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Via Email

March 18, 2020

Amber Holderness, Deputy County Counsel
Santa Barbara Office of County Counsel
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Santa Barbara CA 93101
aholderness@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**RE: *Murray, et al., v. County of Santa Barbara*, 2:17-cv-08805-GW-JPR
Jail and County Plans for COVID-19 Management**

Dear Ms. Holderness:

We write as class counsel in *Murray, et al. v. County of Santa Barbara*,¹ representing the people held in Santa Barbara County Jail, to urge the County and the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department to immediately develop evidence-based and proactive plans for the prevention and management of COVID-19 in the County's jail facilities (the "Jail"). We also urge the District Attorney's Office to consider prevention and management of COVID-19 when making charging decisions and bail requests, and the Superior Court to consider prevention and management of COVID-19 when making bail decisions. We enclose some materials that may be useful as the County moves forward with its planning.

We request a phone call with you and leadership from the Sheriff's Office and the County as soon as practicable to discuss steps to protect the health of the people in Jail custody and the people who work at the Jail.

¹ For further information about the lawsuit, please visit:
<https://www.disabilityrightsca.org/cases/murray-v-county-of-santa-barbara>

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COVID-19 is extremely dangerous for people in certain population groups that are remarkably prevalent in the Jail population. People over the age of fifty are considered to be at substantial risk, and people over 70 are at the most serious risk. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has issued guidance that certain medical conditions and disabilities increase the risk of COVID-19 for people of any age, including: lung disease, heart disease, diabetes, conditions that make a person immunocompromised (e.g., cancer, HIV/AIDS, autoimmune disease), blood disorders (including sickle cell disease), chronic liver or kidney disease, metabolic disorders, stroke, developmental delay, and pregnancy.

As you know, people in jail are highly vulnerable to outbreaks of contagious illnesses. They are housed in close quarters and are often in poor health. People detained in these conditions are at substantially higher risk of exposure and serious health consequences, including death, than if they were in the community.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are especially concerned about the conditions of the Jail – specifically in light of the recent expert reports of Harry Grenawitzke, and Dr. Scott Allen, regarding the environmental health and safety of the facilities and Jail medical care services, respectively. We have also received multiple reports from persons in contact with *Murray* class members that people inside the Jail lack access to adequate hygiene and cleaning supplies. We are extremely concerned that the failure to take reasonable and sensible precautionary measures, along with the dilapidated and unsanitary conditions at the Jail, put our class members at serious risk. Failure to address COVID-19 in the Jails also threatens the community at large, as dozens of correctional, health care, and other staff interact with the incarcerated population every day, and then return to their homes and neighborhoods.

We request that the County provide us all plans that the Sheriff's Department, its health care contractor Wellpath, and the County Public Health Department have prepared for the prevention and management of COVID-19 in the County's Jail facilities. Such plans must focus on reducing the jail population and density, and releasing the most vulnerable and medically fragile people in the Jail.

The CDC has identified COVID-19 as spreading easily from person-to-person. It has warned that the risk of exposure is greatest in crowded, confined spaces with limited ventilation and air circulation. The federal government has indicated that crowds of more than ten people should be avoided for the next several weeks, at a minimum. Many California counties have issued “shelter in place” orders for residents, directing them to limit their contact with others except for the most essential of purposes. Therefore, reducing the jail population and taking proactive health measures in the Jail are critical for protecting those who are detained as well as the broader community.

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The County is aware that the Jail's health care facilities and resources are ill-equipped, even in normal times, to meet the needs of the incarcerated population. As a 2017 Grand Jury found, the Jail is "old, antiquated, and overcrowded."

Mr. Grenawitzke's environmental conditions report, based on a three-day on-site inspection in August 2019, concludes that "it is paramount that activities for environmental health and life safety be implemented in the existing facility and also the new facility upon opening ***to prevent or minimize the risk of injury and/or illness transmission and the spread of communicable disease among inmates as well as staff.***" Assessment of Environmental Health and Safety Operations, Santa Barbara County Jail (Sept. 2019) at 2 (emphasis added).

Likewise, Dr. Allen's report notes that "a high number of inmates who actively had or had recently suffered from a serious skin infection due to a drug resistant form of the bacteria staphylococcus aureus, known as MRSA. Although without full data it is difficult to make a firm conclusion, this MRSA problem is likely a reflection of overcrowding combined with sanitation issues." Review of Santa Barbara County Jail Medical Services, *Murray* Dkt. No. 23-2 at 6.

Mr. Grenawitzke describes similar deficiencies in cleanliness and sanitation, and the resulting health risks:

Many isolation cells I visited including, but not limited to cells housing inmates with mental health issues were not clean and some had strong offensive odors. The dorm housing patients with medical conditions should always be maintained clean with effective disinfection to prevent spread of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among inmates from touching one another if they have the bacteria on the skin or touching surfaces having the bacteria on it through cross contamination. The sanitation plan and schedule needs to include frequency for individual cells to be cleaned and to specify who is responsible for cleaning those cells where the inmates are not capable to clean. Cell bars primarily in the isolation cells had a significant accumulation of dust and dirt and appeared to have not been cleaned for some time.

Id. at 3-4. Mr. Grenawitzke documents that staff working in the medical unit did not appear to understand how to operate the monitoring gauges in the negative pressure rooms used to house people with contagious infectious diseases, and that staff and incarcerated people reported that they had not received training or instruction on responding to bloodborne pathogens or biohazardous spill responses. *Id.* at 9, 13.

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If the COVID-19 virus spreads within the Jail, the likelihood that numerous *Murray* class members would require acute medical care is substantial. Such care would necessarily require transport to emergency medical facilities in the community, risking significant strain on health care resources that would adversely impact the general public.

While any plans should be developed collaboratively among County agencies, we highlight the following critical issues that must be addressed.

1. Reducing Overcrowding at the Jail and Release of Vulnerable People

The 2016-17 Santa Barbara Grand Jury Report notes that the County has been under a court order to reduce the daily jail population to an 819-bed capacity, but the average population has remained well above that number. We are aware that there continue to be significant numbers of “floor sleepers” every day, including in the designated medical unit at the jail.

We echo the Public Defender’s call to immediately release as many people as possible from the Jail. The Sheriff’s Office should identify all people who are particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. Any person currently in the Jail who meets any high-risk criteria should be immediately released, regardless of their criminal charge or conviction, unless there is a specific articulable and excessive risk to public safety.

To further reduce the Jail population, we urge the County to accelerate the release of people who have 30 days or fewer of their sentence remaining pursuant to Penal Code § 4024.1,² who are held on bail of \$100,000 or less, and who are serving a sentence for a misdemeanor or non-violent conviction. Other strategies to consider are modification of work release arrangements (*see, e.g.*, Penal Code § 4024.2 (b)(1)(F) (addressing people with special needs related to medical condition, physical disability, or age)), and expanded pretrial release.³

² Several California counties have already taken this sort of step. The standing order issued by Sacramento County’s Superior Court is enclosed for reference.

³ The California Constitution allows courts to release people on their own recognizance “in the court’s discretion.” Article 1, Section 12. Section 1275 of the California Penal Code states the considerations in setting bail, and makes clear that “[i]n setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate shall take into consideration the protection of the public” and that “public safety shall be the primary consideration.” Under today’s extraordinary circumstances, public safety requires that as few people as possible circulate through the Jail system. We encourage presumptive release on recognizance for as many people as possible, particularly for vulnerable populations, as described above.

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Earlier today, the Santa Clara County Superior Court issued a standing order (enclosed) to reduce Jail admissions, noting that “reducing the jail population is a critical preventative measure for inmates and staff” given the “conditions of extreme peril and the imminent and proximate threat to public health relating to . . . COVID-19.”

2. Education of the People in Jail Custody

People housed in the Jail need to be informed about the virus and the measures they can take to minimize their risk of contracting or spreading the virus. They must be educated on the importance of proper handwashing, coughing into their elbows, and social distancing to the extent they can. Information about the spread of the virus, the risks associated with it, and prevention and treatment measures must be based on the best available science. Education should be reiterated upon release to best inform individuals on how to prepare for a healthy return to the public.

The California State prison system’s California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) has created a Coronavirus/COVID-19 Facts and FAQs document (enclosed) that can be distributed and posted throughout the Jail. These materials offer a useful model for you to use. Posting should be done *inside every Jail housing unit* to ensure that the materials are visible and accessible to all. Verbal or other means of communication of this information should be provided for people with disability or other individual needs (visual or intellectual disabilities, etc.).

3. Education of the Staff

Custody, administrative, and medical staff all must be educated about the virus to adequately protect themselves and their families, as well as the people in Jail custody.

4. Provision of Hygiene and Cleaning Supplies

The most basic aspect of infection control is hygiene. There must be ready access to warm or hot water, soap, and adequate hygiene and cleaning supplies, both for handwashing and for cleaning living units. Soap and cleaning supplies should be provided daily and free of charge.

The Public Defender’s office in its press release this week described how people in the Jail rely upon an “Indigent Kit” for hygiene supplies, which contains a small bar of

The Hon. Nathanael Cousins of the United States Court for the Northern District of California, for example, has issued a standing order enclosed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, following analogous federal law. The order authorizes the reopening of pretrial detention hearings to reconsider the appropriateness of release pending trial for people based on their health condition as well as public safety.

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soap, toothpaste and toothbrush, a comb, and a razor. They receive one kit per week, and the small bar of soap is 2 inches by half an inch. Class members are expected to use this small bar of soap to wash their bodies, hands, and hair. People usually run out of soap before they can receive the next Indigent Kit. As noted above, Mr. Grenawitzke's report identifies many problems with the hygiene and cleanliness of the Jail.

This issue must be addressed as a top priority. The County's plan must include detailed information regarding provision of soap and sanitizer products, as well as frequent environmental cleaning of all common areas in housing units, food preparation areas, classrooms and programming space, and clinical/infirmarary space. The plan must include information as to how disinfectants will be provided to people to clean their personal living spaces.

5. Screening and Testing of the People in the Jail

The County's plan must include guidance, based on the best science available and advice from the Public Health Department, on how and when to screen and test people in the Jail for the virus.

6. Treatment

Courses of treatment must be evidence-based, available immediately, and in compliance with scientifically based public health protocols. Furthermore, all treatment must be provided free of charge and with no disincentives to people coming forward.

7. Staffing Plans for Custody and Health Care Staff

We are aware that at least eleven Sheriff's Office and Jail medical staff are on self-quarantine due to exposure to a COVID-19 positive person. Regardless of how many staff stay home because they are sick, are self-quarantining, or are caring for loved ones, the Jail will have to continue to maintain an operational and health care staffing level sufficient to ensure adequate and humane functioning. There must be a plan for how necessary functions and services will continue if large numbers of staff are out related to the virus.

Again, releasing as many people as possible from the Jail is a sensible and necessary way to minimize the risk of mass virus transmission and also to address staffing shortages and related challenges.

8. Staffing Plans for Services Provided by Incarcerated People

Many tasks in the Santa Barbara County Jail, including food preparation and basic sanitation, are performed by people incarcerated in the Jail. Plans to prevent and manage virus transmission must address how necessary tasks performed by detainees will continue in a manner that is safe and consistent with public health.

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9. Housing of Persons Exposed to the Virus

The plan must describe how and where people in the jail system will be housed if they are exposed to the virus, are at high risk of serious illness if they become infected, or become sick with it. *This should not result in prolonged, widespread lockdowns.* Any lockdowns or interruptions in regular activities, such as exercise or visits and phone calls with families or attorneys, should be based solely on the best science available and should be as limited as possible in scope and duration.

10. Vulnerable Populations

To the extent vulnerable populations are not released from the Jail for public health or humanitarian purposes, the County's plan must provide for additional precautions for those who are at high risk of serious illness if they are infected, such as elderly people, pregnant women, and people with chronic illnesses, compromised immune systems, or disabilities, and people whose housing placements restrict their access to medical care and limit the staff's ability to observe them. **The Jail's COVID-19 plan must include close coordination with community hospitals to isolate any patients who meet the CDC's guidelines for isolation. This coordination must occur now, rather than waiting until the jail is dealing with patients exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms.**

11. Access to Family and Legal Counsel

We understand that the Sheriff's Office has taken the step to suspend in-person visitation at the Jail to prevent the spread of COVID-19. While in-person visitation raises virus transmission risk, incarcerated people must be able to communicate with their families, loved ones, and legal counsel, particularly under these stressful and constantly evolving circumstances.

We strongly encourage the County to provide all people in Jail custody phone and/or video calls free of cost during this crisis. Multiple jurisdictions, such as CDCR, Shelby County, Tennessee and others, have already taken this simple and important step. (New York City has shifted to free phone calls permanently.)

As the County and the Sheriff's Office consider the steps we urge in this letter, we ask that you provide a response to the following questions as soon as possible:

1. Have the Sheriff's Department and Wellpath developed specific COVID-19 written policies or protocols? If yes, please provide a copy.
2. What steps have been taken or will be taken in light of the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce the Jail population and to limit the flow of new people into the Jail?

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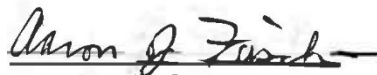
3. What measures is the Jail taking to protect people with elevated COVID-19-related health risks, including pregnant women and people with chronic illnesses, compromised immune systems, or disabilities?
4. What measures is the Jail taking to identify people with COVID-19 exposure, both at booking/intake and inside the Jail housing units?
5. What steps have been taken to ensure that Jail facilities have adequate soap, handwashing stations, wet wipes, and sanitizer readily available to people in custody as well as staff?
6. What specific changes to cleaning practices have been made in light of the current situation (wiping down of surface areas, durable medical equipment/assistive technology, hand rails, grab bars, door handles, phones, tables, etc.)?
7. How is information about COVID-19 being provided to people in custody at the Jail? Is the information provided in accessible locations and formats?
8. What is the Sheriff's Department and ACH's capacity to test for COVID-19? How many people in Jail custody have been quarantined based on possible COVID-19 exposure? How many have received COVID-19 testing? Have any COVID-19 cases amongst people who are or recently have been inside the Jail been confirmed? If so, how many, and what steps were taken in response? (We request that the County provide updates as to these issues as events continue to unfold.)

We ask that the County immediately and publicly announce its plans to address the virus in the jail system. This is an urgent matter. Having an appropriate, evidence-based plan in place can help prevent an outbreak and minimize its impact when one does occur; and not having one may cost lives. **Please let us know when you will be available to discuss your plans with us.** We look forward to speaking with you and working collaboratively with you during this most challenging of times.

Sincerely yours,



Corene Kendrick
Prison Law Office



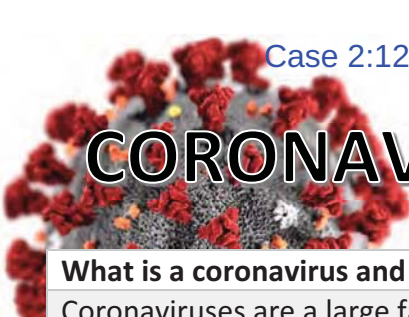
Aaron Fischer
Disability Rights California



Joshua Toll
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Encls.

cc: Hon. Michael J. Carrozzo, Presiding Judge, Santa Barbara County Superior Court
Joyce E. Dudley, Santa Barbara County District Attorney
Tracy Macuga, Santa Barbara County Public Defender
Michael Ghizzoni, Santa Barbara County Counsel
Tanja Heitman, Probation Department



CORONAVIRUS/COVID-19 FACTS AND FAQs

What is a coronavirus and what is COVID-19?

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases including Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

How did this virus get its name?

On Feb. 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced the official name for the new coronavirus virus would be COVID-19. "CO" stands for "corona," "VI" stands for "virus," D stands for "disease" and 19 indicates the year the virus was first discovered. Before this, the virus was referred to as the "2019 novel coronavirus," which means it was a new strain not previously identified in humans.

Where did COVID-19 come from?

The World Health Organization states that coronaviruses are zoonotic, which means they are transmitted from animals to people. A specific animal source of COVID-19 has not been identified, but the virus has been linked to a large seafood and live animal market.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), individuals diagnosed with this coronavirus experience a mild to severe respiratory illness. Symptoms include fever, cough and shortness of breath. Individuals with severe complications from the virus often develop pneumonia in both lungs.

How does the virus spread?

The virus is spread person-to-person. According to the CDC, spread is happening mainly between people who are in close contact (within 6 feet) of each other via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The droplets land on the noses and mouths of other people, who then inhale them. The CDC says it may be possible for the virus to spread by touching a surface or object with the virus and then a person touching their mouth, nose or eyes, but this is not thought to be the main method of spread. As the virus was discovered just a few months ago, more research is required to learn more about the spread pattern of the virus. The incubation period ranges from 2 to 14 days after exposure (most cases occurring at approximately 5 days.) People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest.) Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms.

Do I need to wear a protective mask?

There is no need for healthy individuals to wear surgical masks to guard against coronavirus. Individuals should only wear a mask if they are ill or if it is recommended by a health care professional. Masks must be used and disposed of properly to be effective.

Is there a cure for the virus?

There is no specific medication to treat COVID-19; supportive care is provided to treat symptoms. There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. Individuals should take care to avoid being exposed to the virus through hygiene and sanitary practices. Please seek immediate medical care to relieve symptoms if infected with the virus.

How do I protect myself and others?

There is currently no vaccine to prevent COVID-19 or medication to directly treat COVID-19. The best way to protect yourself is to avoid being exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19. The CDC recommends maintaining personal preventative actions such as:

- Avoiding close contact with those who are sick
- Not touching your eyes, mouth or nose, especially with unwashed hands
- Washing your hands often with soap and warm water for last least 20 seconds
- Clean objects and surfaces that are frequently touched
- Limit your exposure to others if you are sick
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue
- Do not share food, drinks, utensils, or toothbrushes

What should I do if I think I have COVID-19?

Avoid direct contact with other people and immediately request to be seen by health care if you feel sick with a fever, cough or difficulty breathing. Make sure to give your provider details of any symptoms and potential contact with individuals who may have recently traveled.

Will I be tested for COVID-19?

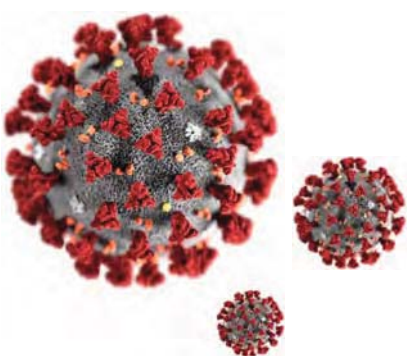
You will be tested if your provider suspects you have COVID-19.

What is CDCR/CCHCS doing to prepare for a potential outbreak?

CDCR and CCHCS are dedicated to the safety of everyone who lives, works, and visits our state prisons. We have longstanding emergency response plans in place to address communicable disease outbreaks such as influenza, measles, mumps, norovirus, as well as coronavirus. Based on guidance from the CDC, and to ensure we are as prepared as possible to respond to any exposure to COVID-19 specifically, we are building upon the robust influenza infection control guidelines already in place at each institution. These guidelines clearly define procedures for prevention of transmission, management of suspected and confirmed cases including isolation and quarantine protocols, surveillance of patients, and routine cleaning and disinfection procedures.

If there is a suspected case of COVID-19, we will follow the policies and procedures already in place for modified programming for any affected housing units and areas. We will continue to update guidelines for COVID-19 response based on CDC recommendations and will maintain cooperation with local and state health departments and the law enforcement community.

COVID-19 is new, but the most important aspect of preparedness is remaining calm. Don't panic. We understand staff, families, and those who visit state prisons as program providers or volunteers may have concerns and anxiety about COVID-19, but please be assured that there is no need for alarm. All should follow the precautions recommended by CDC, which expand upon precautions advised during cold and flu season. The spread of COVID-19 can be significantly reduced with proper infection control measures and good individual hygiene practices.



Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.



Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Be sure to lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.



Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.



Rinse hands well under clean, running water.



Dry hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

**WASH YOUR HANDS
FREQUENTLY**

COVID 19

CORONAVIRUS
DISEASE

SYMPTOMS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms* can include

FEVER



COUGH



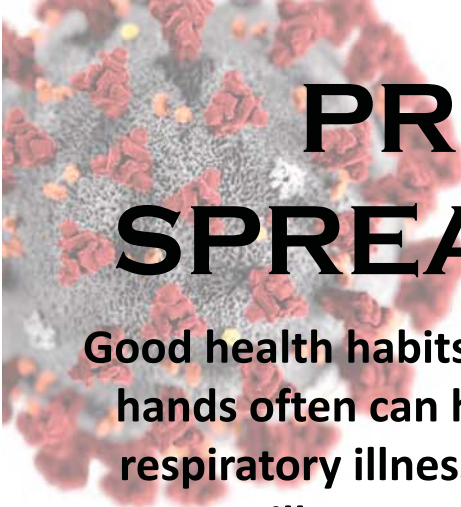
***Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.**

**SHORTNESS
OF BREATH**



Seek medical advice if you develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.

If you have symptoms of COVID-19, please complete a form 7362 and let someone know immediately.



PREVENT THE SPREAD OF ILLNESS

Good health habits like covering your cough and washing your hands often can help stop the spread of germs and prevent respiratory illnesses. Protect yourself and others from viral illnesses and help stop the spread of germs.

Avoid close contact

Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.

Keep your germs to yourself

As much as possible, stay in your housing area away from others when you are sick. This will help prevent spreading your illness to others.

Cover your nose and mouth

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick. Flu and other serious respiratory illnesses are spread by cough, sneezing, or unclean hands.

Handwashing: clean hands save lives!

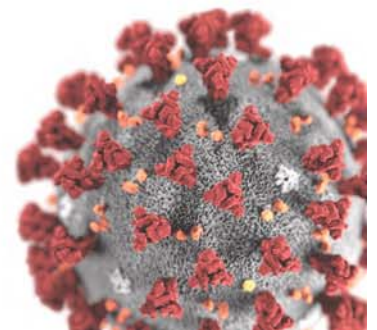
Washing your hands is easy, and it's one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community. If soap and water are not available, use hand sanitizer.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth

Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.

Practice other good health habits

Clean frequently touched surfaces especially when you or someone you share space with is ill. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.



Lo que necesita saber sobre la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

¿Qué es la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)?

La enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es una afección respiratoria que se puede propagar de persona a persona. El virus que causa el COVID-19 es un nuevo coronavirus que se identificó por primera vez durante la investigación de un brote en Wuhan, China.

¿Pueden las personas en los EE. UU. contraer el COVID-19?

Si. El COVID-19 se está propagando de persona a persona en partes de los Estados Unidos. El riesgo de infección con COVID-19 es mayor en las personas que son contactos cercanos de alguien que se sepa que tiene el COVID-19, por ejemplo, trabajadores del sector de la salud o miembros del hogar. Otras personas con un riesgo mayor de infección son las que viven o han estado recientemente en un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19.

¿Ha habido casos de COVID-19 en los EE. UU.?

Si. El primer caso de COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos se notificó el 21 de enero del 2020.

¿Cómo se propaga el COVID-19?

Es probable que el virus que causa el COVID-19 haya surgido de una fuente animal, pero ahora se está propagando de persona a persona. Se cree que el virus se propaga principalmente entre las personas que están en contacto cercano unas con otras (dentro de 6 pies de distancia), a través de las gotitas respiratorias que se producen cuando una persona infectada tose o estornuda. También podría ser posible que una persona contraiga el COVID-19 al tocar una superficie u objeto que tenga el virus y luego se toque la boca, la nariz o posiblemente los ojos, aunque no se cree que esta sea la principal forma en que se propaga el virus.

¿Cuáles son los síntomas del COVID-19?

Los pacientes con COVID-19 han tenido enfermedad respiratoria de leve a grave con los siguientes síntomas:

- fiebre
- tos
- dificultad para respirar

¿Cuáles son las complicaciones graves provocadas por este virus?

Algunos pacientes presentan neumonía en ambos pulmones, insuficiencia de múltiples órganos y algunos han muerto.

¿Qué puedo hacer para ayudar a protegerme?

Las personas se pueden proteger de las enfermedades respiratorias tomando medidas preventivas cotidianas.

- Evite el contacto cercano con personas enfermas.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.
- Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Use un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol si no hay agua y jabón disponibles.

Si está enfermo, para prevenir la propagación de la enfermedad respiratoria a los demás, debería hacer lo siguiente:

- Quedarse en casa si está enfermo.
- Cubrirse la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego botarlo a la basura.
- Limpiar y desinfectar los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.

¿Qué debo hacer si he regresado recientemente de un viaje a un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19?

Si ha llegado de viaje proveniente de un área afectada, podrían indicarle que no salga de casa por hasta 2 semanas. Si presenta síntomas durante ese periodo (fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar), consulte a un médico. Llame al consultorio de su proveedor de atención médica antes de ir y dígame sobre su viaje y sus síntomas. Ellos le darán instrucciones sobre cómo conseguir atención médica sin exponer a los demás a su enfermedad. Mientras esté enfermo, evite el contacto con otras personas, no salga y postergue cualquier viaje para reducir la posibilidad de propagar la enfermedad a los demás.

¿Hay alguna vacuna?

En la actualidad no existe una vacuna que proteja contra el COVID-19. La mejor manera de prevenir infecciones es tomar medidas preventivas cotidianas, como evitar el contacto cercano con personas enfermas y lavarse las manos con frecuencia.

¿Existe un tratamiento?

No hay un tratamiento antiviral específico para el COVID-19. Las personas con el COVID-19 pueden buscar atención médica para ayudar a aliviar los síntomas.

DETENGA LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LOS MICROBIOS

Ayude a prevenir la propagación de virus respiratorios como el nuevo COVID-19.

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego bótelos a la basura.



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos.



Evite el contacto cercano con las personas enfermas.



Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.



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2
3
4 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
5 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
6

7 **CRIMINAL CASE STANDING ORDER**
8 **RE: PROCEDURE FOR REVIEW OF**
9 **DETENTION ORDERS IN LIGHT OF**
10 **CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**

Magistrate Judge Nat Cousins
Effective March 16, 2020

11 I am issuing this criminal standing order on March 16, 2020, in response to the
12 coronavirus pandemic. It applies to every open criminal case in which I have ordered a
13 criminal defendant to be detained and that defendant is presently held in custody awaiting
14 trial. Most detainees in this District are presently housed at Santa Rita Jail in Alameda
15 County, California. Defendants detained by other judges are not covered by this standing
16 order. A copy of this order will also be provided to the offices of the Federal Public
17 Defender, the United States Attorney, the CJA attorney coordinator, U.S. Pretrial Services,
18 and posted publicly on the Court's web page.

19 Under the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3145(f)(2), a detention hearing may be
20 reopened at any time before trial if the judicial officer finds that information exists that was
21 not known to the movant at the time of the detention hearing and that has a material bearing
22 on the issue whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the
23 appearance of such person as required and the safety of any other person and the
24 community. Two of the detention or release factors (among others) to be considered by the
25 judicial officer are (1) the person's "physical and mental condition" (3145(g)(3)(A)) and (2)
26 the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be
27 posed by the person's release (3145(g)(4)).

28 The Crime Victims' Rights Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3771, also provides crime victims the

1 statutory right to be reasonably protected from the accused, to reasonable notice of any
2 public court proceeding involving the crime or release of the accused, the right to be
3 reasonably heard and not excluded from public court proceedings, the right to be treated
4 with fairness and respect, the right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the
5 case, the right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay, and the right to be informed of
6 the rights under the Act. The Court shall ensure the crime victim is afforded the rights
7 described in the Act. 18 U.S.C. § 3771(b)(1).

8 This standing order sets forth the procedure for any request to reopen a detention
9 hearing on the basis of the physical and mental condition of the accused. This public health
10 crisis is serious and urgent. Counsel should not delay in evaluating whether any defendant
11 should have his or her detention hearing reopened.

12 1. Counsel for the Government and accused must confer first in an effort to
13 determine if they agree.

14 2. The Government must provide notice and an opportunity to confer and be
15 reasonably heard to any crime victim.

16 3. Any stipulation or motion to reopen must be filed in the ECF system.

17 4. The motion should state whether the defendant waives personal presence at the
18 hearing.

19 5. Copies of the motion to reopen must be provided to Pretrial Services and to
20 Clerk's Office Manager Snooki Puli at Snooki_Puli@cand.uscourts.gov. This may be by
21 email.

22 6. Unless otherwise ordered, no hearing will be held in person. Counsel, clients, and
23 crime victims will be allowed to participate by telephone or video to the extent practicable.

24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

25 Date: March 16, 2020

26 
Nathanael M. Cousins
United States Magistrate Judge

FILED/ENDORSED

MAR 17 2020

By. J. Baker
DEPUTY CLERK

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

**STANDING ORDER OF THE
SACRAMENTO SUPERIOR COURT**

No. SSC-20- ?

**ORDER AUTHORIZING SACRAMENTO
COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT TO
GRANT ACCELERATED RELEASE TO
INMATES SERVING COMMITMENTS
WITH 30 ACTUAL DAYS OR LESS
REMAINING**

BY ORDER OF THE COURT AND EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department is authorized to grant accelerated release of inmates. Releases can be no more than 30 (thirty) actual days early of an inmate's sentence. This order includes misdemeanors and felonies.

This order applies only to inmates with commitments of 30 actual days remaining and shall remain in effect until May 31, 2020.

As of June 1, 2020, this order is revoked.

DATED: March 17, 2020



THE HONORABLE RUSSELL L. HOM
Presiding Judge

DISTRIBUTION LIST

**ORDER AUTHORIZING SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT TO
GRANT ACCELERATED RELEASE TO INMATES SERVING COMMITMENTS WITH 30
ACTUAL DAYS OR LESS REMAINING**

Standing Order No. SSC-20-?

Court Standing Order File (Original)
Judge Russell L. Hom, Presiding Judge
Judge Michael G. Bowman, Assistant Presiding Judge
All other Judges of the Sacramento Superior Court
Ann Marie Schubert, Sacramento County District Attorney
Steve Garrett, Sacramento County Public Defender
Theresa Huff, Conflict Criminal Defenders
Lloyd Connelly, Court Executive Officer
Jim Lombard, Deputy Executive Officer
Kelly Sullivan, Director of Criminal Division
Public Notice – Court Website

1 **IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
2 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA**

3
4 **STANDING ORDER OF THE COURT**
5 **DEFERRING SENTENCE SURRENDER DATES AND**
6 **PERMITTING SHERIFF TO AUTHORIZE CREDIT FOR**
7 **PARTICIPATION IN THE SHERIFF WORK PROGRAM**

8 **To the Sheriff of Santa Clara County:**

- 9 1. The County of Santa Clara is amid a declared public health emergency. The Director of
10 Emergency Services proclaimed a local emergency and the County Public Health
11 Officer proclaimed a local health emergency on February 3, 2020, based on conditions
12 of extreme peril and the imminent and proximate threat to public health relating to
13 Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- 14 2. The inmates in the County Jail and the County employees who provide for the safety,
15 security, and health of those inmates are at a particular risk to COVID-19 due to the
16 confined nature of the jail environment.
- 17 3. Santa Clara Valley Health System, Adult Custody Health Division Medical Director Dr.
18 Alexander Chyorny, in collaboration the Public Health Officer, has advised the criminal
19 justice partners that reducing the jail population is necessary to implement public health
20 measures.
- 21 4. On March 16, 2020, this court suspended all non-essential functions for three weeks or
22 until such order is lifted. This order was made in response to the County of Santa
23 Clara's "shelter in place" orders, effective Tuesday, March 17, 2020 at 12:01 a.m.
- 24 5. Reducing the jail population is a critical preventative measure for inmates and staff.
25 Further, the County is seeking to avoid congregating individuals at the Re-Entry Center
26 as part of the Sheriff's Work Program.
- 27
28

1 6. Based on the urgency of the health crisis and the stipulation between the People and the
2 defense at a hearing held on March 17, 2020 at 1:30 p.m. in Department 41, the court
3 makes the following orders:

4 a. Effective immediately, all individuals scheduled to surrender to the custody of
5 the Santa Clara County Sheriff between March 17, 2020 and May 15, 2020 will
6 have their surrender date continued by sixty (60) days.

7 b. Effectively immediately, all individuals who are participating in the Sheriff's
8 Work Program shall, at the discretion of the Sheriff's Office, receive credit for
9 the Sheriff's Work Program until May 15, 2020, despite not being able to
10 participate in the program.

11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

12
13 Eric S. Geffon 3/18/2020

14 HON. ERIC S. GEFFON
15 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
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