

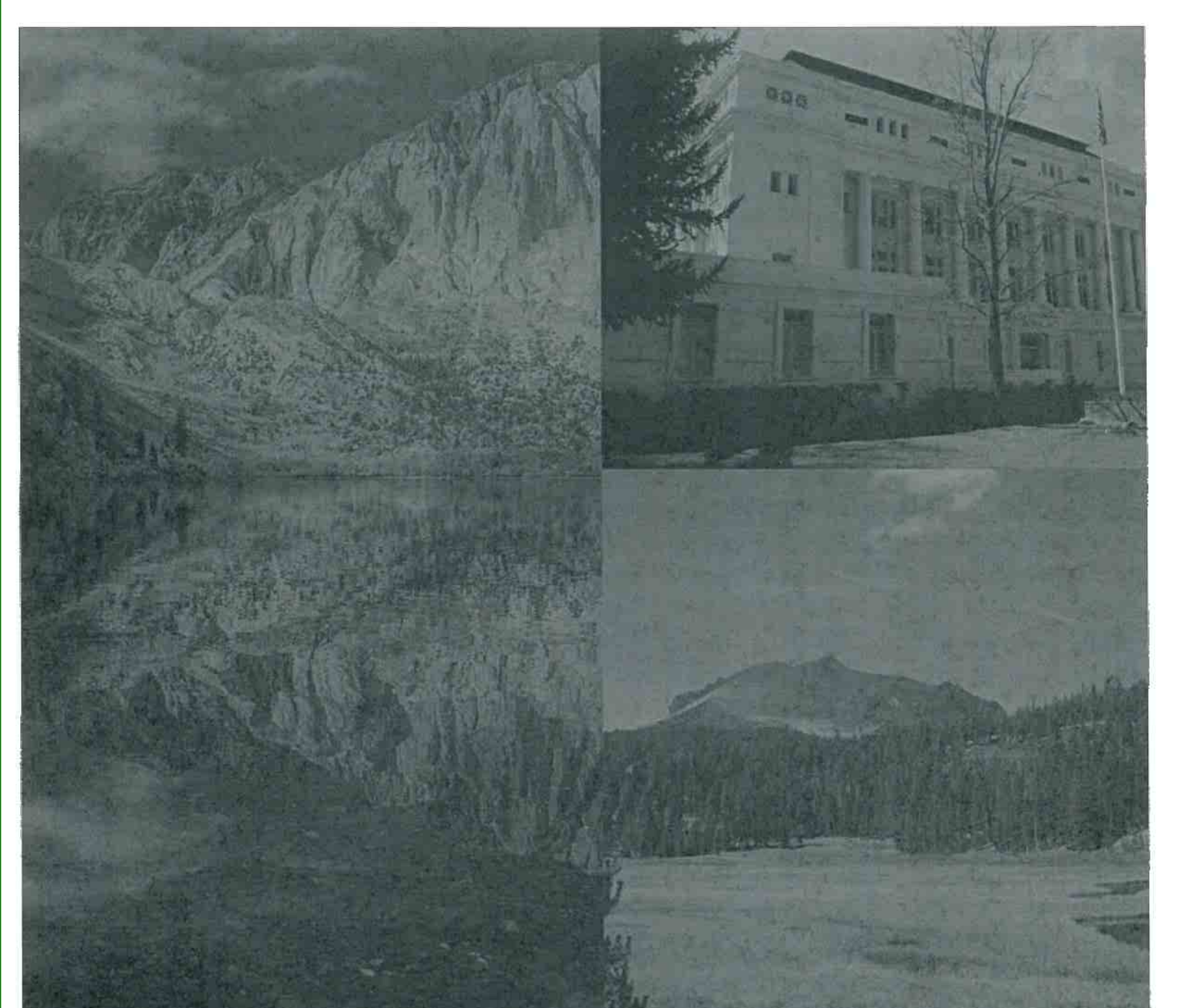


**SENATE BILL 863, ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM
PROPOSAL FORM**

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME Plumas County		STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$ 20,000,000		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY /REGIONAL FACILITY PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):				
INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME Plumas County Correctional Facility				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION A new 66 rated bed jail and 2 non-rated medical treatment rooms, program and treatment rooms, medical clinic, and associated support services space needed to successfully operate the jail.				
STREET ADDRESS 50 Abernathy Lane				
CITY Quincy		STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95971	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE <u>AND</u> CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) TYPE II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, <u>whether remodel/renovation or new construction.</u>				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed	24	32	10	2
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	68			



PLUMAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSEMENT

PLUMAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
COUNTY OF PLUMAS
1400 E. MAIN STREET
QUINCY, CA 95971

Prepared by:
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PLUMAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
NEEDS ASSESSMENT DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plumas County (County) is the eighth smallest county, by population, in California. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office (Sheriff's Office) operates one Type II jail. Plumas County Correctional Facility (PCCF) is comprised of 67 beds. According to recent statistics, the average daily population (ADP) in 2014 was 50 inmates and is forecasted to increase in 2015 to an ADP of 57.

PCCF was originally built in 1976 and is one of the last linear-designed jails in California. Since the original grand jury report filed in 1999, the County has commissioned studies to determine and assess the needs of the Sheriff's Office. Each of the grand jury reports concluded the existing design is not suited to modern operational paradigms, and the current condition of the facility is far beyond repair and in need of immediate replacement.

Statistical data doesn't show the County's overall need for additional jail beds beyond the current capacity of 67 beds, but instead they need the proper configuration and types of beds for classification, living, treatment, programming, and care for the incarcerated. Providing a "better bed" in a design that is conducive to today's jail standards will provide a safer environment for inmates to live, correctional and non-correctional staff to work, and for the public to visit.

The following details the issues that exist at the current facility:

- Of the general population, 60-70 percent is unsentenced felons. With this large unsentenced population and the linear design of the facility, it is extremely difficult to manage, care, and classify inmates appropriately.
- There has been an increased number of inmates classified as administrative segregation and protective custody within the PCCF population. This increase is putting strain on the facility due to the lack of appropriate space to house this classification.
- Inmates being booked into the PCCF are sicker, older, and require more acute medical care than ever before. The facility does not have an appropriately sized or located medical clinic to treat the current population.

PCCF also does not have medical housing for inmates that need to be isolated from the general population to stop the spread of illness.

- The existing facility lacks appropriate programs space and private interview space for correctional staff, medical/mental health staff, and attorneys. The Sheriff's Office is no longer able to add any additional programs for inmates due to the lack of space.

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the PCCF Needs Assessment (Needs Assessment) is to provide the County with sufficient information for their Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) funding application to develop a new facility and secondarily, to enable the County to make informed decisions relative to long-range adult detention facility and program planning. Accordingly, this study addresses the State of California Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) Title 15 requirements and makes recommendations for responding to SB 863 construction funding.

In May of 2014, the County decided to partner with CGL for assistance with jail planning services. CGL and the County have worked together through a collaborative process to develop the County's long-term jail plan.

The Needs Assessment combines information from a wide range of sources. It incorporates the considerable expertise and operational knowledge of the Sheriff's Office personnel supported by quality data on bookings/arrests, types of inmates, lengths-of-stay, and types of programs currently provided by the PCCF. The Needs Assessment also identifies the overall impact of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) and its effect on facility operations and ADP levels.

Also documented are the elements of the system, including current facilities, physical plant environment with types and sizes of housing units, operational design philosophy, current inmate population, classification system, programs, staffing, visual supervision, record keeping, compliance standards history, and any unresolved issues.

Beginning with an overview of the current system, the reader is led through the details of population demographics, operational procedures, physical plant and

staffing, and compliance with standards. Each step builds a picture of the entire system, historical drivers for its operational philosophy, spatial allocation, and current population management model. In each section, the findings identify existing deficiencies and areas of improvement supporting the overarching concepts expressed in the final recommendation:

The CGL team is confident that the validity of the findings within the Needs Assessment and the resulting recommendation for a new facility—one that fulfills the Sheriff's Office's philosophical, design, and operational goals—will provide the opportunity to deliver the extent of programming and services that will truly have an impact on the inmate community and recidivism rates. The PCCF facility will be the cornerstone of a full correctional continuum guided by evidence-based principles and practices.

METHODOLOGIES

This Needs Assessment has been developed, in part, as a requirement for seeking state funding under SB 863 – Request for Proposals: Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities. (Senate Bill 863 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction)(RFP)

In recognition of the challenges brought to the California county jail systems as a result of the passage of AB 109, which transferred responsibility of housing certain offenders that were previously in the state prison system to their respective county's adult correctional system, the state is making available, through the SB 863 construction financing program, grants of up to \$20 million for small-size counties such as Plumas County. The solicitation is intended to fund, "improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space as necessary to manage the adult offender population. Custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

The SB 863 RFP is a competitive procurement. It requires applicant counties to "judiciously consider programming needs to manage the offender population" and

expects that counties will” consider a range of alternatives, while employing the least restrictive options (for housing offenders).”

The County makes a strong case for a successful proposal: The Sheriff’s Office has long recognized that incarceration, in and of itself, does not change an offender’s ability to succeed on the outside and has acted on that fact; it has been a leader statewide in creating alternatives to incarceration; it has amassed an extensive body of data to support its case; and it has proven that it can do a lot with a little.

IMPACT OF AB 109

AB 109, also known as "Realignment," has complicated the Sheriff's Office's population management plan. Under AB 109, the Sheriff's Office is forced to house inmates for a longer period of time. Prior to AB 109, the average length-of-stay (ALOS) was 9.0 days; in 2014 it was 14.8 days. ***Since the beginning of 2015 the Sheriff's Office has 12 inmates in custody sentenced to two years or more.*** The ALOS for these inmates is 1,122 days, or just over three years. In terms of custody, AB 109 required management to re-prioritize who would remain in custody, but it did not need to add positions to supervise them.

- The Probation Department is using flash incarceration.
- The non-violent, non-sexual, non-serious do time in Plumas County.
- Pretrial Tool – O.R.A.S model is used to assess inmates.
- Day Reporting Center (DRC) is overseen by the District Attorney's Office as a sentencing alternative. Anyone that is convicted of a crime will have access to the DRC.
- The Correction Officer's use strong guide for detention risk assessments.
- The Sheriff's Office handles most GPS to track people out on early release. The Probation Department handles GPS for all juveniles. They keep electronic files for record keeping. The Probation Department has access to the courts records system, "Sustain".
- Work Release – is overseen by Correction Office.

PLUMAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

BSCC Title 15 establishes different categories of jails:

- **Type I** jails are used for the detention of persons for no more than 96 hours (excluding holidays) after booking.
- **Type II** jails are used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence commitment.
- **Type III** jails are used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.

Type I Jails

The County does not operate any Type I facilities.

Type II Jails

The County operates one Type II facility. The total number of jail beds rated by the BSCC is 67.

Plumas County Correctional Facility

PCCF is considered a Type II facility, first constructed in 1976 and remodeled in 1986 and 1996. BSCC has rated PCCF to house up to 67 inmates. The facility was designed in linear fashion, which is no longer suitable for today's correctional standards. The inefficient design of the facility puts inmate safety and correctional staff's safety at risk due to classification limitation, poor sight lines and camera coverage each time they have to move inmates for programming, recreation, sick call, and court dates. About 60-70 percent of the current inmate population is unsentenced felons.

The PCCF is not a direct supervision facility: Each of its housing units is built in a linear design, which is not an efficient custodial floor plan.

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and provides relatively inefficient delivery of services to the inmate population. Most of the facility is non-compliant with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards for inmates, staff, and visitors.

All inmates are provided clothing, food, medical dental care, recreation, and an assortment of programs. The facility has a linear design for 67 male and female inmates, which includes the attached work furlough dorm. Correctional officers are spending as much as 20 hours a week constantly moving inmates just for recreation time.

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this is another example of how the facility infrastructure is crumbling.

Type III Jails

The County does not operate any Type III facilities.

ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

Existing Plumas County Correctional System

Introduction

The Sheriff's Office currently operates and maintains one facility, the Plumas County Correctional Facility (PCCF), located at 50 Abernathy Lane, Quincy, California. The current BSCC-rated adult bed capacity is 67.

Appropriate Beds Required

There is a need for the proper type of beds to be constructed based on the types of inmates that are serving time in the County system. The lack of appropriate bed types in the current facility makes it nearly impossible to classify and house inmates for moderate (Mod), high-risk non-violent (HNR), and high-risk violent (HR) offenders.

The Needs Assessment indicates the need to construct a new correctional center due to the antiquated state of the current facility. The concept is to plan for a "continuum of care" approach. The average inmate breakdown is 41 men and 9 women.

Plumas County Corrections System

Identified Need

PCCF is well beyond its life span, and it has been identified that the only solution would be a new correctional center. PCCF would need to be closed upon the construction of the new facility. The major systems and components of the existing

facility either need full replacement or major repairs, which are extremely costly. PCCF is in such bad shape that all the Facility Services Department can do is band-aid problems. The design of the building and lack of record keeping has made it difficult to repair the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems in the building.

The new correctional center master plan will create housing units designed specifically for the County's current and future inmate population. (Need to highlight more specifics about the new housing unit once we discuss the master plan).

Housing units configured in this manner will have the following positive impacts:

- Individuals will be housed together based on classification.
- Individuals housed together will learn together.
- The entire facility will be seen as a learning environment and a continuum of care will be realized.
- The new design layout will support the County's long-term housing solutions.

The needs identified within the County system are:

1. **Housing**

- a) Single-occupancy cells:** Designed to house one inmate, the cells have a bed, toilet, sink, and table with an attached chair. Classification or disciplinary issues require that some inmates are housed alone. The most problematic in terms of finding appropriate housing locations have been those in protective custody, those who display non-violent but non-conforming behavior, the assaultive mentally ill, and those requiring disciplinary isolation.
- b) Double-occupancy cells:** Equipped to house two inmates, the cells have two beds, a toilet, sink, and table with an attached chair.
- c) Dormitory Housing:** Equipped to house 8 inmates the dormitories will contain 4 double beds, one ADA shower, ADA toilet, urinal, and 2 sinks.
- d) Dayrooms:** will be sized to meet title 24 minimum requirements for dayroom space per inmate in the cells and the dormitory housing.
- e) Women's housing:** This unit will have one Dorm to house up to 6. The cells will either by 4 individual cells or 2 cells double bunked.

- f) Medical and behavioral health housing:** New medical clinic to serve the inmate population with multiple exam rooms, proper medication storage rooms, and up to 4 medical isolation beds will be located in this area with one of these being a negative pressure room.
- g) Maximum security housing:** Equipped to hold 4 inmates in single cells.
- h) Medium security housing:** 2 pods holding 6 men in double occupancy cells and one pod holding 8 men in double occupancy cells.
- i) Minimum security:** Dormitory housing for 24 men and 6 women.
- j) Intake/Release/Processing:** This space will be designed to support the needs of
 - a 66 bed jail it will contain 1 safety cell, and multiple wet holding cells.
- k) Visiting:** Video visiting booths will be incorporated into the jail administration space.

2. Program Space

The Sheriff's Office offers programs to both sentenced and unsentenced inmate populations. The facility currently has only one programming room, also used as the library, which limits the amount of programs the County can provide to the incarcerated. The programs offered run for about one hour, split between general population and protective custody to keep classification types separated. Many times, the correctional staff has to cram up to 21 inmates, a civilian instructor, and an officer inside the programs room. Overcrowding of inmates in the small confined space is the only way for inmates to take advantage of programs available. Sometimes this leads to inmate disruptions and fights, which can make for a dangerous situation for staff, volunteers, and inmates. The Sheriff's Office wants to make more programs available, but is unable to offer any additional types of programs or classes due to the lack of programming space.

3. Medical and Behavioral Health Services

Currently, all of the medical staff is contracted with the County. Medical and behavioral health screenings begin in the booking area. The booking officer will always complete a written and visual assessment before accepting the

inmate. Interviews are conducted in the open booking area without an area for inmate privacy. Inmates with acute medical issues are usually turned away by the booking officer, and the arresting officer will take the inmate to the local hospital to be cleared medically before returning to book the inmate into the facility. If the arrestee is booked into the facility, they have the option to seek or decline medical and/or behavioral services, which are offered to each inmate. The medical staff is available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, as well as on call 24 hours a day if needed. Currently, the PCCF doesn't provide any surgical procedures, and all surgeries are sent out to the local hospital to be completed.

Each morning, the Medical Health Services team prioritizes each inmate health request by urgency and type of medical issue. The medical team will either respond back to the inmate in writing or have the inmate come to the clinic to be seen. The design of the current facility does not allow for an efficient or private sick call process. The exam room is located within earshot of other inmates and staff walking or waiting in the main hallway, which makes for confidentiality issues.

Medications required by inmates at the facility are prescribed by the local doctor on contract with the County. The med-cart is in the medical office, and correctional officers distribute the meds at 6:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., and a fourth time if required. The current inmate population on psychotropic meds is approximately 50-60 percent.

Behavioral health services are offered within the PCCF five days a week for 2-3 hours each day. When arrestees are considered 5150, behavioral health services must assess the arrestee before either booking can be completed or the arrestee is taken to the local hospital to be evaluated and cleared medically before being booked into the PCCF. Mental health workers are available on an on-call basis for 24/7 care. Tele-psych & Tele-med services are not provided currently, but the Sheriff's Office is planning the future facility to have space for this function.

There is a huge need for Behavioral Health Services to have their own private interview rooms with a layout that is safe and efficient for inmates and staff. The current facility only has one interview room that is normally occupied by counselors or attorneys, making it difficult for the incarcerated to meet with their counselors or attorneys. Behavioral Health Services would like to have an area dedicated for a workstation and one full-time staff member. Currently, Behavioral Health Services does not have access to their Internet-based program, "Anasazi/Cerner," which houses all inmate medical history, at PCCF. This causes inefficiencies in the treatment of some inmates, as the behavioral specialist has to return to the behavioral health office and then travel back to the PCCF to treat the inmate properly.

Dental and eye exams are provided on a case-by-case basis. Due to space restrictions, PCCF is not able to provide dental and eye services inside the facility, and most requests for these services will be provided at the local doctor's office.

Overall, the facility struggles handling the medical and mental health needs of the inmates. The PCCF was never intended or designed to house long-term inmates, inmates with medical needs, or have areas where mental health and medical staff can meet safely and securely with the incarcerated.

4. **Exercise and Recreation**

Exercise and recreation is currently held either in the two outdoor recreation yards or in the indoor recreation building that is detached from the facility. Correctional officer's usually spends a minimum of 20 hours a week coordinating recreation time due to the classification issues and movement of inmates throughout the facility.

The safety of the staff is put in danger due to the proximity of the recreation yards to the public road.

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The indoor recreation room is in very poor structural shape and is well beyond repair, as is the entire facility.

5. **Attorney and Confidential Interview Rooms**

The PCCF only has one 48-square-foot attorney and interview room. The room is not in view of central control, nor does it have any communication inside the room. The attorney or interviewer has to ring a door bell to have staff release them from the interview room. There is typically a delay for staff to release the visitor or attorney from the interview room due to the constant movement of other inmates in the facility.

The Sheriff's Office recently started allowing all inmates to have access to video visitation. It is not being used too much at this time for a variety of reasons—mainly the cost, as well as technology limitations from the public who don't have access to personal computers with web cameras. Video visiting will soon have a new android technology to allow newer devices to be used for video visiting in the next few months.

6. **Day Reporting**

Day Reporting Center is nearby the court house. Most offenders with drug charges go to day reporting. Currently, the Plumas County Probation Department (Probation Department) has 360 active on probation and approximately 50 out on warrants. The Probation Department averages approximately 15 new probation cases each month.

7. **Central Control Room**

Central control is not a secured area

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8. **Administration**

All correctional staff on duty share one workstation, which is currently in the staff break room. The majority of administrative and support staff are located at the Sheriff's office, which is located off site. Incorporating the new correctional center and Sheriff's Office into one facility would be the best solution, so support staff and correctional staff can work together easier.

Sufficient space for record keeping should be a high priority due to the amount of increased corrections lawsuits. Whether the records are kept in administrative offices or in warehouses is a decision for facility managers. Whatever their decision, sufficient space should be added in the appropriate areas to account for this change in practice.

9. **Public Areas**

The public entry to the PCCF is an unstaffed waiting vestibule. This area is used for the public visiting inmates, attorneys visiting their clients, as well as civilians coming into the facility to perform programs or classes. The area is inadequate due to its location and size, as well as many ADA issues for visitors. Due to a lack of perimeter fencing, the vehicle sallyport has become an unintentional public entrance for the public, as well as all deliveries by Fed Ex, UPS, and other vendor deliveries.

10. **Kitchen/Food Service**

The existing kitchen at PCCF is unsafe due to

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Most days, the kitchen is staffed with four unsupervised inmate workers that prepare and cook breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The food is then delivered by inmates supervised by staff. The kitchen storage area does not provide enough space for back-up food supplies. The Sheriff's Office has hired U.S. Foods as the vendor who delivers food once a week. Correctional staff mentioned the lack of space to store food purchased

in bulk, which in the long run would save the County a significant amount of money. The lack of storage means staff has to go to the store to buy milk, bread, and anything else needed when they have a food shortage. Poor ventilation in the kitchen adds to expense, as fresh fruits and vegetables expire within in a matter of days. Due to the small size of the kitchen, fresh food and meats are prepared in the same food prep area, which can cause food borne illness and is a health and safety concern for inmates. The refrigerator is in the vehicle sallyport, which makes for additional and unnecessary movement in and out of the secured facility.

When the facility goes into lockdown, the correctional officers have no way to lock the kitchen, so the kitchen workers have to go to the programming or laundry area until lockdown is over. The current facility doesn't have a bathroom or eyewash station in the kitchen, so staff has to move the inmate kitchen worker to the observation room or back to their housing unit.

11. **Laundry**

The current laundry area is being used for change in, change out, and showering incoming inmates, as well as a storage area.

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Laundry is done by inmate workers from 5:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Inmates get new sheets and clothes every other day. The current facility has no space to keep back-up laundry other than some extra blankets. Also, no back-up washers or dryers are available in case of machine failure.

12. **Warehouse**

PCCF does not have any designated warehouse space on or off site. The Sheriff's Office uses the laundry room and offices for storage of necessary office and inmate supplies.

13. **Receiving Space**

The booking area in the PCCF is too small and was never intended to handle the current amount of bookings. The booking officer always completes a written and visual assessment before accepting an inmate. If the inmate is not being released, they are held in a holding cell or the observation cell before being housed. If the inmate needs to be placed in detox, the booking officer will place the inmate in one of two detox cells until released or housed in the facility.

14. **Maintenance and Storage Space**

The design of the building and lack of record keeping has made it difficult to make repairs to the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing of the building. Every nook and cranny of the facility is being used for storage. It will be encouraged that the new facility has adequate storage for inmate and correctional officers' supplies.

15. **Secure Perimeter**

The current facility has a perimeter fence configured as a single-fence system. This type of fencing system creates a perimeter fence line that is integrated into some of the buildings.

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16. **Vehicle Sallyport**

The vehicle sallyport is located in the rear of the facility. The public has access by vehicle or foot to the entrance and exit of the vehicle sallyport, including deliveries by Fed Ex, UPS, and U.S. Foods. These deliveries cause the vehicle sallyport to be occupied by public vehicles causing delays in the intake/transportation process.

Inmates are taken through the vehicle sallyport for court dates, and as many as 12-15 inmates are taken to court at one time. This requires two officers and two vehicles to transport inmates. The current vehicle sallyport only has enough room for one vehicle to be secured inside at a time, which draws out the transportation process.

DEPARTMENT’S OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

Overview of Operating System

The Sheriff’s Office manages and operates one correctional facility for the County, being responsible for the secure confinement and care of all persons arrested by local law enforcement agencies and delivered to the PCCF and for all individuals who have been sentenced to serve time in the County jail.

Mission: The mission of the Plumas County Sheriff’s Office, concerning corrections, is *“It is the mission of the Plumas County Correctional Facility to provide the highest standards of professional ethics and personal integrity, and we are committed to the proper treatment of those in custody. Fundamental to the success of our mission is to operate the correctional facility for the safety and security of the community while providing a safe, humane, and secure environment for both the staff and inmates.”*
(Need to confirm we want to use this mission statement)

System’s History of Crowding

In April of 2013, the capacity of the facility was administratively allowed to increase capacity of inmates from 37 to 67. No additional physical improvement in space was provided to allow for this increase. In 2011 and 2012, AB 109 and SB 678 Grant funding programs assisted in the hiring of 3 additional correctional staff to assist with the increase in duties. With the increased inmate population, the County has been able adjust the budget to accommodate the increase in costs to house, feed, and provide medical care, which results in a decrease of inmate, officer and non-sworn staffs safety throughout the facility.

Plumas County Correctional Facility

PCCF was originally constructed in 1976 and remodeled in 1986 and 1996. PCCF is now rated to hold a maximum of 67 inmates. The jail is one of the last linear jails in all of California and needs to be replaced due to the significant operational and security issues.

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The surveillance system at PCCF has since been repaired, but is yet another of many band aids to mask the major issues that lead to safety issues for inmates and staff.

Design

PCCF's design is linear with indirect supervision. The spaces for inmate programming and inmate services are extremely limited. The Sheriff's Office believes, as most jail administrators across the country, that linear designs are far less efficient and pose more safety concerns than some form of a direct supervision, podular designed jail.

The design of the PCCF has made it nearly impossible to separate and classify inmates in accordance with today's standards for separation. Multiple classifications who would not normally be housed together must live together in tight spaces with that are associated with older linear designed jails. Sharing space and creates an environment that is not healthy or safe for the inmate and creates safety issues for staff.

Continuum of Care

The planning approach of the new correctional center master plan will incorporate a continuum of care concept from booking and intake to pretrial and through to sentencing and post-sentencing. Every inmate will have an individualized plan that includes the following components: medical health, behavioral health, dental health; vocation, education, employment programs (VEEP), and life skills. The concept is to create a place that is a learning environment where individuals can "live together

and learn together.” This is anticipated to be successful and to evolve into a very functional and helpful environment for the incarcerated.

Continuum of Care Design Goals

The mission of the continuum of care approach is to address individual needs for a quality rehabilitation experience and a seamless re-entry. One aspect of this approach is to integrate tangible incentives for an individual’s graduation from one level to the next. These incentives would be known and understood by all inmates as something they can earn. Some of these incentives would be the living and learning environment itself.

Having programming and service spaces easily accessible directly from the housing area will offer inmates the best opportunity to participate and succeed. The new facility will support the provision of in-custody programming and services that link inmates to community-based providers.

Based upon this operational philosophy, the specific design objectives of the new state-of-the-art facility with housing component and programming spaces are discussed below, organized along a series of guiding principles that serve as the foundation for the proposed facility’s operational mission and design approach. These guiding principles are categorized under five major themes:

1. Appropriate Environment

- Requirements for security, safety, and control matched to the population to be served and to their security level. There will be a difference for maximum, medium, and minimum housing. Each will have a podular, direct supervision-type layout with sleeping areas surrounding a dayroom.
- Maximum security sleeping areas will be single cells with a stainless steel toilet/sink combination unit, built-in bed and desk, and storage shelves with steel swinging doors.
- Medium security sleeping areas will have double-occupancy cells with a stainless steel toilet/sink combination unit, built-in bed and desk, and storage shelves with steel swinging doors.
- Minimum security dorm areas will house 8 in the male unit and 6 in the

female unit.

- A welcoming, friendly face to the visitors and the surrounding community, i.e., a “good neighbor”
- Adequate lighting, enhanced natural light in the housing units, views to the outside, and direct supervision will be provided from the point of admissions
- Residential-like construction, including individual unlocked rooms and movable furniture

2. Safe and Secure Environment

- Compliant with the requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, best practices, and modern standards of operations (i.e., American Correctional Association, Americans with Disabilities Act)
- Podular design, direct supervision housing unit that affords clear lines of sight for optimal visual supervision
- Well-defined secure perimeter, easy-to-supervise spaces, distinct public and staff entrances and circulation paths, and secure spaces for contact, non-contact, and video visitation
- Maximized operational efficiencies through the use of the best security electronics and technology available and consolidated central control functions

3. Rehabilitative Environment

- Individualized case treatment plans through evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and assignment to appropriate programs and services
- Provision of a wide variety of programs and services designed to reduce idleness, increase productivity, and reduce recidivism
- Adequacy and variety of dedicated programming and support spaces for program staff, community providers, other professionals providing services, and volunteers
- Appropriate, varied spaces for family visitation to support successful reintegration

4. Professional Work Environment

- Normative and user-friendly environment for the facility personnel
- Ongoing training and education
- Adequate support spaces for administrative, custody, and service providers

5. Sustainable Environment

- Cost-efficient to build (through maximization of existing resources and infrastructure and to operate by providing all necessary support (laundry, kitchen, adequate storage) and health care services (medical and mental health spaces) to reduce the need for deliveries and transportation outside the facility
- Staff-efficient layout with no additional staff expected as a result of the planned housing and programming additions
- Energy efficient and environmentally friendly to reduce operating costs

MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH CARE SPACE

It is envisioned that there will be a central medical/behavioral health services area near the booking/intake area to manage patients' accounts and to store and prepare medicines for delivery, as well as an exam room. In addition, there will be a private interview room with separate access for the clinician and the inmate. This is where the inmates' health records are initiated. There will be decentralized multi-purpose health rooms near every housing unit where the inmates' health inventories are maintained and that can also be utilized for triage when required.

CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

A major concern about today's criminal justice costs is often tied to the issue of local jail populations. Although the nation's jail population is about one-half the size of the prison population (713,000 jail inmates versus 1.4 million prisoners) the jail population and bed-space resources seem to be an ever-expanding issue within our local criminal justice system. Decision-makers need to have sound research, comprehensive analysis and reliable forecasting techniques available in order to make educated legislative and policy decisions. The time has come when just

answering the question of, "What will the future jail population be?" is not enough. Decision-makers need to also answer the questions of, "What are the reasons behind the prison and jail population growth, how will future changes affect the system, and how can I influence the forecasted population?"

The most influential factors in forecasting any correctional population are the impact of recently enacted sentencing laws, judicial decisions and other criminal justice policy choices. These factors vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and are usually very complex in nature. State and local criminal justice systems often vest considerable discretion in their public leaders who construct these policies and procedures. A complete understanding of these complex influences is essential to the accuracy of planning and forecasting a prison or jail population.

Jail and prison populations are the result of numbers of admissions and lengths of stay (LOS). Minor changes in either or both of these two factors can have an enormous impact on the daily or "stock" population. For example, there were approximately 11,130 admissions into the Hays County jail system in 2007 and 2008. With an average length of stay of approximately 15.9 days, the daily population is approximately 300. If the number of admissions remained constant, but the LOS was reduced by an average of three days, the average daily population (ADP) would drop by 20 per cent to about 240.

Conversely, if the LOS was increased by three days, the jail population would increase by 20 per cent to approximately 360. These two examples illustrate just how sensitive the jail systems are to court processing and sentencing practices. Of course, if the number of admissions increased or decreased with no change in LOS, the population also would increase or decrease, respectively. As such, a careful and comprehensive examination of the complex interplay between the various factors that affect population is crucial to understanding correctional population dynamics and to be able to reasonably project future populations.

Plumas County was able to provide historical data on jail bookings and ADP by gender for 2007-2014, total jail releases for 2007-2014 and total admissions for parole and probation violations by gender for 2007-2014. This was the only data available and was utilized in this brief.

Current Conditions

As of October 2014, the County's correctional facility has a 67 BSCC-rated beds capacity. Although, there are some fluctuations over the eight year period, the combination of decreased bookings but an increased LOS has kept the total ADP fairly constant at an average of 40 incarcerated.

Exhibits 1-1 and **1-2** provide information on the annual bookings, average daily population (ADP) and length of stay of the Plumas County jail by gender from 2007-2014. **Exhibit 1-3** details the same data in a collapsed format providing additional information on annual releases and jail system totals. Booking and ADP were provided by Plumas county and LOS information was generated by applying the formula of admissions x LOS =population. **Exhibit 1-4** provides a summary of the total jail ADP from 2007-2014

**EXHIBIT 1-1
Plumas County Bookings, LOS and ADP -Males**

Male			
	Bookings	LOS	ADP
2007	1,433	9.9	39
2008	1,352	8.6	32
2009	1,228	10.4	35
2010	1,201	10.0	33
2011	1,134	7.7	24
2012	939	10.1	26
2013	927	14.2	36
2014	926	16.2	41
Avg. % Change 2007-2014	-5.9%	9.4%	2.7%
Avg. % Change 2010-2014	-6.0%	15.5%	8.4%

- Male bookings have steadily decreased over the eight year period at an average rate of -5.9% per year.
- Male bookings decreased faster through 2012 at an average rate of 99 fewer bookings or -6.8% per year. Since 2012, bookings have stabilized at an average of 931 bookings per year.
- At the same time male bookings were decreasing, average LOS for males in the jail was increasing. Over the 8 year period, jail LOS for males increased a total just over 6 days or 9.0% per year.
- Although there are some fluctuations over the eight year period, the combination of decreased bookings and increased LOS has kept the total male ADP fairly constant at 35-40 offenders.

**EXHIBIT 1-2
Plumas County Bookings, LOS and ADP –Females**

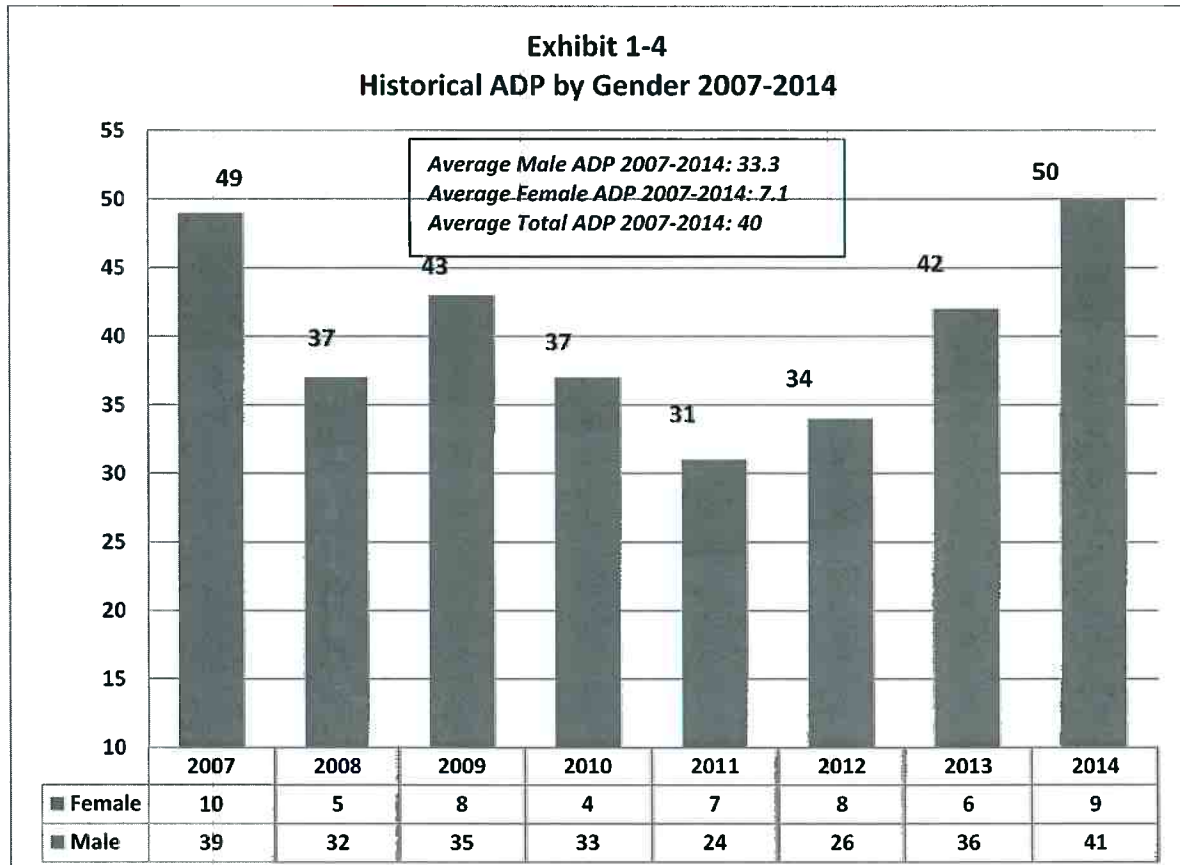
Female			
	Bookings	LOS	ADP
2007	454	8.0	10
2008	382	4.8	5
2009	485	6.0	8
2010	338	4.3	4
2011	347	7.4	7
2012	284	10.3	8
2013	331	6.6	6
2014	304	10.8	9
Avg. % Change 2007-2014	-3.8%	13.6%	10.6%
Avg. % Change 2010-2014	-1.8%	34.4%	28.6%

- Female bookings have steadily decreased over the eight year period at an average rate of -3.8% per year.
- Female bookings decreased faster through 2012 at an average rate of 34 fewer bookings or -7.4% per year. Since 2012, bookings initially increased by almost 50 bookings in 2013 and then decreased by almost 30 bookings in 2014. The average level of bookings since 2012 is 306, similar to the level observed in 2014.
- At the same time female bookings were decreasing, average LOS for females in the jail was increasing. Over the 8 year period, jail LOS for females increased by just under 3 days or 5.0% per year.
- Although there are some fluctuations over the eight year period, the combination of decreased bookings but an increased LOS has kept the total female ADP fairly constant at 8-10 offenders.

**EXHIBIT 1-3
Plumas County Bookings, LOS, Releases and ADP**

	Bookings	LOS	Releases	ADP
2007	1,887	9.7	1,796	49
2008	1,734	7.8	1,662	37
2009	1,713	9.2	1,636	43
2010	1,539	9.0	1,454	37
2011	1,481	7.6	1,406	31
2012	1,223	10.2	1,159	34
2013	1,258	12.5	1,183	42
2014	1,230	14.8	1,143	50
Avg. % Change 2007-2014	-5.7%	8.0%	-6.0%	2.0%
Avg. % Change 2010-2014	-5.1%	14.9%	-5.6%	9.0%

- Total bookings closely mirror the trends of male bookings, having steadily decreased over the eight year period at an average rate of - 5.7% per year.
- Total bookings decreased faster through 2012 at an average rate of 83 fewer bookings per year or -4.3%. Since 2012, booking have stabilized at an average of 1,237 bookings per year.
- At the same time total bookings were decreasing, average total LOS in the jail was increasing. Over the 8 year period provided, total jail LOS for increased a total just over 5 days or 7.5% per year.
- Mirroring bookings, total releases in the jail have also steadily decreased over the eight year period at an average rate of -6.0% per year. A similar pattern of stabilizing after 2012 is seen in releases with total releases averaging 1,162 since 2012.



Jail Bed Forecasting Methodology

Forecasts completed in this document were completed using the universal calculation of admissions x LOS = populations. Separate calculations were completed by gender. Exhibit 1-8 provides the population projections produced for the Plumas County jail. Assumptions made on the future level of bookings and LOS are presented below.

It must be noted from the outset that making a long-term forecast for any correctional population is like trying to forecast the nation’s interest rate. We know what the current trends are but we also know that the factors that produce an interest rate are constantly changing and are unknown. All that can be reasonably assumed is that if certain conditions continue to exist then the interest rate – or jail population – will be as follows. But since we do not know what the crime rate, police arrest practices, court policies and sentencing laws will be over the next 10 to 20 years we must understand that long-term projections are a “best guess” based

on what we know today. On the other hand, by knowing the key trends, policies and laws that drive jail populations, one can continually review and adjust those policies to help ensure that the jail system does not become crowded.

The last point is that small jail populations tend to fluctuate more than larger (1,000 beds or more) jail systems' populations. Such fluctuations are the result of seasonal variations in crime and criminal justice policies, therefore one needs to be prepared for such fluctuations.

Data Caveats and Assumptions

It is important to recognize that the County is just now beginning to understand the full impact of absorbing AB 109 inmates into the County's justice system. Hence, it is imperative that the most recent trends being experienced be included and emphasized in the analysis. The following are assumptions made when forecasting the jail population,

- Based on the trends in male bookings over the past 3 years, male bookings are projected to remain at approximately 930 admissions per year through the forecast horizon.
- Based on the trends of female bookings over the past 3 years, female bookings are projected to increase at the average annual growth rate since 2011, 0.4% per year through the forecast horizon.
- Combining male and female assumptions, total booking are projected to increase very slightly at 0.1% per year.
- LOS of male offenders in the jail is projected to continue to increase at a rate similar, yet somewhat reduced, to what was observed during the eight year period provided. Male LOS is projected to increase 5 days over the ten year forecast period to a total of 21 days by 2025.
- LOS of female offenders in the jail is projected to continue to increase at a rate similar, yet somewhat reduced, to what was observed during the eight year period provided. Female LOS is projected to increase 3 days over the ten year forecast period to a total of just under 14 days by 2025.

Conclusions

Plumas County Jail Population Forecast

Taking all the data and projecting out 10 years the total bed needs for Plumas County will be 66 by the year 2025. Taking this number into consideration the county will be planning a new jail around these projections.

**EXHIBIT 1-8
Plumas County Jail Population Forecast**

	Male	Female	Total
2014	41	9	50
2015	47	10	57
2016	50	11	61
2017	52	11	63
2018	53	12	65
2019	53	12	65
2020	53	12	65
2021	53	12	65
2022	53	12	65
2023	54	12	66
2024	54	12	66
2025	54	12	66
Avg. % Change 2014- 2025	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%

- Total male jail population is projected to increase from 41 in 2014 to 54 by 2025 representing a growth in ADP of 13 offenders or an average increase of 2.6% per year.
- Total female jail population is projected to increase from 9 in 2014 to 12 by 2025 representing a growth in ADP of 3 offenders or an average increase of 2.7% per year.
- Total jail population is projected to increase from 50 in 2014 to 66 by 2025 representing a growth in ADP of 16 offenders or an average increase of 2.6% per year.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Introduction

The foundation of a well-functioning correctional system is an effective and efficient classification approach. Relevant classification is essential to facility safety and security and is fundamental in establishing staffing, program, and service requirements. The main focus on classification is to facilitate a successful and well-managed facility.

Success is based on identifying those inmates who cannot be housed safely in general population because they pose a threat to other inmates or staff, are targets of victimization, or have special requirements such as medical, mental health, or other needs.

PCCF does not allow for the appropriate separation of inmates due to its linear design. The current classifications are as follows:

Male

- Male minimum
- Male maximum

Female

- Female minimum/maximum

Classification for each individual inmate is difficult to provide, and many times classifications that shouldn't mix—do, for example, family members comingling. The system has further issues with lack of separate housing designed for medical/mental health and lack of housing for administrative segregation, protective custody, and temporary medical isolation inmates that need to be segregated from the general population.

Housing Units for Similarly-Programmed Individuals

To achieve this, the facility must have the proper number and type of housing units align with the different classification categories. Because of outdated facility design, the top priority is to have enough space to separate all classifications appropriately.

Currently, males only have minimum and maximum security classification, and females are all lumped into where the medium security male area used to reside. It is key to have housing for each classification (minimum, medium, and maximum for males), as well as housing to segregate medical/mental health and anyone else considered at-risk. Currently, the female population is housed in the old female dorm. The dorm holds five females and the individual cells holds three. On occasion, the female dorm is being used to house isolated males, so on rare occasions the County will release a problem female inmate. The housing options for both male and female classifications are a major issue and can't be resolved with the current linear design of the facility.

Risk Assessment Tools

The Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department both use the *STRONG assessment model: The main goal is to "have a seamless transition from in-custody to out-of-custody offenders."

The purpose of this approach is to:

1. Deliver more predictive assessment tools and improved classification of offenders
2. Increase accuracy in identifying which incarcerated offenders are awarded early release

3. Increase staff offender efficacy through the use of organized, efficient, and collaborative supervision plans that could be measured for specific outcomes

Static Risk Assessment

There are two components to the STRONG assessment process. The first is a 26-item static risk assessment, focused entirely on static factors and used solely to classify offenders into these categories:

- Low Risk Moderate Risk
- High-Risk Property
- High-Risk Drug
- High-Risk Violent

The tool measures certain key characteristics as predictors of recidivism: demographics and adult sentence violations resulting in confinement.

Offender Needs Assessment

Once the classification has been made, the highest-risk offenders receive the Offender's Needs Assessment. Each of the individuals assessed will have unique risk and protective factors that need to be identified and taken into account when staff begins to plan change. It is based upon a broad social learning theory of criminal conduct supported by evidence-based practices and professional expertise. It includes 55 items that gather information related to offender characteristics, circumstances, and attitudes.

* In Washington, this was implemented as the Offender Supervision Plan System (OSPS). Assessments.com now markets the system as STRONG – the Static Risk and Offenders Guide (this description of STRONG is from Assessments.com, "A Case Study – Washington State Department of Corrections Implements STRONG."

Groups that Live Together and Learn Together

Currently, the booking officer and the probation officer don't work side-by-side at the time the booking/intake process begins. Probation officers visit inmates inside PCCF to assess them once they have been booked into the facility. The goal for the

new facility is to have space for both correctional staff and probation officers to work on classifying inmates from the time booking/intake begins.

It is anticipated that there will be the following housing units available:

1. Intake transfer/release holding
2. Medical/mental health housing
3. General population
4. Multiple-cell pods

PROGRAM NEEDS

Programmatic Mission

The mission of the County's inmate programs and services component is to promote a seamless transition from in-custody to out-of-custody, accomplishing this through evidence-based guidance and effective practices. The goal is to provide inmates with the opportunity to participate in a variety of programs and services intended for self-improvement, group interaction, educational skills development, and release readiness.

The Sheriff's Office understands that encouraging the constructive use of leisure time is necessary in effective inmate management. The Sheriff's Office is proud to offer programming that starts immediately upon risk assessment completed and even before arraignment have taken place. It is the intention that all inmates will have direct access to programs, services, and exercise areas directly from their housing units. This allows for constructive release of stress resulting from

incarceration and will provide access to self-help and other meaningful programs that benefit inmates while in-custody and out-of-custody.

The STRONG assessment tool provides information that identifies individual inmates' criminogenic needs as soon possible to deliver evidence-based program opportunities and targeted interventions to address those needs prior to the inmate's release from custody. The Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department will continue to work together and team with other community services to provide inmates that participate the best opportunity to have a seamless re-entry back into the community.

Delivery Method/Program Areas

Currently, PCCF only has one programming room/library, which limits the amount of programs the County can provide. All inmates taking part in programs must be escorted group-by-group to the programming room that is separated from their housing unit.

The new facility would be designed to have program and service spaces located adjacent to every housing unit. This concept will work for exercise, sick call, and interview rooms, as well as visiting and dining functions.

Current In-Custody Programs

- AA
- Bible study
- Mindfulness mental health counseling
- How to escape your prison
- Education classes through Feather River College
- Computer Literacy
- Strong Program
- MRT – Anger Management
- MRT – Parenting
- MRT - Thinking for Good
- Relapse Prevention (New program being added 04/20/15)

- Job training – (Sheriff’s Office has a contract with the courts to provide janitorial services 3 days a week. Towards the end of the offender’s sentence, corrections allow inmates to apply for jobs, as well as take them to job interviews.
- Drug & Alcohol – Offered by Plumas County Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drug Program

Programming at Facilities

The PCCF is severely lacking in programming. There is a huge programs service gap between the design of the facility and the reality of today’s inmate classification needs. Having only one inefficiently located and sized room for programming handicaps the County’s ability to provide all of the programs they would like to in-custody inmates.

The impact of this is a dysfunctional correctional system, yet the assessment programs and low-risk offender programs have evolved to be quite successful and have established a bright outlook for future programs.

Assessment at Time of Booking and Pretrial Phases

The Probation Department uses the Ohio Risk Assessment System (O.R.A.S.) model and the Sheriff’s Office uses the STRONG for assignment to the appropriate levels of supervision. As of 2012, Plumas County was the only County to have all correction officers STRONG certified. These tools allow the identification of the criminogenic needs of each offender and development of a case plan tailored to each individual. The case plan includes whether an inmate can be released (home arrest, alternative sentencing programs, or similar out-of-custody programs), but also begins the in-custody programming opportunities that can transition to out-of-custody programs. It is the intent of the Probation Department and Sheriff’s Office to use the full capacity of these assessment tools in the new facility in order to determine what programs are appropriate for each individual.

The Sheriff’s Office supervises most offenders that are released using GPS on a court-ordered pretrial supervision program after a recommendation is made by the Probation Department.

Further Existing Program Successes

With many of the programs being six-week courses, it is difficult to create treatment and educational programs for the shorter-term inmates. The consequence of having a facility that has limited access to program spaces and a short-term population is a functional collapse of the ability of the correctional system to have a positive impact on incarcerated offenders.

Current Program Successes

Currently Plumas county has seen success in the following programs and has a need for increased programing space to expand these programs to serve the inmates while they are in custody in Plumas County.

- Narcotics Anonymous
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- GED classes
- Pretrial Release Program
- Adult drug court
- Flash incarceration
- MRT (Anger Management, Parenting, and Thinking for Good)

Programmatic Mission and Guiding Principles

The new correctional facility master plan will be a collaborative effort among the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and community-based partners that will enjoin pre- and post-release programs for offenders to improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and provide the continuum of resources for a successful re-entry into the community and the tools to complete a successful period of community supervision.

Programmatic Mission: "It is the mission of the Plumas County Correctional Facility to provide the highest standards of professional ethics and personal integrity, and we are committed to the proper treatment of those in custody. Fundamental to the success of our mission is to operate the correctional facility for the safety and security of the

community while providing a safe, humane, and secure environment for both the staff and inmates.” (Need to confirm we want to use this mission statement).

Guiding Principles: The following guiding principles have been developed to strengthen and enhance the Sheriff’s Office’s Programmatic Mission:

- The use of validated risk/need assessment instruments to identify criminogenic needs and to reduce risk of re-offending
- Development of individualized program plans as soon as possible upon admission into the facility
- Evidence-based programs, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, education, and employment, to increase the successful transition into the community
- Maintenance of a multifaceted approach to effectively address inmates’ unique and varied needs
- Release readiness and preparing inmates for transition to the local community, while developing links with needed community resources, pro-social supports, and/or family
- Development of performance measures and continued outcomes evaluation

Programs under Development to be Implemented with the New Plumas County Correctional Facility

Vocation, Education, and Employment Programs

The Sheriff’s Office is in the process of starting an online inmate education program as well as culinary classes with the local Feather River College. Feather River College currently partners with the California state prison system and county jails to educate inmates.

The Sheriff’s Office is focusing on adding a fire program, farmer’s market program, and gardening program, and cooking meals for soup kitchens. The Sheriff’s Office is in talks with Trinity Food Services to provide food to the facility for the next fiscal year. One of the services offered by Trinity Food Services is providing inmates the ability to become ServSafe certified, which will allow offenders to be more qualified to work in the food industry upon re-entry into the community. Work release inmates can be sent out to any nonprofit organization, such as the High Sierra Animal Rescue, to work. The Sheriff’s Office doesn’t offer tele-med or tele-psych

due to space restriction at the current facility, but they have every intention of offering these services if they build a new facility.

Social Services and The Sheriff's Office have been working together since January 2015 to improve the delivery of online services to inmates. The Sheriff's Office has had success in providing services such as; Medi-Cal, Covered California, and Cal Fresh. The Sheriff's Office believes that education, as well as providing much needed job skills to inmates, is the best way to reduce recidivism.

Custodial Re-Entry Multi-Disciplinary Program

The Probation Department recently started a new program called "Banking" for lower-level offenders. This will allow lower level offenders who have proven their ability to follow probation terms without as much direct supervision to report by telephone or by mail instead of in-person meetings. Probationers are can also be placed in a "Banked" caseload through a risk and needs assessment process

SB 678 Performance Incentives Program

In 2011 and 2012, AB 109 and SB 678 Grant funding programs assisted in the hiring of 3 additional correctional staff to assist with the increase in duties. The basis of SB 678 was to assist County's with funds to hire appropriate staff to introduce or continue evidence based programs to offenders in hopes of reducing recidivism.

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TRENDS

Historical Jail Service Demand Trend (2007-2014)

County Population

Overall, County population in 2014 has decreased to 18,606 from a population in 2010 of 20,007 which is a decrease of -7.0%.

Jail Bookings

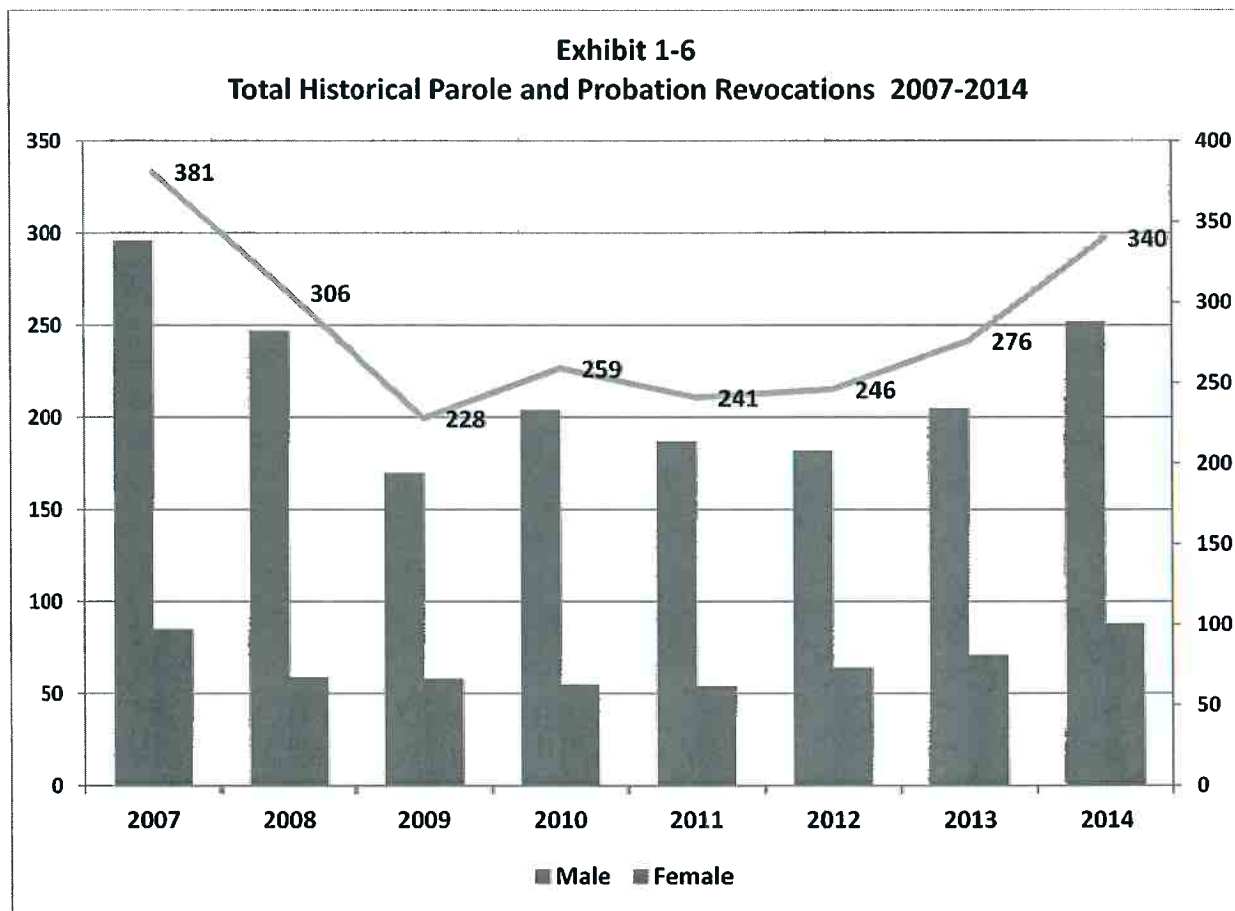
For the entire 8-year period analyzed, total annual jail bookings of males actually decreased by an average rate of -5.7%. Total bookings decreased faster through 2012 at an average rate of 83 fewer bookings per year or -4.3%. Since 2012, bookings have stabilized at an average of 1,237 bookings per year.

At the same time total bookings were decreasing, average total LOS in the jail was increasing. Over the 8 year period provided, total jail LOS for increased a total just over 5 days or 7.5% per year.

Breaking out parole and probation violations as a separate group of booking is presented in **Exhibit 1-5 and Exhibit 1-6.**

**EXHIBIT 1-5
Plumas County Parole and Probation Violation Jail Admissions**

	Male		Female		Total		
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Male	Female	Total
2007	185	111	49	36	296	85	381
2008	148	99	47	12	247	59	306
2009	98	72	39	19	170	58	228
2010	104	100	38	17	204	55	259
2011	105	82	42	12	187	54	241
2012	122	60	46	18	182	64	246
2013	138	67	53	18	205	71	276
2014	152	100	69	19	252	88	340
Avg. % Change 2007-2014	-1.0%	2.4%	6.0%	1.0%	-0.5%	2.0%	-0.2%



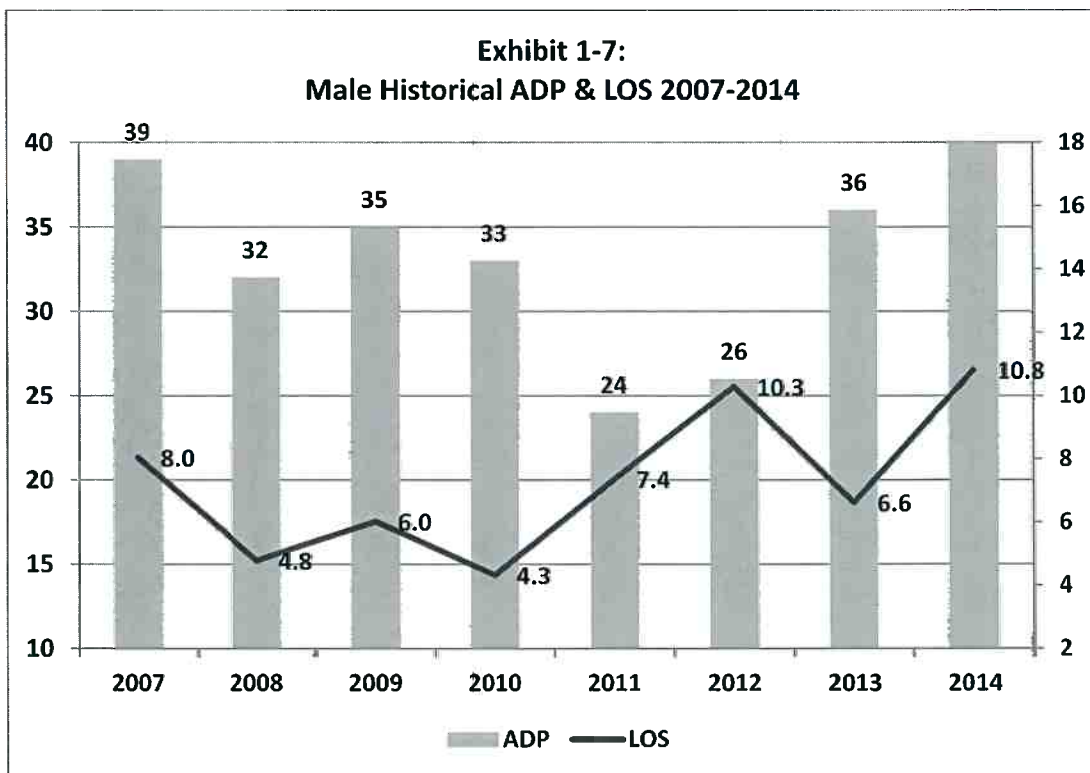
Although total male parole and probation revocation admissions to the jail have decreased over the eight year period by -0.5% per year, they have not decreased as much as total male bookings. As a result, the proportion of male bookings that are parole and probation violations increased from 21% in 2007 to 26% in 2014. An even more dramatic trend in female parole and probation revocation admissions to the jail can be seen with an average increase of 2.0% per year over the eight year period. During the same time period, female total booking decreased by an average of -3.8% per year. As a result, the proportion of female bookings that are parole and probation violations increased from 19% in 2007 to 29% in 2014. Mirroring male parole and probation revocation admissions to the jail, total parole and probation revocation admissions have decreased over the eight year period by -0.2% per year. During the same time period, total bookings decreased by an

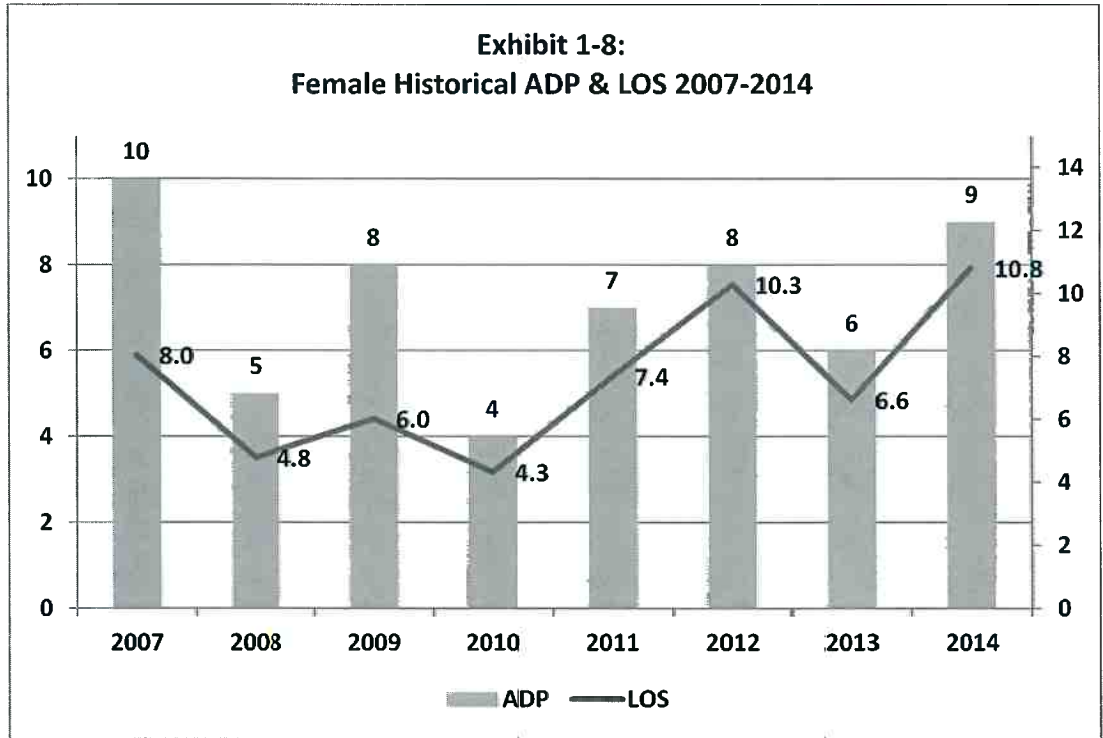
average of -5.7% per year. As a result, the proportion of total bookings that are parole and probation violations increased from 20% in 2007 to 28% in 2014.

Average Daily Population Versus Jail Capacity

Although there are some fluctuations over the eight year period, the combination of decreased bookings but an increased LOS has kept the total ADP fairly constant at 45 offenders.

Exhibit 1-7 and Exhibit 1-8 display the combination of LOS and ADP by gender. Viewing both of these indicators in combination show the effect the rising LOS has had on ADP over the past eight years. As can be seen in the charts, the average LOS of both the male and female jail population has a direct impact on the resulting jail ADP. Since bookings for both populations have been stable since 2012, it can be observed that LOS is the main driver of the ADP of both populations.





ADEQUACY OF STAFFING LEVELS

Staffing issues for Corrections

In order to provide a safe correctional facility for staff, inmates, and visitors, the facility needs to be staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It's been four years since PCCF has been fully staffed. This has made it difficult to effectively supervise inmates while also providing other necessary services, such as moving inmates to programs and services and transporting them to court appearances.

Recruiting qualified applicants is difficult and has become a struggle for the Sheriff's Office. Potential new hires typically fail the written test, oral interviews, and/or background checks, excluding them from the hiring pool. The County's hiring process is rather short—from six to eight weeks. On occasion, they will hire a new officer as a temporary employee, assuming the psych evaluation has come back favorable. Once the background investigation is 100 percent complete, they hire the officer as a full-time employee.

Staff retention for the PCCF has proven to be extremely difficult. Correctional officers have been leaving due to promotions within the Sheriff's Office and other outside the agencies. The Sheriff's Office ability to fill vacancies is attributed to low pay, benefits cost, and retirement.

The Probation Department and the Mental Health Department typically have college grads applying for open positions. The problem with this type of applicant is that they stay long enough to gain experience and then leave for another agency that is willing to pay more and provide better benefits and retirement. With this said, the County has always been able to do its best to properly staff its departments in need.

ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

The Sheriff's Office understands the importance of providing visual supervision of inmates. With the linear design of the PCCC, it is difficult for correctional officers and staff to view all movements of inmates. The ability to provide the best visual supervision is accomplished by building design, appropriate use of technology, and sufficient staffing levels.

The entire PCCF has design flaws that prevent officers from having clear lines of sight on inmates.

REDACTED

The work furlough room is also a difficult area for visual supervision due to

REDACTED

The Sheriff's Office does have some camera coverage at the PCCF.

REDACTED

ADEQUACY OF RECORD KEEPING

The Sheriff's Office collects and stores comprehensive arrestee and inmate information in line with Title 15 California Penal Code (CPC), including demographics, offense and sentence information, and assessment data, in a computerized jail management system (JMS) called PTS Solutions, Inc.

Incoming Hard Copies

Hard copy records such as booking files, medical records, and logs are kept at PCCF for a minimum of seven years. There are some exceptions, e.g., death-in-custody, lawsuits, and things of that nature, where the records are kept forever. These are stored in boxes in the outside shed, and in the past some of the files have been lost due to water leaks and flooding.

Inmate Grievances

An inmate can grieve medical or jail conditions or if they feel they are being treated unfairly. The grievance is addressed by line staff, a sergeant, and can be sent to the jail commander if it is not resolved at the lower level. It would only go to the assistant sheriff or sheriff if the grievance was against the jail commander and needed to be resolved outside the normal flow.

HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

The BSCC is mandated statutorily by CPC Section 6031 to inspect all local detention facilities in the state biennially. Based on the latest BSCC biennial inspection report dated 12/30/2014, the PCCF continues to be non-compliant in specific sections of Title 24 and Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. The same issues are documented from previous inspection reports listed below.

The information below came from the BSCC report.

Plumas	Plumas County Jail	II	1027	Training, Personnel & Management	Number of Personnel
	Plumas County Jail	II	1029	Training, Personnel & Management	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Plumas County Jail	II	1056	Classification & Segregation	Use of Sobering Cell
	Plumas County Jail	II	1058	Classification & Segregation	Use of Restraint Devices
	Plumas County Jail	II	1245	Food	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	Plumas County Jail	II	2.4	Physical Plant 470A	Sobering Cell

- Most of site not ADA compliant for inmates or visitors
- The existing Fire system at PCCF does not meet current CSA requirements for Fire Safety.

REDACTED

The grand jury report dated from 2005 shows multiple deficiencies were noted with the sprinkler system. The work furlough day room and sleeping area does not have fire sprinkler coverage.

- Plumbing is exposed through-out the facility, which is a safety concern for inmates as well as a potential to cause internal flood damage if a wall mounted pipe is damaged. In the past 5 years the facility has had 2 major water pipe failures that have resulted in water being shut off for up to 4 to 5 hours each time to make proper repairs. Many of the copper water lines are embedded in the concrete floor and ceiling and have started to show signs of decay due to electrolysis. The facility has lost a number of shower valves and even sections of water line due to this corrosion. The plumbing within the walls of the facility is literally rotting from the inside out and it is expected that the problems will only continue to get worse.
- Electrical wall-mounted conduit is exposed in the finger printing area, which is a potential hazard for both inmates and correctional staff.
- The current layout of the existing correctional facility does not allow for proper health and sanitation, leaving correctional officers as well as inmates


at risk. The location of the shower for inmates being booked is located near the kitchen and could potentially contaminate food being distributed to other inmates, which could risk the health of inmates.

- Much of the space through-out the facility is undersized and not compliant with CSA requirements.
- The safety cell is being used as storage as it is difficult to see into the cell through the window in the door. Also, the cell does not meet CSA requirements due to the fact one dimension of the cell is less than six feet.
- The jail's heating and ventilating is regulated offsite by a computer controlled by a Delta system. Findings from the 2004 grand jury report noted that multiple areas in the facility, particularly the maximum-security area, appeared very warm and damp. Correctional staff has indicated the facility is often too hot or cold and it can be difficult to have a neutral temperature.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The overall need for the Sheriff's Office is to construct a new correctional facility with the appropriate types of beds. The current PCCF is literally crumbling from the inside out and is well past its life cycle. The Sheriff's Office would like the ability to classify each inmate and offer programs to each classification/group to help reduce the rate of recidivism. Medical and Behavioral Health Services and volunteer agencies need additional offices and private interview space. The sheriff requested space for a small medical unit with one or two negative pressure cells.

The Sheriff's Office also expressed the need to build a new sheriff's office to replace the existing office. The existing office is showing the same signs of deterioration as the PCCF. If possible, they would like to look into the option of putting the sheriff's office directly next to the new correctional facility, connected by a secure corridor.

E. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT			
By signing this application, the authorized person assures that: a) the County will abide by the laws, regulations, policies, and procedures governing this financing program; and, b) certifies that the information contained in this proposal form, budget, narrative, and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.			
PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT			
NAME Greg Hagwood		TITLE Sheriff	
AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE 		DATE AUG. 21, 2015	
F. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR			
This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state/county agreements. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR			
NAME Bob Perrault		TITLE Director	
DEPARTMENT Public Works		TELEPHONE NUMBER 530-283-6268	
STREET ADDRESS 1834 East Main Street			
CITY Quincy	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95971	E-MAIL ADDRESS Bobperreault@countyofplumas.com
G. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER			
This person is responsible for all financial and accounting project related activities. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER			
NAME Roberta Allen		TITLE Auditor-Controller	
DEPARTMENT Auditor-Controller Officer		TELEPHONE NUMBER 530-283-6246	
STREET ADDRESS 520 Main Street Room 205			
CITY Quincy	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95971	E-MAIL ADDRESS Robertaallen@countyofplumas.com
H. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON			
This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with the BSCC. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
PROJECT CONTACT PERSON			
NAME Dean Canalia		TITLE Assistant Sheriff	
DEPARTMENT Plumas County Sheriff Office		TELEPHONE NUMBER 530-283-6390	
STREET ADDRESS 1400 East Main Street			
CITY Quincy	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95971	E-MAIL ADDRESS dcanalia@pcso.net

SECTION 2: BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Summary Instructions

Definitions of total project costs for purposes of this program (state reimbursed, county cash contribution, and county in-kind contribution) can be found in the "Budget Considerations" page 22 of the Senate Bill (SB) 863, Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF's) Request for Proposals (RFP). The county cash and in-kind contributions are collectively the county contribution. Those defined costs in the RFP shall be the guide for accurately completing this budget summary section.

In the Budget Summary Table that follows in part D of this section, indicate the amount of state financing requested and the amount of cash and/or in-kind contributions allotted to each budget line-item, in total defining the total project costs. It is necessary to fully include each eligible project cost for state-reimbursed, county cash, and county in-kind contribution amounts.

The in-kind contribution line items represent only county staff salaries and benefits, needs assessment costs, transition planning costs and/or current fair market value of land. An appraisal of land value will only be required after conditional award and only if land value is included as part of the county's contribution.

The total amount of state financing requested cannot exceed 90 percent of the total project costs. The county contribution must be a minimum of 10 percent of the total project costs (unless the applicant is a small county petitioning for a reduction in the county contribution amount). County contributions can be any combination of cash or in-kind project costs. Small counties requesting a reduction in county contribution must state so in part A of this section. The County contribution must include all costs directly related to the project necessary to complete the design and construction of the proposed project, except for those eligible costs for which state reimbursement is being requested.

State financing limits (maximums) for all county proposals are as follows. For proposed regional ALCJF's, the size of the lead county determines the maximum amount of funds to be requested for the entire project:

- **\$80,000,000** for large counties;
- **\$40,000,000** for medium counties; and,
- **\$20,000,000** for small counties.

A. Under 200,000 Population County Petition for Reduction in Contribution

Counties with a population below 200,000 may petition the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for a reduction in its county contribution. This proposal document will serve as the petition and the BSCC Board's acceptance of the county's contribution reduction, provided the county abides by all terms and conditions of this SB 863 RFP and Proposal process and receives a conditional award. The county (below 200,000 population) may request to reduce the required match to an amount not less than the total non-state reimbursable projects cost as defined in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6, Construction Financing Program section 1712.3. If requesting a reduction in match contribution, check the box below to indicate the county's petition.

By checking this box the county hereby petitions for a contribution reduction request as reflected in the proposal budget.

B. Readiness to Proceed Preference

In order to attest that the county is seeking the readiness to proceed with the proposed project, the county included a Board of Supervisors' resolution doing the following: 1) identifying and authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution, 2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized in SB 863 3) and authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times. The identified matching funds in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing. Additionally see Section 6 "Board of Supervisors' Resolution" for further instructions.

This proposal includes a Board of Supervisors' Resolution that is attached and includes language that assures funding is available and compatible with state's lease revenue bond financing. See below for the description of compatible funds.

County Cash Contribution Funds Are Legal and Authorized. The payment of the county cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal justice facility project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is a party or by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the County.

No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the County. In addition, the county cash contribution funds and the

Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustee for the Bonds.

Authorization to Proceed with the Project. The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

C. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance**

Has the county completed the CEQA compliance for the project site?

Yes. If so, include documentation evidencing the completion (preference points).

No. If no, describe the status of the CEQA certification.

D. Budget Summary Table (Report to Nearest \$1,000)

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$18,502,000.00	\$ 0.00		\$18,502,000.00
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$172,000.00	\$253,000.00		\$425,000.00
3. Architectural	\$344,000.00	\$344,000.00		\$688,000.00
4. Project/Construction Management	\$952,000.00	\$66,000.00		\$1,018,000.00
5. CEQA	\$10,000.00	\$ 0.00		\$10,000.00
6. State Agency Fees**	\$20,000.00	\$125,000.00		\$145,000.00
7. Audit		\$ 0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
8. Needs Assessment		\$35,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$35,000.00
9. Transition Planning		\$ 0.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
10. County Administration			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
11. Land Value			\$191,000.00	\$191,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$20,000,000.00	\$823,000.00	\$311,000.00	\$21,134,000.00
PERCENT OF TOTAL	94.6%	3.9%	1.5%	100.00 %

* Additional Eligible Costs: This line item is limited to specified fees and moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (eligible for state reimbursement or cash contribution), and public art (eligible for cash contribution only)

** For State Agency Fees: State reimbursable costs include Real Estate Due Diligence only. State Fire Marshal fees may only be claimed as cash match.

Provide an explanation below of how the dollar figures were determined for each of the budget categories above that contain dollar amounts. Every cash contribution (match) line item shall be included with a reporting of the full amount budgeted unless a line item is not an actual cash contribution project cost for the county. (In that case, indicate so below.) For each budget category explanation below, include how state financing and the county contribution dollar amounts have been determined and calculated (be specific).

1. **Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings) (state reimbursement/cash match):** Construction includes all materials, escalation to mid-point of construction, and labor for building the entire project; additionally and contractor's contingency.
2. **Additional Eligible Costs (specified allowable fees, moveable equipment and furnishings, and public art)**
 - a) **Define each allowable fee types and the cost of each:** Cost included are for Building Permits, Survey's, Geotechnical Reports, and Material Testing.
 - b) **Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings total amount:** Furniture,

Fixture, and Equipment (FFE) costs are included within the construction cost.
FFE total cost is \$250,000

c) Public art total amount: \$0.00

3. **Architectural(state reimbursement/cash match):**

a) **Describe the county's current stage in the architectural process:** Plumas County has completed a conceptual design. Since the project methodology is Design-Build, Plumas County is poised and ready to hire a qualified Criteria Architect to complete the necessary drawings and specifications to get this project through the state approval process.

b) **Given the approval requirements of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and associated state reimbursement parameters (see "State Lease Revenue Bond Financing" section in the RFP), define which portions/phases of the architectural services the county intends to seek state dollar reimbursement:** Plumas County intends to seek 344,000 or 50% reimbursement of the architectural services cost.

c) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in b) above:** This cost includes the full scope of services from the Criteria Architect for developing and completing criteria documents required to meet the state requirements and to gain approval from the SPWB.

d) **Define which portion/phases of the architectural services the county intends to cover with county contribution dollars:** County plans to pay \$344,000 or 50% of the architectural services; this cost includes design and engineering fees and production of the required documents to gain approval from the required agencies for this design-build project.

e) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in d) above:** Plumas County intends to pay \$344,000 in cash match for architectural services; this cost includes design and engineering fees for this design-build project.

4. **Project/Construction Management - Describe which portions/phases of the construction management services the county intends to claim as:**

a) **Cash:** \$66,000 of the project management services will be claimed as cash the remaining \$952,000 would be covered under state reimbursement.

b) **In-Kind:** N/A

5. **CEQA – may be state reimbursement (consultant or contractor) or cash match:** Cost for CEQA (Notice of Exemption) \$10,000.00 is being requested under state reimbursement.

6. **State Agency Fees – Counties should consider approximate costs for the SFM review which may be county cash contribution (match). \$16,000 for the due diligence costs which may be county cash contribution (match) or state reimbursement.** Plumas County is estimating \$125,000.00 for state fire marshal fees as cash match and Real Estate Due Diligence is estimated at \$20,000 state reimbursed).

7. **Audit of Grant - Define whether the county is intending to use independent county auditor (in-kind) or services of contracted auditor (cash) and amount**

budgeted: Plumas County will use an independent county auditor.

8. **Needs Assessment - Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define hired contracted staff services specifically for the development of the needs assessment (cash match):** Plumas hired a consultant to provide a Needs Assessment in accordance with State of California Title 24 requirements; consultant cost was \$35,000.00 and is going towards the county cash match.
9. **Transition Planning – Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define the staff hired specifically for the proposed project (cash match):** Plumas County is claiming \$50,000 towards the in-kind match as Sheriff's staff will be spending time on this project and this cost will be tracked separately for accounting purposes.
10. **County Administration – Define the county staff salaries/benefits directly associated with the proposed project.** The county is claiming \$50,000 towards in-kind of county administration costs. County administration will provide high level project management and project oversight on this design-build job.
11. **Site Acquisition - Describe the cost or current fair market value (in-kind):** The value of the land in Plumas county of \$191,000 will go towards the counties in-kind match.

SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

Prior to completing this timetable, the county must consult with all appropriate county staff (e.g., county counsel, general services, public works, county administrator) to ensure that dates are achievable. Please consult the "State Public Works Board (State Capital Outlay Process)/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements" section, page 30 of the RFP for further information. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, including comments if desired. Note the required time frames for specific milestone activities in this process. The BSCC Board intends to make conditional awards at its November 2015 board meeting.

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>	11/12/2015	02/09/2016	Conditional Award – From RFP Timetable
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	11/12/2015	03/09/2016	Site Assurance/Comparable long-term possession w/in 90 days of award
SPWB meeting – Project established <u>within 18 months of award</u>	11/12/2015	03/11/2016	Task 1: SPWB meeting – Project established w/in 18 months of award
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 24 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance criteria with Operational Program Statement <u>within 30 months of award</u> (design-build projects)	03/12/2016	05/12/2017	Performance criteria w/operational program statement w/in 30 months of award
Design Development (preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	01/26/2017	05/12/2017	DD preliminary drawings w/staffing plan/staffing/operating cost analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	07/01/2016	01/01/2017	
Construction Documents (working drawings)	11/11/2017	03/12/2018	Construction Documents Working Drawings
Construction Bids or Design-Build Solicitation	05/12/2017	08/11/2017	Construction Bids or Design-Build Solicitation
Notice to Proceed <u>within 42 months of award</u>	08/11/2017	11/11/2017	Notice to Proceed within 42 months of award
Construction (maximum three years to complete)	11/11/2017	04/12/2019	Construction (maximum three years to complete)
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	04/12/2019	07/12/2019	Staffing/Occupancy w/in 90 days of completion

SECTION 4: FACT SHEET

To capture key information from Section 5: Narrative, applicants must complete this Fact Sheet. Minimal information is requested. Narrative information or explanations are not to be included on this Fact Sheet nor as part of the tables in this section. Explanations of what is provided in these tables may be included in the Narrative section of the Proposal Form. Proposal narratives may include reference back to one or more of these specific tables (e.g., refer to Table 4 in Section 4 Fact Sheet).

Table 1: Provide the following information

1.	County general population	18,606
2.	Number of detention facilities	1
3.	BSCC-rated capacity of jail system (multiple facilities)	67
4.	ADP (Secure Detention) of system	48.11
5.	ADP (Alternatives to Detention) of system	1.98
6.	Percentage felony inmates of system	66%
7.	Percentage non-sentenced inmates of system	66.5%
8.	Arrests per month	61.9
9.	Bookings per month of system	97.6 (avg.)
10.	"Lack of Space" releases per month	.5

Table 2: Provide the name, BSCC-rated capacity (RC) and ADP of the adult detention facilities (type II, III, and IV) in your jurisdiction (county)

	Facility Name	RC	ADP
1.	Plumas County Correctional Facility	67	49
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Table 3: List the current offender programming in place and the ADP in each program

Pre-Trial Program		ADP
1.	AA, Drug & Alcohol, Foot Hold	9
2.	Interactive Journaling – MRT	2
3.	Thinking for Good – MRT	1.25
4.	Escape your prison – MRT	3.75
5.	Anger Management – MRT	1.25
6.	Parenting - MRT	.5
Sentences Offender Program		ADP
1.	Thinking for Good – MRT	4
2.	Escape your prison – MRT	8.75
3.	Anger Management – MRT	2.5
4.	Parenting – MRT	1.25
5.	Interactive Journaling – MRT	1.25
6.	AA, Drug & Alcohol, Foot Hold	10.75

Table 4: List of the offender assessments used for determining programming

Assessment tools		Assessments per Month
1.	S.T.R.O.N.G.	8
2.	O.R.A.S. (Pretrial Program)	0
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

SECTION 5: NARRATIVE

1. Statement of Need: What are the safety, efficiency, and offender programming and/or treatment needs addressed by this construction proposal? Please cite findings from the needs assessment (through 2019) submitted with this proposal.

The Plumas County (County) Sheriff's Office is seeking funding as outlined in Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) legislative intent, which gives consideration to "Counties seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity and seeking to build a new correctional facility that provides adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services, including mental health treatment." The Sheriff's Office intends on following the SB 863 outline to fully describe the need, scope of work, programming and services, administrative work plan, project/operational budget, and readiness to proceed. The Sheriff's Office has put an immense amount of time and resources towards planning for this project with the anticipation of being awarded SB 863 funding. **The County is requesting scoring consideration, as they have never been awarded funds from Assembly Bill 900 or Senate Bill 1022.**

The County currently operates one Type II jail, the Plumas County Correctional Facility (PCCF). The findings of the Sheriff's Office Needs Assessment (which addresses all elements and requirements defined by Title 24) show that the PCCF, which is one of the last linear jail facilities built (1976), is well beyond repair. The fact that the County needs a new correctional facility is no surprise, as it has been well-documented in past grand jury reports filed since 1999. California law mandates that the

grand jury visit correctional facilities each year. The grand jury concluded the existing design of PCCF is not suited to modern operational paradigms, and the current condition of the facility is far beyond repair and in need of immediate replacement.

The poorly designed layout of the facility does not provide adequate site lines to view other staff and offenders in different parts of the facility, which delays emergency response and makes it difficult for correctional staff to observe and keep offenders safe. The inadequate layout of PCCF makes it difficult for correctional staff to find adequate space for the various classifications of male, and particularly female, offenders being housed at PCCF.

The maximum amount of females PCCF is able to hold at one time is five, at which point the Sheriff's Office is unable to house any additional females. Once the female offender threshold of five has been met, the Sheriff's Office has to start mixing classifications that are normally separated. The Sheriff's Office considers this to be a situation in which certain classifications are causing overcrowding, even though PCCF has not gone over the 67 California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated bed capacity. The Sheriff's Office deals with overcrowding from a stand point of design, and many times the lack of space for male classifications are created by the current linear layout. This linear concept makes providing proper visual observation and supervision difficult to provide further compounding the classification issues. The lack of classification separation for males creates a hardship within the jail as sometimes multiple classifications need to be housed together to accommodate the demands of the beds.

Currently, the County has nine classification levels for men:

- Sentenced
- Un-Sentenced
- Medical
- Mental Health
- Protective Custody (PC)
- Administrative Segregation (Ad Seg.)
- Misdemeanors
- Felonies
- Pre-Trial

The current Needs Assessment statistical data does not show a need for additional jail beds beyond PCCF's current capacity of 67 beds by 2019, but they do need the proper configuration and types of beds for classification, living, treatment, programming, and care for the incarcerated. Providing a "better bed" in a design that is conducive to today's jail standards will provide a safer environment for offenders to live, correctional and non-correctional staff to work, and for the public to visit.

Currently, the PCCF has no beds for medical or mental health offenders. Offenders with substantial medical/mental health issues need to either be transported to the local hospital or released to address these issues. Many times, Sheriff's Office staff will have to stay with offenders when they are transported to the hospital, which adds to administrative costs.

The Sheriff's Office has a highly motivated staff that clearly understands that SB 863 is the County's best opportunity to obtain funding to help replace PCCF, which is literally crumbling from the inside out.

In 1992, a consent decree ruled that the jail capacity would be lowered to 37 beds because of the jail staffing, medical services, exercise space, and overcrowded conditions. In April of 2013, the Sheriff's Office negotiated with lawyers from the other side of the Consent Decree allowing the Sheriff's Office to get back to the BSCC rated capacity of 67 offenders. In 2011 and 2012, Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) and Senate Bill 678 grant funding programs assisted in the hiring of three additional correctional staff to assist with the increase in duties. As noted in the Sheriff's Office Needs Assessment, with the passage of the Public Safety Realignment Act, AB 109, the Sheriff's Office has seen a noticeable increase in the average length-of-stay, which only exasperates the need for a new facility. In 2014, the average daily population (ADP) at PCCF was 50, which is an increase from all previous years back to 2007. The number of bookings has decreased since 2007, but the average length-of-stay has increased by as much as 14.9 percent. The Sheriff's Office understands that the only way to effectively reduce recidivism is by providing real-life skills, a continuum of care, and a plan for each individual upon re-entry. The Sheriff's Office goals for the new correctional facility are as follows:

- Provide a productive and incentivized treatment and programming plan.
- Provide a safe environment for both offenders and staff.

- Provide expanded space for all offenders to participate in evidence-based programming options, which will result in life-changing events during their stay.

The Sheriff's Office has long realized that the existing program space in the PCCF is neither effective nor conducive to a proper learning environment. The ability to properly provide treatment and programs in a classroom setting has not been realized, since the one programs room is also the library and doubles as a room to place offenders during a lockdown, if necessary.

Existing PCCF Conditions/BSCC Findings

Based on the latest BSCC biennial inspection report dated December 30, 2014, the PCCF continues to be non-compliant in specific sections of Title 24 and Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. Similar issues have been documented throughout previous inspection reports by the BSCC.

In addition to the BSCC's report, other findings stated on page 42 and 43 of the Needs Assessment show the dire situation at PCCF and raise significant safety issues:

- Due to the age of the facility, the design does not allow for proper accessibility for staff, offenders, or visitors.
- The existing fire system at PCCF does not meet current Correctional Standards Authority requirements for fire safety. Fire sprinkler heads are located in offender areas at reachable heights and could be tampered with. The 2005 grand jury report noted multiple deficiencies with the sprinkler

system. Additionally, the work furlough day room and sleeping area do not have fire sprinkler coverage.

- Plumbing is exposed throughout the facility, which is a safety concern for offenders and also has the potential to cause internal flood damage if a wall-mounted pipe is damaged. In the past five years, the facility has had two major water pipe failures that have resulted in water being shut off for four to five hours each time to make proper repairs. Many of the copper water lines are embedded in the concrete floor and ceiling and have started to show signs of decay due to electrolysis. The facility has lost a number of shower valves, and even sections of water line, due to this corrosion. The plumbing within the walls of the facility is actually rotting from the inside out and it is expected that the problems will only continue to get worse.
- Electrical wall-mounted conduit is exposed in the fingerprinting area, which is a potential hazard for both offenders and correctional staff.
- The current electronic security system, consisting of electronic door locks, intercoms, and a video system, has experienced numerous failures since it was installed in 2007. While the system controls were replaced, the existing electrical and wiring had to be reused from the previous system, as there was no practical way (would have required major demolition and rebuilding) to update the wiring. The use of this wiring has led to the numerous failures, which the facility continues to experience.

- The layout of the PCCF does not allow for proper health and sanitation, leaving correctional staff, as well as offenders, at risk. The location of the shower for offenders being booked is located near the kitchen, making it difficult for the County to meet health and sanitation requirements.
- Much of the space throughout the facility is undersized and not compliant with the current Title 24 requirements.
- The safety cell is being used as storage, and it is difficult to see into the cell through the window in the door. Also, the cell does not meet current Title 24 requirements due to the fact that one dimension of the cell is less than six feet.
- The jail's heating and ventilating is regulated off site by a computer controlled by a building management system (Honeywell Delta). Findings from the 2004 grand jury report noted that multiple areas in the facility, particularly the maximum-security area, appeared very warm and damp. Correctional staff has indicated the facility is often too warm or cool, and it can be difficult to have a neutral temperature.

Safety Concerns

As stated in the Needs Assessment and the grand jury report, the Sheriff's Office is in desperate need of a new facility with multiple spaces for programming and treatment. Currently, the one room being used for treatment and programming shares the same qualities of the facility—constructed in the 1970s, outdated, inefficient, and not designed for treatment and programming as needed in today's jail climate. The medical

space is located adjacent to central control, which is another safety concern as at many times central control remains unlocked due to design inefficiency.

Central control is not a secured area and is currently not staffed full time, as staff from other posts move to central control as needed to meet the demands of the facility. Not having central control staffed by one position creates many opportunities for delayed responses in emergency situations, as well as creating inefficiencies of staff and offender movement. For example, many times there is a wait for someone to get to central to answer an intercom or open a controlled door.

The power supply fails quite often in central control, causing the computers to go offline and shut down. The power issues are in large part due to the re-use of old wiring that is not capable of handling the capacity demands of newer equipment needed to run a jail. When central control computers go offline, there is a potential for security issues for offenders as well as staff. The existing old and poorly designed infrastructure and support space at PCCF prevents the County from making repairs or additions properly, and many times wires are run on the outside of walls in conduit because there is not proper access to do this in ceilings or proper wiring runs.

Some of the maximum-security doors can no longer be buzzed open from central control due to old wiring, creating major safety concerns and staff inefficiency when staff must open cells manually. Some of the locks being used in the dorm area are household grade, while the majority of security locks don't work properly and need to be rebuilt or replaced. The secured armory is inside the unsecured central control room, which makes for a security and safety issue for staff.

The Need

The Sheriff's Office anticipates that the majority of the needs that exist at PCCF will be resolved immediately with construction of a new correctional facility. Upon completion of the new facility, demolition of the current PCCF will begin, eliminating all "bad beds," (beds not meeting modern standards for classification, living, treatment, and programming) from the County's correctional system. In addition to providing "better beds," the goal is to provide a better learning environment with the ability to offer more evidence-based programs and treatment space, which will reduce the rate of recidivism.

The new PCCF will provide a podular housing design to maximize **safety** and **efficiency**, as well as allow for a higher and more-effective level of **programming and treatment**. The design will be based around operational efficiency and safety of both offenders and staff, providing centralized programming, medical, and interview rooms near the housing, which will allow valuable time to be used for programming and treatment of offenders. The new facility will also have multiple programming and treatment rooms that will have flexibility for group or individual treatment sessions.

2. Scope of Work: Describe the areas, if any, of the current facility to be replaced or renovated, and the nature of the renovation, including the number of cells, offices, classrooms or other programming/treatment spaces to be replaced or added and the basic design of the new or renovated units.

As stated in the response to Question 1, the need is to replace the existing PCCF and construct a new state-of-the-art facility to meet the obligation of care at the County

level. The Sheriff's Office needs to construct a new facility that will be safe, efficient, and will allow for expanded programming and treatment of the incarcerated.

Starting with safety, the new facility will have a locked central control with someone on staff 24/7 to allow access to and from different portions of the secured facility.

The new Plumas County Correctional Facility will have a total of 66 BSCC rated beds, three programming/treatment rooms, three multi-purpose rooms, medical clinic with 2 non-rated medical recovery beds, two recreation yards, support services, intake/transfer release, and minimal administrative space with public video visiting to accommodate a facility of this size.

Medical/Mental Healthcare Service

It is envisioned that there will be a central medical/mental health services area near the booking/intake area to manage patients' accounts and to store and prepare medicines for delivery, as well as an exam room. In addition, there will be a private interview room with separate access for the clinician and the offenders. This is where the offenders' health records are initiated. There will be decentralized multi-purpose health rooms near every housing unit where the offenders' health inventories will be maintained and that can also be utilized for triage when required.

The new facility will also have a new medical unit that will include a minimum of two non-rated medical treatment beds, in which offenders can be separated from the general population if they become ill and require segregation.

The feel and culture of the proposed new PCCF is described below:

1. Appropriate Housing Environment

- Requirements for security, safety, and control will be matched to the population to be served and to their security levels. There will be a difference for maximum, medium, and minimum housing. Each will have a podular, direct supervision-type layout with sleeping areas surrounding a dayroom.
- Maximum-security sleeping areas will be single cells with a stainless steel toilet/sink combination unit, built-in bed and desk, and storage shelves with steel swinging doors.
- Medium-security sleeping areas will have double-occupancy cells with a stainless steel toilet/sink combination unit, built-in bed and desk, and storage shelves with steel swinging doors.
- Minimum-security dorm areas will house eight in the male unit and six in the female unit.
- The new PCCF will be a welcoming, friendly face to the visitors and the surrounding community, i.e., a “good neighbor.”
- Adequate lighting, enhanced natural light in the housing units, views to the outside, and direct supervision will be provided from the point of admission.
- Residential-like construction, including individual unlocked rooms and movable furniture will be provided.

2. Safe and Secure Environment

- Compliant with the requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, best practices, and modern standards of operations (e.g., American Correctional Association, Americans with Disabilities Act)
- Podular designed direct supervision housing unit that affords clear lines-of-sight for optimal visual supervision
- Well-defined secure perimeter, easy-to-supervise spaces, distinct public and staff entrances and circulation paths, and secure spaces for contact, non-contact, and video visitation
- Maximized operational efficiencies through the use of the best security electronics and technology available and consolidated central control functions

3. Rehabilitative Environment

- Individualized case treatment plans through evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and assignment to appropriate programs and services
- Provision of a wide variety of programs and services designed to reduce idleness, increase productivity, and reduce recidivism
- Adequacy and variety of dedicated programming and support spaces for program staff, community providers, other professionals providing services, and volunteers
- Appropriate, varied spaces for family visitation to support successful reintegration

4. Professional Work Environment

- Normative and user-friendly environment for the facility personnel
- Ongoing training and education
- Adequate support spaces for administrative, custody, and service providers

5. Sustainable Environment

- Cost-efficient to build (through maximization of existing resources and Infrastructure) and to operate by providing all necessary support (laundry, kitchen, adequate storage) and health care services (medical and mental health spaces) to reduce the need for deliveries and transportation outside the facility
- Staff-efficient layout with no additional staff expected as a result of the planned housing and programming additions
- Energy efficient and environmentally friendly to reduce operating costs

The County is seeking funding consideration in its plan to build the new PCCF. As shown on the site plan in the four-page attachment and as described in Question 2, the County has created a feasible plan to construct a facility that meets the needs of replacing unsafe housing and providing adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services, including mental health treatment.

3. Programming and Services. Describe the programming and/or treatment services currently provided in your facility. Provide the requested data on pretrial inmates and risk-based pretrial release services. Describe the facilities or services to be added as a result of the proposed construction; the objectives of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.

Programmatic Mission: "It is the mission of the Plumas County Correctional Facility to provide the highest standards of professional ethics and personal integrity, and we are committed to the proper treatment of those in custody. Fundamental to the success of our mission is to operate the correctional facility for the safety and security of the community while providing a safe, humane, and secure environment for both the staff and inmates."

Implementing evidence-based practices begins with utilizing a valid risk and needs assessment tool. The County utilizes the Ohio Risk Assessment System (O.R.A.S.). The O.R.A.S., developed by the *Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC)*, has long supported supervision and programming practices rooted in the ever-growing body of the "what works" literature. In 2006, DRC contracted with the University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, to develop the universal Ohio-based assessment system that would be utilized at various points in the criminal justice system. The O.R.A.S. tools can be used at pretrial, prior to or while on community supervision, at prison intake, and in preparation for re-entry just prior to release from prison.

The benefits of O.R.A.S. include:

- Provides reliable assessment instruments with consistent meaning
- Reduces duplication and enhances communication and sharing of information
- Gathers information regarding potential barriers to treatment
- Creates a system that expands as the offender moves through different processing stages
- Provides fully automated tools with potential for auto-population to other IT systems
- Provides thorough and useful information to aid in informed decision-making
- Allows for professional discretion and overrides
- Relies on instruments able to significantly distinguish between risk levels
- Assists in more efficient allocation of supervision and treatment resources
- Generates case plans that identify and prioritize individual offender needs and specific treatment domains
- Predicts likelihood of re-arrest and recidivism at different points in the criminal justice system

As of June 24, 2015, the Sheriff's Office was granted responsibility by the Superior Court of the State of California to manage the pretrial release program. The Sheriff's Office has chosen to implement the O.R.A.S. assessment tool in conjunction with the County Community Corrections Partnership to mitigate the impacts of AB 109 and the resulting increase in population of the PCCF.

Although the Sheriff's Office did not have a pretrial release program in place during the specified timeframe required in SB 863 from **January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013**, the Sheriff's Office has been proactive in providing O.R.A.S. as of August 1, 2015. With the recent implementation of O.R.A.S., no data has been produced to show a percentage of offenders on pretrial status. The Sheriff's Office pretrial release program employs an evidence-based risk assessment protocol designed to assess and determine the suitability for release of pretrial detainees determined to be "low-risk". O.R.A.S. also utilizes enhanced supervision and monitoring of released offenders to mitigate risks to public safety and ensure attendance at court proceedings. The Sheriff's Office will assess and recommend to the court the release of "low-risk" detainees prior to their first appearance in court on terms and conditions of release.

The County's offender programs and services component will promote a seamless transition from in-custody to out-of-custody, accomplishing this through evidence-based guidance and effective practices. The goal is to provide offenders with the opportunity to participate in a variety of programs and services intended for self-improvement, group interaction, educational/employment skills development, and release readiness.

The Sheriff's Office understands that encouraging the constructive use of leisure time is necessary in effective offender management. The Sheriff's Office is proud to offer programming that starts immediately upon completed risk assessment and even before arraignment has taken place. The new PCCF will provide offenders direct access to programs, services, and exercise areas directly from their housing units. This will

allow offenders constructive release of stress resulting from incarceration and provide access to self-help and other meaningful programs that benefit offenders both while in and out of custody.

The Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide (S.T.R.O.N.G.) assessment tool provides information that identifies individual offenders' criminogenic needs as soon possible to deliver evidence-based program opportunities and targeted interventions to address those needs prior to the offender's release from custody. The Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department will continue to work together and team with other community services to provide offenders that participate the best opportunity to have a seamless re-entry into the community.

Current In-Custody Programs

- Evidence-based programs: Moral Reconciliation Therapy (Anger Management, Parenting, Thinking for Good, Interactive Journaling)
- Adult drug court
- Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.)
- Bible study
- Computer literacy
- Drug and alcohol – offered by County Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Program
- Education classes through Feather River College
- Flash incarceration
- GED classes

- How to Escape Your Prison
- Job training – The Sheriff's Office has a contract with the courts to provide janitorial services three days a week. Towards the end of the offenders' sentences, they may apply for jobs and be driven to job interviews.
- Mindfulness mental health counseling
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Pretrial Release Program
- Relapse prevention
- S.T.R.O.N.G. Program

Currently, the Sheriff's Office has County Mental Health staff providing routine service to the jail five days per week for two hours per day to meet with offenders on an as needed or requested basis. The above-listed services are available to any offender who requests to be seen by the service provider. The current PCCF has one room, the library, which serves as the meeting room for courses and services. It can hold 10 offenders effectively, but there have been times when more than 20 offenders have been in the library for services. Additional program space in a new facility will make it possible to administer multiple programs and treatment for longer durations of time to all classifications. Additional staffing will make it easier, safer, and quicker to move offenders to program spaces. Providing adequate program spaces to offenders will enhance the learning environment for offenders and will help improve the recidivism rate.

Below is the current program and treatment schedule offered to offenders housed at the existing PCCF:

- Monday: There is a three-hour block of time where offenders can participate in college correspondence courses, work on obtaining a general education diploma, or start the intake process for college courses. Additionally, the Mental Health Department provides three, one-hour group sessions for the varying populations housed at the facility. On Monday evenings, there is a one-hour block of time for Bible study and a one-hour block for A.A, both of which are available to the male offender population.
- Tuesday: There are three, one-and-a-half-hour blocks of time for Anger Management. This course provides evidence-based programs and materials that can help clients recognize, overcome, and control anger management challenges, thereby reducing criminal activity. The sessions are moral reconnection therapy (MRT) certified. On Tuesday evenings, there is a one-hour block of time for Bible study and a one-hour block for A.A., which are available for the female offender population. Drug and Alcohol also provides a substance abuse counselor for offenders on an as-needed basis for two hours every Tuesday.
- Wednesday: There is a two-and-one-half-hour block of time for "How to Escape Your Prison." This is an interactive journaling exercise for offenders to address and learn to cope with their past and identify how to make changes in their behavior. How to Escape Your Prison is the primary MRT workbook

used for adult offenders and adults in substance abuse treatment. The 152-page workbook is also used in programs for multiple DUI offenders. The workbook addresses all of the issues related to criminal thinking and criminal needs.

- Thursday: There are two, one-hour blocks for “Thinking for Good,” an MRT certified course. Thinking for Good focuses especially on typical criminal thinking issues such as everyone lies, cheats, and steals, no one can be trusted, the rules don’t apply to them, that all relationships are manipulative. Thinking for Good is used with resistant offender populations in groups. The program prepares the most resistant clients for more treatment. Typically, this program is used prior to participating in a more long-term program such as MRT. On Thursday evenings, there are two individual two-and-one-half hour blocks of time for “Parenting,” an MRT certified course. This course offers a cognitive behavioral program to help these parents overcome their struggles and succeed. The evening course is for the male and female offender population.
- Friday: There is a two-and-one-half-hour block of time for “How to Escape Your Prison.” This is an interactive journaling exercise for offenders to address and learn to cope with their past and identify how to make changes in their behavior. How to Escape Your Prison is the primary MRT workbook used for adult offenders and adults in substance abuse treatment. The 152-page workbook is also used in programs for multiple DUI offenders. The

workbook addresses all of the issues related to criminal thinking and criminal needs.

- Saturday: There are two individual two-and-one-half-hour blocks of time for offenders to learn computer literacy.

Current Program Successes

Currently, the County has seen success in the following programs and has a need for increased programming space to expand these programs to serve the offenders while they are in custody:

- Evidence-based programs: Moral Reconciliation Therapy (Anger Management, Parenting, Thinking for Good, Interactive Journaling)
- Adult drug court
- Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.)
- Flash incarceration
- GED classes
- How to Escape Your Prison
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Pretrial Release Program

Day Reporting Center

The day reporting center (DRC) is overseen by the district attorney's office as a sentencing alternative. Anyone that is convicted of a crime will have access to the DRC. Most offenders with drug charges go to day reporting. Currently, the Probation

Department has 360 offenders active on probation The Probation Department averages approximately 15 new probation cases each month.

The Sheriff's Office works together with community outreach partners and is always exploring new programs to improve recidivism. The Sheriff's Office would like to expand and offer many of the programs available at the DRC inside the existing PCCF, but the antiquated design does not allow for additional program and treatment space. The addition of programming and treatment space would allow the incarcerated to start some of these vital programs earlier and would allow them to continue through the DRC once outside many of these vital programs.

The Sheriff's Office is in the process of starting an online offender education program, as well as culinary classes, with the local Feather River College. Feather River College currently partners with the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation and county jails to educate offenders. The Sheriff's Office is enthusiastic to add this very important education program to the list of successful programs being offered. PCCF is currently at a point where they do not have the space to offer any additional programs. The new PCCF will have three program rooms and three multi-purpose rooms that will allow the Sheriff's Office and community partners to run programs concurrently. The Sheriff's Office goal is to allow all classifications to receive programming and treatment in large groups, small groups, and/or individual settings.

The Sheriff's Office is focusing on adding a fire program, farmer's market program, and gardening program, as well as cooking meals for soup kitchens. Offender workers are sent out to provide maintenance and up-keep to any nonprofit organization,

local animal rescue, County fire department, County fairgrounds, The Veteran's Memorial, Elks Club, and the City of Portola (to do maintenance projects). The Sheriff's Office doesn't offer tele-med or tele-psych due to space restrictions at the current facility, but they have every intention of offering these services at the new PCCF.

County Social Services and the Sheriff's Office have been working together since January 2015 to improve the delivery of online services to offenders. The Sheriff's Office has had success in providing services such as Medi-Cal, Covered California, and Cal Fresh to offenders. The Sheriff's Office believes that education, as well as providing much needed job skills to offenders, is the best way to reduce recidivism.

The Sheriff's Office recognizes that the existing jail has many gaps and deficiencies in current programming for those in custody, many of which are caused by lack of space in the design of the facility. The new PCCF will be run as a collaborative effort among the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and community-based partners, enjoining pre- and post-release programs to improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and provide the continuum of resources for a successful re-entry into the community, as well as the tools to complete a successful period of community supervision. The new PCCF will be designed to correct deficiencies found in the existing jail, such as providing workstations designated for Mental Health Department staff, Probation Department staff, and community-based partners.

Guiding principles: The following guiding principles have been developed to strengthen and enhance the Sheriff's Office's programmatic mission:

- The use of validated risk/need assessment instruments to identify criminogenic needs and to reduce risk of re-offending
- Development of individualized program plans as soon as possible upon admission into the facility
- Evidence-based programs, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, education, and employment, to increase the successful transition into the community
- Maintenance of a multifaceted approach to effectively address offenders' unique and varied needs
- Release readiness and preparing offenders for transition to the local community, while developing links with needed community resources, pro-social supports, and/or family
- Development of performance measures and continued outcomes evaluation

The Sheriff's Office has long recognized that incarceration, in and of itself, does not change an offender's ability to succeed on the outside and has acted on that fact: it has been a leader statewide in creating alternatives to incarceration, has amassed an extensive body of data to support its case, and has proven that it can do a lot with a little.

The Sheriff's Office offers a long list of programming and alternatives to incarceration that provide a beneficial outcome and leads to the reduction in needed beds. The following are the programs that highlight the Sheriff's Office successes:

- **Electronic Monitoring Program for Sentenced Offenders:** Pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code Section 1203.016, the electronic confinement program is offered as a component to the Work Release Program. The program allows offenders to complete their court-ordered jail commitment at home while being monitored electronically. These offenders have previously qualified for the regular Work Release Program, but elect to pay the monitoring fees in lieu of being assigned to a regular work crew.
- **Adult Court Services:** The Sheriff's Office has offenders serving sentences between four days and two years participating in the Adult Court Services Program (ACS). Qualifying offenders who have obtained employment; show a stable living environment, the ability to continue in programming, and the ability to not continue in criminal behavior can be placed on ACS. Continued programming at the DRC is a must with the program and most continue with it even after release.

ACS is used as a tool in programming. With the ACS, the offender has the freedom and ability to work, live, and conform to the rules of the program and society. Progress is monitored and offenders may be pulled in immediately if they are not keeping up on their end of the contract or committing any violations.

- **Work Furlough:** The Work Furlough Program allows sentenced offenders to continue working their jobs outside the jail in public or private employment for a regular wage. To be eligible for the program, offenders must be responsible. Items considered to measure responsibility are past work history, duration of job, regularity of attendance at work, and total criminal record.
- **Banking:** The Sheriff's Office, in conjunction with the Probation Department, has started a new program called "Banking" for low-level offenders. Banking allows low-level offenders to report by telephone or by mail instead of in-person meetings. The Banking program allows offenders an efficient way to check in with their probation officers due to the limited availability of public transportation to the rural geographic areas, retain employment, and keep families of offenders together.

The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are continually working together to provide or implement more evidence-based programs. With lack of space for programming and treatment at PCCF, it makes it difficult to expand upon treatment already provided. The Sheriff's Office is always willing to take on new evidence-based programs if they show improvements in keeping people out of jail.

The County is prepared for and committed to meeting operational objectives by staffing the new PCCF with the required amount of correctional staff and medical/mental health staff. The County is prepared to offer resources from interagency partnerships, which will be allocated designated workspace at the new PCCF to assist in offering program and treatment management. The 30-year cost for operating the new PCCF

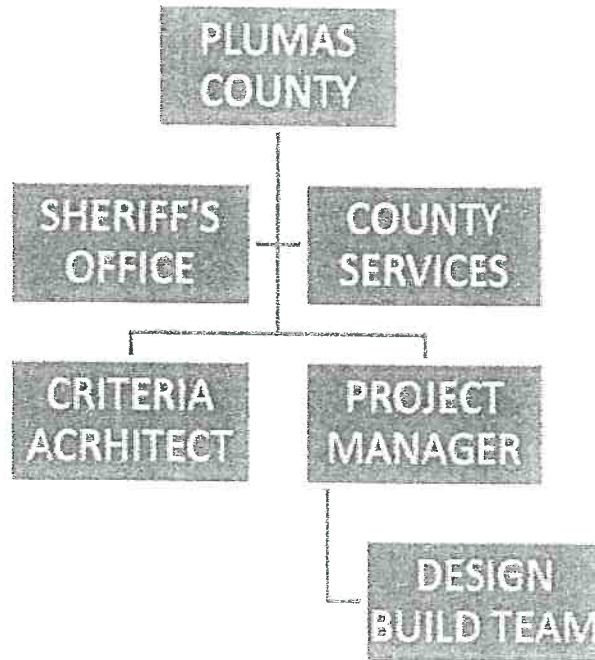
was approved by the Board of Supervisors Resolution that is required in Section 5, Question 6 of the SB 863 RFP response.

4. Administrative Work Plan: Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, and list the division/offices including personnel that will be responsible for each phase of the project, and how it will be coordinated among responsible officials both internally and externally.

The project has gone through a substantial planning and pre-design phase, and criteria documents are anticipated to begin immediately after a funding award is made. The project schedule is anticipated to last 3 years and 7 months from beginning to occupancy. The criteria design is anticipated to be completed within 14 months, with release for design-build teams to respond expected to occur in spring of 2017. Construction duration is expected to be approximately 16 months, with project occupancy expected in summer of 2019.

The following is the County organization chart to complete this project.

The New Plumas County Correctional Facility



Sheriff's Office: The Sheriff's Office works with the criteria team through many steps of the planning and design process, as well as with the design-build team to develop the final documents for state approval. The Sheriff's Office provides project oversight during all phases of the project and ensures the design meets their requirements.

County Services: County officials provide project oversight during all phases of the project and ensure the design meets the requirements of the Sheriff's Office as well as the project budget.

Project Manager: This team, hired by the County, is the hub of all construction and project management. They must monitor the project budget and schedule throughout all phases of the project.

Criteria Architect: This group, hired by the County, is tasked with developing the facility and providing the required documents and specifications needed to hire a design build team. This group is made up of, but not limited to, architects, specialty design, and energy consultants.

Design-Build Team: The design-build team is in charge of constructing the building and developing the required construction documents specifications and drawings needed to finish the project. The design-build team must work closely with the Sheriff's Office and project manager, as well as any additional on-site team members, to ensure the project is completed as planned.

5. Budget Narrative. Describe the amounts and types of funding proposed and why each element is required to carry out the proposed project. Describe how the county will meet its funding contribution (match) requirements for all project costs in excess of the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.

During the pre-design phase of the project, the County reviewed multiple design options in which project cost was a major factor in the decision-making process. Several cost estimates were completed of each option to ensure that cost-effectiveness was a design and decision-making factor. Additionally, site selection took a high priority, as it has a major impact on cost-effectiveness of the project. A major factor in selecting the current site was reduced costs, due to the County owning the land and the ability to make a physical connection not only to the new building, but also to the utilities needed to support the new facility.

Describe Funding

Plumas County is a small county and has the ability to apply for \$20,000,000 in funding through the SB 863 RFP. The cost to build a facility is very minimal when compared to the yearly costs to operate a facility. Along with the Needs Assessment and careful fiscal evaluation of what size facility the County could maintain and operate on a yearly basis, the County decided on the new 66-bed correctional facility. The new PCCF will fully meet the needs as identified in the Needs Assessment. This will allow the Sheriff's Office to make major headway by replacing unsafe housing and providing adequate programming and treatment space to the in-custody population. The County is seeking \$20,000,000 in state-reimbursed funding to build the new PCCF, as well as contributing \$1,134,000 in cash or in-kind to the project, for a total project cost of \$21,134,000. Being a small county and having limited financial resources Plumas County is petitioning for a reduction of 4.64 percent from the required 10 percent match.

6. Readiness to Proceed

Board Of Resolution

The County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to provide a board resolution matching all the requirements of SB 863, which authorized an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the County's contribution. Furthermore, the resolution approved the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public Works Board to the BSCC to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation and was authorized by the appropriate signatory to execute those documents at the appropriate times.

The Sheriff's Office and other County agencies have been working in concert for the past three years on site selection, design of the facility, and have set aside cash match funds in anticipation of being awarded SB 863 funding. Upon conditional award, the County is prepared to proceed immediately to deliver a successful project per the detailed schedule in Section 3.

CEQA

Plumas County has provided within this proposal documentation evidencing CEQA compliance as completed along with a letter from County counsel certifying the associated statute of limitations has expired, and no challenges were filed.

SECTION 6: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 15-8094

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLUMAS TO
AUTHORIZE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION FOR SB 863 ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the State of California has made a lease revenue bond financing program available to construct and renovate adult local criminal justice facilities through the SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program (the "SB 863 Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, eligible projects may include (1) improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space as necessary to manage the adult offender population or (2) custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections; and

WHEREAS, the County of Plumas (the "County") has selected the parcels located at 50 Abernathy Lane and 125 South Redberg Avenue, in Quincy, California, as an appropriate site for a correctional facility;

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas resolves and orders that:

A. Authorization of Application. The Plumas County Sheriff is authorized to submit an application for state bond financing under the SB 863 Financing Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that:

B. Authorization of County Cash Contribution Funds. The county cash contribution funds, as described in the documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, are hereby authorized to be used to satisfy the County's contribution as identified on the financing program proposal form submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. The County hereby assures that the identified matching funds are compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing, and that the cash match contribution does not supplant (replace) funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities.

C. Lawfully Available Funds. The county cash contribution funds, as described in the documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, have been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the County.

D. County Cash Contribution Funds Are Legal and Authorized. The payment of the county cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal justice facility project (the "Project") (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is a party or

by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the County.

E. No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the County; the county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustees for the Bonds.

F. Authorization to Proceed with the Project. The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

G. Names, Titles, and Positions. For the purposes of the SB 863 financing application and any resulting design and construction, or other project phase, the following County staff will serve as key personnel for this project: Robert Perreault, Public Works Director, shall be designated the County Construction Administrator; Roberta Allen, Auditor-Controller, shall be designated the County's Project Financial Officer; and Dean Canalia, Assistant Sheriff, shall be designated as the Project Contact Person.

H. Authorization of Project Documents. The County is seeking funding preference associated with review of and authorization to execute the project documents required within the SB 863 Financing Program. As such, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby approve the form of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease, which are attached hereto. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrative Officer (if such position is filled), and the Public Works Director, or their designees (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), acting alone, are hereby authorized on behalf of the County to execute, and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is authorized to attest, the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease, in substantially the form hereby approved, with such additions thereto and changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the State Public Works Board to effectuate the SB 863 Financing Program and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds. Approval of such changes shall be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by any one of the Authorized Officers each of whom, acting alone, is authorized to approve such changes. Each of the Authorized Officers is authorized to execute these respective agreements at such time and in such manner as is necessary within the SB 863 Financing

Program. Each of the Authorized Officers is further authorized to execute, acknowledge and deliver any and all documents required to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease. The SB 863 application procedures established by the BSCC require that the Resolution by the Board of Supervisors contain the Project Documents authorized above, and, therefore, these documents are attached as exhibits and incorporated herein, as:

- Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA)
- BSCC Jail Construction Agreement
- BSCC Ground Lease
- BSCC Right of Entry for Construction and Operation
- BSCC Facility Sublease

I. Authorization To Sign. Greg Hagwood, Plumas County Sheriff, is authorized to sign the SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program "Applicant's Agreement," and to submit the proposal for funding.

J. Adherence To State Requirements. The County hereby assures that it will adhere to state requirements and terms of the agreements between the County, the Board of State and Community Corrections and the State Public Works Board in the expenditure of any state financing allocation and County contribution funds.

K. Funding Assurance. The County hereby assures that (1) it has authorized an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the County's contribution as identified on the financing program proposal form submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections; (2) the identified matching funds are compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing; and (3) the cash match contribution does not supplant (replace) funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities.

L. Staffing Assurance. The County certifies that it will safely staff and operate the facility being constructed (consistent with Title 15, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6, section 1756(j)(5) of the California Code of Regulations) within ninety (90) days after project completion. The County further agrees to operate, maintain and repair the facility until the State bonds are fully repaid.

M. Site Assurance. The County certifies that the following site assurance for the County facility will be provided at the time of proposal or no later than 90 days following the Board of State and Community Corrections' Notice of Intent to Award: (1) The County has project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use; and (2) will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site of the facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the Board of State and Community Corrections for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds secured by the financed project remain outstanding.

N. Appraised Value. The County attests that the current fair market land value of the County-owned property for the proposed correctional facility is One Hundred Ninety Thousand Five Hundred Dollars and No/100 (\$190,500.00).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the County is seeking funding preference for its proposed project within the SB 863 Financing Program, and, therefore, makes the certifications and assurances that the funding preference criteria are satisfied as follows:

O. Funding Preference. The state will give preference to those counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner. The two preferences that have been met by the County are as follows: (A.) The County has provided a board resolution (1) authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the county's contribution, and the matching funds mentioned in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing (2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board (SPBW) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, and (3) authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times; and (B.) the County has provided documentation evidencing that CEQA compliance has been completed.

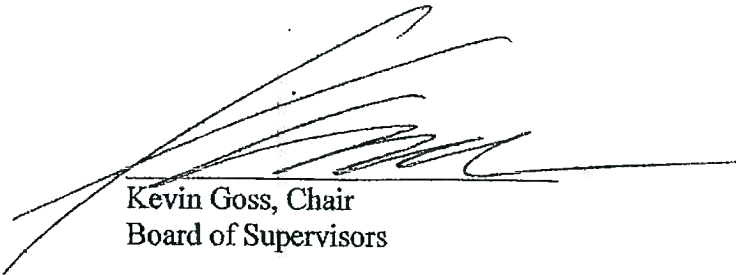
P. CEQA Compliance. The County is seeking funding preference for submittal of documentation evidencing that compliance with CEQA has been fully completed for the proposed project, and further is certifying that all related statutes of limitation have expired without challenge.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California, this 11th day of August, 2015, by the following vote:

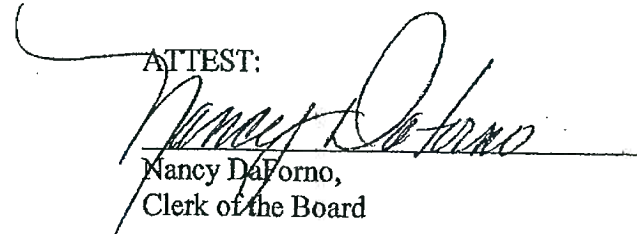
AYES: SUPERVISORS THRALL, ENGEL, SIMPSON, SWOFFORD, GOSS

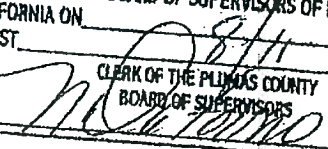
NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE


Kevin Goss, Chair
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:


Nancy DeForno,
Clerk of the Board

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF	
Res. 15-8094	
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PLUMAS COUNTY	
CALIFORNIA ON	
ATTEST	20/15
CLERK OF THE PLUMAS COUNTY	
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
BY	

RESOLUTION NO. 15-8094

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLUMAS TO
AUTHORIZE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION FOR SB 863 ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the State of California has made a lease revenue bond financing program available to construct and renovate adult local criminal justice facilities through the SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program (the "SB 863 Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, eligible projects may include (1) improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space as necessary to manage the adult offender population or (2) custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections; and

WHEREAS, the County of Plumas (the "County") has selected the parcels located at 50 Abernathy Lane and 125 South Redberg Avenue, in Quincy, California, as an appropriate site for a correctional facility;

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas resolves and orders that:

A. Authorization of Application. The Plumas County Sheriff is authorized to submit an application for state bond financing under the SB 863 Financing Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that:

B. Authorization of County Cash Contribution Funds. The county cash contribution funds, as described in the documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, are hereby authorized to be used to satisfy the County's contribution as identified on the financing program proposal form submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. The County hereby assures that the identified matching funds are compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing, and that the cash match contribution does not supplant (replace) funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities.

C. Lawfully Available Funds. The county cash contribution funds, as described in the documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, have been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the County.

D. County Cash Contribution Funds Are Legal and Authorized. The payment of the county cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal justice facility project (the "Project") (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is a party or

by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the County.

E. No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the County; the county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustees for the Bonds.

F. Authorization to Proceed with the Project. The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

G. Names, Titles, and Positions. For the purposes of the SB 863 financing application and any resulting design and construction, or other project phase, the following County staff will serve as key personnel for this project: Robert Perreault, Public Works Director, shall be designated the County Construction Administrator; Roberta Allen, Auditor-Controller, shall be designated the County's Project Financial Officer; and Dean Canalia, Assistant Sheriff, shall be designated as the Project Contact Person.

H. Authorization of Project Documents. The County is seeking funding preference associated with review of and authorization to execute the project documents required within the SB 863 Financing Program. As such, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby approve the form of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease, which are attached hereto. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrative Officer (if such position is filled), and the Public Works Director, or their designees (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), acting alone, are hereby authorized on behalf of the County to execute, and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is authorized to attest, the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease, in substantially the form hereby approved, with such additions thereto and changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the State Public Works Board to effectuate the SB 863 Financing Program and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds. Approval of such changes shall be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by any one of the Authorized Officers each of whom, acting alone, is authorized to approve such changes. Each of the Authorized Officers is authorized to execute these respective agreements at such time and in such manner as is necessary within the SB 863 Financing

Program. Each of the Authorized Officers is further authorized to execute, acknowledge and deliver any and all documents required to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease. The SB 863 application procedures established by the BSCC require that the Resolution by the Board of Supervisors contain the Project Documents authorized above, and, therefore, these documents are attached as exhibits and incorporated herein, as:

- Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA)
- BSCC Jail Construction Agreement
- BSCC Ground Lease
- BSCC Right of Entry for Construction and Operation
- BSCC Facility Sublease

I. Authorization To Sign. Greg Hagwood, Plumas County Sheriff, is authorized to sign the SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program "Applicant's Agreement," and to submit the proposal for funding.

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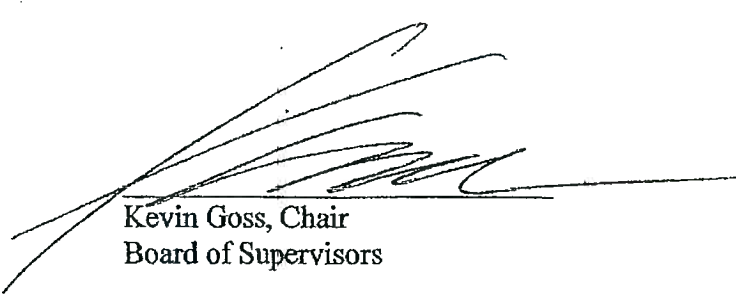
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PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California, this 11th day of August, 2015, by the following vote:

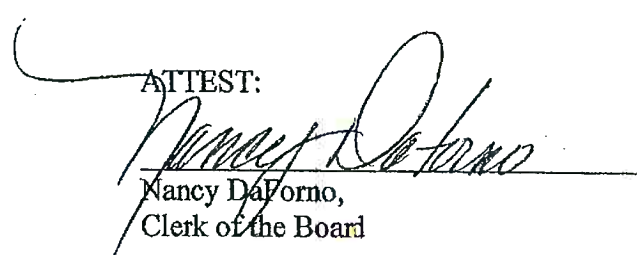
AYES: SUPERVISORS THRALL, ENGEL, SIMPSON, SWOFFORD, GOSS

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE


Kevin Goss, Chair
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:


Nancy D'Amico,
Clerk of the Board

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF	
RES. 15-8094	
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PLUMAS COUNTY	
CALIFORNIA ON	
ATTEST	20 15
	20 15
CLERK OF THE PLUMAS COUNTY	
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
BY	

CEQA

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: [] Office of Planning & Research
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: Plumas County Zoning Administrator
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA
(530) 283-6213

[X] County Clerk
County of Plumas

Project Title: Plumas County Jail Replacement (Public Service Facility) Special Use Permit - U 5-14/15-04

Project Location: 50 Abernethy Land and 125 South Redberg Avenue, Quincy, Plumas County, CA; APNs 116-320-002 and 116-320-050; T24N/R10E/Sec.19, MDM

Description of Project: Special Use Permit for the Plumas County Jail Replacement (Public Service Facility) and Requests for Proposals under Senate Bill 863 (Construction of Adult Criminal Justice Facilities).

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Plumas County

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Plumas County Sheriff's Office

Exempt Status (Check one)

- No possible significant environmental effect (Sec. 21082.2; 15061(b)(3));
- Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- Categorical Exemption. Section Number:
- Statutory Exemptions. State Code Number:

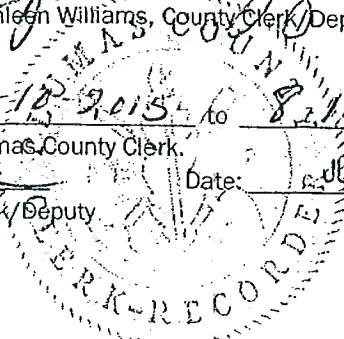
Reason why project is exempt: This project is exempt because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the project may have a significant effect on the environment as the Initial Study did not reveal any potentially significant impacts and the special use permit, as enacted by the conditions of approval, serves to prevent material damages to adjacent properties and to provide suitable safeguards to ensure environmental compatibility with the surrounding area.

Lead Agency Contact Person: Rebecca Herrin, (530) 283-6213

July 9, 2015
Date Randy Wilson
Randy Wilson, Zoning Administrator

JUL 10 2015
Date Filed Kathleen Williams
Kathleen Williams, County Clerk/Deputy

Certificate of Posting
I hereby certify that from 7-10-2015 to 8-10-2015 (30 days), I posted a copy of this Notice of Exemption in the Office of the Plumas County Clerk.
By Kathleen Williams Date: JUL 10 2015
KATHLEEN WILLIAMS, County Clerk/Deputy



Rec # 32 - 2015 - 018
Doc # 2015 - 018



State of California—Natural Resources Agency
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2015 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

RECEIPT# 322015018
STATE CLEARING HOUSE # (if applicable)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY Plumas County Zoning Administrator		DATE 07/10/2015	
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING Plumas		DOCUMENT NUMBER 2015-018	
PROJECT TITLE Plumas County Jail Replacement - Special Use Permit			
PROJECT APPLICANT NAME Plumas County Sheriff's Office		PHONE NUMBER (530) 283-6375	
PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS 1400 E. Main Street	CITY Quincy	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 95971
PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Public Agency <input type="checkbox"/> School District <input type="checkbox"/> Other Special District <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Private Entity			

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$3,069.75	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND)	\$2,210.00	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Fee Water Diversion (State Water Resources Control Board only)	\$850.00	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs (CRP)	\$1,043.75	\$	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Administrative Fee	\$50.00	\$	50.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project that is exempt from fees			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Exemption (attach)			
<input type="checkbox"/> CDFW No Effect Determination (attach)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		\$	_____

PAYMENT METHOD:

<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Journal Entry	TOTAL RECEIVED	\$	50.00
--	----------------	----	-------

SIGNATURE X	PRINTED NAME AND TITLE Julie A. Rizzo
----------------	--



OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COUNSEL
COUNTY OF PLUMAS

Plumas County Courthouse
520 Main Street, Room 301
Quincy, California 95971-9115

R. CRAIG SETTLEMIRE
COUNTY COUNSEL
STEPHEN L. MANSELL
DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL
MARI SNYDER
PARALEGAL/SMALL CLAIMS ADVISOR

Phone: (530) 283-6240
Fax: (530) 283-6116

July 29, 2015

Board of Supervisors
County of Plumas
Courthouse
520 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

Re: County of Plumas
Notice of Determination for the New Main Jail at 50 Abernethy Land and 125 South
Redberg Avenue, Quincy, California

Honorable Board of Supervisors:

On July 9, 2015, the Zoning Administrator for the County of Plumas approved an application for a special use permit and making related findings in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the New Main Jail at 50 Abernethy Land and 125 South Redberg Avenue, Quincy, CA ("Project"). Pursuant to Public Resources Code §21152, the County filed a Notice of Determination (also known as a "Notice of Exemption") with the Clerk-Recorder's Office for the Project on July 10, 2015; the Notice of Determination was posted on that same day. Section 9-2.1001 of the Plumas County Code provides that an appeal of the Zoning Administrator's decision must be filed within 10 days after the decision. The statute of limitations for challenging the County's action by appeal to the Board of Supervisors expired on July 20, 2015, and no challenges were filed.

Please contact me at (530) 283 – 6240 if you have any questions or if our office can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

R. CRAIG SETTLEMIRE
Plumas County Counsel

RCS:ms

cc: Gregory Hagwood, Plumas County Sheriff
Randy Wilson, Plumas County Zoning Administrator

ATTACHMENTS

PLUMAS COUNTY SB 863 REPLACEMENT JAIL CONCEPT FLOOR PLAN

- ROOM LEGEND**
- ADMIN
 - CELL
 - CENTRAL CONTROL
 - EXAM
 - FEMALE CELLS
 - FEMALE DORM
 - FEMALE DORM (CAP 4)
 - INTAKE TRANSFER RELEASE
 - MALE CELLS
 - MALE DORM
 - MEDICAL
 - MULTI PURPOSE
 - PROGRAMS
 - RECREATION
 - STAFF WORKSTATION
 - SUPPORT SERVICES
 - VEHICLE SALLYPORT

