



# County of Santa Cruz <sup>0027</sup>

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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**JOHN P. RHOADS**  
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

January 31, 2001

Agenda: February 13, 2001

Board of Supervisors  
County of Santa Cruz  
701 Ocean Street  
Santa Cruz, California 95060

### **Approve Construction Grant Application to California Board of Corrections for Renovation of Juvenile Hall Facility**

Dear Board Members:

On September 21, 2000, the California Board of Corrections (BOC) announced the availability of \$110.2 million in state and federal funding to assist counties with renovation, deferred maintenance, and expansion of crowded juvenile hall facilities. The funding is based on an aggressive state-wide competition which will be evaluated **from** county needs conveyed to the Board of Corrections in a grant application which must be submitted by February 20, 2001. Although the BOC has indicated that there will be a strong emphasis on the expansion of bed capacity in the evaluation criteria for the applications, funds will also be awarded for renovation and deferred maintenance projects.

The Santa Cruz County Probation Department is seeking permission to apply for construction funding through the FY 2000-2001 BOC Juvenile Local Detention Facilities Construction Grant Program. The construction project the Department plans to submit will focus on correcting the following major physical plant and space needs in the Juvenile Hall, and will not include any request for expansion of bed capacity, as the average daily population continues to remain below the rated capacity of 42.

#### Construction Objectives

1. House our current population within compliance of Title 15 Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities.
2. Respond to inadequate and outdated infrastructure, program, and activity space for boys and girls.

#### Scope of Construction

These objectives would be addressed by completing the following upgrades to facility infrastructure including:

1. Recreation: Provide an all-weather multi-purpose room which could be used by both the Juvenile Hall and the Redwoods Program. Upgrade security in the recreation area. **22**

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2. Recreation courtyard: Provide security screen at roof overhang; restore and landscape courtyard.
3. New intake vehicle sallyport: Provide a secure area for law enforcement vehicles transporting juveniles in and out of the facility.
4. Visiting: Incorporate a public visiting center into the existing dining area.
5. Central Control and Housing Control Areas: Expand central control function to provide greater staff, public and juvenile safety.
6. Mental Health: Provide mental health office space and counseling areas.
7. Medical: Upgrade and expand health care and clinic space.
8. Kitchen: Expand dry food storage area and upgrade equipment.
9. Building systems:
  - a. Lighting: Upgrade lighting where needed in the facility and parking area.
  - b. Painting/Colors: Provide an improved lighter color scheme throughout the facility that promotes a more uplifting and non-institutional atmosphere.
  - c. HVAC: Add an expanded and more efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning system to the Hall.
  - d. Juvenile Hall Security: Protect the community by providing an escape-proof barrier which includes fencing, intrusion system, upgraded locking devices, and closed circuit television system. This will be accomplished by either upgrading, expanding, or adding these types of systems.
  - e. Asbestos abatement: Remove asbestos contaminated flooring in living units.
  - f. Cell glazing: Replace all cell windows to security type glass.
  - g. Security ceiling: Change out existing drop-in acoustical tile ceiling in housing corridors to security type.
  - h. Security doors, frames and locks: Modify additional 29 doors including all sleeping room doors to higher security level, and reverse door swings to an outward direction.
  - i. Water piping: Replace all copper and galvanized water piping in the living units, including classrooms.
  - j. Shower rooms: Renovate two shower rooms in the living units to meet current BOC standards.

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Provision of funds for the Santa Cruz County Public Art and Design program are not included in the scope of this construction project as the renovation and maintenance items are limited to areas not regularly frequented by the public.

Estimated Construction Costs


Total construction expenditures are estimated at \$6,036,970. Grant-funded costs are estimated at \$4,694,378; the project cost to the County is estimated at \$1,342,592 of which \$1,173,594 are required matching funds; and \$168,998 County overmatch. Please refer to the attached Statement of Probable Costs and Budget for detailed cost estimates for the proposed project.

As your Board will recall, the Probation Department submitted a similar application for construction funds in 1999, which was not granted by the BOC. During the 1999-2000 Budget Hearings, your Board allocated \$700,000 in the Plant Acquisition Budget to address the most urgent renovation projects identified by the Juvenile Hall Overcrowding Task Force. In addition, \$100,000 was included in the General Services budget to replace plumbing at the Juvenile Hall. Probation, with assistance from the General Services Department, has utilized approximately \$200,000 of these funds to correct door swings for 20 rooms, and architectural services for renovation plans including the new medical/mental health unit. The Board of Corrections has indicated that the remaining \$600,000 funds may be used as match as long as they are allocated for allowable costs and are included in a single construction project. The Construction Grant application will incorporate all of the previously identified renovation and maintenance projects into one large project, which will cause a delay in the completion of these much needed activities, but will enable the County to leverage the funds with the State to complete the additional projects which are currently unfunded but needed. The County will be allowed to spread the remaining \$700,000 match requirement over the estimated two year construction period.

The Construction Grant Application to the Board of Corrections for the renovation of the Juvenile Hall will be prepared in time to meet the February 20, 2001 deadline. If approved by the Board of Corrections, the Probation Department will return to your Board for final approval and acceptance of the grant award, as well as approval of the final match requirement.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that your Board approve and authorize the Chief Probation Officer to submit a construction grant application in the amount of \$6,036,970 in total costs to the Board of Corrections for renovation of the Juvenile Hall facility, as recommended by the Chief Probation Officer.

Sincerely,



JOHN P. RHOADS  
 Chief Probation Officer

RECOMMENDED:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan A. Mauriello". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "S" at the beginning.

SUSAN A. MAURIELLO  
County Administrative Officer

cc: County Administrative Officer  
Auditor-Controller  
courts  
Probation

## 2. PROJECT NEED

### JUVENILE FACILITY BACKGROUND

The Santa Cruz County Probation Department operates one secure detention facility. The facility is known as the "Hall" or Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall. The Hall was originally built in 1968 and is located off of Graham Hill Road, approximately 5 miles east of Santa Cruz. The site also houses the Probation Departments offices and Juvenile Court. The Hall is laid out in a linear fashion and contains 42 single-occupancy sleeping rooms. Living Unit A contains 21 single-occupancy, wet sleeping rooms and Living Unit B contains 21 single-occupancy, wet sleeping rooms. The Hall is physically separated from the administration building and court facilities. Covered walkways link the two buildings together.

There have been several revisions or modifications to the Hall since it's construction in 1968, including:

#### MAJOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TO SANTA CRUZ JUVENILE HALL

Revi	
1972	Added 10 wet sleeping rooms for a total of 42 rooms.
1992	Replaced gas-fired furnace heater units.
1993	Replaced al combination-plumbing fixtures.
<b>1994-95</b>	Added Juvenile Court and parking.
1995	Installed new fire sprinkle system.
1997	Replaced hot water heater.
1998	Upgraded emergency generator to 175 KVA.
2000	Upgraded 20 sleeping room doors.

The facility is referred to as a "linear" designed facility. All living units and support functions are located off a long central corridor. This corridor becomes the main circulation pattern in the facility. The total gross area of the Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall is 18,039 square feet.

In the chart below, measurements for each "functional use area" (FUA) (groups of spaces contained in one of the 16 categories) are summarized for comparison and assessment purposes. These FUA's are typical categories of spaces found in most juvenile halls in California. The chart also shows the gross square footage, percentage of indoor space and the space available for each rated bed by functional use area.

Defined Uses of Space in the Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall			
Functional Use Area/Space	GSF	% of Total	GSF/ Rated Bed
Administration Area	573	3.1	13.6
Public Area	0	0.0	0.0
Visiting	0	0.0	0.0
Central Control Room	120	.7	2.9
Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Electrical	756	4.2	1.8
Food Service/Dining Area	3,200	17.7	76.2
Laundry	192	1.1	.3
Intake Processing Area/Release	753	4.2	17.9
Medical/Mental/Dental Health	252	1.4	6.0
Programs/Classrooms	2,932	16.3	69.8
<b>Housing/Dayrooms</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>195.1</b>
Indoor Exercise/Recreation Area	0	0	0
Circulation	1,068	5.9	25.4
<b>Total (Indoor) Hall Space</b>	<b>18,039</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>409</b>
Outdoor Exercise Yard	68,480		
Outdoor Vehicle Sallyport	0		
<b>Total Outdoor Space</b>	<b>68,480</b>		
Non-Juvenile Hall Space*	11,403		
<b>Total Non-Hall Space</b>	<b>11,403</b>		

\* Juvenile Court and Probation Department

### Space Per Bed Comparisons

The "space per bed" measured in "square footage per bed" is a way to compare the distribution of space for each facility. A total of 409 square feet of facility space is available to support each of the 42 rated beds in the Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall. Facilities with a low space per person may be cramped and crowded. Facilities with a high space per person generally contain sufficient space for each bed. In new generation facilities, the average square foot per rated bed is between 600 and 800 square feet.

In order to provide an insight into the general adequacy of the FUA's space that are typically available to support the operations of a juvenile hall, data was collected from two small juveniles halls and one large juvenile hall. The information is included in the chart below. Based on the comparative data, it appears that the Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall provides at least the same amount of space per bed as compared to three other counties in California. All of these comparative facilities are 30 years old or older and are of linear design.

### FACILITY SPACE PER MINOR

Space Per Bed			
Rated Capacity			
Building	No. Beds	Space	Space I Bed
Santa Cruz County Juvenile Hall	42	19,403	409
El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	40	10,396	260
Humboldt County Juvenile Hall	26	11,854	456
Sacramento County Juvenile Hall	255	107,773	423

#### Facility Population Capacity

The facility has a current Board of Corrections rated capacity of 42 minors. The facility houses both male and female youthful offenders. The facility can also house both pretrial and post-disposition commitment populations. The Juvenile Hall contains two housing units each with an occupancy rating of:

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY JUVENILE HALL		
Living Unit	Design Capacity	BOC Rated Capacity
A - 21 Sleeping Rooms	21	21
B - 21 Sleeping Rooms	21	21
TOTAL	42 Beds	42 Beds

#### JUVENILE HALL FACILITY STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The following information represents an overall look at all FUA's at the Hall. Negative, as well as positive comments or observations are listed below in a **bulleted** format. The comments are **not** presented in any particular order.

##### Juvenile Hall Space - Strengths

- **Public Space** – There is no dedicated public area for the Hall; however, visitors are allowed to use the court lobby for this purpose. The court lobby area seats between 25 - 28 persons.
- **Rustic Setting** - The original Hall was built nearly 31 years ago in a remote and rustic area of the County. The building's architecture is blended in harmony with other buildings in the complex. The new Court building adds a touch of current architecture to the Hall and Probation Department. The structural integrity of the Hall is sound. All walls are solid as the day they were

built and contain no significant cracks that would pose a problem at a future date. The Hall is clean and well maintained.

- **Control Room** - The central control room has good direct line of sight to intake corridors, holding cells, interview rooms, and the booking corridor.
- **Kitchen** - The kitchen space is ample to serve the existing Hall population. However, some equipment is outdated and not functional. Any additional population would impact the dry and cold storage needs.

### Juvenile Hall Space - Deficiencies

**Space Allocations** - Several spaces or FUA's needed to support the Hall are extremely inadequate. These FUA's include: central control, storage, intake / release, and medical. In some cases, functions that would normally occur in a consolidated space, spill out into other spaces, rooms and areas.

- **Medical Exam** - The medical exam room is where newly incarcerated juveniles are examined by the nurse for intake screening. It is also used for those youths already incarcerated and requiring medical attention for ailments, cold and flues. The rwm is cramped and over burdened with furniture, medical implements, and supplies. The walls are porous concrete block and cannot be hygienically cleaned or sanitized. The nurse's **office** is in the same room. The rwm is a poor configuration because of its narrow width and length.
- **Mental Health** – Mental health clinicians share office space and use available **rooms** for interviews and evaluations at the Hall.

### Building System - Strengths

- **Natural Light** - Many spaces at the Hall have excellent natural light and scenic views such as the dayrwm. The views have a calming effect on staff and minors.
- **Fire and Life Safety** - The Hall contains a new fire and life safety system that includes a full fire sprinkler system, smoke and fire sensing equipment, and **fire** warning system. This system is integrated into a graphic alarm panel for easy identification and response.

### Building Systems - Deficiencies

The Juvenile Hall is nearly 31 years old. Many of the systems in the building are original with or without modification. When facility planners estimate life cycle costs for the operations and systems repair and overhaul of a building, a life expectancy of 30 years is used. After 30 years, the structure may be sound, but there may have been many advances in technologies, modifications to the building codes, and changes in the management structure, where the financial liability has significantly increased. Below are noted deficiencies that have manifested over the years.



**Security** - The Juvenile Hall is a locked facility with various security levels. A particular security level involves many factors such as physical hardware, equipment, construction, classification of the detained minor, management and operations. When any one factor is less than the other, then that factor which is less has the effect of determining the highest level of security.

- **Sleeping Rooms** - The highest security level is contained in the sleeping rooms. However, the windows in these **rooms** lessen the security level because they are operable, and contain **non-security** type glass. The operable windows are used as the air circulation system because all supply air is exhausted through the operable windows. This presents an ongoing passage port for contraband.
- **Outdoor Courtyard** - The outdoor courtyard is used on a frequent basis by both staff and minors. It is adjacent to the administration on one side, and the Hall on two sides. The security of the courtyard is minimal at best. Common chain-linked fence is the only deterrent from escape on one side. The low **roof** overhang contains a screen grille to prevent minors from accessing the **roof**, but actually it aids the minors with access to the **roof**.
- **Locks, Keys, Door and Frames** - Important to the security of any detention facility is the ability to keep minors in and, in some cases, out of the Hall. The strength or security level of passageways is based on the combination of the construction of the doorframe, the strength of the **door**, and the appropriateness of the locking device. In most cases, the Juvenile Hall keying and lock cylinders are of a minimum-security quality. The keys are lightweight and could be broken off in the lock cylinder, making the **door** inoperative. In an emergency situation, this could be life threatening. Because the keys are lightweight, any pressure against the **door** (whether it is physical or due to warping of the **door**), creates a situation where the key is not capable of turning the lock to open the **door**, without the possibility of breaking the key. This is especially true at emergency exterior exit doors. **Doors**: all sleeping room doors swing inward (into the **room**). This allows minors, with very little effort, to barricade themselves into their **room**.
- **Lighting** -All lighting is of the low wattage, incandescent type. It provides inadequate lighting in the **rooms** for reading, and makes it difficult to see down the corridors for supervision.
- **Living Unit Corridor Ceiling** – The living unit corridor ceiling conceals piping, **ducting**, and other apparatus. The ceiling material is acoustical **2'x4'** drop-in panels on a suspended grid and is specifically designed for office type uses, and not detention use. Over the years juveniles have damaged the ceiling tiles. Even if the tiles are not broken, it is fairly easy to lift the tiles. Therefore, the space above ceiling is accessible through the broken or lifted tiles, which makes it a great hiding place for contraband.
- **Central I Housing Control** – Central Control has responsibility to monitor and maintain **door** controls and monitors, emergency alarm panels, housing intercoms, and voice communications to all portions of the Juvenile Hall. The existing space is in the center of the facility and serves a

multitude of additional functions including, intake/release, police processing area, visiting monitor, public staging area, hallway monitor, etc. It is difficult to remain attentive to the status panels and monitors while so much is occurring around the central control space. In other facilities, the Central Control station is self-contained and located in a separate room in the highest security area. The Hall's central control rwm is open, accessible to the public, thus cannot be maintained as secure area. Two housing control stations are in locations where limited communication functions occur between the sleeping rooms and central control. These stations are outdated and worn out. Minor upgrades are needed to modernize the two stations and provide an increased response to the Hall's needs.

- **Circulation** - Circulation pertains to corridors, lobbies alcoves, **sallyports**, entrances, and exits that promote movement from one space to another. Generally, in larger facilities circulation paths are separated. This allows simultaneous movement of various types of individuals to occur without interface and possible contact with one another. Conflicts and security breaches are avoided when these **three** circulation types (shown on the following chart) can be separated. In smaller facilities where funds are limited, the various types of circulation paths are generally combined, using staging areas or sallyports to provide crossing guard type passage. There are three categories of circulation in a detention facility as shown on the chart below.

Circulation Types		
Secure	Private	Public
Minors Detention Staff & Support	support staff Administration Maintenance Teachers	Visitors Delivery Non-staff/ Maintenance

The current design at the Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall does not separate juveniles, public, and **staff** in its corridors. This presents a high security risk situation for **staff**.

- **Intake / Release Area** – The intake/release processing area has as many activities associated with it, including: identification; fingerprint, forms processing; classification; interviews; and, photographing. This area is located at the entrance of the Hall and separated from the **public** area by one vestibule. The control room area also serves as the intake / release processing area for juveniles. This open countered rwm is also the area where confidential case file records are stored in filing cabinets along with the juveniles' valuables. Immediately in front of the booking area is a juvenile waiting or staging area for juveniles awaiting movement to the housing units. The exam **room**, just down the corridor and across from the administration area, is where the medical screening is conducted. Two showers are provided further down the hallway for girls and boys clothing exchange. Records required for juvenile processing are stored in various locations in the building. **The problem this area is the congestion, at times, and inability to separate**

incoming and out going along with the public. For instance, minor's traveling to court could come in contact with minors just arrested or the public that may have entered the Hall to meet with Hall staff or visit minors, now come in contact with the minors.

- **Indoor Recreation** – There is no indoor recreation area for that portion of the population that requires a more secure setting. During inclement weather, no space is available. The outdoor playing field is over 2 acres in size making it difficult to maintain. The smaller courtyard is used for some youth that pose a security risk. However, the courtyard is poorly designed for playing activities. It responds better as passive time, i.e., barbeques, sitting, talking, etc
- **Visiting** – Currently, visiting takes place in the housing units or courtyard, weather permitting. This is a breach to the security of the facility. visitors are searched with a metal detector wand, but this is an inadequate process to prevent contraband from entering the housing units. Minors are searched after the visits, but the opportunity to stash their contraband and retrieve at a later time it is higher than it would be, for a separate visiting room.
- **Administration Area** – Administration is located in the heart of the intake processing area. This poses a problem when public needs to **access** the administration area, because they must pass through the various stages of juvenile processing. This makes it very difficult for staff trying to maintain the safety, security and contraband control of the facility.
- **Vehicle Sallyport** – Police and other arresting officers utilize an open parking area that is **viewable** to the public. The officers are vulnerable to attack and the potential for public interaction, and/or escape is a high possibility.
- **Fencing** – The fencing used at the Hall is a non-security type. Some of the areas along the fence have been fortified with razor ribbon and juxtaposing panels where break-ins or escapes have occurred. However, the remaining fence is not fortified and is inadequate as a security barrier.

#### Facility Maintenance - Strengths

- **General** - Most systems are in **good** operating order and are well maintained, with the exception of those mentioned in this report.
- **Maintenance Staff** - Staff is competent and responsive to maintenance and repairs

#### Facility Maintenance -Weaknesses

- **Asbestos** – There is evidence that there are asbestos containing materials at the Hall. This occurs in the **floor** tiles and **floor** tile glue. In some of the rooms, juveniles have tampered with and broken tiles from the floor. The County has eradicated a portion of the asbestos.

- **Showers** – Two shower rooms in the living units serve the 44-bed population. These units are worn out and require continuous repairs. Most of the time a shower is unusable in one or the other units.
- **Water Piping** – Much of the galvanized water piping in the facility is original. This water piping is heavily embedded with mineral deposits that affect the overall water pressure. Some toilet fixtures continue to run because the pressure is not great enough for the valve to actuate.
- **Painting** - Due to the repairs over time, including repainting maintenance, the Hall is appears to look like a patchwork of colors and hues. A fresh coat of paint is needed to present the Hall as a cohesive compound and present a psychological order to it.

#### 4. SCOPE OF WORK AND IMPACT

Santa Cruz County Probation Department, with the support of the Juvenile Court and the Board of Supervisors, has adopted an approach to Juvenile detention management, which emphasizes the use of alternatives to detention, guided by risk-based decision-making process. With support from the Office of Juvenile and Justice Delinquency Prevention, the National Juvenile Detention Association, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Youth Law Center, the Probation Department has been engaged in efforts to reduce overcrowding and unnecessary detention. Consequently, the Department is recognized, nationally, as a model site for its work in the development of detention alternatives.

As a result of these on-going efforts, the Juvenile Hall has not been overcrowded, however, the juveniles who are detained have committed serious offenses and pose a higher security risk. Based on this, the County is seeking funding to extend the useful life of the facility for another 30 years; bring the facility up to current codes and practices; and, provide a safe and secure facility for the minors and staff. The County has invested in the Hall by adding a new juvenile court annex, and completing major refurbishment projects. Currently the County is in the process of upgrading one-half of the sleeping room doors.

Santa Cruz County is requesting grant funds for the following three categories of facility improvements, which will meet BOC standards. They are:

- 1) support space expansion
- 2) security upgrades
- 3) maintenance

The work being proposed injects new life into the old facility, and provides for greater safety and security for the juveniles, staff and public. The following “needs” have been identified as a result of the work undertaken through a recent Needs Assessment Study. Descriptions of the scope of work and relevant impacts are reported as follows.

#### **NEW OR UPGRADED SPACE**

1. **Indoor Recreation:** This involves creation of a new indoor recreation building adjacent the housing area, to be used during inclement weather and for certain juveniles that pose an escape risk. The Redwoods Program will also use this space. Space to include:

- open recreation room with 25'ceiling
- **clerestory** windows
- storage room
- minors toilet
- drinking fountain

- . basket ball hoops
- . HVAC
- . access corridor to housing
- . emergency exits

2. **Medical / Mental Health Facilities** – Provides new space for the medical and mental health function in a separate building adjacent the housing units. Allows medical space to meet BOC standards and provides space for mental clinicians that is not available in the existing hall. Space to include:

- **exam room**
- . juvenile's toilet for specimens
- . medication and storage room
- . nurse's work room
- . mental health offices (4)

#### ❑ **ADDED SECURITY UPGRADES**

3. **Central Control / Housina Control:** – This upgrade establishes a true central control at the booking location to allow control of security doors. Minimizes the **vulnerability** that staff has in carrying exit keys. Central control will have observation ability to supervise and monitor the entire compound. Central Control function will provide greater safety to **staff**, public, and juveniles. Currently the control station has limited interface with the facility. The upgraded control room will provide single point responsibility of controlling all access in, out, and through the facility. The central control station will be designed to the highest security. It will be designed to permit unobstructed direct sight line supervision/monitoring and control of movement through key security areas in the facility. The central station should be designed to minimize operations to no more than one full time staff during daytime and night hours. Also includes upgrading two housing control stations to allow two way communications. In addition, the central / housing control stations space upgrades will include:

*Unobstructed line of sight:* The design will consider the less obvious obstructions to the line of sight views to key areas and make every attempt to avoid them. They are:

- o beams & columns
- o mullions
- o fixed furniture and equipment
- o distance
- o dark low light areas
- o multiple glazing angles
- o sunlight refraction on glazing
- o multiple glazing causing reflectance
- o light intensities causing mirroring on glazing
- o officer access to position in control room

**Control Panels:** The use of updated casework and graphic panels or touch screen electronics will be promoted. The panels or screens will be laid out in a simplified fashion that maximizes their utility. Panels/screens will be placed in a direction and orientation of the officer viewing security. Emergency exit doors controls will be designed to prohibit accidental actuation.

**CCTV/Monitors:** CCTV's and monitors ~~will not be used for supervision.~~ e u s e d in a limited capacity for assisted visibility to verify staff passage of essential areas, such as access through sallyports. The placement of monitors in the central control station will be located so as to promote their use when making decisions whether to open critical doors. Cameras will also be used for assisted visibility in housing or other areas. At least one large monitor will be designed into the control console panel. The large monitor will allow for automatic cycling to the specific location needed for viewing. Smaller monitors will be "event driven", i.e., pushing a an intercom call button will bring up the camera view on the monitor, other wise the screen remains blank.

In addition the central control station will:

- o control access through security sallyports
- o observe housing corridor (direct line of sight)-optional
- o control housing doors to courtyards
- o control indoor recreation doors
- o monitor fire alarms
- o monitor and control exterior doors
- o monitor door intercoms
- o monitor personnel alarm devices (PAD)
- o communicate with living units
- o communicate with lobby
- o monitor other key areas of the facility as determined by staff
- o release emergency doors

**Security Control Electronics:** Security electronics will consist of wiring, integrated circuitry, and central processing units designed to operate, monitor, and supervise doors, locks, cameras, lighting, and personal alarm devices. Various manufacturers and suppliers provide these systems. The importance is to obtain "non-proprietary" systems that will allow future revisions, maintenance and alteration to be completed by several manufactures. At a minimum, the following security control electronics will be provided:

- o door closed position status indicator
- o door locked position status indicator
- o intercom lamp indicators & sound notification from door to panel / or touch screens
- o electronic interlocking sallyport doors
- o camera call-up by intercom push button

- o speaker and intercom interface
- o camera switching by panel switching
- o test lamp switch
- o emergency door release button (with cover)
- o panic **alarm** locations identification indicators
- o vehicle detector in pavement at vehicle sallyport (entrance & exit)

*Cameras:* All new cameras will be color. There is no premium on these cameras as there were several years ago. Color is now the standard. In some cases, black and white cameras are more difficult to obtain. Color monitors will produce black and white images when viewed through black and white cameras. All sallyport **doors** will be equipped with a camera on both sides, unless there is a direct line of sight from central control. Cameras will not be used in lieu of staff supervision. Cameras will also be used to assist in monitoring occurrences requested by staff. Video recording function is also important, especially in the intake/release area. All existing black and white cameras will be replaced with color cameras.

*Corridor **Sallyport:*** A new sallyport will be constructed adjacent the booking area that leads to the housing units. It will also control the traffic and access to the housing units. It will prevent housing and intake minors from coming in contact with each other. A sallyport is a secure vestibule. The name and function is taken from medieval castle design and their purpose is the same today. This is a secure and controlled access prior to entering or within a secure facility. Today's sallyport are electronically monitored, supervised, and controlled by central control. A sallyport may be of any length and width. Each sallyport **door** (inner & outer) must have visual and communication access with central control.

*Alarm Device (Personal Alarm Device):* Expand the PAD system. The PAD is used by staff for the safety of staff, public and minors, and monitored by central control. The PAD will be capable of locating the point of signal actuation. It is used only in an emergency situation to summon assistance.

*Radio Communications:* All portions of the remodeling will contain hard wiring and receivers for staff communication radios. This would include amplifiers, wiring, receivers, transmitters, power source, and battery backup.

4. **Visiting Room** – This request involves screening off the open kitchen from the dining room. Roll-down curtains, doors, and some wall **infill** will accomplish this. This will allow families that now utilize the housing units for visits, to visit in the dining hall, without the threat of a minor hiding out in the kitchen, for a later escape. Provides staff greater control and supervision over the visiting function. Also includes closet for securing chairs when not in use.



5. **Security Perimeter** – This request protects the community, staff, public and minors detained at the Hall by providing an upgraded security perimeter. The security perimeter is that boundary around the facility that keeps the minors in and the public out. The work includes upgrades to sallyports, frames, locks, doors, keys, glass, walls, fencing, etc. The security perimeter will be designed to:

- . preclude escape attempts
- . preclude external intrusion
- control the passage of contraband into the facility
- . protect the occupants of the facility

*Vehicle Sallyport* - This involves securing and screening off the police entrance from the public parking lot and driveways. It adds a security barrier to provide safer access for law enforcements entry into the Hall. The this area will contain:

- o secure screen wall from parking lot with gates
- o electronic communication to central control
- o camera coverage from Central Control
- o vehicle gate controls
- o partial canopy for inclement weather

*Security fencing* – Provides security fencing at essential areas of the yard to minimize escapes and break-ins and the intrusion of contraband into the facility.

*Recreation courtyard* – Provides an improved security screen at the roof overhang to prevent juveniles from scaling over the low roof and attempting to escape.

6. **Living Units / Sleeping Rooms** - Improves security at the housing units and sleeping rooms. The work includes:

*Security Ceiling* – Changes out existing drop in acoustical tile ceiling in housing corridors to security type. Ceiling will be removed when HVAC work occurs in corridor.

*Cell Glazing* – Replaces all cell windows to security type glass. Windows will be secured closed, after the incorporation of the HVAC modifications.

*HVAC* - Upgrades the current HVAC and provides an air return system in the living area. This will allow permanent closure of the of the sleeping room windows to prevent the introduction of contraband into the facility.

*Lighting* - Changes out all incandescent lighting in the facility to **florescent** lighting for better observation of the youth during evening hours and provides optimum observance for camera use. In addition, modified lighting will discourage intruders to the site in the evening hours. Careful consideration will be taken to avoid glare into living unit cells.

*Security Doors, Frames, and Locks* - Modifies approximately 29 doors including all sleeping room doors to a higher security level and reverses the swing of the doors to an outward direction from the cell. This will prevent minors from barricading themselves inside of their rooms. (Note: The County has recently let a contract to upgrade 20 living unit doors, and is not included in this request). Also includes the following:

- o *Exterior Doors & Locks* - Upgrade exterior door, frames, and locks. Supervise and control by central control station.
- o *Interior Doors & Locks* - Upgrade holding cell door locks, sallyport door locks, and exit doors.
- o *Keying* - The keying systems will match the security level of the locking devices. Keying types and masters should be kept to the minimum needed for an **efficient** system. The intent is not to overburden staff with an undue number of keys. In the event of a minor obtaining the keys, key access shall not be to exterior exits. All keys will be of appropriate size or construction to allow any door to unlock regardless of the tampering or resistance placed upon it. Locks that are to be electric should have a key backup in the event of a power failure.
- o *Doors* - The doors will to match the hardware installed in them and be appropriate for its use.

#### ☐ MAINTENANCE UPGRADES

7. **Asbestos Abatement** – Removes asbestos contaminated flooring in the living units.
8. **Water Piping** – Replace all copper and galvanized water piping in the living units, including classrooms. This will allow plumbing fixtures to operate properly.
9. **Showers** – This involves renovating (2) showers in the living units, to the current BOC standards. Work includes:
  - stainless steel shower units
  - shower partitions
  - flooring
  - wall finish
  - handicapped shower
  - toilet
  - sinks
10. **Kitchen / Equipment Upgrade** – Provide equipment and physical upgrades in the kitchen to accommodate equipment. Equipment to Include:

- convection oven
- steamer
- tilt fryer
- holding box
- soup kettle
- serving steam table
- tripe sink unit
- toaster
- food processor
- range

11. **Painting / Colors** - Completes the project and updates the facility with a more soothing atmosphere for the juveniles and staff. Provides an improved lighter color scheme throughout the facility that promotes a more uplifting and non-institutional atmosphere. More importantly, allows lighting to be of a lower candlepower because of the high reflectance factor in the new paint scheme. This saves costs for the purchase of light fixtures and operating costs over the years.

Santa Cruz County Probation Department  
 Juvenile Hall  
 Average Daily Population  
 January 1997 through January 2001

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Ave
1996/97							61.1	56.8	51.0	48.4	39.3	38.2	49.1
1997-98	40.8	42.1	44.4	39.4	46.7	52.7	45.4	50.9	54.6	49.2	54.8	58.1	48.3
1998-99	54.7	52.7	53.8	54.5	53.8	44.2	46.2	41.4	49.2	42.3	43.3	38.7	47.9
1999-200	39.7	43.4	41.1	32.6	32.3	36.5	38.8	40.5	35.7	31.0	36.1	34.8	36.9
2000-01	35.9	28.2	29.4	35.4	38.2	33.6	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

