Types of Correctional Facilities in California

City and County Jails
City and county jails are short term facilities where inmates are held while going to court, being sentenced, or serving time for a minimal crime. These crimes are mostly misdemeanors or parole violations and typically the sentence is less than a year. The average county jail term is 30 days. Nearly every county in California has a jail. All jail inmates who stay longer than 14 days are screened for TB, but when and how this screening is done varies by the facility.

State Prisons
There are 32 state prisons in California, run by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The medical arm of this department is in receivership and is known as California Correction Health Care Services or CCHCS. Inmates are assigned to a state prison after they are sentenced to serve time, usually being convicted of felonies and violent crimes such as robbery with a weapon, rape, arson, etc. These crimes generally earn the inmates a sentence of more than one year. Inmates may be released with no supervision, parole supervision, or to a community program after being in prison. All state prison inmates are screened for TB at entry to a receiving facility with a thorough symptom review, TST and or chest radiograph and again annually if their stay is longer than one year.

Federal Prisons
The Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) houses inmates that are sentenced because of federal crimes including bank robbery, kidnaping, money crimes, multistate drug crimes, etc. There are 11 FBOPs in California, 121 nationwide. Federal prisons operate under different security levels: low, medium, and high and can be run by FBOP or by private “for profit” prison groups. Federal prison inmates are screened at entry for TB with a symptom review, TST and or chest radiograph and again annually if their stay is longer than a year.

ICE Detention Centers
ICE facilities house inmates who are caught illegally living or working in the United States. The inmates remain in the facility until they are deported to their home country and their stays range from 24hrs to a year. If the ICE detainee has been convicted of an additional crime in this country, they may be sentenced to serve time in a county jail, state prison, or federal prison depending on the type of crime they commit and then are deported once they have completed their stay. ICE also temporarily houses detainees in county jails, so the TB screening practices for these detainees will vary depending on where they are housed.

Juvenile Facilities
County Juvenile facilities house inmates under the age of 18 for various non-violent crimes. TB screening protocols for these facilities are similar to those done in county jail. Juveniles that commit violent crimes are sent to state juvenile corrections where they can stay until the age of 25.

Camps
Prison camps are mostly connected to the state prison system and they house low security level inmates. Many of these inmates fight fires throughout state. These inmates are screened for TB when they enter state prison and are cleared for TB disease before being assigned to a camp.