vaccines and boosters per federal CDC guidelines. Weekly testing is required for all unvaccinated inmates, employees and contractors. Although education and counseling are used to encourage inmate vaccination, no cash incentives are offered. However, vaccinated inmates are eligible for contact visiting and/or family overnight visiting.

In response to the pandemic, the California “Statewide Prison Framework” was established. CDCR established flexible protocols to allow uniform processes as COVID-19 conditions at each facility vary. Folsom, FWF and CSP-SAC facilities are covered by these statewide policies. CDCR’s [Roadmap to Reopening](#) provides protocols based on health care guidance to ensure the safety and wellness of everyone who lives, works, or volunteers in CDCR institutions. At the same time, the protocols provide inmates a safe, phased return to important rehabilitative programs and social interactions.

The Statewide Prison Framework established three phases of COVID-19 operations: The Outbreak Phase, the Modified Phase and the New Normal Phase. In deciding when and how to move between phases, each warden must consider all factors, including the number of active population cases, institutional layout, type of housing, and necessary interactions between incarcerated people, staff and non-employees for health care, programming, and security needs.

During the Outbreak Phase, non-essential activities outside the housing unit are reduced or eliminated. Increased use of in-cell programs and alternatives are provided. Telemedicine and utilization of technology is increased, but staff shortages resulting from the pandemic may cause some reduction or delay of non-essential services. Volunteers and visitors are not permitted. Feeding is in-cell, visiting is by phone or video. Transfers among facilities are restricted. Essential services, including CALPIA laundry and central kitchen continue with elevated safety measures.

During the Modified Phase, some programs resume on a small-group basis. Volunteers in self-help, religion and other disciplines start returning. In-person visiting in smaller groups resumes for vaccinated inmates, including over-night visiting for eligible inmates. Each of these persons entering the facility as inmate, staff, contractor or visitor must meet the statewide prison COVID-19 restrictions, i.e. vaccination or recent COVID-19 test, surgical masking, social distancing, verbal symptom screening, and temperature checks. Folsom, FWF and CSP-Sac moved to the Modified Phase in the summer of 2021. During the New Normal Phase, substantially all programs resume, but in a manner that allows for social distancing. Since the phased operations plan contemplated moving back and forth depending upon local conditions, some facilities or housing areas may at times move between Phases.

Vaccination and COVID-19 infection rates for staff at State prisons, including Folsom, FWF and CSP-SAC, have been a cause for public concern. Statewide, the rate of vaccination for CDCR employees is approximately 60%. Folsom reports that approximately 56 percent of its total staff had at least one vaccination. Folsom's Warden is not attempting any local strategies since CDCR administration gives statewide direction on labor relations matters such as staff vaccinations. Inmate representatives in the *Plata v. Newsom* Class Action on Medical Care have requested that the federal court order CDCR to mandate correctional staff comply with COVID-19 vaccination mandates. However, most vaccination mandates are mired in litigation and have not been fully implemented.

CDCR tracks staff infection and recovery rates closely and provides updates at least once each week. In January of 2022, 81 Folsom staff have active COVID-19 cases. CSP-SAC documented a total of 483 staff cases of COVID-19 through September 2021. Nine open cases have employees in home quarantine. One employee COVID-19 death was reported. CSP-SAC staff have 147 active cases as of January 28, 2022. CDCR tracks their staff COVID-19 with metrics updated weekly. Updated statistics are provided in the table located at the end of this report.

State prison population reduction measures were expanded as a response to the pandemic. Over decades, the Legislature has authorized CDCR to increase the opportunity for many inmates to earn credits reducing their original sentences. CDCR already had some authority to release inmates or provide alternative confinement when an emergency endangering the lives of inmates has occurs or is imminent.⁵ Although ordered realignment was not justified as an early release, it did reduce State inmate populations. In February 2020, the State prison population was almost 125,000. By May 2021, the population was down to 100,000. In May 2021, Gov. Newsom, issued an "emergency declaration", reducing the population further. It allowed 75,000 of the remaining 100,000 inmates an opportunity to leave prison earlier than scheduled. Those eligible

⁵ Cal. Government Code Sec. 8658.

included many second strike and third strike repeat offenders as well as some inmates with lifetime sentences with the possibility of parole. Only the 25,000 most dangerous inmates were excluded from earlier releases. Since the total population on March 16, 2022, was 95,797, the May 2021 emergency declaration has not resulted in a speedy reduction of the prison population.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY MAIN JAIL (Main Jail)

MISSION: The Main Jail is a countywide correctional facility which primarily supports the adjacent county and federal courts by housing detainees on arrest, booking and prior to trial. It coordinates population management with the other county facility for adults, RCCC. The Main Jail is a medium-high security facility.

FACILITY HISTORY AND LAYOUT: The current Main Jail was built in 1989. It has six multi-story towers which provide a 1,250-bed design capacity that includes pre-trial detention, courtrooms, attorney visiting, and arraignment areas. The maximum capacity is 2,380 inmates. Inmates are housed in 96-bed “mini-jails” which are self-contained units with areas for outdoor exercise, visiting, programs, socializing and dining. Numerous mini-jails (pods) allows for greater control with many different classifications of inmates and programs. Realignment’s policy of keeping inmates with longer sentences in jail rather than prison has increased average jail populations beyond design capacity. Program space has been converted for additional bunks. During COVID-19 outbreaks, this design facilitates quarantining groups of infectious inmates. During the tour, the facility appeared clean, well painted and in good repair with no deficiencies. At the tour’s conclusion, the Grand Jury was provided a facility operations report.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: The Acute Psychiatric In-Patient Unit provides 17-beds for patients meeting Welfare and Institutions Code 5150 criteria.⁶ An Intensive Outpatient Program provides a structured therapeutic environment that serves as a step-up or step-down from the other therapeutic units. The outpatient program provides the other inmates with mental health stabilization, crisis intervention, suicide prevention, supportive counseling, medication evaluation and treatment, case management, and discharge planning services. Inmates in the outpatient program participate in daily classes and group sessions. Some types of psychiatric medications are provided to 24% of the inmates. Supportive resources assist inmate transition back into the community.

RE-ENTRY PLANNING: Planning for both jail programs and community resources is offered by two in-house social workers who facilitate legal services, Notary, Community Furlough passes, Child Protective Services, Animal Shelters and Veterinarian Services. The staff keeps current on available community resources by participating in community advisory groups. The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) screening test is used by jails, probation and State prisons to determine an offender’s social and rehabilitative needs. Jail rehabilitative programs are aligned with those used by county Probation and the State prisons.

⁶ Cal. Welfare and Institutions Code Sec. 5150 is an application for an involuntary psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment when a person is deemed, as a result of a mental disorder, a *Danger to Self*, or *Danger to Others*, or *Gravely Disabled*. Holds of 72 hours require specific findings; and an additional 14 days for treatment is permitted after judicial reviews. Other statutes allow longer involuntary treatment after initial and annual judicial hearings.

RIO COSUMNES CORRECTIONAL CENTER (RCCC)

MISSION: RCCC is a county-wide correctional facility which primarily houses convicted felons with sentences longer than those for Main Jail inmates. It coordinates population management with the Main Jail. At times, RCCC houses arrestees, pre-trial detainees, federal inmates, Federal Immigration detainees, and convicts in-transit to or from State prison facilities.

FACILITY HISTORY AND LAYOUT: RCCC was constructed in 1960 with a design capacity of 1,625 males and 120 females. Over the past 30 years there have been several expansions to buildings and updating of the secure perimeter fence. The RCCC is unusual in that there are several distinctively different facilities in a campus-like setting incorporated into one overall operation. It is a medium-security facility with a tall razor-wire fence.

INTAKE AND CLASSIFICATION: The Main Jail handles initial intake and classification of county inmates. Separate housing is provided for inmates in-transit to other facilities.

PROGRAMS: RCCC provides all of the basic educational programs offered by the Main Jail and has the space to offer additional vocational and job training programs. The trade programs require two to four months on average for the inmate to attain a marketable skill level. RCCC also provides treatment programs, including accountable living transition, substance abuse counselling, trauma recovery, courage to change, employment readiness, relapse prevention, anger management, problem solving and social skills. RCCC offered statistics showing that inmates who completed a vocational or job training program experienced a 64 percent reduced risk of recidivism for the next three years. Vocational programs require four months. COVID-19 and related disruptions have reduced the completion rate to approximately ten percent.

- The culinary arts program is run by a professional chef who designed the program to facilitate graduates obtaining jobs in the industry upon release, even if they did not complete the entire program. The students offered our tour group a three-course lunch. The quality of the food, presentation and service were comparable to a good full-service restaurant.
- Barista training offered a fully equipped coffee shop; samples provided our group were of good quality.
- The mustang program works closely with the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Wild horses are rounded up by BLM and sent to RCCC for inmate horse training and, ultimately, adoption by auction. Training wild horses requires inmates to develop and express consistency, compassion and patience. These traits enhance inmate transition back into their community.
- RCCC houses inmates where the court has questioned their mental competency. These inmates reside in a building with six individual pods, separating them by their degrees of mental capacity. A competency restoration program is provided. RCCC reported that 51% of participants were restored to legal competency.⁷

⁷ Cal. Penal Code Secs. 4019 and 1370.1 concerning competency to stand trial.

YOUTH DETENTION FACILITY (YDF)

MISSION: YDF is the only county booking, triage and housing facility for youth under 18 who are detained for crimes or other violations. Many stays last only a few days before placement in community programs. However, YDF does house some youths longer and therefore must offer a full range of educational, residential and medical services. YDF has a new mission to program and house longer-term youth from State facilities. YDF currently provides medium security.

FACILITY HISTORY AND PHYSICAL LAYOUT: Budget cuts led to abandonment of prior youth facilities and by 2010 YDF was completed in its current form. YDF houses youths not suitable for alternative residential options. This included short-term sentenced youths arrested or convicted for minor offenses, youths awaiting trial and youth convicted of serious charges. Overall, the average length of stay of its population is 36 days. The facility was spotless, well-furnished and presented a cheerful atmosphere.

JUVENILE REALIGNMENT: YDF predicts that the continued implementation of realignment will increase their serious youth offender population from 7 to 12 in 2021, 25 in 2022 and 50 or more in 2023. While State funds will facilitate this transition (designated VOYA—Valley Oak Youth Academy), these amounts might not cover all of the anticipated expenses. Eventually, the security level will increase until YDF qualifies as a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF).

CLASSIFICATION: YDF provides intensive case review while preparing individual treatment plans. Interdisciplinary review teams revisit each case as treatment or circumstances progress. Each YDF department explained their role during case evaluation and treatment. YDF's resources ensure that youth case management exceeds typical adult inmate case management. YDF's Multi-Sensory De-escalation Room (MSDR) is a non-force modality treating volatile episodes. However, it is costly since YDF procedures require at least two staff in that area to supervise only one youth.

PROGRAMS: YDF offers over 50 programs. Seven hundred youth participated in El Centro's accredited Junior/Senior High School, community college or State university programs. Four-year college degree programs are provided to 33% of the youths. Independent Educational Plans provide adaptive support to 42% of the youths.

From the first day of intake, staff are seeking out more suitable community placements with family or other programs for youths without convictions. Youths with terms of confinement also receive frequent case reviews. The interdisciplinary care team places youths into community residential, treatment and/or training programs.

Most of the YDF residents are under 18 and under the legal supervision of their parents or legal guardians. The social workers refer the parents to county services including the Sacramento County Office of the Public Defender.

ACCREDITATIONS: The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) has granted YDF accreditation. YDF is the only youth detention facility in the U.S. to have received the Professional Board of Standards (PBS) certification three years in a row. These accreditations demonstrate that YDF's operations offer Sacramento youths treatment and facilities on par with the best across the USA.

FOLSOM STATE PRISON (Folsom)

MISSION: Folsom is one of 33 State adult correctional facilities operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Folsom houses inmates convicted of felonies who do not qualify for placement in county jails. It provides basic education, vocational, self-help, skills training and rehabilitative services. Folsom provides support for the California Prison Industries Authority (CALPIA) factories and administrative offices as well as supporting the Folsom Women's Facility (FWF). A significant portion of its population are life-term offenders and programs are provided to assist in their complex rehabilitative needs.

FACILITY HISTORY AND PHYSICAL LAYOUT: Folsom is California's second oldest prison. The Legislature authorized the construction of a maximum-security prison in 1858. San Quentin inmates did not transfer here until 1880 due to construction delays. Inmate labor built the first Folsom dam, the American River canal and the hydroelectric power generator plant. In 1986, Folsom's maximum-security inmates transferred to the adjacent facility-- CSP-SAC-- which offers better control and security. FWF was activated in 2013 as a stand-alone facility.

Folsom is a medium-security facility with a tall razor-wire fence and guard towers. Folsom shares its 882 acres with CSP-SAC, FWF, California Prison Industries Authority (CALPIA) and the Minimum Support Facility (MSF). Although separately run, some joint functions remain. Folsom identified increasing fire risks and received \$15,000,000 for cell-block sprinklers and two water storage tanks. Despite some COVID-19 delays, completion is expected in late 2022.

Folsom is not a reception center for primary testing, evaluation and classification. Those functions are reserved to one of the CDCR Reception Centers. Reception Centers take 120 days to determine which of the 33 prisons will be the inmate's programming destination. At receiving, inmates are given clean clothing and linens for temporary housing. Folsom classification committees perform inmate case review and an interview before assigning inmates to more permanent housing, programming or medical referrals. Inmates are given copies of Folsom local rules and an estimate of when they will receive shipment of their personal property.

PROGRAMS: Inmates at all state prisons have extensive legal services including law library, extra personal property allowances for legal materials, attorney visiting, attorney confidential correspondence, and special legal grievance staff who track and respond to the inmates within specified timeframes. Inmates may be transported to courts for criminal and certain civil or family law proceedings. Inmates without specific terms of confinement such as "Lifers," are afforded periodic hearings with the Board of Parole Hearings. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many legal proceedings are conducted using video or audio conferencing.

Folsom offers a full daily visiting program and qualified inmates may participate in overnight family visiting. Folsom hosts 15 different religions' ritual services or programs. Folsom was the first prison to provide Native American Sweat Lodges and hire Native American Spiritual Chaplains and qualified volunteers. Numerous community volunteers facilitate veterans, Alcoholics Anonymous and other inmate interest groups. All of these activities have been curtailed depending upon COVID-19 outbreaks and social distancing guidelines.

CALPIA manages over 100 manufacturing and service industries in the 33 CDCR prisons. Statewide, it employs 900 free staff and 8,000 inmates. Folsom's industrial operations employed 365 inmates in FY 2020-2021. These operations include Construction Services and Facilities Maintenance, Digital Mapping Services, License Plates, Metal Products, Metal Signs, Modular Building, Support Services and Printing. The Career Technical Education (CTE) programs include Computer-Aided Design, Pre-Apprentice programs in Carpentry, Construction Labor, Iron Worker and Roofing. Braille transcribing for blind and low vision individuals is a unique program offering inmates an opportunity to develop marketable skills.

FOLSOM WOMENS FACILITY (FWF)

MISSION: FWF allows female offenders to maintain closer ties to family in northern California. FWF provides secure housing and rehabilitative programs for vocations, academics, substance abuse treatment, self-help programs, Career Technical Education, pre-release guidance and community betterment projects. FWF screens and prepares inmates to participate in female targeted alternative custody and re-entry programs.

FACILITY HISTORY AND PHYSICAL LAYOUT: The FWF site, Facility B, was constructed in 1990 as a lower security facility. It provides housing and job training to the medium and minimum-security female inmates. The facility is adjacent to two men's' prisons and shares some services.

PROGRAMS: Recently, FWF introduced its Prisoners Overcoming Obstacles and Creating Hope (POOCH) Service Dogs Program. Prison staff are collaborating with International Guiding Eyes, also known as Tender Loving Canines. POOCH is a non-profit organization which facilitates inmates' training of service dogs while offering education, rehabilitation, and community improvement for incarcerated trainers.

FWF screens and refers female inmates to community live-in programs. Offenders serving the last part of their sentence in community programs instead of State prison provide links to community rehabilitative services. The programs focus on skills such as Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT), education, housing, family reunification, vocational training and employment services. Several of these programs are geared toward offenders with differing needs. The largest programs include: the Alternative Custody Program; the Community Prisoner Mother Program; the Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program; the Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP); the Parolee Service Center (PSC); the Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP); and the Transitional Housing Program (THP).

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON SACRAMENTO (CSP-SAC)

MISSION: CSP-SAC is a State correctional facility that provides safe and humane housing of maximum and high-security offenders. It contains secure single celled housing, in a 180-degree building design, with double-razor-wire fencing, including a lethal electrified fence. Segregation units are used to separate individuals whose erratic behavior requires restraint or whose serious misconduct requires separation pending a disciplinary hearing. Multiple housing units allow for the physical separation of inmate enemies. CSP-SAC provides basic education, vocational, self-help, skills training and rehabilitative services. It hosts several CALPIA industries. It also

provides mental health services and an intermediate level of medical care in a licensed Correctional Treatment Center. Special missions of CSP-SAC include housing high and maximum-security offenders, accommodating high-risk medical offenders and providing sub-acute mental health treatment.

FACILITY HISTORY AND PHYSICAL LAYOUT: CSP-SAC is located adjacent to Folsom State Prison. Construction of CSP-SAC was completed on October 1, 1986, as an extension of Folsom (“New Folsom”). Eventually, a separate warden was appointed and the facility name became CSP-SAC. Although run separately, some services are provided for mutual benefit, e.g., laundry and culinary. CSP-SAC provides Correctional Treatment Center care and administrative segregation housing for Folsom’s inmates as well as for the City of Folsom’s community correctional facility.

PROGRAMS: CSP- SAC is a clustering institution for patients involved in the Developmental Disability Placement Program. This includes individuals with mild and moderate cognitive impairment not resulting from a major mental illness, i.e. neurocognitive disorders in persons requiring enhanced adaptive measures to meet their needs.

CSP-SAC also serves as a hub for treatment of high security inmates who have mental or severe personality disorders. It has six programs which provide group therapy, individual therapy, medications and, for cell-restricted inmates it provides therapeutic activities outside of their cells. Inmates that need more intensive care may be transferred to a State Mental Hospital.

All deaths are reviewed even though most are due to chronic disease or old age. On January 8, 2022, an inmate was found unresponsive in his cell and pronounced dead. The cause of death was suspicious and his cellmate was identified as a suspect. On March 27, 2022, another inmate died after being attacked on the recreation yard. Suspicious deaths and apparent homicides are investigated by the prison, the State Office of the Inspector General and the Sacramento Office of the District Attorney. In past years, the California and U.S. Departments of Justice have also reviewed prison violence and recommended improvements.

APPENDIX: Summary Chart Comparing Operations of the Six Facilities

	Main Jail	RCCC	YDF	Folsom	FWF	CSP-Sac
Tour Date	4-Aug-21	27-Oct-21	26-Aug-21	13-Oct-21	13-Oct-21	6-Oct-21
Date Opened	1989	1960	2010	1880	1990/2013	1986
Max Capacity	2,380	1,745	unknown	3,078	523	2,577
Males	1,590	1,300	107	2,746	10	1,771
Females	176	Yes	Yes	0	163	0
Medical Staff	409 combined	409 combined	409 combined	131	unknown	unknown
Non-Med Staff	429	343	68	1,060	unknown	unknown
Total Staff	429+	330+	68+	1,191	33	1,720
Physical Layout	High Rise	Campus	Campus	Campus	Campus	Campus
Security Level	Med-High	Medium, Razor Wire	Medium, Razor Wire	Med, Guard Towers, Razor	Medium, Razor Wire	High, electrified fence
Minimum Facility	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Phases of Classification	Intake, Secondary	Limited Intake, Secondary	Intake, frequent Treatment Team Reviews	No Intake, Secondary and Lifer Reviews	No Intake, Secondary and Re-Entry Placement	No Intake, Secondary, Reviews for transfers and Re-Entry Placements
COVID-19 inmate infections	3,550 combined	3,550 combined	90	2,655 combined	2,655 combined	724
Active Cases	4	0	1	0 combined	0 combined	21
Deaths	3 combined	3 combined	0	2 combined	2 combined	2
Inmate Vax	30%	30%	95%	80%+	80%+	76%+
COVID -19 staff infections	unknown	unknown	unknown	752	752	1,156
COVID active	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0	21
Other Staff Vax	unknown	unknown	unknown	68%+	68%+	72%+
Med. Staff Vax	95%	95%	95%	Staff Vax is combined	Staff Vax is combined	Staff Vax is combined
Separate Medical Chief	County Dept. of Health Services, Primary Health	County Dept. of Health Services, Primary Health	County Dept. of Health Services, Primary Health	Federal Court Receiver	Federal Court Receiver	Federal Court Receiver
Med. Clinic, Triage, Dental, ON-CALL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

	Main Jail	RCCC	YDF	Folsom	FWF	CSP-Sac
Mental Health	Acute, WIC 5150, Intermediate, Meds, Clinic, Groups	WIC 5150 Competency Restoration, Meds, Clinic, Groups	Meds, Clinic, Groups	Meds, Clinic, Groups	Meds., Clinic, Groups	Extensive Program including: Acute, Violent, Intermediate, Clinic, Groups
ABE, ESL, GED, HS, College	YES	YES	YES, Independent Education Plans	YES	YES	YES, Special Education
Career Technical Education and Pre-Apprenticeship	FEW	Horse taming, Culinary, Barista, Graphics, Printing, Automotive, Welding, Landscape	Culinary, Carpentry, CAD	Carpentry, Labor, CAD, Roofing, Iron, Support Svc, Maintenance, Modular	CAD, Coding, Culinary, Construction Labor, Carpentry	Electronics, Plumbing, Maintenance
CALPIA Industries	NONE	Graphics and Print Shop sells to Government and Business	NONE	License Plate, Metal Fabrication, Digital Maps, CAD, Printing	Construction Services and Facility Maintenance	68 inmates participated in Administration, Laundry, Kitchen, warehouse
Self-Help	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Extensive	Low	Moderate
Re-Entry Services	Day Reporting Center	Day Reporting Center	VOYA Re-Entry and Supervision Program	New Start Prison to Employment Transition Program; Alpha Re-Entry Program	Substance abuse treatment, Family Reunification	Moderate
Visiting	7 days per week by classification	7 days per week by classification	Extensive Day	Day, Overnight	Day	Day, Overnight
Special Programs	Courtroom, Arraignments	Hub for inmates in transit	Parenting, Realignment to secure facility	Lifers, Video Proceedings, supports CALPIA, FWF support	POOCH Service Dogs Program	Medical Hub, Developmental Disability, POOCH Service Dogs Program

	Main Jail	RCCC	YDF	Folsom	FWF	CSP-Sac
Legal Access	Attorney Phone calls, Visiting & Mail, Law Library, legal property, Notary Services, Support for Courtroom proceedings.	Attorney Phone Calls, Visiting & Mail, Law Library, legal property, Notary Services	Social Worker refers parents to county services including Public Defender	Attorney Phone calls, Visiting and Mail, Law Library, legal property, Notary Services, Special Grievance Process, Support for Lifer Hearings	Attorney Phone calls, Visiting and Mail, Law Library, legal property, Notary Services, Special Grievance Process, Support for Lifer Hearings	Attorney Phone calls, Visiting and Mail, Law Library, legal property, Notary Services, Special Grievance Process, Support for Lifer Hearings
Use of Force (UOF)	Moderate UOF, Inspector General and Use of Force Review Board in place.	Moderate UOF, limited segregation	Low UOF, Multi-Sensory De-escalation Room, Reforms by Porter Class Action	Moderate UOF, moderate segregation	Moderate UOF, limited segregation	More frequent UOF for violent or unstable inmates
Incidents	Inmate assaults on inmates during 2020 between 12 to 50 per month. Inmate assaults on staff between 3 to 11 per month.	Combined with Main Jail Statistics	Not Available	2021 incidents varied between 2 and 18 per month	Combined with Folsom Statistics	2021 incidents varied between 37 and 58 per month.
Segregation	Serious rules violations may result in segregation or transfer to higher security housing.	Limited segregation	Limited segregation	Moderate segregation	Limited segregation	Moderate and longer term segregation for violent or unstable inmates
Accreditations	Unknown	Unknown	Health Care (NCHC); Professional Board Standards	American Correctional Association	American Correctional Association	Unknown

*Statistics reflect available information current through March 16, 2022.