



**NAPA COUNTY GRAND JURY
2016-2017**

June 19, 2017

FINAL REPORT

**NAPA COUNTY JAIL
Where are we headed?**

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SUMMARY

The California Penal Code mandates that the Grand Jury inspect County detention facilities annually. The 2016-2017 Napa Grand Jury conducted a physical inspection of the Napa County Jail (Jail) on November 10, 2016, and March 30, 2017. During the inspection, the Grand Jury observed that the Jail personnel performed their duties in a professional manner. Although there was still some noticeable damage, most major earthquake repairs were on schedule. Inmate cells were clean and in reasonably good condition.

In its review, the Grand Jury has been concerned with issues related to the physical limitations imposed by the existing jail facilities, the progress in developing new jail facilities, mental health issues in the Jail, the low retention and difficulty of hiring Correctional Officers (COs) which result in chronic under-staffing at the jail, and the overall liability of the County regarding Jail operations.

During its investigation, the Grand Jury learned that construction of a new 96-bed Phase 1 County Jail facility is planned for completion in 2022.¹ The current Jail is an antiquated structure which lacks appropriate housing and programming areas. After the 2016 ballot proposition to fund a new jail with increased sales taxes was rejected by Napa County voters, the County devised a three phase construction plan, beginning with a 96 bed maximum security facility. The Grand Jury found that construction of additional new facilities (phases 2 and 3) could be avoided because Napa County has the opportunity to enter into a cost effective regional jail partnership with Solano County, which the Jury recommends.

The Grand Jury also learned that mental health issues, often related to a history of substance abuse, are a serious problem at the Jail. Some estimates are that 30-40% of the inmates are affected. Housing and rehabilitation pose a resource challenge to Napa County, as they do to most other county jail facilities. This situation is not going to get better without a concerted focus on inmate mental health treatment. To address the needs of these inmates, the County should work with State officials to obtain the resources to create a regional mental health jail facility for Napa and surrounding counties.

The Napa County Department of Corrections (DOC) has a chronic shortage of COs. This has been reported by previous Grand Juries. Recruitment and retention of qualified candidates is made difficult by several factors. These include a recent increase in competing law enforcement

¹However, this plan may change. Recently, Napa County supervisors publicly discussed altering plans to build a 304 bed facility instead of the 96 bed unit originally planned. *Napa Valley Register*, "County looking at a bigger jail," June 16, 2017.

job opportunities, Napa County's non-competitive compensation, and the very limited career path in the DOC. The Grand Jury found that to hire and retain qualified Correctional Officers, the Board of Supervisors (BOS) needs to improve significantly CO compensation. Moreover, the Grand Jury concludes that there are substantial advantages to placing the DOC under the County Sheriff's office.

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--------------|---|
| BOS: | Board of Supervisors |
| CalPERS | California Public Employees' Retirement System |
| CO: | Correctional Officer |
| DOC: | Department of Corrections |
| FY | fiscal year (July 1 through June 30) |
| Jail: | Napa County Jail |
| JEEP: | Jail Employment Education Program |
| NSH: | Napa State Hospital |
| Realignment: | California's <i>Public Safety and Realignment Act</i> . This act mandates that counties, rather than state prisons, house felons who have never been convicted of serious, violent, or sexual offenses. |
| Sally Port | A secure, controlled entryway |

BACKGROUND

Napa County Jail

The Napa County Jail, completed in 1976 and expanded in 1989, is located in downtown Napa. Since the late 1970s, the Jail has been operated by a civilian Department of Corrections (DOC) which reports directly to the County Board of Supervisors (BOS).² The BOS took over jail operations from the Sheriff because the Supervisors believed that inmate rehabilitation could be better administered by a civilian-run agency rather than by the Sheriff, whose focus they perceived to be on incarceration rather than rehabilitation.

When opened, the Jail was intended to house inmates who were:

1. Awaiting court (bail) hearing,
2. Awaiting trial and could not make bail, and
3. Sentenced to incarceration for one year or less.

In 2011, under federal court order, California enacted the *Public Safety Realignment Act* to alleviate overcrowding in its State prisons. This law resulted in county jails having to house

² Napa and Madera counties are the only two out of a total of 58 California counties where the Sheriff's Department does not operate the Jail.

more criminally sophisticated felons who are serving longer sentences. In 2017, 87% of Napa's inmates are felons serving longer jail sentences and requiring tighter supervision. To prevent Jail overcrowding, the Napa DOC has had to request court orders every month for the past three years to allow early release of inmates.

The 2014 earthquake damage disrupted more than 25% of inmate housing. Since the earthquake, a number of Napa inmates (up to 125) have been housed in Solano County during repair and renovation of the Jail. To ensure safe housing for inmates, Napa authorities entered into an agreement with the Solano County Sheriff's Department to house Napa inmates at a Solano jail facility. Currently, there are about 40 Napa inmates housed in Solano County, and plans call for all inmates to return to Napa when jail renovations are complete at the end of 2017.

The cost of earthquake repairs and renovations to the Jail is estimated at nearly \$11 million, of which only about \$1.8 million is covered by earthquake insurance. The additional costs include a \$5.4 million remodeling of the Jail basement to increase the number of cells, and over \$2 million to update the Jail's security cameras and systems control room.

New Napa Jail

The need for a new jail was identified in the *Adult Corrections System Master Plan*, which was completed in 2006. In 2010, Napa County officials began public discussions on a new downtown Jail. However, many citizens opposed building a new jail in a busy commercial center.³ In 2013, the County purchased a 27-acre land parcel along Highway 221 between Napa State Hospital and the Syar quarry (see Figure 1 below). The Supervisors' original plan was to build a 366-bed jail and a 72-bed re-entry facility at that site.

In 2016, the BOS placed a quarter cent sales tax increase (Proposition Y) on the June ballot to fund a scaled-back 256-bed facility, at a cost of \$103 million. Proposition Y failed to pass, and that failure resulted in yet another reevaluation of plans for a new jail.

Currently, the County has just begun construction of a 72-bed "re-entry" facility on the new jail site. This facility is fully funded and is intended to reduce recidivism "by providing lower level offenders with opportunities through structured programs and services."⁴ It is expected to help inmates prepare for their return to the community. The facility is scheduled for completion in mid-2018.

³*Napa Valley Register*, "Future of downtown Napa jail remains vexing issue," James Noonan, May 7, 2011.

⁴*Napa Valley Register*, "Re-entry facility is underway," June 10, 2017.

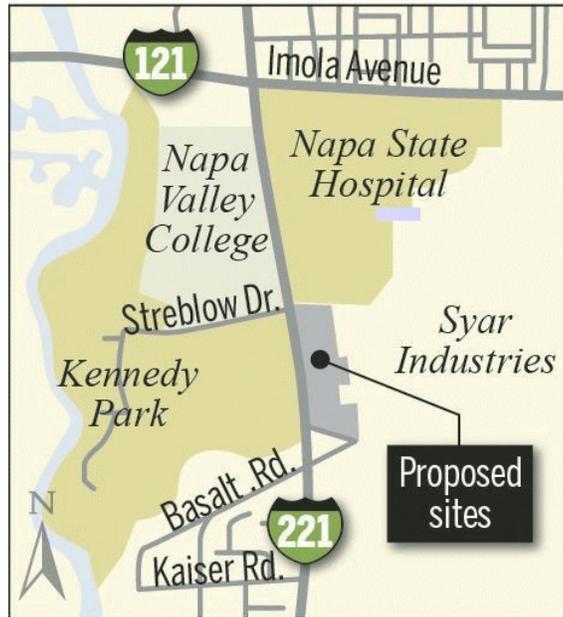


Figure 1 Location of New Jail Facilities
Source: *Napa Valley Register*, Kelly Doren

The BOS has proposed a three phase building program for the new Jail. After the re-entry facility is completed, the first step of the BOS plan is a 96-bed maximum security facility which will include 17 beds for inmates with medical or mental health needs. Plans for this facility include classrooms, mental health treatment facilities, individual counseling rooms, and administrative offices, all of which would be able to support the full jail facility when it is completed. The Phase 1 facility is scheduled for completion in 2022, at a projected cost of \$78 million. The State will contribute \$23 million, and the County's contributions will come from \$32 million in available funds and an anticipated loan of \$23 million.

Ultimately the BOS wants to expand the facility into a 366-bed jail. Under current planning, the 1989 section of the downtown Jail would remain in operation and the 1976 section would be vacated. The total capacity of the combined jail facilities would be 384 minimum or maximum security beds.

Napa County Correctional Officers

Correctional Officer staffing at the Jail has been problematic for several years. Competitive compensation and career opportunities are crucial to recruiting and retaining COs. Neither exist at the Jail. Short-staffing of COs at the Jail poses a danger to both inmates and employees. With the new re-entry facility opening in 2018 and a new jail planned for 2022, the need for additional COs will become much more severe.

Shortages of COs have increased yearly and have resulted in excessive expenditures on overtime pay. During the two-year period from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2016, a total of 26,660 hours of overtime were accumulated by Napa COs. The cost of overtime for FY2015 was \$517,344 and for FY2016 it was \$727,687. Table 1 shows the number of vacant positions from July 1, 2015, to April 1, 2017. As of April 2017, there were 18 vacant positions, which leaves staffing at 75%.

Table 1. Correctional Officer Vacancies

| | 7/1/2015 | 1/1/2016 | 7/1/2016 | 4/1/2017 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Vacant Positions | 8 | 9 | 16 | 18 |
| Filled Positions | 65 | 64 | 58 | 54 |
| Total Allocated | 73 | 73 | 74 | 72 |
| Vacancy Rate | 11% | 12% | 22% | 25% |

While Napa County’s basic pay scale is relatively competitive, retirement and injury leave are not competitive with other law enforcement and correctional agencies. Career advancements within the Napa County DOC are extremely limited, and many recruits leave for other opportunities in law enforcement. Correctional Officers working in 56 of the 58 California Counties are employed by the County Sheriff’s Office where they receive a better compensation package—including retirement and safety pay—and opportunities for advancement.

METHODOLOGY

Interviews Conducted

- Napa County Corrections Department Director of Corrections
- Napa County Corrections Department Management
- Napa County Correctional Officers
- Napa County Sheriff
- Napa County Deputy Sheriffs
- Solano County Sheriff
- Solano County Sheriff's Staff
- Napa County Probation Department management
- Napa County Supervisors
- Napa County Executive Office management
- Napa County Human Resources Division Management
- Napa County Health and Human Services Department management
- Napa County District Attorney's Office management
- Napa County Public Defender's Office management

Documents Reviewed

- 2008-2009 through 2015-2016 Napa County Grand Jury reports.
- Briefing Paper: Regional Jails, National Institute of Corrections Information Center, January 1992
- Napa County Agreement No. 8244, Solano County Agreement No. SO-0494, Professional Services Agreement (housing and associated services for inmates)
- Napa County Agreement No. 7693, Professional Services Agreement with the California Forensic Medical Group, Inc. (health services to inmates in custody of the Napa County Department of Corrections)
- Board of State and Community Correction, 2014-2016 Biennial Inspection - Inspection Letter, October 10, 2016
- County of Napa, Memorandum of Understanding, Napa Association of Public Employees (NAPE), Public Services Employment Unit, July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2017, SEIU Local 1021
- Napa County Agreement No. 8281, Professional Services Agreement, AMISTAD ASSOCIATES, 12/8/2014
- Barry Eberling, "Napa County must spend millions on old jail while awaiting new jail," Napa Valley Register, February 13, 2017
- Editorial, Jack Gray, "'Tax happy' in Napa," Napa Valley Register, January 26, 2017
- Barry Eberling, "Going 'Deep Green' among Napa County budget options," Napa Valley Register, January 22, 2017
- Barry Eberling, "Napa County still planning for a new jail, despite loss of sales tax funding measure," Napa Valley Register, January 29, 2017
- Kelly Doren, "Napa County moving ahead with \$17.2 million jail re-entry facility," St. Helena Star, December 12, 2016
- Realignment Report, California Department of Corrections, December 2013
- Popular, Direct Supervision Jails, Information Packet, U.S. Department of Justice, national Institute of Corrections, Jail Division, January 1993

Jail Inspection

The Grand Jury visited the Jail two times. The first visit was on November 10, 2016, with a follow-up visit on March 30, 2017. Panel members were given a brief history of the Jail and the facilities. More detailed inspection comments are provided in **Appendix C** to this report.

DISCUSSION

Napa County Jail

Replacement of the Jail's old control room, where COs operate security cameras, doors, and elevators, should be completed by December 2017. The basement of the Jail is being renovated to replace 30 minimum security beds with 60 medium and maximum security beds. This will enable separating inmates with gang histories and those with mental health problems. Jail personnel interviewed by the Grand Jury indicated that contraband has been an increasing

problem since the 2011 realignment. Management acknowledges that the Jail needs a state of the art body scanner to detect contraband. However, there is no room for a body scanner in Napa's current facility without major re-construction.

Evidence-based rehabilitation programs were initiated at the Jail in 2011. The Jail Employment Education Program (JEEP) provides case management and focuses on occupational planning, job search, and interview skills. The earthquake damage necessitated discontinuing JEEP and other rehabilitation programs. As Jail repairs were being completed, in January 2017, these programs were just beginning to be reintroduced.⁵ However, adequate space to hold programs and adequate staffing by COs to monitor inmates during programs continue to be a challenge. Even with the completion of earthquake repairs and upgrades, finding space and staffing for rehabilitation programs will be difficult.

Most interviewees told the Grand Jury that mental health issues are the most serious problem facing the Jail. Officials interviewed estimate that 30-40% of all inmates suffer from some form of mental health or substance abuse problem.⁶ Programs that are intended to rehabilitate and reduce recidivism are not always effective for inmates with significant mental health issues. Increasing numbers of mental health inmates, who often need to be housed in single cells, exacerbates an already crowded housing situation. The Jail's COs have minimal training in managing inmates with mental illness. Moreover, Napa State Hospital (NSH) patients, when accused of a felony at NSH, are transferred to the Jail, pending adjudication. These inmates remain in jail custody until they are tried or are judged to be mentally incompetent to stand trial. While they are in County custody, they cannot be forced to take their prescribed medication. If they are judged incompetent, they are returned to NSH if space is available, which it frequently is not. In some instances, these individuals remain at the Jail for six months or longer before returning to NSH.

Regional Jails

The Grand Jury interviewed officials in the Solano County Sheriff's office because Napa County inmates have been incarcerated at a Solano jail facility for almost three years. The Solano County Jail, located in Fairfield, has three separate facilities with a total capacity to hold just under 1,500 inmates. Currently about 1,100 inmates are being held, including 40 from Napa and 50 from Sonoma Counties. Various Napa County estimates of the average daily cost of inmate incarceration in Napa range from \$121 to \$149 per day⁷ whereas, Solano charges Napa on a sliding scale anywhere from \$88 to \$128 per day (see Table 2).

⁵A weekly program schedule is shown in **Appendix A**, which reflects the minimal programs currently provided.

⁶The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that in 2005 "more than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem." *Mental health problems of prison and jail inmates*, online: <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mhppji.pdf> (accessed June 7, 2017).

⁷The post-earthquake daily cost for 2014 was \$161/day, and the 2015-2016 cost was \$176/day.

Table 2. Solano County Inmate Housing Charges

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|------|
| Number of Inmates | 1 - 25 | 26 - 39 | 40+ |
| Inmate Housing Cost per Day | \$128 | \$108 | \$88 |

The Solano County Jail offers a wide variety of programs and services.⁸ Over 150 Napa inmates have participated in rehabilitation programs at Solano over the past three years. In 2017, Solano broke ground on a new educational facility at the Claybank location where Napa inmates are housed. This facility (shown in **Appendix B**) will consist of a 10,000 square foot classroom building, a 30,000 square foot vocational education building, and a truck driver training area. The vocational building is expected to incorporate a diesel engine mechanic school and a variety of building trade schools.

The concept behind regional jails is that the cost of construction and operation of individual jail facilities doesn't make economic sense for small counties like Napa.⁹ The economy-of-scale advantages of operating a large jail facility instead of several smaller ones are apparent. The Grand Jury sees Solano County as a potential regional jail partner for Napa County for the following reasons:

1. Napa has worked successfully with Solano for the past three years.
2. Excellent education and rehabilitation programs already exist in Solano and new skill programs will be available in the next few years.
3. Inmate housing costs less in Solano.
4. Solano County has excess jail capacity.
5. Solano meets the State mandated contiguous county requirement.¹⁰

During interviews, many Napa County officials voiced beliefs about the “drawbacks” of regional jails, including:

1. The potential negative impact on the criminally "less serious" Napa inmates if housed with the criminally "more serious" inmates from Solano.
2. Family visits and legal support would be more difficult for inmates housed in Solano.

⁸These include alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation, counseling, personal change, chaplaincy services, GED and literacy programs, library services, veterans' services, re-entry assistance, anger management, community volunteering, and employability skills. A complete list and description of these services is available online at: https://www.solanocounty.com/depts/sheriff/custody_division/inmate_programs_and_services.asp

⁹Napa ranks 34th out of 58 California counties by population. United States Census Bureau/AmericanFactFinder. "Annual Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016," 2016 Population Estimate Program, Online: <http://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed May 18, 2017).

¹⁰Only inmates who have been sentenced can be housed in non-contiguous counties.

3. Napa inmates are housed in the older Solano Jail (Claybank Facility) because State funding restrictions do not permit the leasing of beds in facilities less than ten years old.¹¹
4. The Solano location will result in additional transportation costs.
5. Napa is concerned that Solano County Jail will run out of beds.

While these concerns may have once been valid, realignment has changed the circumstances surrounding the issue. Consider the following:

- With regard to "corruption" of Napa inmates, it's an established fact that Realignment has added felons who otherwise would have been penitentiary inmates to county jails throughout California.
- In addition, many of the Napa inmates transferred to Solano following the earthquake were already known to Solano Jail officials, having been incarcerated there in the past.
- With respect to family and attorney visits, the Solano County jail facilities are in nearby Fairfield. Video visits are already an on-going practice in many counties, including Napa and Solano.
- Napa should build a new jail facility that can also be regionalized.

One impediment to implementation of a broader regional Jail collaboration is the funding restriction imposed by the California law cited above. When invoked in a jail funding bill, this restriction prohibits any county from leasing jail housing to any other public entity for a period of 10 years after construction. This precludes sharing newer facilities by counties looking to participate in a regional jail agreement. Realignment has imposed additional burdens on the County, some of which could be mitigated by implementation of regional jails. The funding restriction cited above is both counterproductive and contrary to other legislation that facilitates joint county jails.¹²

Correctional Officers

During its investigation, the Grand Jury interviewed several county officials who voiced the opinion that Napa County was "lucky" that it hadn't been sued for problems associated with crowded conditions and a shortage of COs at its Jail. Further, it was suggested that Napa County could now be at a "tipping point" for risk of injury to staff or inmates.

By contrast to the 25% vacancy of COs in Napa, the Grand Jury found a very different situation in Solano County. The Solano County Jail has 265 correctional officers for an inmate population of about 1,100. Solano experiences an annual turnover of approximately ten COs (3.8%) per

¹¹“A participating county with a [funding] request resulting in any increase in capacity using this financing authority shall be required to certify and covenant in writing that the county is not, and will not be, leasing housing capacity to any other public or private entity for a period of 10 years beyond the completion date of the adult local criminal justice facility.” Section 15820.946 of Part 10b, Division 3, Title 2 of the California Government Code.

¹²Chapter 1.5, Title 4, Part 3, of the California Penal Code.

year. At the time of the Grand Jury interview, there was just one vacant CO position. As employees of the Sheriff's Department, Solano County COs have not only better career opportunities but also a better retirement provision through CalPERS and superior on the job injury medical benefits.¹³

Over the course of several interviews with DOC management and staff it was found that everyone was doing their best despite adverse physical and staffing conditions. Yet, this Grand Jury, like four other Grand Juries in the past 10 years, found potential benefit to shifting management of the jail back to the Sheriff's office.

The Grand Jury spent nine months interviewing nearly two dozen officials, including Napa County executive management. The most common reason offered in opposition to putting the DOC under the Sheriff's Department is the firm belief that Napa County has a "less sophisticated, less hardened" inmate population and that an independent DOC, working in conjunction with other agencies and under the BOS, would be better for inmate rehabilitation as well as less costly to the County.

By contrast, the Grand Jury did not find a real advantage to an independent DOC. The fiscal advantage of a smaller compensation package could easily be out-weighed by the cost of a continuing cycle of recruitment, training, lack of tenured staff, and overtime costs. The reality is that the Jail has been chronically understaffed for several years because of noncompetitive compensation and lack of career advancement opportunity. The Grand Jury finds that the perception that the Sheriff's office would be only focused on incarceration is not valid in 2017. From the perspective of cost, the health of our communities, and successful functioning of county jails, it is well understood by the Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement, local and state government, the DOC, and citizens alike that rehabilitation rather than long term incarceration is the solution.

The Grand Jury found that Napa County should utilize the resources in the Sheriff's Department to develop options necessary to safely incarcerate, rehabilitate, and return inmates to society as productive law abiding citizens. These resources include the experience, professional skills, best practices, and lobbying effectiveness of the Sheriff's Department and the California State Sheriff's Association. Their current correctional focus on rehabilitation and evidence based programs have become an important part of every jail and probation department in the State.

FINDINGS

F1. The employees and inmates of Napa County are at risk of physical injury due to understaffing and overcrowding at Napa County Jail.

¹³Napa County's COs are eligible to retire at age 62, Solano's at age 57. For on-the-job injuries, Napa County's Cos receive only State Worker's Compensation benefits; Solano's receive up to full pay for one year per California Labor Code §4850.

- F2.** The County Jail needs enhanced mental health and addiction facilities and increased counseling resources.
- F3.** State funding restrictions on new jail facilities inhibit the use of regional jails.
- F4.** Correctional Officer retention is a chronic problem, resulting in high turnover and higher costs and risks.
- F5.** Napa County should adopt a regional jail plan. The benefits of this arrangement are both financial and programmatic.
- F6.** There are no data to support the perception of some County officials that the Napa County jail has less serious felons than the Solano County Jail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends that:

- R1.** The Napa County Board of Supervisors initiate talks to adopt a regional jail plan with Solano County by June 30, 2018.
- R2.** The Napa County Board of Supervisors review Correctional Officer pay, benefits, and career opportunities, particularly with respect to retirement benefits.
- R3.** The Napa County Department of Corrections be placed under the control of the Napa County Sheriff by June 30, 2019.
- R4.** The Board of Supervisors work with County legislative representatives to eliminate funding restrictions on State supported jail construction funds.
- R5.** The Board of Supervisors work with relevant County and State agencies to develop a comprehensive plan for treating mentally ill inmates. This could include a regional mental health jail facility.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code section 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:
From the following governing bodies:

Napa County Board of Supervisors: **F1, F2, F4 through F6; R1 through R5**

COMMENDATIONS

1. The Jail kitchen staff for receiving an "A" rating from the Department of Health.
2. The Jail management and Correctional Officers for striving towards excellence in safety and security during challenging circumstances of physical restoration and upgrading of the Jail facilities.
3. Napa County for implementing plans for a new \$16.72 million Re-entry Facility which is fully funded and planned for the County property south of the State Hospital. The facility will provide 72 beds for inmates nearing release and will focus on programs to facilitate their transition back to the community and to reduce recidivism.

Reports issued by the 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 Grand Jury.

Appendix A Schedule of Napa County Jail Activities

| Program Schedule | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
| | | | | AA 1900-2000 IWH West - TBD | NA 1900-2000 IWH West - TBD | Catholic Bible 0900 - 1000 Women's Center 112 IWH West - TBD |
| | | | Literacy 1300-1430 Facility Wide Adult Ed 1430-1630 Facility Wide | | | |
| | | Gideon Bible 1900-2000 IWH West - TBD | | | | |
| | BI Daily Program Facility Wide 0900-1600 | | | | | |
| Tablets Daily Program Facility Wide 0800-2200 | | | | | | |

Appendix B New Solano County Jail Education Facilities



Source: Solano County Sheriff's Department

Appendix C

THE PHYSICAL JAIL INSPECTION

The Grand Jury visited the jail on November 10, 2016 and March 30, 2017. On the first visit in November, members were met by the Director and Assistant Director and were given a brief history of the jail, and a tour of the following components of the facility:

- Initial Booking Area
- Sally Port
- Holding Cells
- Court Holding Area
- Observation Cells
- General Population Holding Areas
- Maximum Security: Single and multi-inmate cells
- Mental Health Cells
- Visitation Area
- Kitchen
- Laundry
- Medical Unit/Nurse's Station
- Control Room
- Control Room for the Tunnel
- Exercise Yard
- Correctional Officer's Break/Office Area

During the first visit: At each segment of the inspection, the members were told how each area worked and what type of inmates were housed. Members could see single and multi- inmate cells, including the male and female day rooms, holding cells for inmates going to and from court, and the "Tunnel". The tunnel is a secured underground area between the jail and courts. At one point the members observed an inmate being escorted back from court by two officers. In another area of the jail were several televisions -telephone stations where inmates could talk to and see family members, their attorney, or Mental Health Professionals. The exercise yard was closed during the Grand Jury's visit.

The cells appeared clean. Graffiti was noticed in the older section of the jail and in the exercise yard. Correctional staff appeared to be keeping up on the removal of graffiti when noticed. Several "boat beds" were observed being used in the holding cell area. Boat beds are used in units temporarily when cells are overcrowded and not enough permanent beds are available.

Kitchen Area

The kitchen area appeared clean. During the inspection, the jail staff and inmates were cleaning up after the lunch meal. Dinner bag meals were on carts waiting delivery to inmates in their cells. The Health Department's rating for the Jail's Kitchen in 2016 was an "A". The Grand Jury was told that one or the main freezers needed repair.

The Kitchen staff should be commended for their hard work for obtaining an "A" rating from the Health Department.

Laundry Area

Inmates were working in the laundry during our visit. Inmate uniforms, clothing, blankets, and bedding were being washed, dried and folded for delivery. All items appeared serviceable.

Medical Unit/nurse's Station

During the inspection, the members observed the Medical Unit, and talked to medical personnel. It was noted that there was a nurse on duty.

General Condition of Jail

The interiors of both the 1976 and 1989 jail sections appeared to be in good condition. There was still noticeable earthquake damage visible. All "yellow tagged" areas are now open and major repairs are running on schedule. All safety concerns regarding the old section of the jail have been met. The third-floor area is open and occupied. The cells in all areas appeared clean and free of graffiti. Bedding for inmates appeared serviceable.

Education/Job Training was slowly being brought back. AA, NA, Bible study were by request. The basement project to convert it to a two-person cell unit was also running on time. During the first inspection, it was noticed that the electrical and plumbing fixtures were being installed.

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) 2014-2016 inspection of jails.
Napa County Department of Corrections (NCDC) Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.
Napa County Performance Measurement Report (January 2016)
Napa County Adult Correctional System Master Plan
Senate Bill (SB) 863 Construction Funding Application-Napa County Phase 1 (August 2015)
Napa County Board of Supervisors Agenda Placement: 9C option to purchase property at 2300 Napa Valley Highway (10-15/2013)
Napa County Adult Correctional System Master Plan
Organization Charts
NCDC personnel/ tenure roster
Training Records
Incident Reports
Personnel Complaints
NCDC Operational Procedures Manual
California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) Contract
Assembly Bills (AB) 109 and 117
The Public Safety Realignment Act (October 2011)
NCDC (8244)/ Solano Sheriff (SO 0494) Professional Services Agreement
The National Institute of Corrections Information Center (NICIC) REGIONAL JAILS
NCDC Correctional Officer Recruitment Data (2014-2017)
Napa County Human Resources Correctional Officer Recruitment Fliers
Napa County Grand Jury Reports for 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016
Newspaper Articles Napa Valley Register