

MEETING THEIR OBLIGATIONS?

A Report on Yolo County Detention Facilities

By the Yolo County Grand Jury

June 1, 2023



Courtesy photo

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“It is said that no one truly knows a nation until one has been inside its jails. A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens, but its lowest ones.”

Nelson Mandela

SUMMARY:

The 2022-23 Grand Jury (Grand Jury) inspected the Yolo County Monroe Detention Facility (MDF), which houses adult males, on November 2, 2022. On January 10, 2023, the Grand Jury inspected the Women’s Facility, which is temporarily housed in a section of the Yolo County Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF), and on January 25, 2023, the Grand Jury toured the juvenile section of the JDF. Another facility, the Walter J. Leinberger Detention Center, has been demolished, and a new facility, which will replace it, is nearing completion. The new facility will house low-risk adult incarcerated persons serving out their sentences, with an emphasis on providing program and medical needs. All of the facilities are located in the City of Woodland.

The Grand Jury found the facilities to be clean and sufficiently staffed, although vacancies exist as in all areas of law enforcement. Several newer sections of the MDF, including the incarcerated persons program area, were still being updated. The Grand Jury also found opportunities for improving the MDF grounds.

The Grand Jury found that while programs to support incarcerated persons and reduce recidivism rates were paused during the COVID-19 pandemic, significant steps, including the hiring of additional staff, have been taken during the past year to reinstate and improve the programs offered.

During interviews with corrections staff, a technology solution was identified that the Grand Jury agrees could both improve the safety and security of incarcerated persons and help protect the Yolo County Sheriff’s Office from potential lawsuits.

The Grand Jury also reviewed [reports](#) from earlier grand juries dating as far back as 2017-18. The reports recommended improvements to visitation and grievance systems at the facilities. (1) While steps are being taken to improve those systems, the Grand Jury found they are still not fully implemented.

TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Board of State and Community Corrections: The [Board of State and Community Corrections](#) (BSCC) is a California agency that conducts biennial inspections of state, county, city, and court detention facilities. (2) The BSCC also posts its biennial reports on its [website](#). (3)

Jail Management System: [Lawinsider.com](#) defines a Jail Management System (JMS) as “a software program utilized by a jail facility to store jail data and to track inmate information and status beginning at booking and until release.” (4) More specifically, a JMS provides a single entry, comprehensive incarcerated person management system that makes real-time incarcerated person information available to any system user. Typically, this involves a software program utilized by a jail facility to store jail data and to track incarcerated person information and status from the time of booking through release.

Records Management System: The Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, defines a [Records Management System](#) (RMS) as “an agency-wide system that provides for the storage, retrieval, retention, manipulation, archiving, and viewing of information, records, documents, or files pertaining to law enforcement operations.” (5)

Types of Facilities: The Monroe Detention Facility (MDF) is a Type II medium/maximum detention facility rated to house adult incarcerated persons with all security classifications, depending on their perceived public safety risk. The BSCC classifies county facilities in its 2022 report as:

- Type I facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours, excluding holidays, after booking. May also be used for short-term sentences, depending on local policy.
- Type II facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.
- Type III facility: a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.
- Type IV facility: a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for housing under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough or other programs involving access into the community.

BACKGROUND

California Penal Code section [919\(b\)](#) provides: “The grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county.” (6) To fulfill this statutory obligation, the Grand Jury visited the Monroe Detention Facility (MDF) housing men; the women’s facility located in a separate section of the Yolo County Juvenile Hall (JDF); and the area of the JDF housing three juveniles at the time of the Grand Jury’s visit. The MDF and the women’s section of the JDF are managed by the Yolo County Sheriff’s Office (YCSO), while the Yolo County Probation Department oversees the youth section of the JDF.

Before the MDF tour, the Grand Jury watched a training video developed by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to learn about visitor requirements and expectations. The Grand Jury also used questions developed by the BSCC related to all areas and activities within a facility to encourage a better understanding of the facility and its operations. Grand Jurors added items to be observed or questions to ask, as desired.

The Grand Jury met with the facility’s Correctional Command Team at the beginning of the MDF tour. The focus was on the facilities themselves and jail operations regarding incarcerated person medical treatment, mental health, nutrition, visitation procedures, the impact of COVID-19 restrictions, how grievances are managed, and pre-release programs.

The Grand Jury also toured several areas within the MDF, including incarcerated person intake booking and release, the healthcare wing, incarcerated person housing pods, recreation yard, main kitchen, laundry, central control, staff offices/training rooms, classrooms, and incarcerated person visiting areas. The Grand Jury interviewed correctional officers, supervisors and incarcerated persons. Before the tour, the Grand Jury was provided with a copy of the *Inmate Rules Handbook*.

APPROACH

The Grand Jury interviewed knowledgeable persons about the programs available to those incarcerated at the MDF in order to follow up on recommendations made by previous Yolo County Grand Juries, and reviewed government and public domain sources.

The Grand Jury reviewed jail policies and procedures and the BSCC's inspection report on the MDF dated September 11, 2022. The BSCC report showed that the YCSO and its detention facilities were compliant with California law and regulations.

The Grand Jury also reviewed a report by the 2017-18 Grand Jury entitled *Inmate Visitation Policy at the Monroe Detention Facility*, and reports by the 2021-22 Grand Jury entitled *Cancelled: Visitation Policies at the Monroe Detention Facility*, and *A Snapshot in Time: An Overview of the Yolo County Jail*.¹ The recommendations from the 2017-18 Grand Jury focused on implementing a “more convenient and more family-friendly [visitation] schedule” and an online system for making visitation appointments (Recommendations 1 and 2). Those recommendations were echoed and built upon by the 2021-22 Grand Jury in its report *Cancelled: Visitation Policies at the Monroe Detention Center* (Recommendations 1, 2 and 3). In another report, *A Snapshot in Time: An Overview of the Yolo County Jail*, the 2021-22 Grand Jury recommended that the “YCSO prioritize the hiring of a full-time program coordinator to

¹ See End Note ([1](#))

better support inmates in preparing for their release back into our communities...” and establish a computerized grievance system (Recommendations 1, 2 and 3).

DISCUSSION

Detention Facility Tours

The Monroe Detention Facility (MDF), which currently only houses male adults, was built in 1988 and upgraded subsequently with a new booking area and a new medical and mental health wing. The Grand Jury found the facility to be clean, well-lit and with a comfortable temperature overall. There were several classrooms, some of which are still awaiting technical upgrades for video conferencing. Incarcerated persons have access to computer tablets, which are used for online classes and ordering items from the commissary. When fully implemented, the tablets also could be used for scheduling and conducting virtual visits as well as filing grievances.

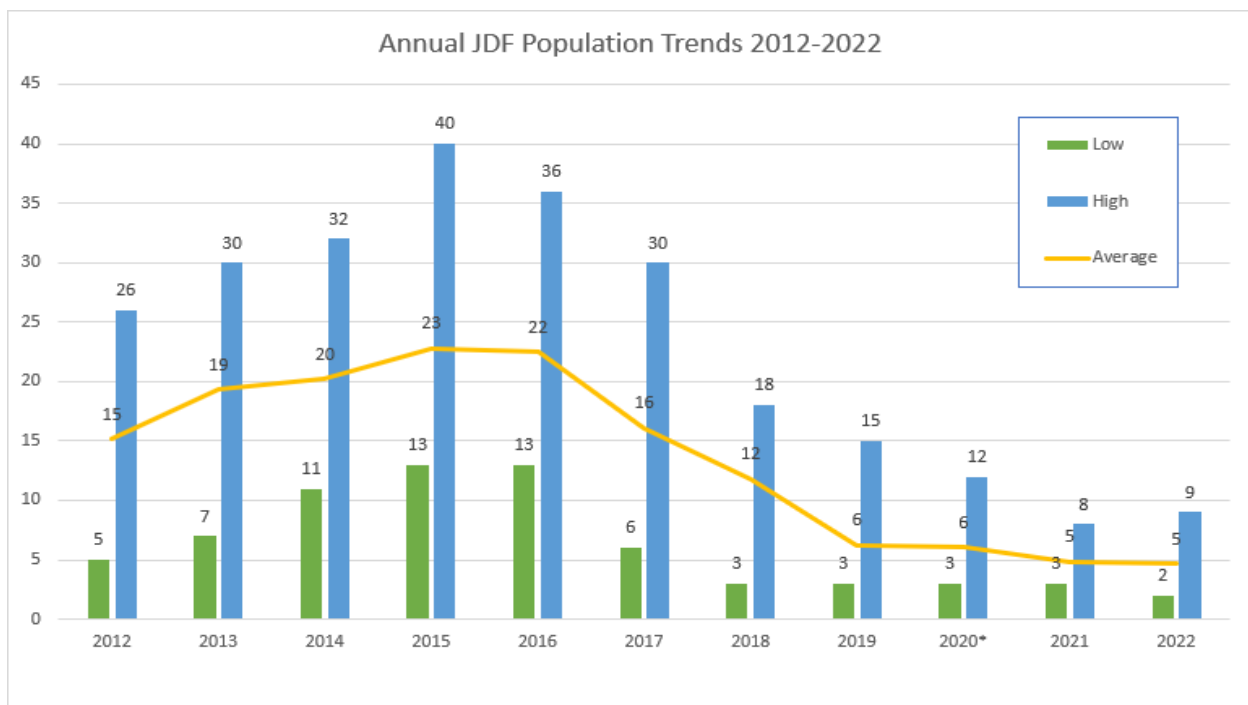
The exercise yards were found to be small and offered limited opportunity for incarcerated persons to work out. No green spaces, such as gardens, were visible from within the facility by incarcerated persons. Green spaces would provide an opportunity for incarcerated persons to interact with nature.

During interviews, incarcerated persons praised the MDF, its staff and the quality and quantity of the food. They felt that staff cared about them as individuals, in contrast with their incarceration experiences at other detention facilities. One inmate noted that the programs available at MDF were not as robust then as those provided at state detention facilities.

The Yolo County Juvenile Hall, also known as the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF), has two separate sections: one is for male youth and the other is a temporary facility for adult female incarcerated persons. The YCSO is having discussions about whether and when the women will be moved to MDF or the new Leinberger facility now being completed. Currently JDF separately houses three youth and, on average, 20 women. This facility is managed by the Yolo County

Probation Department (except for the adult females overseen by the YCSO). JDF was built in 2005 and designed to house 90 juvenile incarcerated persons. Currently housing so few incarcerated persons, it is significantly underused.

According to Probation Department staff and a report by the [California State Association of Counties](#) entitled *California County Adult Criminal Justice Cost-Benefit Model Guide*, the occupancy rate at juvenile facilities statewide has decreased significantly over the past five years due to changes in state laws, probation departments' increased focus statewide on rehabilitation efforts aimed at keeping youth out of juvenile facilities, and overall philosophical shifts by society on the detention of juveniles. (7) The result of these changes is reflected in the following chart, which can be found in a report entitled *Juvenile Justice Trends in California* published by the Chief Probation Officers of California. The report was provided to the Grand Jury by the Probation Department. (8)



Other counties in California have seen drastic reductions in their juvenile facility populations as well. Continuing to house only three youths in a large, outdated facility once the women are moved has both financial and ethical implications to Yolo County. Staff reported that if the

facility was closed, it could not be reopened as a juvenile detention facility without major upgrades at significant cost due to new state standards. Although the current facility does not meet the new standards, it is allowed to continue to operate because it was built before the new standards were instituted. The Yolo County Board of Supervisors recognizes the high cost of housing so few incarcerated persons, so it has been [considering](#) contracting with detention facilities in neighboring counties and exploring alternative uses for the facility if and when it is vacated. (9)

Grand Jurors interviewed two juvenile incarcerated persons who said they had no serious complaints about the facility or the staff. They also knew about the possible closure of the facility and hoped that it would not be shut down. They felt that the care and attention they received at this facility was of high quality, and that, if they were transferred, the care and attention they would receive elsewhere would likely decline significantly.

The JDF overall appears to be in good condition. In the adult women's section, the walls in the common area host a large mural and attractive colors. The Grand Jury was allowed to enter one unoccupied cell. The bed, toilet and sink area were visible from the cell door. In that example, however, the walls had not been painted in some time; their condition was poor, with large scrapes and partially removed graffiti from previous incarcerated persons. The mattress, atop a concrete slab, was only three inches thick.

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the women have not been allowed to dine together, but must continue to eat meals in their own cells. Being unable to interact during even these short periods makes building and sustaining healthy relationships very difficult. In addition, the JDF has a different wireless communication system than the one in the MDF; as a result, women housed there are unable to use computer tablets. While in their pods or the general-use area (formerly also used as the dining area), female incarcerated persons have access only to crayons, games, puzzles, or paperback books for learning or entertainment purposes. This will be corrected once the women are rehoused.

The Grand Jury interviewed one woman incarcerated in her section of the JDF. She was pleased with the food she received but was unhappy that she had to eat in her room and not with others.

Detention Facility Enhancement

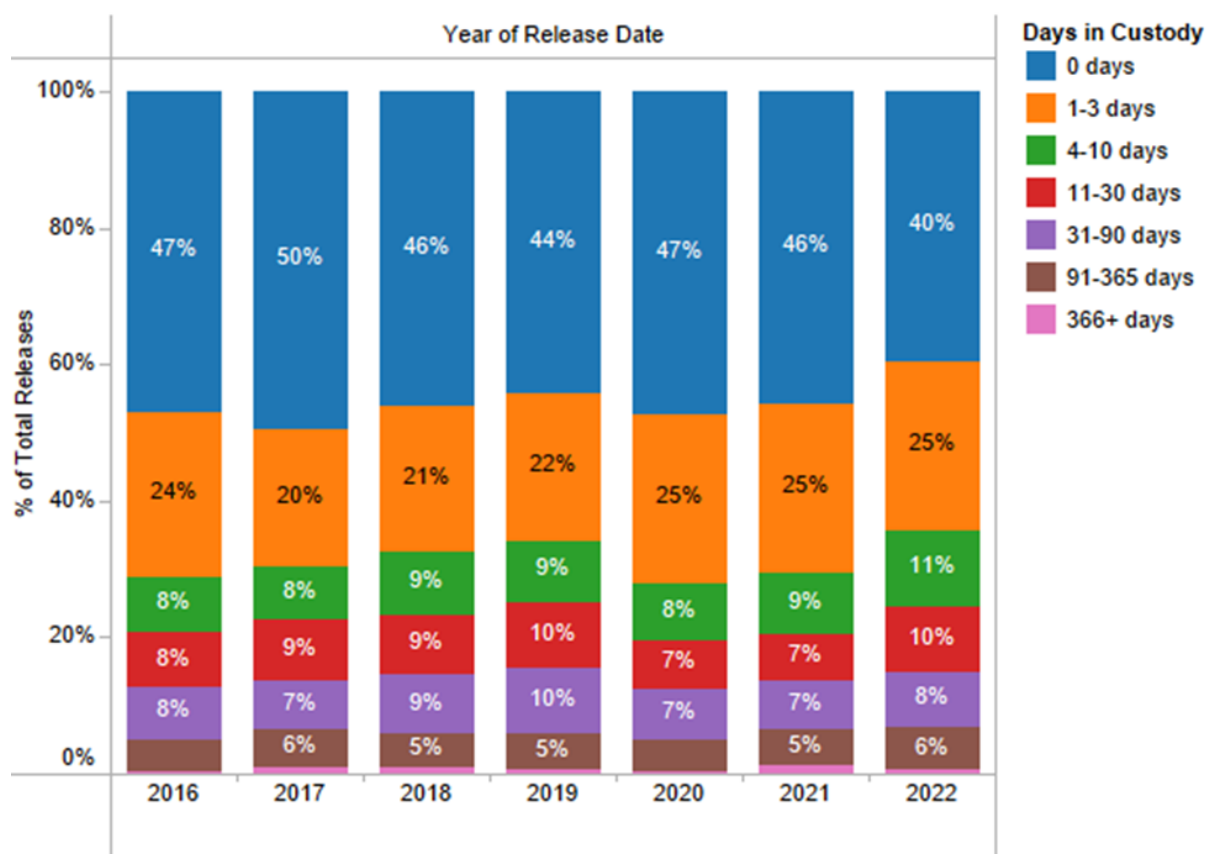
MDF command staff were asked that if they had a “dream list” of changes or programs they would like to see become a part of their department. One staff member commented that the YCSO is already working on better communication with line staff. The other item, raised by several staff, was their desire to implement an RFID (radio frequency identification) software program. An example of such a system is the [GUARDIAN RFID](#) program, which enables corrections staff to capture every observation, interaction, and service provided to incarcerated persons in order to demonstrate compliance with jail standards. (10) The Grand Jury reviewed publicly available materials related to RFID programs and spoke to a vendor, particularly with respect to improved security aspects.

Staff stated that a primary challenge facing detention facilities today is a lack of consistent and concise incarcerated person management records that should be easy to access. RFID systems frequently include cell check observations captured at certain intervals which record an officer’s observations on an incarcerated person’s demeanor, out-of-cell movements, meal and recreation offerings, and medical access. Such awareness can both help prevent and respond timely to problems or needs.

By capturing a wide range of information about what an incarcerated person is doing, where they are going, and what they are given in real-time, an RFID system can also streamline compliance reporting as well as help mitigate risk to jail staff of future legal actions, including allegations of deliberate indifference or civil rights violations.

Programs

Detention facilities, such as the MDF, primarily offer two types of programs: those focused on providing assistance to persons while incarcerated and those that can help them re-enter their communities effectively. Such programs have been proven to reduce [recidivism](#). (11) In 2022, 86 percent of incarcerated persons in Yolo County detention facilities were in custody less than 30 days: 40% 0 days, 25% 1-3 days, 11% 4-10 days, and 10% 11-30 days. The table below, provided by the YCSO, groups numbers of days persons were incarcerated at the MDF from 2016 through 2022.



The shorter the period incarcerated, the fewer the programs that can be provided effectively. For example, incarcerated persons serving 10 days or less in the MDF can be enrolled in the [CalAIM](#) program (California’s initiative to improve Medi-Cal) (12), receive documents with contact information for hotlines, shelters, homeless outreach, etc., and take advantage of the in-custody literacy program coordinated by the City of Woodland Library. Incarcerated persons

serving more than 30 days have access to additional programs such as the Day Reporting Center² (DRC), Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), and Substance Use Disorder (SUD).

In addition to the programs offered to persons while incarcerated, YCSO and Probation Department staff work to help them re-enter their communities successfully. Sixty days before release (or earlier if the release date comes sooner than expected), Probation staff meet with the incarcerated person to assess their long-term health needs, provide access to Medi-Cal, housing and behavioral health treatment services, help with identification needs (such as California identification or driver's license), and provide detailed information about Yolo County's many resources.

The programs available to incarcerated persons were reduced significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Grand Jury reviewed one grievance from an incarcerated person asserting that the MDF failed to provide programs. All the programs noted above have been reinstated at this time. By June 30, 2023, the YCSO expects to add two more programs for longer term incarcerated persons: education and training on workplace skills and a "career online high school program". One program is coordinated by YoloWorks, a Health and Human Services Agency program, and focuses on critical thinking, decision making, problem solving, and business etiquette. A second program is coordinated by the Woodland Public Library and allows incarcerated persons to work toward earning their high school diploma and a certificate in a variety of career paths.

The 2021-22 Grand Jury found there was inadequate pre-release planning and resources available for incarcerated persons pending release. That grand jury recommended that the YCSO "prioritize the hiring of a full-time program coordinator to better support incarcerated persons in preparing for their release back into our communities, by December 31, 2022." A full-time In-Custody Program Coordinator for the men's and women's facilities joined the YCSO

² Yolo County has two Day Reporting Centers, whose goal is to offer an array of services designed to increase the success of at-risk parolees discharging from correctional institutions. (13)

in December 2022. A full-time County Health and Human Services Agency social worker is also assigned to the YSCO to determine individual incarcerated persons' needs for services and to develop appropriate pre-release plans in coordination with Probation Department staff. In addition, the Probation Department is seeking to fill a full-time Discharge Outreach/Re-entry Coordinator position which will complement YCSO staff's efforts to coordinate out-of-custody services upon discharge. Primary duties of both the YCSO's In-Custody Program Coordinator and the Probation Department's Discharge Outreach/Re-Entry Coordinator include planning, developing, organizing, and evaluating the functions of educational, rehabilitation and recidivism reduction programs.

It remains difficult at this time for incarcerated persons in both the men's and women's detention facilities to take full advantage of these programs. Two classrooms in the MDF are Wi-Fi enabled and two more are anticipated to be Wi-Fi enabled, but the implementation date is not known at this time. Tablets are available to incarcerated persons so they can access limited online courses and other educational materials. However, that requires the tablets to be fully functional, which is dependent on the YCSO's contract with a third-party provider whose contract has not yet been fully implemented. Female incarcerated persons housed at the current juvenile facility have no access to tablets since the facility does not have sufficient Internet connectivity. Their only access to programs is when they can attend classes virtually via hardwired computers in the one functional classroom on Fridays.

Recidivism, or reoffending, especially by those who have committed felonies, is a common concern in all communities. As of 2019, the recidivism rate of felony persons in California was 47%. (14) Yolo County is at the forefront of counties in California in developing programs, partnerships and services to reduce recidivism, with the result of a cumulative rate (combining those who return in the first and second year) of 37%. In 2018, Yolo County partnered with the California State Association of Counties on their [Results First Initiative](#) to help counties engage in evidence-based policymaking related to their criminal justice programming. (15) In 2020, Yolo County estimated that its Results First approach would result in \$120,000 in total savings

for each avoided recidivist, which was broken down as “\$86,000 in avoided taxpayer costs and \$33,000 in avoided costs to crime victims.”

As part of its efforts to alleviate state prison overcrowding and save state General Fund monies, California Senate Bill 678 created the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in 2009. Yolo County has such a [partnership](#), whose mission is “to protect the public by holding individuals accountable and providing opportunities that support victim and community restoration, offender rehabilitation and successful reintegration through evidence-based, innovative and culturally competent programs and services.” (16) Of particular interest to the Grand Jury is the emphasis on offender rehabilitation and successful re-entry into their community. The CCP’s primary partners are the Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department, Public Defender’s Office, District Attorney’s Office, and Health and Human Services Agency. The State of California provides funding for programs used by the YCSO, such as the Day Reporting Centers, Medication Assisted Treatment, In-custody Substance Abuse Disorder Services, Mental Health Diversion Program, and staff, such as a Victim Services Advocate and the Discharge Outreach/Re-Entry Coordinator.

The Grand Jury hopes that the CCP’s *2023-2025 Strategic Plan* will achieve its ambitious and important goals, thereby helping Yolo County remain at the forefront of counties reducing recidivism.

Visitation and Grievances

Software is both the savior and curse of modern detention facilities. The gold standard is having two major software systems – the Jail Management System (JMS) and Records Management System (RMS) – interact seamlessly. (Staff stated that, to their knowledge, no county in California has yet achieved this goal.) These two systems affect almost all aspects of detention operations so that incarcerated persons can be booked, housed and supported safely, depen-

ding on their security status, and all actions taken can be recorded and archived appropriately. Two subsets of these software systems are grievances and video visitation and scheduling.

The Yolo County Board of Supervisors has provided funding to the YCSO for purchasing both JMS and RMS systems. In 2018 the YCSO recognized that its current JMS/RMS provider could not meet its needs long-term, so it searched for, found and contracted with another provider in November 2019. In January 2020, “go-live” of the upgraded system was anticipated for the end of the year. (Hardware upgrades, software integration and staff training usually take many months.) The COVID-19 pandemic began in March 2020 and significantly impacted on-site support from the contractor. A new go-live date was set for June 2021; but then California changed its incident-based reporting requirements, which impacted the YCSO’s RMS templates.³ The YCSO has now signed their final contract with the last of the software companies. They believe everything should be up and running by the summer of 2023, barring any new logistical problems.

Part of the reason this new system is critical is that the current JMS provider does not support video visitation systems. This part of the technology industry has also gone through significant consolidation. Subsequently, the YCSO is in the process of finalizing a contract with a third provider that will combine phone, tablet, video visitation, and grievance capabilities within its JMS system.

According to the YCSO - if all goes as planned - full implementation of the JMS/RMS, including full video visitation and grievance capabilities, could be completed by the end of 2023. In the meantime, workarounds continue. The MDF has both in-person and on-site video visitation capabilities, but families and friends must still call the YCSO to make an appointment.

Incarcerated persons can still file grievances, but the grievances themselves and their tracking are managed by pen and paper.

³ The FBI maintains a National Incident-based Reporting System ([NIBRS](#)) which captures details on every crime incident. (17) In 2019 California received funding to its own [NIBRS-compliant](#) system. (18) Its system collects more data than the national system, thereby requiring significant changes to the RMS software.

Visitation: Regarding visitation and scheduling, in its report (*Inmate Visitation Policy at the Monroe Detention Facility*), the 2017-18 Grand Jury stated that “[s]uch visits can reduce recidivism, promote adjustment to prison life, and contribute to a successful re-entry to society after release.” When the COVID-19 pandemic starting in March 2020 prevented in-person contact for well over a year, video visitation could have filled the gap. A Video Visitation room at the MDC was launched in September of 2022 to allow for video visitation by family members and friends when they came to the facility.

There are two forms of video visitation. One, as currently exists at MDF, requires family or friends to still go to the facility. While there, they can “visit” with their family member or friend virtually. The incarcerated person and the visitor sit in front of video screens in separate rooms. Currently visitors must schedule either in-person or on-site video visits by calling YCSO staff within very limited time periods. The second form of video visitation – not yet available at MDF – can take place through a tablet provided to the incarcerated person. That individual can then schedule a virtual visit with a family member or friend who can participate from a location convenient to them.

Using an online scheduling system for either in-person or video visits as well as allowing video visits to be conducted through tablets given to incarcerated persons still eludes the Yolo County detention facilities, with no guarantee or notification to the Grand Jury of when they will be fully implemented.

A recent real-world example of how visits by family members are inconvenienced with scheduling by phone is as follows. When a resident called the MDF on a Thursday to schedule a visit for the following Sunday with a family member who had just been incarcerated, the individual was told that visits could take place only on Wednesdays and Fridays and by pre-arrangement 24 hours in advance. To schedule a visit for the next Wednesday, the individual would have to call the YCSO after 7:00 a.m. the day before. When the individual asked if they

could send their family member a note in the meantime, they were told it could be by U.S. mail only and could take up to 10 days for delivery since YCSO staff would have to examine it thoroughly. When the individual called that Tuesday, they were told that all in-person visitation slots the next day were full. They were also told, though, that the schedule was wide open if they wished to visit their family member virtually. When the individual came to the MDF to conduct the virtual visit that Wednesday, staff were helpful in answering various questions and the visit was completed successfully.

While remote video visitation can be a viable alternative to in-person visits when those slots are full, not all friends or families are comfortable with or easily have the ability to interact virtually. This can have an impact on the number of interactions between incarcerated individuals and their families and friends. This may compromise maintaining family ties and relationships can be instrumental in reducing recidivism.

Grievances: Grievances are an opportunity for incarcerated persons to inform staff of problems. When managed responsibly, they are also an important check and balance. Incarcerated persons are encouraged to discuss issues or needs with an on-duty officer. If it cannot be resolved at that level, the matter can be investigated by the supervisor, then the manager, and finally taken up by a jail committee. One inmate interviewed appreciated that the Grand Jury was looking into how grievances are managed. Such scrutiny made him feel that the Grand Jury is “aware of us as other people.”

It is important for the integrity of the grievance process that it run smoothly and be trackable in a quantifiable manner so as to more easily identify trends that need attention. Using a hard-copy-only system makes it easier for grievances to be lost, misclassified, not responded to, or not archived appropriately for future needs. The YCSO has yet to implement the 2021-22 Grand Jury’s recommendation to use readily available software, such as Microsoft Excel or Access, to

establish a computerized grievance system. Even that approach would be preferable to pen and paper.

COMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury found that incarcerated persons appreciated the professionalism of staff and the excellence of the food provided by the MDF. The Grand Jury was also pleased to learn that the In-Custody Program Coordinator position has been filled with someone qualified and excited about the position's opportunities to better support incarcerated persons and help them prepare for successful re-entry into their communities. In addition, the Grand Jury applauds the extensive efforts toward reducing recidivism being made by the Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership.

FINDINGS

F-1: Opportunities for exercise are limited in the Monroe Detention Facility. Small concrete yards within the pods have very limited equipment, and time allowed in the general exercise yard is minimal. This prevents incarcerated persons from managing stress and aggression in a more positive manner as well as from increasing their overall health.

F-2: An online RFID system is a technology that could significantly boost the Yolo County Sheriff's Office's ability to further meet the needs of incarcerated individuals while maintaining accountability and helping prevent future lawsuits.

F-3: Although in-person visiting hours were reinstated in April of 2022, online scheduling for visits (whether virtual or in-person) and remote video visitation on tablets given to the incarcerated persons are still unavailable, even though they would make it easier for family members to schedule and visit with incarcerated persons.

F4: A computerized grievance and tracking system is still not implemented nor can a final implementation date be determined at this time. Maintaining such a system could increase

trust in the system as well as allow trends to be identified and studied so problems can be remedied appropriately.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R-1: The Yolo County Sheriff's Office should develop a plan for improving exercise facilities and availability at the Monroe Detention Facility and the Leinberger Detention Facility (when completed) by January 31, 2024.

R-2: The Yolo County Sheriff's Office should further research RFID systems for compatibility with their facilities and, if found to be compatible, by April 1, 2024 submit a request to the Yolo County Board of Supervisors to invest in this technology.

R-3: The Yolo County Sheriff's Office should submit a report to the Grand Jury by January 1, 2024, regarding the status of its full implementation of the JMS and RMS systems, including the online video visitation/scheduling and grievance management systems. The Yolo County Sheriff's Office should send an update report to the Grand Jury every six months thereafter until all systems are fully implemented.

REQUIRED RESPONSES:

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the Grand Jury requests responses from the Yolo County Sheriff for the following Findings and Recommendations:

- Findings F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4
- Recommendations R-1, R-2, R-3

END NOTES

- 1 Yolo County Grand Jury Reports, <https://www.yolocounty.org/living/grand-jury/yolo-county-grand-jury-reports>.
- 2 Board of State and Community Corrections, <https://bscc.ca.gov/>.

- 3 Board of State and Community Corrections Biennial Reports,
https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsolocaldetentionfacilityinspectionreports/.
- 4 Lawinsider.com, <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/jail-management-system>.
- 5 Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, “Standard functional specifications for law enforcement records management systems version II,” 2009,
<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/standard-functional-specifications-law-enforcement-records>.
- 6 Findlaw, California Penal Code section 919(b), <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/penal-code/pen-sect-919/>.
- 7 California State Association of Counties, “Juvenile justice facilities in California, Report and tool kit,” 2019, https://www.counties.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/juvenile_hall_report_and_toolkit_2019.pdf
- 8 Chief Probation Officers of California, Juvenile Justice Trends in [California](#),
https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/BTB_23_4L_1.pdf
- 9 Robyn Dobson, “Supervisors discuss future of Yolo County Juvenile Facility,” Daily Democrat, September 17, 2021, <https://www.dailydemocrat.com/2021/09/17/supervisors-discuss-future-of-yolo-county-juvenile-hall/>
- 10 GUARDIAN RFID, <https://guardianrfid.com/>
- 11 Garrett Jensen, “Community reentry program reduces recidivism for prisoners”, CalMatters, September 3, 2021, <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2021/09/community-reentry-program-for-prisoners-reduces-recidivism/>
- 12 Department of Health Care Services, <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/calaim>
- 13 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation,
<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/drc/>
- 14 Mia Bird, Justin Goss and Viet Nguyen, “Recidivism of felony persons in California,” Public Policy Institute of California, June, 2019, <https://www.ppic.org/publication/recidivism-of-felony-persons-in-california/>
- 15 Yolo County Results First Initiative, <https://www.yolocounty.org/government/general-government-departments/law-justice/community-corrections-partnership/special-projects/results-first-initiative>
- 16 Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership,
<https://www.yolocounty.org/government/general-government-departments/law-justice/community-corrections-partnership>

- 17 FBI, National Incident-Based Reporting System, <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr/nibrs>
- 18 Bureau of Justice Statistics, CA NIBRS Implementation Project, Department of Justice, <https://bjs.ojp.gov/funding/awards/2019-fu-cx-k002#:~:text=Through%20a%20competitive%20peer%20review%20process%2C%20the%20California,agencies%20directly%20reporting%20NIBRS%20data%20to%20the%20FBI>

Reports issued by the Civil Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code Section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Civil Grand Jury.