



## STANISLAUS COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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JERRY POWERS  
Chief Probation Officer

July 30, 2009

The Honorable Jack M. Jacobson  
Presiding Judge  
Superior Court – Stanislaus County  
PO Box 3488  
Modesto, CA 95353

Dear Judge Jacobson:

On June 29, 2009 the Stanislaus County Civil Grand Jury forwarded their report on Case #09-18 detailing their findings and recommendations following annual inspection of custodial facilities in the county as mandated by California Penal Code Section 919(b). Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the comments and recommendations of the 2008-2009 Civil Grand Jury. The Probation Department undergoes a series of inspections each year and understands the value of having an external set of eyes to review the conditions and practices of our facility.

### RESPONSE TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the Probation Department's response to the findings and recommendations related to the Juvenile Detention Center.

- Finding:** *The kitchen area is in need of extensive cleaning; in particular, the overhead vents located over the cooking area are coated with grease. This is a fire hazard.*

**Recommendation:** *The kitchen area should be thoroughly cleaned with particular attention paid to the overhead vents that are covered with grease.*

**Response:** The department agrees with this finding and has implemented the recommendation.

Food services and maintenance of the kitchen is provided through independent contractor services. The current contractor was notified of the recommendation to extensively clean the kitchen, with specific attention to the overhead vents. The contractor has thoroughly cleaned the kitchen and had the overhead vents professionally cleaned on July 3, 2009. Professional cleaning services are periodically used by the contractor for the floors and

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overhead vents. The Probation Department takes pride in the condition of the Juvenile Hall, which was originally constructed in 1978, and places a high value on keeping a well-maintained and clean facility as demonstrated by the numerous annual inspections that are successfully completed throughout the year. A Fire and Life Safety Inspection that includes an evaluation of the kitchen was completed on August 5, 2008 and was deemed to meet fire safety regulations. The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission conducted its annual inspection on November 14, 2008 and found the facility to be clean with all areas in a neat and orderly condition. On January 14, 2009, the State Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) completed its bi-annual inspection of the facility and concluded that the facility and the programs provided to minors continue to be outstanding. There were no areas of non-compliance. An Environmental Health inspection was completed on February 10, 2009 as part of an overall Health Inspection. This inspection indicated that overall the facility was clean and neat.

2. **Finding:** *The entrance to the walk-in refrigerators located in the kitchen area had several floor tiles missing which is a safety and health hazard.*  
**Recommendation:** *Missing floor tiles in the kitchen area should be replaced*

**Response:** The department agrees with this finding and has implemented the recommendation.

Several floor tiles were broken or missing. County maintenance workers replaced the broken tiles and repaired the floor near the walk-in refrigerators on July 7, 2009.

3. **Finding:** *There were no written policies to determine classifications of incoming wards.*  
**Recommendation:** *Specific guidelines for ward classification should be developed by qualified professionals. This information should be disseminated as a training document for staff to assign housing and program for wards*

**Response:** The department disagrees with this finding. The recommendation has already been implemented.

Stanislaus County Probation Department Juvenile Detention Facility Policy and Procedures Manual Section 4.7, titled Classification, sets forth guidelines for the Juvenile Hall classification system which is utilized by staff for determining housing, security and programming arrangements. This policy is reviewed annually by department administration and was last revised in March 2002. The revised policy was disseminated to all Juvenile Hall employees for review and acknowledgement and all new employees are

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required to review the policy prior to being assigned to supervise detainees. The Classification policy meets the requirements of Title 15, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities and was reviewed by the State Corrections Standards Authority as part of the bi-annual inspection occurring on January 14, 2009. The department is in the process of updating all Juvenile Detention Facility policies and as a part of this process has contacted a number of other counties throughout the state to compare classification practices. A classification form used by the department was provided to the Civil Grand Jury during one of the site visits; however, it is unclear if the Classification policy was requested and/or provided in addition to the classification form. A copy of the Classification policy has been provided as an attachment to this response.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to respond to the comments and recommendations of the 2008-09 Civil Grand Jury. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,



Jerry Powers  
Chief Probation Officer  
Stanislaus County Probation Department

Cc: Stanislaus County  
Board of Supervisors

Richard W. Robinson  
Chief Executive Officer

John P. Doering  
County Counsel

Attachment: Stanislaus County Juvenile Detention Facilities Policy and Procedures Manual, Section 4.7

<p><b>Stanislaus County Probation Department</b></p> <p><b>JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY</b></p> <p><b>Policies and Procedures</b></p>	<p><b>Subject: Classification</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Section: 4.7</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Authority: Title 15; Section 1352</b></p>
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## 4.7 Classification

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**Intro** This section sets forth guidelines for the Juvenile Hall classification system which shall be utilized by staff for determining detainee housing, security, and programming arrangements. The primary goal of the classification shall be utilized for this purpose and shall remain with the units copy of the booking sheet.

### Classification Guidelines

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**Guidelines** 1. BIR PCOIII, under the direction of the SPCO, is responsible for the initial classification of newly admitted detainees. When determining an appropriate level of classification, staff are required to evaluate the security and personal safety needs of the minor. Criteria to consider for determining the appropriate classification includes:

A	The Offense (i.e., crimes against persons vs. property crimes, etc.)
B	Legal Status (i.e., CYA parolee, ward, non-ward, etc.)
C	Age
D	Sex
E	Criminal Sophistication
F	Physical and Emotional Maturity
G	Medical Needs
H	Emotional and psychological factors
I	Gang Affiliation
J	Potential for Escape
K	Potential for Violence
L	Homosexuality, bizarre sexual behavior (by arrest record)
M	Individual Program Needs

### 4.7.1 Categorization and Description of Units

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**Intro** Each minor who enters Juvenile Hall shall receive a unit assignment by the BIR PCOIII, based on the classification criteria as referenced in the previous section. Currently, the facility contains six living units for minors. Each living unit is designed to accommodate minors of similar age, status, and sophistication and/or program need.

**Unit 1 – Pre Detention/Administrative Segregation:** 10 bed unit primarily for temporary housing minors until they can be classified for one of the larger living units. It can be used as an administrative segregation also. Adults serving juvenile time that need sight sound separation from the rest of the population are also housed here.

**Unit 2 Commitment:** 10 bed self contained unit with a day room used for minors having been Court Committed. Above average behavior is required to remain in this unit.

## 4.7.1 Categorization and Description of Units

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**Unit 3 – Pre Co-ed Unit:** 34 bed unit housing females and younger less sophisticated males. This unit has single rooms, double rooms and three four person rooms.

**Unit 4 Boys Unit:** 34 bed unit housing the older boys. This unit has single, double and four person rooms also.

**Unit 5 Maximum Security:** 15 bed single room unit housing sophisticated, high risk offenders. Minors being tried for violent, serious crimes. Minors with disciplinary problems, CYA commitments and parolees.

**Unit 6:** 15 bed single rooms housing older more sophisticated males that are not qualified for the Maximum Security Unit.

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## 4.7.2 Factors Affecting Unit Assignments

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1. Unit population imbalances and overcrowding which necessitates inter-unit transfers to reduce a unit's population below maximum levels, and correction population imbalances between similar units.
  2. Unsatisfactory adjustment to a unit or disciplinary problems. Detainees who exhibit severe personality clashes, become involved in significant gang activities or acts of violence, may be transferred to another suitable unit for security purposes.
  3. Changes in a detainee's security or safety status. Detainee's may be transferred to any appropriate unit, due to changes in their security status either up or down (i.e., placement on or off unit confinement, commitment to CYA, etc.) or safety needs (i.e., violent crime victims, threats to personal safety, placement on or off Suicide Watch, etc.).
  4. Changes in a minor's program status necessitating a move to the unit that meets that particular program needs.
  5. Court Ordered.
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## 4.7.3 Security Classification

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Intro	This section addresses the security classifications and applicable precautions to be taken, for detainee's identified as a security risk.
Safety	Institutional security, minor/staff safety and assessment criteria are primary objectives to be considered when making decisions as to detainee classifications. Each minor shall be screened and evaluated to assess their actual or potential threat to the security and safety of the institution, its detainees, and staff. To assist in this process, security classifications have been created by the Juvenile Hall Administration, to alert and sensitize staff to the dangers posted by certain detainees.
Security risk criteria	A. Detainees may be identified as a security risk when one or more of the following conditions are present and will be assigned to the Maximum Security Unit during their detention or until their classification is changed by the SPCO or above.

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### 4.7.3 Security Classification (Cont.)

Assaultive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The minor has developed a tendency for assaultive behavior which may be physical or sexual in nature. This condition may be represented in the minor’s current charges (i.e., murder, rape, assault with a deadly weapon, etc.), past charges, (i.e., CYA parolee, etc.), Juvenile Hall history, or by a current Juvenile Hall incident which involves a physical or sexual assault on another detainee, or staff member.</li> </ol>
Escape Risk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The minor is an identified escape risk. This condition may be met by the detainee’s past history of escape, an escape, an escape attempt from a secure institution, or by a current incident which involves a serious threat or actual attempt to escape.</li> </ol>
Threat to community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. The minor would be a threat to the community, if they were to escape from detention. This condition may be illustrated by a detainee who has harmed or threatened to harm a victim/witness of a crime, a family member, or any other person in the community.</li> </ol>
Affiliation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Minors affiliated with a gang, cult or group which has a history of violent acts against rival groups, law enforcement officers, or the public. Gang affiliation may be documented by minor statements or actions, by law enforcement files, probation files, or by previous ICJIS booking information.</li> </ol>
Security risks designations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. The following designations are utilized to identify security risks requiring restrictions for minor behavior and/or security precautions to be exercised by staff.</li> </ol>
D.N.D.U.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do Not Double Up (DNDU) status is a security status assigned to a detainee which requires them to have an individual room. Under no circumstances may staff assign a roommate (temporarily or permanently) to a detainee with a single room status designation.</li> </ol>
Sexual assault on members of same sex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. This designation DNDU is assigned primarily to detainees who have a present or past history of sexual assault on a roommate, prior history of having sex with persons of the same sex or any predatory sex offense or are entering Juvenile Hall on charges of child molestation or sexual assault of a minor (i.e., rape, oral copulation, etc.) BIR officers will also review the detainee’s prior Juvenile Hall history (if applicable) for previous placement on Single-Room status, and the circumstances surrounding the prior single room status designation.</li> </ol>
Assaultive behavior	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. DNDU status may also be assigned to a detainee for assaultive behavior who shows repeated and sustained pattern of assaultive behavior against other minors which would indicate a danger to the personal safety of a potential roommate.</li> </ol>
Granted for cause	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. DNDU status will be granted for cause at the request of a minor, but the reasons must be explained and are subject to review.</li> </ol> <p>If a single-room is not granted after a minor’s request, the grievance procedure is available to formally document the denial and guarantees the appeal process and review. Each unit rule guide will include a discussion on the procedure to request a single room.</p> <p>Considerations for a granting DNDU status at a detainee’s request include the same considerations as listed above, plus:</p>

### 4.7.3 Security Classification (Cont.)

1	Threat of harm from roommates.
2	Extreme vulnerabilities.
3	Sincere fear of incarceration and fellow minors.
4	Medical problems, injuries, or disease.
5	Protective custody (requested by minor, police personnel or as directed by staff)

Serious Offenses      1. S Codes are recommended for minors by BIR staff during the booking process or by the Intake Probation Officer during intake, after a review of the minor’s current charges, legal status (i.e., CYA parolee, etc.) and past Juvenile Hall history. Minors entering Juvenile Hall for serious offenses which involve a crime against another person and violence is an inherent element of the offense, constitutes the majority of minors recommended for S-1 status. A full set of security precautions designed for detainees on Unit Confinement are discussed in general, these minors will be detained in the Maximum Security unit.

Full Security (S-1)      2. S-1 is the most restrictive security status assigned to a minor. Assignment to this status, serves to restrict the detainee’s movements to the internal perimeters of their assigned unit. All detainees place on S-1 shall be housed in Max Security Unit. These detainees shall be allowed access to the outdoor recreation field.

a. S-1 detainees shall never be taken to the field area unless required by an emergency.

Security Observation (S-2)      3. S-2 is assigned to minors who are identified as security risks by virtue of their past and present history of escape.

Suicide Watch Status (S-3)      4. Suicide (S-3) is a security designations assigned to a minor at risk of becoming self-destructive or suicidal. PCO staff shall be alert with these minors particularly during times of high stress: I.e. intake, court these minors particularly during times of high stress: i.e. intake, court hearings, visiting, etc. may be placed on suicide status anytime during their detention Juvenile Hall. Security procedures for the protection of suicide.

Suicide Observation (S-3+)      5. Extreme suicide risk. Code only to be used by Mental Health. Can be used by staff until the minor is seen by mental health. Minor placed in glass room and must wear safety clothing. Minor is on a 10 minute watch.

CYA Commitment (S-4)      6. S-4 minors have been committed to the California Youth Authority. Minor to be housed in Unit 5.

CYA Parolee (S-5)      7. S-5 minors are CYA parolees. Minor to be housed in Unit 5.

Non-association (NA)      8. A Non-Association status is a security designation designed to limit a minor’s separate access to one or more detainees. This precaution requires detainees with a NA status to be kept separately from other designated Non-association detainees being placed in different units.

Police request      a. The NA status is typically assigned to detainees in response to a request from a Probation Officer or law enforcement officer, to separate crime partners. This security status may also be initiated to separate rival gang members as well as perpetrators and victims of crime.

### 4.7.3 Security Classification (Cont.)

Reception List	<p>b. All minors placed on NA status are documented on the log book along with who placed them on NA and why, which is maintained by the Unit staff. All inter-unit transfers initiated at the unit level are to be cleared through the SPCO, prior to being approved, and /or completed and updated on ICJIS.</p>
Gang affiliations	<p>9. Documentation of a minor's gang affiliation is a security classification which serves to alert unit staff of potential behavioral problems resulting from established gang rivalries. Identification of a minor as a gang member may occur at anytime during the minor's detention. Typically, gang documentation is provided by law enforcement or Probation officials, during the ICJIS booking process. Detainees may also be identified as a gang member from previous computerized booking information, self proclamation during the Booking, Intake process, or to unit staff at anytime. This information shall be placed on ICJIS under "gang affiliation" at time of booking, or when a detainee is identified as a gang member.</p>
Security special precautions	<p>10. Minors identified as gang members may require special security precautions in room assignment and supervision. Staff must be observant of the clustering of gang members during unit activities and programs. Major sources of unit disturbances are the result of gang activity and rivalries indicated by such a grouping. Staff are advised to isolate gang members from their group when disciplinary action is initiated.</p>
Approval	<p>C. Documentation and Dissemination of Security Risk Classifications</p> <p>1. Designation of a security classification requires the approval of a Juvenile Hall SPCO with the following exception. Minors shall be assigned S-3+ status by Mental Health personnel following the determination that a minor may be self destructive or suicidal.</p> <p>Security risk designation which require direct Supervisor approval include placement of a minor on unit confinement, DNDU and Non-Association status. Assignment of these designations may be for a fixed amount of time, or on a temporary basis, at the discretion of the approving SPCO.</p>
Documentation	<p>2. A request by staff to place a minor on a security status requires written documentation in the form of an Incident Report. Documentation shall provide information which substantiates the security classification request, and the resulting restrictions which accompany the security risk designation.</p>
Dissemination	<p>3. To ensure that security statuses are effectively communicated, the following procedures shall be adopted by all staff:</p> <p>a. When a minor is identified as a security risk during the booking and intake process, the information shall be documented on the ICJIS booking sheet.</p> <p>b. Unit staff shall document all new entries with a security classification in the unit's daily log and on the room assignment map.</p> <p>c. Unit staff receiving notification from an authorized authority regarding a change in the security status of a detainee shall be required to document the change in the unit shift report and the detainee's ICJIS observations. Documentation procedures require recording the name of the authorizing staff (the staff receiving the information), the minor's name, the date and time the change was effected, and the nature of the security status to be adopted.</p>



### 4.7.3 Security Classification (Cont.)

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Terminating Security Classification      D.    Terminating security classifications may be done only by an authorized person (i.e., I.S. nurse, psychologist, psychiatrist, or a physician, in the case of a suicide S-3+ watch designation.) All releases from a security risk classification which is communicated verbally via the telephone or in person shall be documented in the Unit log and via an incident report and entered into a detainee’s ICJIS observations. Records shall reflect time and date of termination, the name and title of the authorizing person, and who received the information.

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### 4.7.4 707 Minors and Prop. 21

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Intro      Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code sets forth the criteria for the Juvenile Court to find a minor “not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the Juvenile Court law...”, and therefore shall face an accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction. The 707 W&I criteria determines a minor’s certification from Juvenile Court to Adult Court. This section addresses the policies and procedures associated with a 707 W&I certified minors.

Court Orders      A.    A Juvenile Court order certifying a minor to Adult Court with an arraignment date, shall be received by Juvenile Hall in order to classify a minor as a 707 detainee. Following the receipt of a 707 court order, a 707 file shall be opened by the BIR staff. All subsequent court orders received from the Adult Court shall be placed in this file and reviewed by the Supervising Probation Corrections Officer and transport officer for information pertaining to scheduled court dates, bail hearing, transportation orders, and detention orders. This information shall also be placed in ICJIS by the transport officer.

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Right to bail      B.    Legal Stipulations: Pursuant to 707.1 (4) of the Welfare and Institutions to a release on bail, or on their own recognizance (OR), the same as an adult, alleged to have committed the same offense. In some cases the Court may determine that a minor may not be release from custody, without bail. In the latter case, the Court orders the minor held in custody, without bail, until further order of the Court. When the court determines that bail is appropriate the Court:

Determines the amount of the bond that must be paid (posted to affect the individual’s release.

Prepares a Court order indicating the bail amount.

Gives the minor a copy of the Court Order.

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Setting Bail      1.    The setting of bail normally occurs at the conclusion of the fitness hearing, for minors certified to Adult Court. Bail may be subsequently altered at the minor’s arraignment in Adult Court, or at a scheduled Bail Review Hearing. When the minor returns to Juvenile Hall from all court proceedings, they should be in possession of a minute order from the court. The order contains information regarding custody status, including the amount of bail set or modified at the hearing. The minor shall provide the copy of the order to the booking staff at Juvenile Hall. Booking staff will review the court order upon the minor’s return to the facility, paying special attention to the detention status.

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#### 4.7.4 707 Minors (Cont.)

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Procedure  
Release on  
Bail

2. Bail for a 707 detainee must be posted with the Sheriff's Department and cannot be accepted at Juvenile Hall. After bail has been posted, the bail receipts and Court orders to release must be verified by contacting the Sheriff's Department for confirmation. Obtain the following information:
    - a. Minor's name.
    - b. Date of birth.
    - c. Case number.
    - d. Date and time bail was posted.
    - e. Name of person or bondsman (company) posting bail.
  - A. The confirmation of bail posting shall be verbal via the telephone and via fax. All documentation (bail receipt, Court orders) will be reviewed by booking staff upon the minors return.
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Information  
release

- B. Bondsman. If contacted by a bail bondsman, booking staff shall advise the bondsman of the amount of bail that has been set, the Court having jurisdiction, the next appearance date and time, and the charges for which bail is authorized. Inform the bondsman the bail must be posted with the Sheriff's Department Bail is not accepted at Juvenile Hall.
  - C. Sheriff. Booking staff shall provide a copy of the court order setting bail. The Sheriff's department would likely only request the information below on a cash bail. A bond submitted would already have the information.
    1. Minor's full name and exact spelling and any aliases.
    2. Date of birth.
    3. Court case number.
    4. Charges.
    5. Next Court hearing date and type of hearing.
    6. Name of Judge ordering bail.
    7. Full amount of bail set.
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Release on  
own  
recognizance

3. Release of a 707 detainee on their own recognizance, may be ordered by the Court. Confirmation of a release on OR is obtained from a Court Order which must accompany the detainee from Court. The minor will be released to themselves. Complete the release procedure and allow the minor to leave the facility.
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Release

4. Detainees released on payment of bail, or on their own recognizance, may be released directly to the community. The presence of a legal guardian to take custody of the detainee is not a prerequisite for release, and it shall not hinder the release of a detainee who meets the condition of bail, or a court ordered OR.
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Bail bond  
surrender

5. In the event that a minor violates the conditions of his release as set forth by the bonding agent, he may be returned to custody and the bond revoked. In those instances the minor will be rebooked into the facility as a return to custody on the original charge. The Sherriff's jail staff will be notified that the minor has been returned to custody and the bond is available for return to the bondsman, or in the event of cash bail, the return of the cash.
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Warrant holds

6. Detainees released on bail or on their own recognizance, shall be subjected to a "warrant and hold check", prior to their actual release. Any detainee with an active warrant or hold, shall not be released
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until the warrant or hold has been cleared.

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#### 4.7.4 707 Minors (Cont.)

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Custodial Status	C. 707.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code specify the custodial conditions for a 707 Detainee. Under this code section, 707 detainees will normally remain in detention at Juvenile Hall, unless a specific order has been issued by the Juvenile Court directing the detainee to be delivered into the custody of the Sheriff. The Court will issue this order when it has been determined that their presence in Juvenile Hall would endanger the public, or be detrimental to other detainees detained in Juvenile Hall.
18 Year Olds	1. Upon attainment of the age of 18, Section 707.1 (2) W&I, directs Juvenile Hall to deliver into the custody of the Sheriff, a 707 detainee, unless the Adult Court finds it is in the best interests of the detainee and the public, for the minor to remain in Juvenile Hall.
Transfer of custody to the Sheriff (Jail)	2. The Supervising Probation Corrections Officer shall assume the following responsibilities for transferring a 707 detainee into the custody of the Sheriff, for purposes of confinement in the County Jail.
18 <sup>th</sup> Birthday	a. When a 707 detainee attains the age of 18, Juvenile Hall staff arrange for their transfer to County Jail unless a Court order authorizes their continued detention at Juvenile Hall.
Supervisor Review	b. Prior to, and at the time of the 707 detainee's attainment of the age of 18, the intake officer shall obtain a minute order from the Court and the SPCO shall review the detainee's "Court Order File", to obtain the Court orders which specify the detainee's place of detention at the age of 18.
	c. If there are no orders for continuing the minor's detention in Juvenile Hall after the age of 18, the SPCO shall contact the Sheriff's Department to arrange for the detainee's transfer to County Jail by the Juvenile Hall Transportation Unit.
Transportation Services guidelines	D. Transportation services for a 707 detainee to court hearings, medical/dental appointments, and other emergencies, shall be provided pursuant to the following Transportation of 707 minors shall require two officers. The minor shall be dressed in a Juvenile Hall "Jumpsuit" and shall wear waist and ankle chains. Any deviation from the policy shall require the approval of the Supervising Probation Corrections Officer.
	1. Transportation services for all scheduled dental/medical appointments outside the Juvenile Hall shall be the responsibility of the assigned Juvenile Hall Transport Officer.
Court Hearings	2. Responsibility for transportation arrangements to and from scheduled Court Hearings in Adult Court shall be as follows:
Arrestment	a. An order remanding a juvenile to the Adult Court, shall routinely be forwarded to the Juvenile Hall, from the office of the County Clerk. Transportation to Felony Arrestment shall e the responsibility of the Transportation Officers of the Juvenile Hall. The Juvenile Hall Supervising Probation Corrections Officer shall be responsible for ensuring the detainee's availability for transportation at the time prescribed.

#### 4.7.4 707 Minors (Cont.)

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- Subsequent Court Hearings                      b. Transportation for 707 minors to and from subsequent court hearings shall be provided by the Juvenile Hall. Future court dates will be specified on the court documents accompanying the minor's return from court. Scheduled court appearances shall be verified by the Unit 1 PCOIII on the day prior to the scheduled court appearance.
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- Emergency Transportation                      3. In life or death situations or when a serious accident or illness necessitates immediate transportation to a hospital, emergency medical personnel will be contacted via 911. Juvenile Hall will arrange for a Probation Corrections Officer to guard the minor to the hospital and while at the hospital.
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- Visiting                      E. The following regulations shall structure the 707 minor's visiting program.
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- Parents                      1. Parents and legal guardians shall be entitled to visit during the regularly scheduled visiting times, or as approved by the court and/or Juvenile Hall Supervising Probation Corrections Officer.
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- Special Visits                      2. Special visits shall be scheduled at the discretion of the Juvenile Hall SPCO. If an Adult Field Services Probation Officer is assigned to the minor's case, special visits or visitors may be screened with the adult casework Probation Officer and special request may be made to the SPCO.
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- Attorney of Record                      F. After arraignment, and prior to adjudication of the detainee's case, the 707 detainee may be without the benefit of a juvenile casework Probation Officer. Under these circumstances, any issues which would ordinarily be handled by the juvenile casework Probation Officer, shall be referred to the Adult's Attorney of Record, as specified in the 707 Court Orders File.
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#### 4.7.5 Adults

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- Intro                      Any detainee determined to be 18 years by virtue of an age determination hearing held in Juvenile Court, by presentation of valid documentation (i.e., birth certificate, etc.) or by any other certification validated by the Juvenile Hall Supervising Probation Corrections Officer (SPCO), shall be immediately provided housing arrangements which physically and socially separate the detainee from juveniles. The requirements for separate housing arrangements apply only when the detainee is determined to have been an adult at the time of their law violation. Transfer of an adult who has been detained in Juvenile Hall, to the County Jail, shall occur at the earliest opportunity. (W&I 208.5)
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- 18 Year Old                      A. Any ward committed to Juvenile Hall who reaches the age of 18 prior to or during their period of detention may be allowed to remain in Juvenile Hall and have contact with juvenile detainees until the age of 19, unless the Juvenile Court orders otherwise. (W&I 208.5)
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#### 4.7.6 Federal Detainees

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- Intro                      Any juvenile brought to Juvenile Hall be law enforcement officers of the United States government (i.e.,U.S.

Marshall) may be detained. Regulations regarding the detention of federal detainees, are as follows:

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#### 4.7.6 Federal Detainees (Cont.)

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|------------------------|---|
| Detention              | A. Minors charged with Federal crimes may be detained under the authority of the U.S. Marshal's Office for a maximum of (3) judicial day, without a court issued detention order. Detention after the 72 hour time period must be authorized by a valid detention order, issued by the Federal Court, or the federal detainee must be released. |
| Detainee               | B. Any minor detained in Juvenile Hall due to a violation of Federal law shall have the same rights, powers, privileges, duties and they shall receive the same treatment afforded to minors detained pursuant to California State Law.   |
| Classification         | C. Federal detainees shall be assigned to their living unit according to the criteria as established for all minors. The basis for unit assignment and security risk classification are set forth in Manual Section 4.7.1.  |
| Medical Care           | D. Federal detainees shall receive the same quality of medical care as offered to other detainees. Federal detainees requiring medical treatment at a hospital shall be referred to the Doctor Hospital.  |
| Medical Authorizations | 1. Medical treatment shall be authorized by the Juvenile Hall Supervising Probation Corrections Officer.  |
| Transportation         | 2. Transportation to and from a medical center for treatment, shall be provided by the Probation Department's Transportation Unit or by a Juvenile Hall staff member in emergencies.  |
| Hospital Guard Duty    | 3. When a guard is needed for a hospitalized Federal detainee, the Juvenile Hall Supervising Probation Corrections Officer shall arrange a PCO to stand watch until the detainee is released from the hospital.   |
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