

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

421



FROM: Economic Development Agency

SUBMITTAL DATE:
June 24, 2015

SUBJECT: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Authorize the Economic Development Agency and the Sheriff Department to prepare and submit a grant application to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF) Construction, for Construction of the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project;
2. Find that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15302 – Class 2 (Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption), and 15303 – Class 3 (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption) of the State CEQA Guidelines;

(Continued)

Robert Field
Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost:	POLICY/CONSENT (per Exec. Office)
COST	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
SOURCE OF FUNDS: N/A				Budget Adjustment: No	
				For Fiscal Year: 2015/16	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:

APPROVE

BY:
Rohini Dasika

County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Benoit, seconded by Supervisor Washington and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Benoit and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: July 7, 2015
xc: EDA, Recorder, Sheriff

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By:
Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.: N/A

District: 5

Agenda Number:

3-21

APPROVED FORM
 BY:
 Jerry Gutierrez, Assistant Sheriff
 Departmental Counsel
 C. WILLIS
 DATE: 6/28-15
 Stan Smith
 Sheriff
 6/28/15

- A-30
- Positions Added
- 4/5 Vote
- Change Order

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

DATE: June 24, 2015

PAGE: 2 of 3

RECOMMENDED MOTION: (Continued)

3. Direct the Clerk of the Board to file the Notice of Exemption with the office of the County Clerk within five (5) working days of approval by the Board; and
4. Direct the Economic Development Agency and the Sheriff Department to return to the Board of Supervisors for approval of the final application packet and a final resolution on this matter prior to submitting the SB 863 application to the BSCC.

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On June 20, 2014, SB 863 became law, authorizing state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. The Legislature found that "California's current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jails, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems." By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.

On June 10, 2015, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) released the Request for Proposals and associated Application Packet for SB 863 for construction of ALCJF. SB 863 provides up to \$500 million in state lease-revenue bond financing authority for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. As a large county, the County of Riverside is eligible to apply for a maximum of \$80,000,000 in funding to rehabilitate a portion of SCF. The completed application packet must be submitted to the BSCC by August 28, 2015. In anticipation of this funding opportunity, EDA and the Sheriff Department have jointly established a project team to work with CGL to coordinate the funding application including any required preliminary project feasibility studies.

On April 14, 2015, the Board approved Amendment No. 3 to the owner/consultant agreement between the County of Riverside and Carter Goble Associates, LLC (CGL) in association with the Countywide Correctional Facilities Master Planning project. Using information and data gathered from the master plan development process, CGL will assemble an application responding to the Senate Bill 863 (SB863) Request for Proposal (RFP) for grant funding.,

The project scope for the grant application includes demolishing some existing older housing units and constructing a single new housing unit; a new medical clinic with associated sheltered beds; and a new common raised control area to supervise the inmates. This project will provide replacement beds and expand program and treatment space. The layout of the new housing unit and clinic will allow SCF to accommodate a wider variety of inmate classifications with 384 beds and 100 sheltered beds. If funded, construction of the project is anticipated to begin April 2018 and be completed by April 2020.

(Continued)

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

DATE: June 24, 2015

PAGE: 3 of 3

BACKGROUND:

Summary (continued)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the action was reviewed and determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines 15302, Class 2 - Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption, and 15303, Class 3 - New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption. The proposed project is the demolition and construction of existing housing at the same location and no expansion of an existing use will occur.

EDA and the Sheriff Department will return to the board for approval of the final application packet and a final resolution on this matter prior to submitting the SB 863 application to the BSCC.

Staff recommends that the Board authorize the established project team to take all necessary steps to complete and submit a competitive application to the BSCC.

Impact on Citizens and Businesses

Should the grant funding provided in SB 863 be awarded, the resulting rehabilitation work at SCF will provide enhanced public safety for the citizens and businesses of the County of Riverside.

ATTACHMENTS:

Notice of Exemption – Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project



Original Negative Declaration/Notice of Determination was routed to County Clerks for posting on.

7/9/15
Date

KB
Initial

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

June 10, 2015

Project Name: Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

Project Number: FM08250006989

Project Location:

1627 South Hargrave Street, California 92241; Assessor Parcel Number 543-170-019
(see attached Location Map)

Description of Project: The County of Riverside (County) proposes to commit County funds and apply for and obtain Senate Bill (SB) 863 grant funding to upgrade and rehabilitate its existing facilities at SCF. If funding is obtained, the project would include the demolition of existing older housing units and the construction of a single new housing unit, a new medical clinic and associated sheltered beds. The layout of the new housing unit would be in compliance with modern Title 24 design standards and allow SCF to accommodate a wider variety of inmate classifications because the dormitory beds would be grouped in smaller sections. In addition, a new common raised control area will be included to supervise the inmates. While the new housing unit will be a larger structure than the existing housing units, it will include the same number of dormitory beds (384 beds) due to the modern design standards for housing units under Title 24.

SCF does not currently have medical facilities. SCF inmates that need treatment are transported via County buses to other facilities that have sheltered bed capacity. County buses make routine daily trips between facilities to transport inmates to clinics, court, and to transfer inmates to other correctional facilities. Construction of a clinic with 100 sheltered beds would allow improved access to inmate medical services. Depending on demand, some of the sheltered beds could be occupied by inmates from other County facilities.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: County of Riverside, Board of Supervisors

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency

Exempt Status: State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15302, Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption; Section 15303, Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The Project is exempt from the provisions of CEQA specifically by the State CEQA Guidelines as identified below. The Project will not result in any specific or general exceptions to the use of a categorical exemption as detailed under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2. The Project will not cause any impacts to scenic resources, historic resources, or unique

JUL 07 2015 3-21



sensitive biological environments because the new housing structure and sheltered beds would replace existing housing units at the same location. Further, no unusual circumstances or potential cumulative impacts would occur that may reasonably create an environmental impact. The project will be constructed within the boundaries of the SCF on already developed land; no vacant or raw land would be impacted by the Project.

- **Section 15302 – Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption.** This exemption includes “...replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced...” The Project would demolish 3 minimum security dormitory buildings with 384 beds and construct one minimum security dormitory building with 384 beds. The new housing structure and beds will replace the existing housing at the same location and will not substantially increase the use of intensity of the site; therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 2 Exemption.
- **Section 15303 – Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.** This exemption includes “construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures...” The Project includes construction of a clinic with 100 sheltered beds, which will be attached to the new dormitory building. The primary purpose of this clinic is to serve the existing SCF inmate population, although some beds could be used by inmates from other County facilities, similar to the existing condition whereby SCF inmates are transported to off-site clinics for medical treatment. As part of the routine daily operations, inmates are bused on and off the site for a variety of reasons (court appearances, security, etc.), so no additional traffic would be generated by the new sheltered beds. Construction of the site will be temporary and is not anticipated to result in any significant physical environmental impacts related to air quality, noise, or traffic. Therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 3 Exemption.

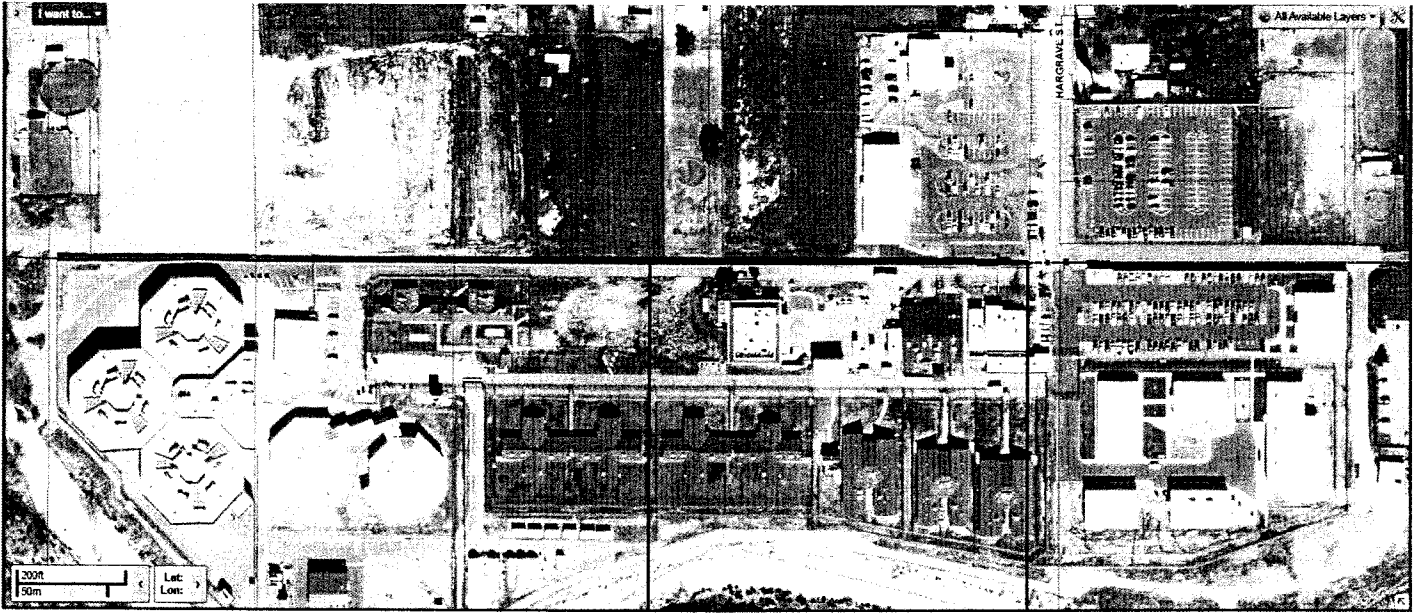
Based upon the discussion of the identified exemptions above, and based on the record, the County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency hereby concludes that there is no substantial evidence that physical environmental impacts could occur as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project as proposed is exempt under CEQA. No further environmental analysis is warranted.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

6/19/15

John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner
County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency



1627 South Hargrave Street, California 92241;
Assessor Parcel Number 543-170-019

RIVERSIDE COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER

**AUTHORIZATION
TO BILL
BY JOURNAL VOUCHER**

Project Name: Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

Accounting String: **Fund: 542040-30100-7200800000- FM08250006989**

DATE: June 22, 2015

AGENCY: Riverside County Economic Development Agency

THIS AUTHORIZES THE COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER TO BILL FOR FILING AND HANDLING FEES FOR THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT(S).

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS INCLUDED: One (1)

AUTHORIZED BY: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency

Signature:  _____

PRESENTED BY: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency

-TO BE FILLED IN BY COUNTY CLERK-

ACCEPTED BY: _____

DATE: _____

RECEIPT # (S) _____



Date: June 22, 2015

To: Mary Ann Meyer, Office of the County Clerk

From: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Project Management Office

Subject: **County of Riverside Economic Development Agency Project # FM08250006989**
Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

The Riverside County's Economic Development Agency's Project Management Office is requesting that you post the attached Notice of Exemption. Attached you will find an authorization to bill by journal voucher for your posting fee.

After posting, please return the document to Mail Stop #1330 Attention: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency, 3403 10th Street, Suite 400. Riverside, CA 92501. If you have any questions, please contact John Alfred at 955-4844.

Attachment

cc: file

**Riverside County Board of Supervisors
Request to Speak**

Submit request to Clerk of Board (right of podium),
Speakers are entitled to three (3) minutes, subject
to Board Rules listed on the reverse side of this form.

SPEAKER'S NAME: Jewel Patterson

Address: _____
(only if follow-up mail response requested)

City: Redlands/Riverside **Zip:** 92374/92507

Phone #: (909)600-4261

Date: 7/7/15 **Agenda #:** 3-21

PLEASE STATE YOUR POSITION BELOW:

Position on "Regular" (non-appealed) Agenda Item:

Support **Oppose** **Neutral**

Note: If you are here for an agenda item that is filed
for "Appeal", please state separately your position on
the appeal below:

Support **Oppose** **Neutral**

I give my 3 minutes to: _____

BOARD RULES

Requests to Address Board on "Agenda" Items:

You may request to be heard on a published agenda item. Requests to be heard must be submitted to the Clerk of the Board before the scheduled meeting time.

Requests to Address Board on items that are "NOT" on the Agenda:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, member of the public shall have the right to address the Board during the mid-morning "Oral Communications" segment of the published agenda. Said purpose for address must pertain to issues which are under the direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. YOUR TIME WILL BE LIMITED TO THREE (3) MINUTES.

Power Point Presentations/Printed Material:

Speakers who intend to conduct a formalized Power Point presentation or provide printed material must notify the Clerk of the Board's Office by 12 noon on the Monday preceding the Tuesday Board meeting, insuring that the Clerk's Office has sufficient copies of all printed materials and at least one (1) copy of the Power Point CD. Copies of printed material given to the Clerk (by Monday noon deadline) will be provided to each Supervisor. If you have the need to use the overhead "Elmo" projector at the Board meeting, please insure your material is clear and with proper contrast, notifying the Clerk well ahead of the meeting, of your intent to use the Elmo.

Individual Speaker Limits:

Individual speakers are limited to a maximum of three (3) minutes. Please step up to the podium when the Chairman calls your name and begin speaking immediately. Pull the microphone to your mouth so that the Board, audience, and audio recording system hear you clearly. Once you start speaking, the "green" podium light will light. The "yellow" light will come on when you have one (1) minute remaining. When you have 30 seconds remaining, the "yellow" light will begin flash, indicating you must quickly wrap up your comments. Your time is up when the "red" light flashes. The Chairman adheres to a strict three (3) minutes per speaker. **Note: If you intend to give your time to a "Group/Organized Presentation", please state so clearly at the very bottom of the reverse side of this form.**

Group/Organized Presentations:

Group/organized presentations with more than one (1) speaker will be limited to nine (9) minutes at the Chairman's discretion. The organizer of the presentation will automatically receive the first three (3) minutes, with the remaining six (6) minutes relinquished by other speakers, as requested by them on a completed "Request to Speak" form, and clearly indicated at the front bottom of the form.

Addressing the Board & Acknowledgement by Chairman:

The Chairman will determine what order the speakers will address the Board, and will call on all speakers in pairs. The first speaker should immediately step to the podium and begin addressing the Board. The second speaker should take up a position in one of the chamber aisles in order to quickly step up to the podium after the preceding speaker. This is to afford an efficient and timely Board meeting, giving all attendees the opportunity to make their case. Speakers are prohibited from making personal attacks, and/or using coarse, crude, profane or vulgar language while speaking to the Board members, staff, the general public and/or meeting participants. Such behavior, at the discretion of the Board Chairman may result in removal from the Board Chambers by Sheriff Deputies.

**Riverside County Board of Supervisors
Request to Speak**

Submit request to Clerk of Board (right of podium),
Speakers are entitled to three (3) minutes, subject
to Board Rules listed on the reverse side of this form.

SPEAKER'S NAME: Terrance Steward

Address: 3414 ANOCUAS STREET
(only if follow-up mail response requested)

City: RIVERSIDE **Zip:** 92507

Phone #: (951) 579-1296
760-7-2900

Date: 7/7/15 **Agenda #** 3-21

PLEASE STATE YOUR POSITION BELOW:

Position on "Regular" (non-appealed) Agenda Item:
 Support Oppose Neutral

Note: If you are here for an agenda item that is filed
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I give my 3 minutes to: _____

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**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

421



FROM: Economic Development Agency

SUBMITTAL DATE:
June 24, 2015

SUBJECT: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Authorize the Economic Development Agency and the Sheriff Department to prepare and submit a grant application to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF) Construction, for Construction of the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project;
2. Find that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15302 – Class 2 (Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption), and 15303 – Class 3 (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption) of the State CEQA Guidelines;

(Continued)

Robert Field
Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost:	POLICY/CONSENT (per Exec. Office)
COST	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
SOURCE OF FUNDS: N/A				Budget Adjustment: No	
				For Fiscal Year: 2015/16	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:

APPROVE

BY:
Rohini Dasika

County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Benoit, seconded by Supervisor Washington and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Benoit and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: July 7, 2015
xc: EDA, Recorder, Sheriff

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By:
Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.: N/A

District: 5

Agenda Number:

3-21

APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL
 BY:
 Jerry Gutierrez
 Assistant Sheriff
 Departmental Counsel
 C. WILLIS
 DATE: 6/28-15

A-30
 Positions Added
 4/5 Vote
 Change Order

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

DATE: June 24, 2015

PAGE: 2 of 3

RECOMMENDED MOTION: (Continued)

3. Direct the Clerk of the Board to file the Notice of Exemption with the office of the County Clerk within five (5) working days of approval by the Board; and
4. Direct the Economic Development Agency and the Sheriff Department to return to the Board of Supervisors for approval of the final application packet and a final resolution on this matter prior to submitting the SB 863 application to the BSCC.

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On June 20, 2014, SB 863 became law, authorizing state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. The Legislature found that "California's current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jails, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems." By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.

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(Continued)

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Authorization to Apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections for Funding from Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction, for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project

DATE: June 24, 2015

PAGE: 3 of 3

BACKGROUND:

Summary (continued)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the action was reviewed and determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines 15302, Class 2 - Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption, and 15303, Class 3 - New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption. The proposed project is the demolition and construction of existing housing at the same location and no expansion of an existing use will occur.

EDA and the Sheriff Department will return to the board for approval of the final application packet and a final resolution on this matter prior to submitting the SB 863 application to the BSCC.

Staff recommends that the Board authorize the established project team to take all necessary steps to complete and submit a competitive application to the BSCC.

Impact on Citizens and Businesses

Should the grant funding provided in SB 863 be awarded, the resulting rehabilitation work at SCF will provide enhanced public safety for the citizens and businesses of the County of Riverside.

ATTACHMENTS:

Notice of Exemption – Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project



Original Negative Declaration/Notice of Determination was routed to County Clerks for posting on.

7/9/15
Date

KB
Initial

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

June 10, 2015

Project Name: Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

Project Number: FM08250006989

Project Location:

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(see attached Location Map)

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Name of Public Agency Approving Project: County of Riverside, Board of Supervisors

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency

Exempt Status: State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15302, Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption; Section 15303, Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The Project is exempt from the provisions of CEQA specifically by the State CEQA Guidelines as identified below. The Project will not result in any specific or general exceptions to the use of a categorical exemption as detailed under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2. The Project will not cause any impacts to scenic resources, historic resources, or unique


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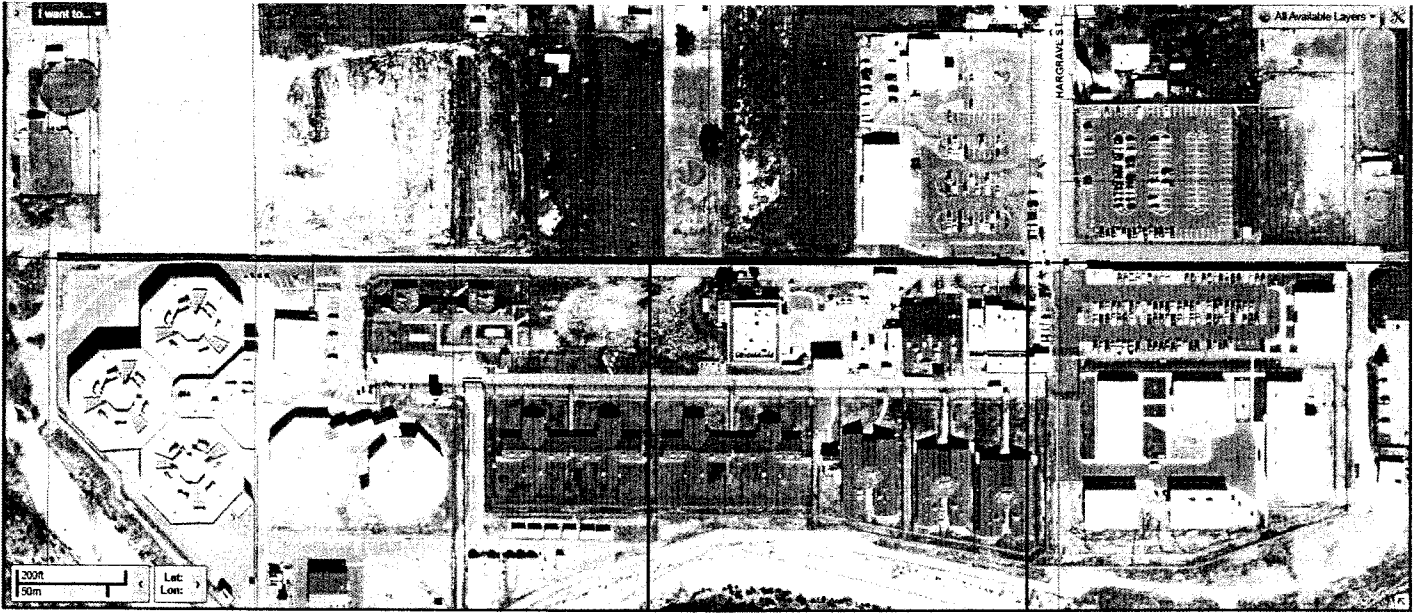
sensitive biological environments because the new housing structure and sheltered beds would replace existing housing units at the same location. Further, no unusual circumstances or potential cumulative impacts would occur that may reasonably create an environmental impact. The project will be constructed within the boundaries of the SCF on already developed land; no vacant or raw land would be impacted by the Project.

- **Section 15302 – Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption.** This exemption includes “...replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced...” The Project would demolish 3 minimum security dormitory buildings with 384 beds and construct one minimum security dormitory building with 384 beds. The new housing structure and beds will replace the existing housing at the same location and will not substantially increase the use of intensity of the site; therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 2 Exemption.
- **Section 15303 – Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.** This exemption includes “construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures...” The Project includes construction of a clinic with 100 sheltered beds, which will be attached to the new dormitory building. The primary purpose of this clinic is to serve the existing SCF inmate population, although some beds could be used by inmates from other County facilities, similar to the existing condition whereby SCF inmates are transported to off-site clinics for medical treatment. As part of the routine daily operations, inmates are bused on and off the site for a variety of reasons (court appearances, security, etc.), so no additional traffic would be generated by the new sheltered beds. Construction of the site will be temporary and is not anticipated to result in any significant physical environmental impacts related to air quality, noise, or traffic. Therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 3 Exemption.

Based upon the discussion of the identified exemptions above, and based on the record, the County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency hereby concludes that there is no substantial evidence that physical environmental impacts could occur as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project as proposed is exempt under CEQA. No further environmental analysis is warranted.

Signed:  _____ Date: 6/19/15

John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner
County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency



1627 South Hargrave Street, California 92241;
Assessor Parcel Number 543-170-019

RIVERSIDE COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER

**AUTHORIZATION
TO BILL
BY JOURNAL VOUCHER**

Project Name: Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

Accounting String: **Fund: 542040-30100-7200800000- FM08250006989**

DATE: June 22, 2015

AGENCY: Riverside County Economic Development Agency

THIS AUTHORIZES THE COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER TO BILL FOR FILING AND HANDLING FEES FOR THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT(S).

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS INCLUDED: One (1)

AUTHORIZED BY: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency

Signature:  _____

PRESENTED BY: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency

-TO BE FILLED IN BY COUNTY CLERK-

ACCEPTED BY: _____

DATE: _____

RECEIPT # (S) _____



Date: June 22, 2015

To: Mary Ann Meyer, Office of the County Clerk

From: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Project Management Office

Subject: **County of Riverside Economic Development Agency Project # FM08250006989**
Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

The Riverside County's Economic Development Agency's Project Management Office is requesting that you post the attached Notice of Exemption. Attached you will find an authorization to bill by journal voucher for your posting fee.

After posting, please return the document to Mail Stop #1330 Attention: John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner, Economic Development Agency, 3403 10th Street, Suite 400. Riverside, CA 92501. If you have any questions, please contact John Alfred at 955-4844.

Attachment

cc: file

**Riverside County Board of Supervisors
Request to Speak**

Submit request to Clerk of Board (right of podium),
Speakers are entitled to three (3) minutes, subject
to Board Rules listed on the reverse side of this form.

SPEAKER'S NAME: Jewel Patterson

Address: _____
(only if follow-up mail response requested)

City: Redlands/Riverside **Zip:** 92374/92507

Phone #: (909)600-4261

Date: 7/7/15 **Agenda #** 3-21

PLEASE STATE YOUR POSITION BELOW:

Position on "Regular" (non-appealed) Agenda Item:

Support **Oppose** **Neutral**

Note: If you are here for an agenda item that is filed
for "Appeal", please state separately your position on
the appeal below:

Support **Oppose** **Neutral**

I give my 3 minutes to: _____

BOARD RULES

Requests to Address Board on "Agenda" Items:

You may request to be heard on a published agenda item. Requests to be heard must be submitted to the Clerk of the Board before the scheduled meeting time.

Requests to Address Board on items that are "NOT" on the Agenda:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, member of the public shall have the right to address the Board during the mid-morning "Oral Communications" segment of the published agenda. Said purpose for address must pertain to issues which are under the direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. YOUR TIME WILL BE LIMITED TO THREE (3) MINUTES.

Power Point Presentations/Printed Material:

Speakers who intend to conduct a formalized Power Point presentation or provide printed material must notify the Clerk of the Board's Office by 12 noon on the Monday preceding the Tuesday Board meeting, insuring that the Clerk's Office has sufficient copies of all printed materials and at least one (1) copy of the Power Point CD. Copies of printed material given to the Clerk (by Monday noon deadline) will be provided to each Supervisor. If you have the need to use the overhead "Elmo" projector at the Board meeting, please insure your material is clear and with proper contrast, notifying the Clerk well ahead of the meeting, of your intent to use the Elmo.

Individual Speaker Limits:

Individual speakers are limited to a maximum of three (3) minutes. Please step up to the podium when the Chairman calls your name and begin speaking immediately. Pull the microphone to your mouth so that the Board, audience, and audio recording system hear you clearly. Once you start speaking, the "green" podium light will light. The "yellow" light will come on when you have one (1) minute remaining. When you have 30 seconds remaining, the "yellow" light will begin flash, indicating you must quickly wrap up your comments. Your time is up when the "red" light flashes. The Chairman adheres to a strict three (3) minutes per speaker. **Note: If you intend to give your time to a "Group/Organized Presentation", please state so clearly at the very bottom of the reverse side of this form.**

Group/Organized Presentations:

Group/organized presentations with more than one (1) speaker will be limited to nine (9) minutes at the Chairman's discretion. The organizer of the presentation will automatically receive the first three (3) minutes, with the remaining six (6) minutes relinquished by other speakers, as requested by them on a completed "Request to Speak" form, and clearly indicated at the front bottom of the form.

Addressing the Board & Acknowledgement by Chairman:

The Chairman will determine what order the speakers will address the Board, and will call on all speakers in pairs. The first speaker should immediately step to the podium and begin addressing the Board. The second speaker should take up a position in one of the chamber aisles in order to quickly step up to the podium after the preceding speaker. This is to afford an efficient and timely Board meeting, giving all attendees the opportunity to make their case. Speakers are prohibited from making personal attacks, and/or using coarse, crude, profane or vulgar language while speaking to the Board members, staff, the general public and/or meeting participants. Such behavior, at the discretion of the Board Chairman may result in removal from the Board Chambers by Sheriff Deputies.

**Riverside County Board of Supervisors
Request to Speak**

Submit request to Clerk of Board (right of podium),
Speakers are entitled to three (3) minutes, subject
to Board Rules listed on the reverse side of this form.

SPEAKER'S NAME: Terrance Steward

Address: 3414 ANOCIAO STREET
(only if follow-up mail response requested)

City: RIVERSIDE **Zip:** 92507

Phone #: (951) 579-1296
760-7-2900

Date: 7/7/15 **Agenda #** 3-21

PLEASE STATE YOUR POSITION BELOW:

Position on "Regular" (non-appealed) Agenda Item:
 Support Oppose Neutral

Note: If you are here for an agenda item that is filed
for "Appeal", please state separately your position on
the appeal below:

 Support Oppose Neutral

I give my 3 minutes to: _____

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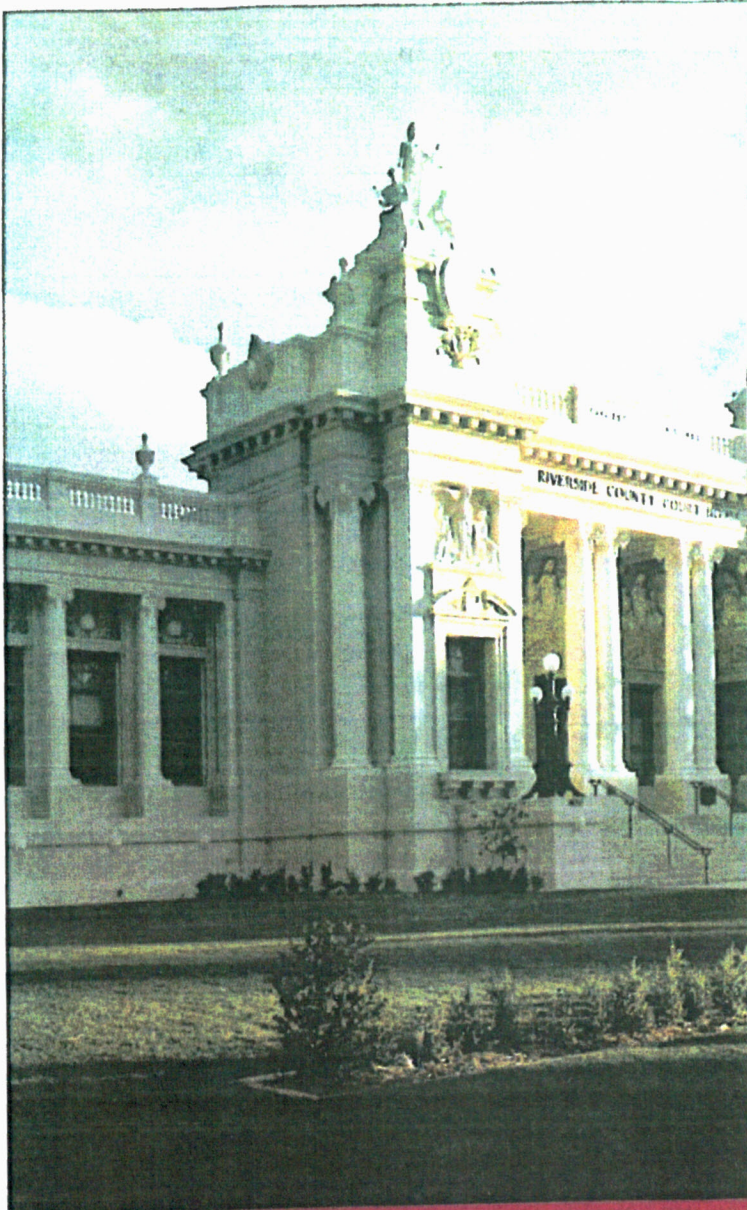
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RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT 2015 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
CGL
2485 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95833





2015 Correctional Facility Needs Assessment

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Executive Summary

Currently, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff's Department) manages five correctional facilities with 3,914 beds. The average daily population (ADP) in 2014 was 3,794, meaning the system housed on average an inmate population that occupied 96.9 percent of available beds. The system operates under a federal court order that requires early release of inmates as population levels approach this capacity limit. Since 2012, the system has perpetually operated at or near its capacity limit due to the impact of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), the California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (Realignment). In order to comply with the federal court order, 10,895 inmates were released early in 2014. Through July 19, 2015, a total of 29,260 inmates have been released early.

In order to provide some relief from this reliance on early releases, Riverside County (County) is building a new correctional facility that will increase its capacity at Indio by 1,273 beds. The resulting East County Detention Center (ECDC) will have a total capacity of 1,626 beds when it opens in 2018. However, given projected growth in the jail population and the magnitude of the current capacity shortfall, this facility by itself will not be sufficient to meet the system's operational needs.

County demographics and population trends will continue to increase pressure on the County justice system. Bookings into the County's jail system will increase by 16.6 percent over the next 10 years, exceeding 70,000 annual bookings by 2025. Absent the federal cap on system population, this increase in bookings, along with longer lengths of stay associated with the AB 109 population, is projected to drive the total jail population to an average daily level of 5,499 by 2019 and 6,225 inmates over the next 10 years, a 41 percent increase over current levels, which have been held to artificially low levels by the federal court capacity cap. Taking into account the additional capacity required to manage fluctuations in population and manage separate classification levels, the system will require 6,916 beds by 2025. Accordingly, the system requires a long-term plan to substantially increase its capacity.

Accommodating projected growth in a timely manner would clearly benefit the County's criminal justice system. Also, appropriate correctional confinement conditions for the new "longer-term-sentenced Realignment inmates" now coming to the County's jail system instead of prison need to be developed. Program services need to be scaled to these needs as well. To do so in a multiple-jail system, a reasoned and coordinated "capacity plan" is needed that optimizes the use of the County's existing facilities, adds new capacity, and improves deficient support components in response to functional conditions, support service needs, and operational cost/benefits.



CURRENT FACILITY CONDITIONS

Southwest Detention Center (SWDC). Opened in 1993, SWDC was designed as part of the South County Regional Justice Center. The facility is in very good condition and should serve the County well into the next decade. The only areas that need focus would be additional parking, the kitchen, and the warehouse, which is small for this size facility. Program space should be expanded.

Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC). RPDC houses the [REDACTED] inmates for the County jail system, which includes [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] The facility complies with modern life safety requirements. While some areas need repair or improvement, the condition of building systems is good, requiring only typical maintenance.

Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF). SCF is the department's largest correctional facility. The facility holds inmates as they await arraignment, hearings, trials, and sentencing, as well as inmates who have been sentenced to serve a county jail sentence. The physical condition of SCF is not good. Although the County has worked to maximize the usefulness of the older housing units, the older buildings are in poor condition and do not provide the facilities to run a modern and efficient correctional institution.

Indio Jail Facility (Indio Jail). This facility will be demolished and replaced by the ECDC when it opens in 2018.

Blythe Jail Facility (Blythe Jail). Built in 1964, the Blythe Jail is located 173 miles from the County seat and serves the far eastern edge of the county geographically. Although the County has worked to maximize the usefulness of this facility, the overall condition of the facility is poor.

RIVERSIDE COUNTYWIDE JAIL MASTER PLAN

From reviewing the existing conditions and capacities by bed type (dorms versus cells), physical security needs (maximum, medium, minimum, etc.), support services, and care and custody needs, the following vital correctional needs have been identified to help guide development of a long-term plan for the system:

- Providing appropriate services to inmates with mental health needs
- Assuring sufficient sheltered beds to serve the population
- Providing accessible, dedicated housing for growth of geriatric/frail/ handicapped inmates



- Developing re-entry/pre-release–focused housing units
- Providing an appropriate correctional environment for longer-term-sentenced Realignment inmates
- Considering potential cost savings benefits of centralized food production, laundry, and warehousing for adult and juvenile needs

Based on an extensive analysis of current system conditions and needs, the **Riverside** Countywide Jail Master Plan recommends a plan that would increase overall jail system capacity to 7,244 beds by 2025. This would be accomplished by the construction of a new central correctional center with 1,554 beds and limited expansion of SCF facility by 768 beds. These actions, in conjunction with the opening of ECDC in 2018, should provide sufficient capacity for the system over the next 10 years.

In terms of program space development, the first step recommended is to add new dedicated program/housing space for the mentally ill inmate population, while at the same time eliminating inadequate housing that does not meet contemporary standards for correctional facility operations (see Appendix B). This requires demolishing seven dormitory housing units in poor condition at SCF, and on the same site constructing a new multi-level housing unit with 384 dormitory beds dedicated to treatment and transition/re-entry programming for mentally ill inmates. The capacity for the proposed new facility is equal to the number of beds taken down in the housing units to be demolished. The project also includes a new clinic area sized to appropriately serve the needs of SCF and 100 sheltered housing beds directly adjacent to the housing unit. The sheltered housing would provide needed health care treatment capacity for the over 1,500 inmates in custody at SCF.

Construction of a new central correctional center would also provide an opportunity to achieve significant efficiencies by centralizing key support functions. These would include (1) a new, high-volume central production kitchen, (2) a new central laundry, and (3) a new central warehouse. Ideally, these three facilities would be collocated with the proposed new correctional center, where a large cadre of eligible sentenced inmates would be available to work in each of the three central support operations. In addition, this new facility would allow for a centralized transportation unit and storage of vehicles.

The economic benefits from savings on construction cost and annual operating expenses for all three of these system-wide functions could be substantial compared to all six facilities each maintaining and operating their own separate kitchen, warehouse, and laundry. The experience of other jail systems indicates savings of 30-35 percent can be achieved by consolidation of these services.



Section 1

Elements of the System

The Riverside County Corrections Division (Corrections Division) consists of **five** maximum-security jails with a current total bed capacity of 3,914 beds. The five facilities are as follows: Blythe Jail Facility, Indio Jail Facility, Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility, **Robert** Presley Detention Center, and Southwest Detention Center. In addition, the County **a**lso operates the Detention Care Unit, located within the Riverside County Regional Medical Center.

Blythe Jail
260 N. Spring Street
Blythe, CA 92225

The Blythe Jail Facility (Blythe Jail) is in the most eastern portion of Riverside County. The present facility was built in 1964. In 1999, the facility was expanded to include an administrative segregation housing unit and a central control. Currently, the facility houses only male inmates. The Blythe Jail serves as the primary booking facility for the far eastern portion of the County.

The Blythe Jail is a mix of old, linear-style dormitory cells and double occupancy cells. Blythe Jail currently has 115 beds, of which 79 are Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)-rated. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The remaining positions are designated as supervisory and support staff.

While the County has worked to maximize the usefulness of this facility, the overall condition of the facility's physical plant is poor.

Indio Jail
46057 Oasis Street
Indio, CA 92201

The Indio Jail Facility (Indio Jail) was originally constructed in 1959 and is currently the oldest jail in Riverside County. At the time, the facility was built to serve the growing populations in the Coachella Valley and mid-County areas. The jail has undergone several remodels in 1963, 1969, and 1971, in addition to an 18-bed expansion in 1989. The Indio Jail serves as the primary booking facility for the Coachella Valley. This facility will be demolished and replaced by the ECDC when it opens in 2018.



The Indio Jail is a mix of older, linear-style housing units and single-to-double-occupancy cells. The jail provides housing to all levels of both male and female classifications and currently has the capacity of 353 beds, of which 238 are BSCC-rated. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In March 2012, the County received a conditional award from the BSCC, formerly known as the Corrections Standards Authority, for \$100,000,000 toward new jail construction. The approved project will replace the Indio Jail with a new facility, expanding jail system capacity by approximately 1,273 beds. The new facility, ECDC, will have a capacity of 1,626 beds. The expected completion date of the facility is 2018.

*Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility
1627 S. Hargrave Street
Banning, CA 92220*

The Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) was originally built in the 1920s as an industrial road camp. The Sheriff's Department acquired the camp in 1974, changing the name of the facility, as well as adding inmate educational and regional occupational programs. In the late 1980s, the majority of the original road camp was destroyed when rioting inmates looted the grounds and set portions of the facility on fire. Shortly thereafter, the jail was reconfigured with new housing units and a kitchen. Since that time, the facility has undergone several expansions and name changes. The most recent expansion was completed in 2010. The new construction included 582 maximum-security beds, a transportation unit, a public video visitation building, a remodel of the existing kitchen, and several other support projects necessary to accommodate the additional staff. In 2013, one of the larger holding cells in intake was converted into two safety cells.

SCF serves as the primary booking facility for the San Geronio Pass area and portions of the Western Coachella Valley. The facility's current design is a mix of dormitory-style barracks, open dayroom housing, and single-to-double-occupancy cells. SCF provides housing to all levels of both male and female classifications. It is presently the largest of the five jails, with a current inmate capacity of 1,520 beds, of which 1,458 are BSCC-rated.

[REDACTED]

Additionally, SCF is home to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT), a comprehensive and intensive 120-day treatment program designed to treat the core causes of substance abuse and resulting criminal behaviors.



[REDACTED]

The physical condition of SCF is not good. Although the County has worked to maximize the usefulness of the older housing units, the older buildings do not provide the facilities to run a modern and efficient correctional institution.

*Robert Presley Detention Center
4000 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501*

The original Riverside Jail was built adjacent to the historic courthouse in 1933 using metal scraps from a World War I battleship. In 1963, the jail was expanded to add additional inmate bed space. In 1989, the Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC), a seven-story high-rise jail, was built opposite the original jail. The two jails were connected by an underground tunnel that also connected to the courthouse. The 1933 and 1963 jails were referred to as the "Old Jail," while the new RPDC jail was commonly referred to as the "New Jail." In 2003, due to continuous plumbing and other costly issues, the 1933 portion (181 beds) of the Old Jail were vacated. In 2006, the jail space was renovated for court space. In 2010, due to structural concerns, the Sheriff's Department had to vacate the remaining 289 beds in the Old Jail, and in 2011 the Old Jail building was demolished.

RPDC serves as the primary booking facility for the western portion of the County. RPDC is designed to house all classifications of male and female inmates in new-generation-style cells and dayrooms. RPDC has a current inmate capacity of 815 beds, of which 760 are BSCC-rated. The total number of beds includes 55 beds in a sheltered housing unit. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

While some areas of the facility need repair or improvement, the overall condition of building systems is good, requiring only typical maintenance.

*Detention Care Unit
Riverside County Regional Medical Center
26520 Cactus Avenue
Moreno Valley, CA 92555*

The Detention Care Unit (DCU) is situated within a secured area of the Riverside County Regional Medical Center (RCRMC) in Moreno Valley. The DCU is a 22-bed space dedicated to



long-term critical inmate health care and is jointly staffed by members of the Sheriff's Department and Riverside County Correctional Health Services. Though the unit is located within RCRMC, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Southwest Detention Center
30755-B Auld Road
Murrieta, Ca. 92563*

The SWDC was built as the result of an intensive study during the 1980s regarding the need for additional jail housing. Population estimates determined the areas in and around Temecula and Murrieta would sustain the greatest growth. SWDC was completed in 1992, but due to budgetary constraints, the first housing units were not opened until 1993. The facility was expanded and added new housing units in 2002 which doubled the capacity of the institution. The housing units consist of new generation style housing units and dayrooms. The facility is in very good condition and should continue to serve the County well.

SWDC serves as the primary booking facility for the southwestern portion of the County. SWDC houses male inmates of all classification levels. The facility has a current inmate capacity of 1,111 beds, of which 1,094 are BSCC-rated. Fifteen beds are dedicated sheltered housing beds. Another two beds are dedicated as disciplinary isolation cells. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



SECTION 2

OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department is to work in partnership with the community and allied agencies, to provide progressive, innovative, and efficient public safety by the suppression and prevention of crime, and the reduction of criminal recidivism; and to perform all mandates of the Office of Sheriff as prescribed by law, in a fair and reasonable manner.

The Sheriff's Department strives to conduct and maintain all of its correctional facilities in an ethical, professional manner. The Sheriff's Department goal is to ensure all inmates are treated in a fair and humane manner within the standards set forth by Titles 15 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

The overall authority of the Corrections Division is the Sheriff. The Sheriff is the chief executive officer of the Sheriff's Department and is the final authority in all matters dealing with the department. The Sheriff derives authority from the Constitution of the State of California and selected statutes of the state and County. The Corrections Division is currently under the command of an assistant sheriff. Directly under the assistant sheriff are two chief deputies. One chief deputy is committed to the day-to-day command and control responsibilities of all facilities within the Corrections Division. The second chief deputy oversees the Corrections Support Bureau, which includes the Coordinated Custody Management Unit, the Planning and Research Unit, the Corrections Accounting and Finance, Inmate Welfare Fund, and Contracts.

Operational and management responsibilities at the facility level are under the authority of a captain. The captain's specific responsibilities include facility operations, programs, support services, and other duties as designated. All facilities are constantly under the control and supervision of a lieutenant or sergeant. Lieutenants provide administrative supervision, while sergeants are responsible for specific tasks, operations, programs, or services of the facility. Staff members are responsible and accountable for the accomplishment of specific tasks, operations, and services.

Since early 2000, the County population growth has presented a significant challenge to the Sheriff's Department in managing a considerable number of inmates in a very limited space. The County, for many years, has struggled with keeping up with adequate bed space and has consistently reviewed and expanded existing programs in an effort to provide training and educational opportunities in order to lower offender recidivism rates. The County works to balance demand on the system, the safety of the community, and the mandates of a federal



court order which states that inmates cannot be housed in any area of the **jail** if they are not provided a bed and a mattress. Pursuant to the order, early release criteria **have** been established in the event the inmate population exceeds capacity.

In 2005, 3,221 inmates were released early, up from 3,150 a year earlier. **Some** of the inmates only served 5 percent of their sentences. In 2007, more than 6,000 inmates **were** released early due to a lack of bed space during that time. Bookings began to decrease in **2008**, largely attributed to an increased police presence and declining crime rates in the **County**.

In 2010, the Corrections Division processed close to 55,000 adult offenders **into** the County jail system, with just 3,611 beds available for most of the year. The Corrections Division was able to **accommodate** these inmates' housing needs due to an increased focus on **alternative** sentencing and release programs, in addition to lower crime rates that resulted in reduced filings from the District Attorney's office and decreased bookings. In 2010, **only** 76 inmates were released early. In the latter portion of 2010 and into 2011, the Corrections Division experienced a period of stasis resulting in no early releases. This was in part **due** to continued proactive community policing and lowered crime rates that continued to **reduce** filings from the District Attorney's office. Jail bookings decreased in 2011 to 52,952.

Additionally, in August 2010, the 582-bed expansion at the SCF was completed, bringing the available bed total to 4,203. The beds were phased in on an as-needed basis. The new housing units were not fully occupied until the Old Jail in Riverside closed in April 2011. The loss of the 289 beds in the Old Jail resulted in a division-wide net bed count of 3,914 beds. Due to all these factors, in addition to the Sheriff's Department commitment to building upon alternative sentencing and release programs, there were no early releases in 2011.

The opening of the SCF expansion provided short-lived relief to the overcrowded jail system. In October 2011, as Realignment came into effect, the Corrections Division felt the impact almost immediately. The impact of Realignment will be discussed further in Section 3 of this assessment.

In March 2012, the County received a conditional award from the BSCC, formerly known as the Corrections Standards Authority, for \$100,000,000 toward new jail construction. The approved project, the East County Detention Center (ECDC), will replace the Indio Jail and add 1,273 beds to overall system capacity. The expected completion date of the facility is 2018.



SECTION 3

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IMPACT

In April 2011, California Governor Jerry Brown signed into legislation the Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment), Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), in response to overcrowding within the state prison system. Under Realignment, inmates who are sentenced on felony non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual crimes now serve their sentences in county jails in lieu of state prisons. Realignment effectively created three new penal codes for holding inmates: 1170(h) PC, which mandates inmates to serve felony non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual sentences in county jails; 3454 PC (Flash Incarceration), which allows probation to place an inmate in custody for one to ten days on a violation; and 3455 PC (Post-Release Community Supervision, or PRCS), which allows probation to hold an inmate found in violation of their PRCS terms in custody for up to a maximum of 180 days. A fourth penal code, 3056 PC (Parole Hold), was altered to require inmates to serve their time on a violation in a county jail in lieu of state prison.

All of these changes took effect on October 1, 2011. This has required local law enforcement to take on more supervisory responsibility for these offenders in addition to creating rehabilitative programs to reduce recidivism rates. The transfer of responsibility for these individuals from state prison to the County jail system has significantly stressed available County funds for medical and mental health services, inmate program needs, and rehabilitation services. Riverside County jails were so overcrowded that in 2012, due to the enactment of Realignment, the County was forced to release 6,990 inmates early to meet court-ordered overpopulation injunctions. The number of early releases grew to 10,895 in 2014. Through July 19, 2015, a total of 29,260 inmates have been released early.

These increases in early releases have accompanied ever-increasing levels of crowding in the system. Almost immediately upon enactment of Realignment, the jails saw a significant impact in the daily headcount. In 2011, the ADP was 3,200 inmates. However, in 2012 the ADP increased by 18 percent to 3,762 inmates. In 2014, if the County had not been forced to utilize early release mechanisms to alleviate overcrowding, the ADP would have been an estimated 4,637 inmates.

Typically, approximately 10 percent of jail beds remain unoccupied in order to provide for movement of inmates due to housing and inmate classification requirements. Many inmates are difficult to house with other inmates because of their specific criminal or behavioral characteristics. Throughout 2010 and the first several months of 2011, the ADP stayed below 90 percent, with the lowest month dipping to 78 percent. Immediately upon enactment of the



Realignment in October 2011, the ADP moved to 90 percent of capacity. Within two months, the population grew to 95 percent of capacity, and shortly thereafter has remained at approximately 97 percent of capacity.

Due to Federal Court Order SA-CV-93808 AHS (RWRx), the County must provide a fixed, permanent bed for every inmate in custody. In order to achieve this standard, the County must initiate early-release mechanisms when necessary. The court order states early releases can be initiated whenever headcount exceeds 90 percent of capacity. Due to the efficiency of new dayroom layouts and the expanded use of portable beds, the County has typically been able to defer early releases until population nears total capacity.

From October 2011 to December 2014, there were 7,865 1170(h)pc sentenced inmates released in the County. The AB 109 inmates had an expected average length-of-stay (ALOS) of 504.9 days if they served their sentence until completion. However, due to the extensive number of early releases from the system, the actual ALOS for AB 109 inmates October 2011 to December 2014 was 97.0 days.

Operational Effects of Public Safety Realignment Implementation

The effects of Realignment are not limited to headcount, bed space, and early releases. Other areas affected by the implementation of Realignment include transportation, medical and mental health services, programs (to include alternative sentencing and release opportunities), and daily jail functions affected by contraband secreted into the jail by these inmates.

Transportation: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Transportation staff are not only responsible for transporting these individuals around the County, but must also staff court holding areas.

The increased burden Realignment inmates have placed upon the transportation unit is significant. [REDACTED] were designed to maximize movement while decreasing costs. With the increase in inmates, the buses are frequently at full capacity, requiring additional vehicles to transport inmates amongst the facilities, courts, and medical clinics. Not only has this increased costs and inefficiencies in the transportation unit, but it has also increased the need for additional staff and required the use of overtime.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] accommodate for the increased number of inmates; however, [REDACTED] and cost inefficiencies are still a concern.



Medical and Mental Health Services: It has been well established by many public and private sector research articles that today's inmate population shows increasing habits of substance abuse, seems to be in poorer health, and is more in need of comprehensive and preventative medical and mental health care than in the past. The impact of Realignment has intensified the need for additional medical staff and services due to a surge in the inmate population, longer periods of incarceration, and increased patient acuity.

In an attempt to provide greater oversight of the inmate population's health needs and services, the Sheriff's Department has implemented steps to ensure inmates requesting care receive it in a timely manner. The Sheriff's Department has designated a lieutenant to serve as the Riverside County Sheriff's Department Healthcare Services Manager (Healthcare Services Manager), to oversee the delivery of jail health care services provided by Riverside County Correctional Health Services (CHS) under the administration of Riverside University Health Services and Forensic Mental Health (FMH), under the administration of Riverside County Department of Mental Health. This lieutenant, or Healthcare Services Manager, reports directly to the Corrections Support Division chief and serves as a liaison between the Sheriff's Department, CHS, and FMH. Additionally, each of the five correctional facilities has designated a lieutenant to serve as the facility-specific liaison. These liaisons act as points of contact to resolve facility-specific issues that affect their respective facilities. These liaisons are responsible for keeping the Healthcare Services Manager informed of any issues that may affect their facilities or other facilities. The Corrections Support Division also is responsible for assuring compliance with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), which addresses the elimination and prevention of sexual assault and rape in correctional systems. A lieutenant serves as the PREA Coordinator, and develops policy for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of sexual assault in the jails system and documents compliance with federal law.

In 2011, the Sheriff's Department moved inmate medical request information into its jail information management system (JIMS) in order to provide better tracking. Medical staff are expected to respond to routine requests for medical care within five days of receiving a request slip. A list of requests pending for five days or more is generated each morning at each of the five correctional facilities. The facility lieutenant acting as a liaison to the medical staff reviews these lists daily to ensure the inmate population receives adequate medical care. The lieutenant works with CHS to resolve issues. FMH is committed to providing triage care within 24 hours of receiving a referral. Screening, assessment, treatment, and referral will be provided by licensed or pre-licensed mental health clinicians and will take place within three days of referral. Pursuant to penal code 4011.6 PC, crisis intervention, response and treatment shall be assessed and referred to an appropriate treatment facility in accordance with jail policies.



The Sheriff's Department, CHS, and FMH are making strides in managing the burgeoning inmate population caused by the impacts of Realignment. However, now that inmates are remaining in County custody for longer periods and show greater need for services, dental, optometry, clinical, and specialty care issues will need to be further assessed for possible staff increases.

Programs including Alternative Sentencing and Release Functions: As with all other areas of the Corrections Division since the implementation of Realignment, significant growth and flexibility have been required of the staff responsible for overseeing inmate programs and alternative sentencing. Because of the profound effects of Realignment, the Sheriff's Department created the Coordinated Custody Management Unit (CCMU). The CCMU is responsible for oversight of the Headcount Management Unit, the Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP), and the Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B). These coordinated programs have provided the foundation for how the Sheriff's Department manages the inmate population.

The CCMU has been responsible for the implementation of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) risk assessment tool. The COMPAS risk assessment tool allows the CCMU to assess, place, supervise, and provide rehabilitative programming to the inmate population. In order to provide an outlet for overcrowding caused by the influx of Realignment inmates, the CCMU-RASP has created and implemented several new alternative sentencing programs to include expanded secured electronic monitoring services. To provide for treatment and rehabilitative needs, SITE-B has also created new programmatic and therapeutic opportunities for this population. In addition, the Sheriff's Department as a whole has collaborated with the Riverside County Probation Department (Probation Department) to bring a higher level of service and rehabilitative opportunities to the offender population. These services and programs will be discussed in depth in Section 6, titled *Program Needs*.

Drugs and Contraband: While the Sheriff's Department does not currently have statistical data regarding the introduction of drugs and contraband into the correctional facilities, the Gang Intelligence Unit (GIU) has received increasing information that many offenders booked in for 3056 PC, 3454 PC, and 3455 PC frequently and purposely attempt to smuggle drugs and other contraband secreted on their person into the facilities. This offender population is very aware they will be in custody for a very short period and often purposely commit minor violations in order to be brought into the facilities for smuggling purposes. This activity is dangerous to the inmate population, as well as the jail staff.

The Sheriff's Department currently has [REDACTED] to the Corrections Operations Division to assist with searches of housing units, storage areas, inmate



work locations, and incoming inmate mail. However, the rate of introduction is such that the [REDACTED] As a result, staff time concentrating on these issues has increased in order to hold the line against the introduction of dangerous materials into the jails. Additional resources are needed in the immediate future.

The GIU makes every effort to gain information as to what offenders are smuggling drugs and contraband into the facilities, but with 10,381 Realignment offenders booked into County facilities in 2013, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Section 4

Current Inmate Population

Analysis of 2014 jail system data shows the following profile for the inmate population:

- ADP was 3,794.
- Sentenced inmates accounted for approximately 37 percent of ADP.
- Felons accounted for approximately 93 percent of ADP, or an average of 3,528 daily.
- Overall, inmates were in custody an average of 24 days.
- Females accounted for approximately 11 percent of ADP.
- The racial composition of the jail population in 2014 was 47 percent Hispanic, 31 percent white, 19 percent black, and 3 percent in other categories.
- New bookings were 59,305.
- Inmates serving over one year in custody were 26 percent of the population.
- Average sentence length for individuals sentenced in 2014 was 263 days.
- The total number of inmates released from custody in 2014 was 59,573, or 163 inmates per day.
- Inmates released early to comply with federal court-ordered caps totaled 10,985 in 2014.
- The Sheriff's Department electronic monitoring program activated monitoring for 3,565 offenders in 2014.
- The total number of inmates enrolled in the Sheriff's Department diversion programs was 12,377.
- As of June 30, 2103, 9,674 Riverside County offenders were incarcerated within the state prison system. Riverside County is the state's second largest contributor to the state prison population, trailing only Los Angeles County.
- Twenty nine percent of the jail population have a mental health diagnosis, and of those 40.9 percent have a diagnosis that is considered a "serious mental illness" (SMI).



The increasing percentage of felons in custody, the diversion of misdemeanants from jail, and the addition of Realignment inmates, many of whom are sentenced to multiple years in County custody, has had an impact on the system. The general nature of inmates in the County's jails has become more criminally sophisticated. Classification levels have been redefined in order to address the needs of these individuals while also allowing Realignment inmates to participate in programs. (Inmate programs will be further discussed in Section 6). According to several published Department of Justice reports, today's inmate is entering the justice system in poorer health, more mentally ill, and more prone to violence and substance abuse than was previously realized decades before.

All of these factors combined have placed increased pressure on the classification staff to find suitable housing for inmates, which makes double- and single-occupancy cells more desirable. Since the jails have been typically operating at over 90 percent of their capacity, options are seriously limited.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Demographic changes and trends within the jail system will be discussed in the Corrections System Trends and Characteristics section of this assessment.



SECTION 5

THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Upon booking into any of the Riverside County jails, inmates are interviewed by trained classification officers to determine the most appropriate housing unit assignment. Inmates are sorted into varying classification designations and custody levels designed to enhance the safety and security of the inmates, staff, and jail facilities.

Classification Criteria for Housing

Shortly after the initial booking process is completed, the classification officer conducts an interview of the inmate in order to determine their custody level, classification designation, and their desire and/or ability to participate in available facility programs.

A departmental standardized classification questionnaire is used by each facility to document the information obtained in the classification interview. Consistent with industry standards, the instrument produces an objectively determined score which quantifies inmate risk factors. Once the interview is completed, the questionnaire is placed in the inmate's permanent booking file.

Every inmate assigned a housing location in any of the five County facilities is assigned a classification designation and custody level based on current charges, criminal history and sophistication, age, sex, medical conditions, and tendency for aggressive behavior. These factors are included and expanded upon in the following four categories:

Risk Assessment

[REDACTED]

Custody Level

[REDACTED]

Classification Designation

[REDACTED]



Classification or segregation of inmates is not based on race, color, creed, or national origin. Americans with Disabilities Act inmates are housed in a manner that best provides for their safety, security, and participation in available facility programs and activities while providing maximum integration with the general population.

Classification Designations

- General population
- Protective custody
- Administrative segregation
- Civil

Classification designations are used to identify the classification status of each inmate in custody. Classification officers are responsible for updating classification information as new information is obtained and decisions are made. Classification designations identify the inmate's classification status. Once an inmate has been given a classification designation, they are assigned to the most appropriate housing unit available to provide for their safety and security, as well as the safety and security of other inmates, the staff, and the facility as a whole.

Reclassification

Reclassification evaluations may occur at the request of the individual inmate or any jail staff. Inmates sentenced to more than 60 days in custody are permitted to request a review of their classification no more than once every 30 days. All inmates assigned to administrative segregation are automatically reviewed at least once every 30 days. Classification officers are responsible for conducting the classification review and informing the inmate why they have been placed in administrative segregation. If the inmate is opposed to placement in administrative segregation, they may request, in writing, an informal review of their classification status. An assigned classification officer conducts this review within 72 hours of receipt of the request. Once the review has been conducted, the staff member informs the inmate the outcome of the review.

Federal Court Order

The Sheriff's Department is under Federal Court Order SA-CV-93808 AHS (RWRx) to eliminate overcrowding. The court order was a result of several lawsuits filed by inmates at a time when many of the housing units were holding significantly more inmates than the design intended. The court order mandates that inmates cannot be housed in any area of



the jail if they are not provided a bed and a mattress. Pursuant to the order, criteria have been established in the event the inmate population exceeds capacity.

In 2007, in response to severe overcrowding resulting in over 6,000 inmates being released early pursuant to the federal court order, the Sheriff's Department formed the Headcount Management Unit (HMU). The HMU was created to better manage the headcount of all five facilities by tracking the countywide and facility-specific headcount daily. The HMU has worked closely with each facility to maximize the effective use of available beds, including the use of temporary portable beds when necessary. This has incorporated reconfiguring dayroom classifications for several dayrooms to properly accommodate prevailing classifications, whether that is general population or protective custody. HMU also coordinates the transfer of inmates between facilities and identifies those inmates eligible for early release pursuant to the federal court order. The HMU continues to be the primary unit responsible for developing solutions to maintain a manageable headcount level.

When HMU staff are unable to prevent overcrowding through transfers, alternatives to custody, or other means, they immediately notify their chain-of-command that inmates may have to be released early pursuant to the federal court order.

Realignment has raised the County's headcount to a level that requires early releases. The HMU performs the work necessary to establish a list of inmates who may qualify for early release. This process includes a review of the inmate's charges, criminal history, classification notes, and court records. Once a final list is established, the chief deputy reviews each inmate on a case-by-case basis and provides the final approval for the inmate's early release. All inmates are considered for release to alternative sentencing programs prior to federal release.

Coordinated Custody Management Unit

In 2011, as a precursor to Realignment, the Coordinated Custody Management unit (CCMU) was created. The CCMU placed the HMU, the Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP), and the Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B) under one command in order to facilitate the unified approach necessary for handling the impacts of Realignment. The CCMU is commanded by a captain; HMU and RASP are each directed by a lieutenant; while SITE-B is supervised by an administrative manager and a lieutenant. These combined entities work hand-in-hand, using the Criminal Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) evidence based assessment tool to assess each inmate upon arraignment and identify his or her individual risks and criminogenic needs. Once the COMPAS assessment is completed, the HMU determines whether the inmate qualifies for RASP consideration. If the inmate qualifies, their information is sent to RASP for follow-up interviews. RASP makes the final determination for qualification in the alternative to custody programs.



The Sheriff's Department goal, once more programs space and staff are available, is to eventually forward all inmate information to SITE-B for follow-up programs addressing the individual's specific identified criminogenic needs, or to RASP for consideration for alternative to custody programs dependent upon the individual's needs balanced with the Sheriff's Department needs. COMPAS, SITE-B, and RASP are discussed in further detail in Section 6, titled *Programs*.

The Probation Department has already successfully established use of the COMPAS assessment. The Sheriff's Department has implemented its use within HMU, RASP, and SITE-B. At this time, the Sheriff's Department plan is to expand the COMPAS assessment to include all inmates at the time of booking and possibly in conjunction with the classification interview.



Section 6

Program Needs

The Sheriff's Department uses a number of programs and guidelines to manage the inmate population within its five adult correctional facilities. Alternatives to custody and early release mechanisms are not new to the County, as many have been used for upwards of 30 years.

Although the Sheriff's Department has expanded its jail capacity in the past few years, the implementation and expansion of release programs has been the primary response to rapid population growth and rising crime rates. Since 2012, these factors, coupled with the substantial impact of Realignment, have increased the jail system population, placing significant strain on the system.

Currently, all alternatives to custody and early release programs fall under the umbrella of the Coordinated Custody Management Unit (CCMU). The CCMU was recently developed to harmonize the management of the Headcount Management Unit (HMU), the Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B), and the Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The coordination of these three units has allowed the Sheriff's Department, in conjunction with the local courts and the Probation Department, to work hand-in-hand to determine which inmates are best qualified for various program opportunities based on their personal criminogenic needs and behavioral risks. This partnership encourages the joint use of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) evaluation, a validated risk assessment tool, as well as day reporting centers.

The Sheriff's and Probation Departments have begun using COMPAS to assess inmates and probationers to better determine their criminal and behavioral risks. The COMPAS assessment enables these entities to work together to identify areas of individual risk and viable programmatic opportunities to lessen that risk by participation in classes such as anger management, substance abuse treatment, criminal and addictive thinking, workforce development, education, job readiness, and life skills. For those individuals who remain incarcerated, these opportunities are offered through the SITE-B, in conjunction with several partnering agencies such as the Riverside County Office of Education, Riverside County



Economic Development Agency, Workforce Development Division, and Forensic Mental Health (FMH).

Upon release, these classes will be offered at day reporting centers (DRCs) managed by the Probation Department. The DRCs will be jointly used by multiple entities, such as Riverside County Mental Health Detention Services, Economic Development Agency Workforce Development, Riverside County Office of Education, Riverside County Department of Public Social Services, and the Sheriff's Department RASP program. In effect, this will provide the offender population a "one stop shop" for probation, mental health, alternative sentencing programs, social services, education, and employment assistance. This collaborative program was created with the purpose of helping eligible offenders transition from incarceration back into the community. The various programs and services available at the DRCs offer its participants access to resources that increase the likelihood for long-term success and self-sufficiency, thereby reducing recidivism.

Alternatives to Custody Programs

Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP): In 2011, the RASP was created to bring the Work Release Program (WRP), the Sheriff's Labor Program, and the Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP) together under one centralized umbrella. This was done in order to use resources more efficiently and streamline the processes of alternative sentencing and release programs. This merger also included coordination with local criminal justice partners such as the Riverside County Courts and the Probation Department.

Currently, potential participants in certain RASP programs must be assessed using the COMPAS evaluation. Once approved for any program under RASP, participants can opt to attend classes at any Riverside County DRC in lieu of work assignments. Additionally, classes at the DRCs are approved for court mandating purposes.

RASP programs have experienced exponential growth in order to meet the needs of the growing inmate population. As RASP continues to be used as a primary outlet to overcrowding in preference to early releases, additional work sites or expansion of existing work sites will need to be addressed.

Work Release Program (WRP) - The WRP was established in 1983 under Riverside County Board of Supervisor's Resolution #83-53, which allowed the Sheriff to create a "work sentence program." WRP is designed to allow all sentenced inmates the opportunity to work at various approved job sites throughout the County in lieu of incarceration. Program participants typically have sentences ranging from 30-180 days. The Sheriff administers the program, but the court assigns participants. The Sheriff's Department Labor Program was similar to WRP in that it also



assigned participants to work sites, but required a commitment of one day per week. In late 2012, the Sheriff's Department Labor Program and WRP were merged for efficiency.

Program participants can be sentenced to either misdemeanors or felonies and must adhere to certain terms and conditions. These terms and conditions include that they are able to work eight hours per day, at least one day a week, without compensation. In addition, the participant must be able to pay an administrative fee (based on their ability to pay), have reliable transportation, no open or pending court cases, no record of excessive failures to appear, no excessive DUI or drug charges, and no history of violent crime. The program allows the participant the opportunity to continue to work or attend school while serving their sentence.

Full-time participants in the program receive a credit of one day against their sentence for each day worked. Part-time participants or "weekenders" work two days each weekend. Program participants must have no open or pending cases, no history of violent crimes, no excessive DUI or drug charges, and no excessive record of failure to appear in court. Currently, 2,193 offenders are participating in the program.

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP) - The SECP was originally established in 2002 by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. This enabled the Sheriff's Department to create an electronic monitoring program as an alternative to WRP. SECP is administered by the Sheriff's Department from the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility.

SECP allows program participants to serve their sentences while enabling them to maintain employment or enrollment in school. SECP enrollment is strictly voluntary and participants are required to pay a fee that covers the expense of monitoring their movement and activities. Participants in the program are monitored via satellite readings from a Global Positioning System (GPS) ankle bracelet, or radio frequency ankle bracelet (the type of system is dependent on the participant's charges), in addition to compliance checks at their residence.

During compliance checks, the participant is interviewed by a deputy sheriff, and their residence is searched to ensure adherence to the tenets of the program.

Participants must agree to specific terms and conditions associated with the program. These terms include that they do not violate any law, serve a specified time of confinement, do not possess or consume alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs, submit to search of their person and property, do not possess any weapons, participate in directed treatment or counseling programs, and abstain from any contact or communication with convicted felons or gang members.



If, during compliance checks, it is found the participant has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the program, they are either returned to the custody or referred back to the court and may face additional charges.

In 2012, due to the significant increase in the inmate population caused by the impacts of Realignment, SECP was directed to expand its operations to relieve overcrowding and lessen the need to early release inmates. Through this growth, SECP was successfully able to expand its operations to allow inmates who were incarcerated for low-level crimes to serve their sentences in a virtual jail setting, at a minimal cost to the County.

In March 2013, the Board of Supervisors approved the Sheriff's Department's use of SECP to include post-arraignment inmates. In order to determine eligibility and to maintain consistency with the public safety interests of the community, the inmate is assessed using the COMPAS evaluation. Additionally, the inmate must agree to the same terms and conditions as any other participant in the SECP program, including weekly compliance checks, GPS ankle bracelet monitoring, and payment of associated costs (based on ability to pay).

Participants pay for the cost of the program, either \$7 or \$12 per day depending upon the type of technology (GPS or radio frequency) used. Part-time participants must spend a minimum of 12 hours per day in their residence. The fee is determined based on individual circumstances, but may be up to 1.1 percent of gross income. In 2014 the Sheriff's Department activated monitoring on 3,325 offenders. The program currently manages 351 inmates. Approximately 80 percent are part-time participants.

Without the recent expansions of SECP, the vast majority of these inmates would have been released early with no oversight regarding their activities and no commitment to refrain from criminal behaviors.

In addition to the above programs, the Sheriff's Department is continually researching innovative mechanisms to manage future department needs and growth within the inmate population.

Fire Camp: As of June 2013, Riverside County became the first county to contract with the CDCR to transition certain qualified inmates to CDCR fire camps. Fire camps allow the inmate population to serve their sentences in service to the community, while learning valuable workforce experience and abilities.

Ultimately, CDCR is responsible for the selection, supervision, care, and discipline of the inmates; however, Cal-FIRE maintains the camp, supervises the work of the inmate fire



crews, and is responsible for inmate custody while on daily conservation and community service projects.

CDCR staff accompanies inmate fire crews on out-of-county assignments or on local assignments near residential areas. Inmates are directly supervised 24 hours per day while on work projects and while assigned to emergencies. In addition to fires, some crews have been assigned rescue efforts in local parks and are also eligible to respond for flood suppression.

At present, the Sheriff's Department has negotiated a contract with CDCR to send up to 200 inmates to participate in fire camp opportunities within the County. Since its inception in 2013, the program has diverted 151 inmates from County jails.

In-Custody Programs

The following programs are offered to in-custody inmates in an attempt to reduce recidivism. These programs are supported by grant funds, reimbursement from the state, inmate welfare funds, and memorandums of understanding with the Riverside County Office of Education, Riverside County Department of Mental Health, Riverside County Economic Development Agency Workforce Development Division, and the Probation Department.

SITE-B was designed to establish, assess, develop, implement, deliver, and evaluate inmate programs in regards to their effectiveness in decreasing recidivism. SITE-B coordinates and administers in-custody rehabilitation programs including adult basic education, career technical training, high school equivalency, religious and volunteer services, psychotherapeutic programs, and re-entry and transitional planning. Career technical training programs are offered in construction, landscape, print graphics, and computer information systems. Each of these are certified programs that allow program participants to find suitable jobs upon their release.

All SITE-B in-custody programs are designed and developed for the benefit, education, and welfare of the County inmate population and are delivered in collaboration with various County agencies. These agencies include FMH, the Probation Department, and the Riverside County Office of Education, due to their specialized expertise and ability to offer services that meet the needs of the inmate population. Through these partnerships, the Sheriff's Department is able to ensure its programs and services meet industry standards, facilitate access to focused programs, and assist with referrals for additional services to ensure greater success as the participants are reintegrated into society.



SITE-B Programs by Facility

	Southwest	Presley	Smith	Indio	Blythe
Adult Basic Education	X	X	X	X	X
GED & HiSET Testing	X	X	X	X	
Re-entry	X	X	X	X	
Vocational-CIS		X			
Vocational-Custodial			X		
Vocational-Landscaping			X		
Vocational-Printing			X		
Cognitive Restructuring	X	X	X		
Anger Management	X	X	X		
RSAT	X	X	X		
GOALS	X	X	X		
Chaplain Services	X	X	X	X	X
VET			X		

In its commitment to reducing recidivism by means of identifying criminal needs and risks of the individual inmate, SITE-B has created three intensive treatment programs: G.O.A.L.S., RSAT, and VET.

Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success: In April 2012, in response to Realignment, SITE-B expanded inmate programs to include the creation of the Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (G.O.A.L.S.) program. The G.O.A.L.S. program was established to service the new class of jail inmate created by Realignment, specifically felony offenders serving extended sentences; however, the program is open to all inmates.



G.O.A.L.S. is a comprehensive residential cognitive-behavioral program delivered through various modules, and participation is optional. It is grounded in the eight evidence-based principles for effective interventions. Inmates are accepted into the program on a daily basis when beds become available as a result of participants graduating, being terminated, or dropping out. The program is delivered at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF), Southwest Detention Center (SWDC), and Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC).

G.O.A.L.S. incorporates use of the COMPAS assessment tool and includes mandatory core classes in education, re-entry, transition, and overcoming criminal thinking and behaviors. In addition, G.O.A.L.S. participants are regularly involved in intensive group therapy sessions designed to reduce criminal thinking, using many of the same tenets RSAT has successfully used since 1998.

G.O.A.L.S. is not only a comprehensive program, but specially designed to service the criminogenic risk and needs factors of incarcerated individuals. Programming includes substance dependency, criminal thinking and behavior, moral reasoning, pro-social skills, job readiness, transition planning and aftercare resources, rational thinking, recognizing and managing high-risk situations, responsible living, healthy relationships, recovery maintenance, self-understanding, re-entry and transition planning, bi-weekly drug testing, adult basic and vocational training opportunities, community linkages, and much more. Before entering the program, each participant is assessed and matched to the program modules that best meet their individual needs. These assessment results coupled with the case plan developed during orientation determines the individual's program track and length of program.

Participants are also able to participate in supplemental courses such as anger management, domestic violence, and parenting. These classes can be started in custody and upon the inmate's transition into society, and can be continued at the DRCs. Additionally, these inmates are offered support services at the DRCs through the following:

- Riverside County Office of Education – Offers the inmate the ability to obtain their diploma or high school equivalency, attend classes on healthy living, and receive training in computer labs and job readiness skills
- Economic Development Agency Workforce Development- Offers pre- and post-release support in job readiness and employability
- Forensic Mental Health – Provides screening, consultations, group therapy, and referral for further treatment opportunities including medications



- Veteran Services – Provides in-custody benefits assessments and transition services for veterans
- Department of Public Social Services- Provides eligibility for CalWORKS, CalFRESH/SNAP, Medi-Cal, and other general relief
- Spiritual enrichment – Faith-based organizations provide spiritual support based upon participants religious preference

Program enrollment in fiscal year (FY) 2013-2014 was a total of 235 inmates, with 207 individual inmates receiving certificates of completion. The 24-month recidivism rate for inmates released from the program in calendar year (CY) 2012 was 32 percent.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT): The RSAT program is the most developed of any jail programming provided by the Sheriff's Department. RSAT was established in 1998 and is jointly operated by the Sheriff's Department, Riverside County Office of Education, Forensic Mental Health, and the Probation Department. RSAT is now a module of GOALS and available at SWDC, RPDC, and SCF.

The program operates on the Therapeutic Community model, with a treatment regimen of evidence-based programs and therapeutic methods. The jail-based substance abuse treatment program duration is a minimum of three months and a maximum of nine months, with a projected average of four months (or 120 days), based on the individual needs of the participant and custody time to be served. Inmates can be referred or sentenced by the courts to participate in the RSAT program, and in certain cases, those inmates who successfully complete the program are eligible for sentence reductions.

The number of offenders participating in RSAT on a daily basis has averaged approximately 54 inmates over the last five years. The Probation Department has studied the recidivism rate for graduates of the program as compared to the return rate for a comparison group of like offenders. The duration of the review is 12 months after graduation from the program. Since FY 2005, the RSAT program cumulatively has had a recidivism rate of 25 percent, as compared with a rate of 51 percent for the control group. The operating cost of the RSAT program, exclusive of the food, clothing, and housing costs that would have been incurred whether they were in the program or not, was \$892,795 in FY 2013-14. This equates to an average daily cost for the program of \$45.30 per inmate participating in RSAT.



RSAT Graduate Recidivism Rates vs. Non-Participant Recidivism Rates

Reporting Period	RSAT Graduates				Comparison Group (Non Participants)				Variance Recidivism Rate %
	Graduated n=704	Successful n=527	Success Rate %	Recidivism Rate %	Non Participants n=1095	Successful n=525	Success Rate %	Recidivism Rate %	
Overall Average			75%	25%			48%	52%	27%
7/1/11 - 6/30/12	94	69	73%	27%	142	81	57%	43%	16%
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	103	75	73%	27%	188	94	50%	50%	23%
7/1/09 - 6/30/10	103	80	78%	22%	192	90	47%	53%	31%
7/1/08 - 6/30/09	113	82	73%	27%	182	74	41%	59%	32%
7/1/07 - 6/30/08	96	67	70%	30%	107	49	46%	54%	24%
7/1/06 - 6/30/07	91	73	80%	20%	92	43	47%	53%	33%
7/1/05 - 6/30/06	104	81	78%	22%	192	94	49%	51%	29%

Current restrictions to both RSAT and G.O.A.L.S. are limited access to the inmates due to facility layouts and limited bed space. Presently, a large number of inmates are released early before SITE-B program counselors can address these inmates' individual needs and risk factors. Additional jail space, built with programs in mind, would greatly benefit the inmate population in that there would be a greater opportunity for SITE-B counselors to address individual needs. Moreover, additional jail space would also keep higher risk inmates in custody, allowing them the opportunity to participate in these programs prior to transitioning to DRCs for completion of these courses and access to the supplemental services offered at the DRCs.

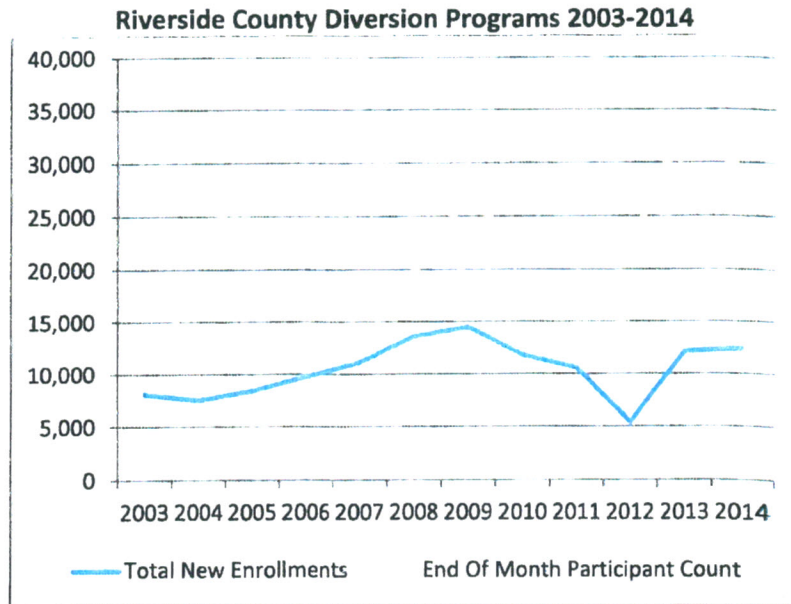
Veterans Enrichment and Transition Program (VET): VET is a three-month program which is delivered utilizing intensive evidence-based therapeutic models that address the specific criminogenic and re-entry needs of the veteran population. The program includes incentive-based housing and incorporates group counseling, cognitive-behavioral treatment, motivational interviewing techniques, and interactive journaling. Classes offered include moral reconnection therapy (MRT), life skills, transition planning for re-entry, mental health support groups and vocational education.

Caseload Data for Existing Diversion Programs

In total, new enrollments in existing diversion programs increased 52.7 percent from 2003 to 2014, from 8,104 to 12,377. The number of enrollees in diversion programs is calculated on the



last day of each month. The end-of-the-month participants increased from 19,520 in 2003 to 29,452 in 2014, showing that even with rising participation in existing diversion programs, the County system-wide ADP continues to grow.



Medical and Mental Health Services

It has been well established by many public and private sector research articles that today's inmate population shows increasing habits of substance abuse, seems to be in poorer health, and is more in need of comprehensive and preventative medical and mental health care than in the past. The impact of Realignment has intensified the need for additional medical staff and services due to a surge in the inmate population, longer periods of incarceration, and increased patient acuity.

Medical services: In an attempt to provide greater oversight of the inmate population's health needs and services, the Sheriff's Department has implemented steps to ensure inmates requesting care receive it in a timely manner. The Sheriff's Department has designated a Lieutenant to serve as the Riverside County Sheriff's Department Healthcare Services Manager, to oversee the delivery of jail health care services provided by Riverside County Correctional Health Services (CHS) and FMH departments. This lieutenant, or Healthcare Services Manager, reports directly to the Corrections Operation division chief and serves as a liaison between the Sheriff's Department, CHS, and FMH. Additionally, each of the five correctional facilities has designated a Lieutenant to serve as the facility-specific liaison. These liaisons act as points of



contact to resolve facility-specific issues that affect their respective facilities. These liaisons are responsible for keeping the Healthcare Services Manager informed of any issues that may affect their facilities or other facilities.

The County jail system also faces a severe deficiency in sheltered bed capacity for treatment of inmates with health care needs. The jail system currently has 88 sheltered care beds. This represents 0.02 percent of total system capacity. Approximately 12 percent of the jail population (364 inmates) is over the age of 55. Many of these inmates and the growing number of offenders with chronic health issues require a level of care not available throughout most of the jail system. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This need is exacerbated by the fact that the only currently planned sheltered care beds in the eastern half of Riverside County following the demolition of the Indio Jail will be the 74 sheltered beds to be constructed at the ECDC. [REDACTED]

Clinical space for health care treatment also represents a significant need, particularly at SCF. The facility has no dedicated clinic space. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SCF today has a health care office area that totals 2,040 SF to serve the health care needs of over 1,500 inmates. A facility of this size requires a fully operational health care clinic that provides basic services such as dental, x-ray, and more advanced assessment capabilities.

Mental health services: FMH provides services at all five County jail locations. Approximately 37 percent of the current jail population has a mental health diagnosis, and of those 40.9 percent have a diagnosis that is considered a "serious mental illness" (SMI).

The prevalence of "mental illness problems" reported among adult jail inmates nationally at 64.2 percent is far higher than the 18.4 percent rate reported for all US adults 18 and over having "any mental illness" (AMI). Nationally, 4.1 percent of the US adult population has a serious mental illness (SMI). The SMI prevalence in jails has tended to range from 3 percent to a high of 8 percent of the total jail ADP¹. As more Americans receive mental health treatment in prisons or jails than in hospitals or treatment centers, county jails struggle with their new role as primary providers of mental health care. The Los Angeles County Jail and Rikers Island New York have become the largest psychiatric inpatient facilities in the nation. The U.S. Bureau of

¹ Kim, K., Becker-Cohen, M., & Serakos, M., The Processing and Treatment of Mentally Ill Persons in the Criminal Justice System, Urban Institute, March 2015.



Justice Statistics estimated in 2006 that 64 percent of jail inmates have “mental health problems,” and that 24 percent suffer from SMI. The Center of Mental Health Services’ National GAINS Center estimates that 72 percent of persons with mental illness booked into county jails also meet the clinical criteria for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.

In the County’s jail system, those inmates who have SMI with either a high acuity or chronicity level of disorder(s) that make them disruptive in a jail’s general population housing unit need dedicated housing. The vast majority of inmates with mental disorders can succeed in a general population unit, usually with a combination of medication and regular counseling. On occasion, some mentally ill inmates’ behavior will deteriorate or decompensate from a stable condition to being disruptive or unsafe with general populations. The system needs a location where observations and assessments can be made with the goal of stabilizing these inmates to be able to return to general population housing. Those with the most severe cases will need to remain in a dedicated mental health housing unit for their entire stay in jail before transfer or release.

A case supervision management protocol with procedures designed to incorporate the principles of evidence-based practices will be utilized. This protocol will include the application of motivational interviewing techniques, the implementation of graduated sanctions or a response grid, and the use of cognitive behavioral therapy interventions, which have shown positive effects on the targeted population.

This would be a multi-custody/treatment unit designed for managing male and female mentally ill inmates needing crisis intervention, constant care, short- or long-term separation, or complex diagnostic evaluations. This unit would provide transitional housing for observation and preparation for return to general population or determination of further care needed.

The County jail system also lacks an approach to targeted re-entry planning for offenders with mental illness. The majority of inmates, including those with mental illness, have relatively short stays in the jail system. Accordingly, it is critical to stabilize these offenders and plan for their transition back to the community. Services started during incarceration and continued upon release offers the ability to provide a continuum of care that will reduce recidivism, thus reducing criminal justice costs. Successful re-entry practices can:

- Enhance public safety through reducing offender’s risk to the community upon release
- Demonstrate cost-savings through a decrease in incarceration and in a wide array of government programs
- Improve the quality of life of individuals suffering from mental illness and substance use issues



- Promote safe , orderly, and secure correctional institutions

Program services that should be made available to this population include **evidence-based** programs for individual and group therapy, medication management, **dialectical** behavior, and re-entry groups. A Re-entry team of Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, and behavioral health staff should engage with and assess offenders before being released from custody to develop individualized case plans that will better prepare them for release. The system currently lacks the specialized housing and treatment space required for this type of program.

Geriatric/frail/handicapped inmates: In the last decade, virtually all jail and prison systems in California and the nation have experienced substantial growth in the prevalence of older inmates and with it, the numbers who are frail, handicapped, and in some cases entering an end-of-life condition. The peaking of the elderly population spike has generated this growth from those born in the country's era of very high birth rates, which has begun to expand the 50+ category in jails and prisons. The Bureau of Justice Statistics census of all state and federal prisoners in 2011 and 2013 shows that while the total inmate population reduced by 12.2 percent, inmates 55 years old or over grew by 19 percent for that same two-year period. Historical data is not available, but in early February 2014, County jail staff reported that 12 percent of all 3,871 inmates were 55+ (411 males/53 females).

Today, all jail systems are faced with the reality of an aging population, which requires special custody attention and placement for those inmates who suffer from lost or substantially diminished mobility, higher rates of handicapped conditions, more medical needs, diminished mental ability, memory loss, frailty, and even end-of-life conditions.

In the past, older inmates were often just given a protective custody placement, but today their numbers have grown so much that entire housing units have been dedicated to "geriatric inmates" in many large jails. Some large urban jail systems and prisons have also developed "hospice" units.

The County's forecast of future jail system population growth indicates a total system capacity need of 6,916 beds by 2025. A system of this size should have 840 beds organized as "geriatric units" for persons 55 or over. The geriatric capacity could be allocated between the County's four or five large jails, excluding Blythe Jail, and depending on whether a new, large, central correctional center is constructed. Over time, whenever the prevalence of geriatric inmates declines sufficiently, the number of such units could be reduced and simply reclassified for a different population when an entire unit is not needed for older inmates. Accordingly, the design of such units should be a standard cell design with all accessible conditions and thus, still be very flexible in their use assignment as needed when populations fluctuate.



Section 7

Corrections System Trends and Characteristics

The population of the State of California continues to grow. The most current population statistics for the state indicate that California's population in 2015 was an estimated 38,896,969 people. Although the rate of growth has slowed compared to previous decades, it is still the most populated state in the union. The California Department of Finance projects California's population to exceed 49 million by 2050.

Currently, Riverside County, in relation to population, is the fourth largest county in the State of California. The County encompasses a variety of terrain over 7,200 square miles. This includes rural and urban populated areas, vast expanses of open desert, and mountain ranges. The County has a broad-based agricultural and recreational-based economy. Because of this, there is a large transient population that moves with the cyclic farming and harvesting opportunities. The area itself experiences a great deal of traffic, as much of the Southern California population drives from urban areas to the many recreational opportunities available at the Colorado River, San Jacinto Mountains, and Coachella Valley resort locations. The past several decades have shown significant population growth within the County. The availability of open land and relatively inexpensive suburban living have been contributing factors in migratory population increases within the region.

Since 2003, the resident population in the County has increased 32.0 percent, from 1,764,000 in 2003 to 2,329,271 in 2014. This represents an average annual increase of 2.8 percent.

Riverside County Population 2003-2014

Year	Population	# Change	% / Year
2003	1,764,000	--	--
2004	1,846,000	82,000	4.6%
2005	1,917,000	71,000	3.8%
2006	1,995,000	78,000	4.1%
2007	2,056,000	61,000	3.1%
2008	2,088,000	32,000	1.6%
2009	2,125,000	37,000	1.8%
2010	2,189,641	64,641	3.0%
2011	2,237,000	47,359	2.2%
2012	2,269,000	32,000	1.4%
2013	2,292,507	23,507	1.0%

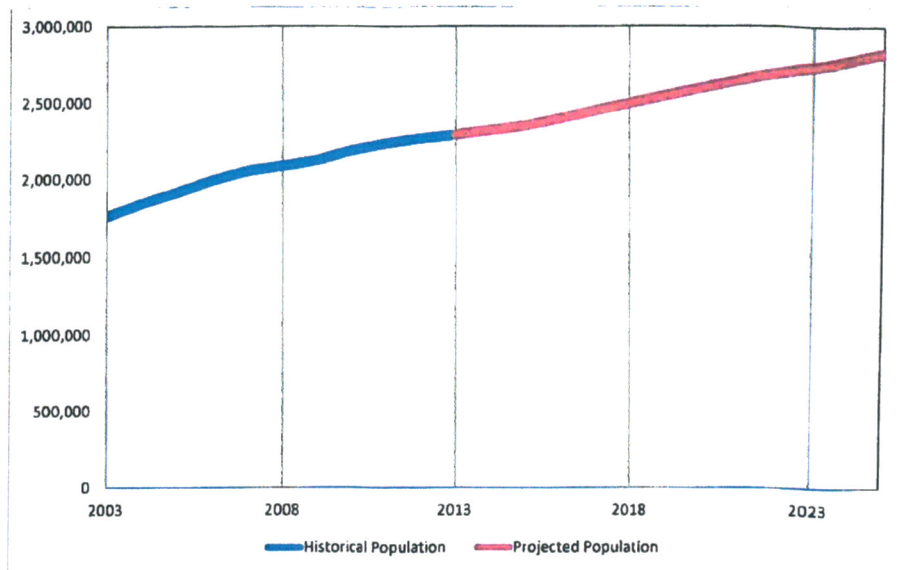


Year	Population	# Change	% / Year
2014	2,329,271	36,764	1.6%
Total % Change 2003-2013:		32.0%	
Annual % Change:		2.8%	

Source: US Census Bureau, July 2015.

The California Department of Finance projects that the County’s population will continue to grow by roughly 2 percent annually through the next decade, reaching 2.8 million residents by 2025. Additionally, the Southern California area as a whole is expected to lead the state’s growth over the next several decades. Riverside County itself is anticipated to have the largest growth and is projected to become the second most populated county within the state.

Riverside County Population 2003-2025



Crime is not evenly distributed through the resident population. The group that is the most “at-risk” for criminal behavior is the population between the ages of 18 and 64 years old. Individuals in this age group make up the vast majority of the jail population. The 18 to 64-year-old population in the County increased 59.4 percent from 2003 to 2014, nearly twice the growth rate of the County population as a whole.

Riverside County 18 to 64 Year Old Population 2003-2014

Year	Population	# Change	% / Year
2003	881,188	--	--
2004	919,810	38,622	4.4%
2005	979,649	59,839	6.5%



Year	Population	# Change	% / Year
2006	1,032,377	52,728	5.4%
2007	1,078,557	46,180	4.5%
2008	1,126,043	47,486	4.4%
2009	1,162,192	36,149	3.2%
2010	1,310,947	148,755	12.8%
2011	1,346,599	35,652	2.7%
2012	1,366,158	19,559	1.5%
2013	1,382,382	16,224	1.2%
2014	1,404,550	22,168	1.6%
Total % Change 2003-2014:		59.4%	
Annual % Change:		4.8%	

Source: US Census Bureau, July 2015.

Crime Data

The crime rate in the County is self-reported by the local law enforcement agencies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and published in the Unified Crime Reports (UCR). The UCR's violent crime, property, crime, and total crime data for the County from 2003 to 2014 shows that violent crime has decreased 31.4 percent from 2003 to 2013, while property crimes in the County declined by 2.3 percent during the same ten year period. Violent crimes per 1,000 residents in the County reached its lowest point in 2014 at 2.7 violent crimes per 1,000 residents. This is a 48 percent decrease in violent crimes per 1,000 residents from 2003 to 2014.

Despite a 59.4 percent increase in the "at-risk" population in the County from 2003 to 2014, total crime decreased by 6 percent for the same period. The total crimes per 1,000 residents decreased 28.8 percent from 2003 to 2014. In 2014 there were 29.1 total crimes (violent + property) per 1,000 County residents.



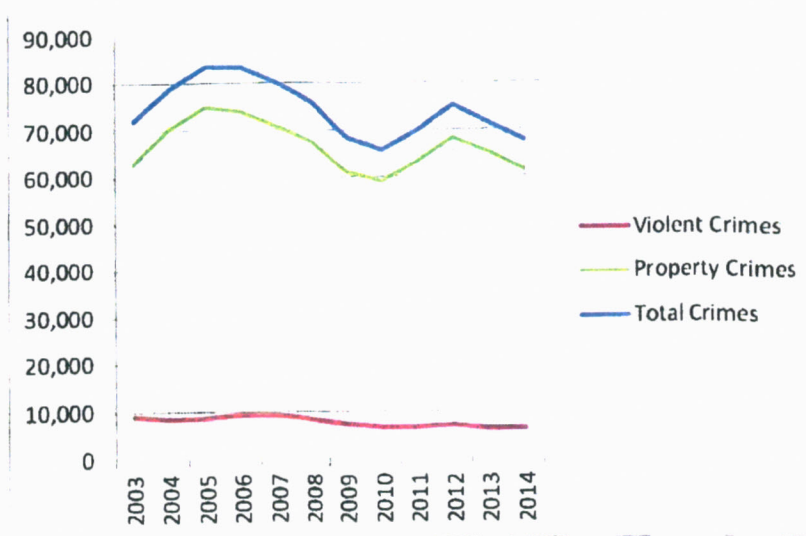
Reported Crimes 2003-2014

Year	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total Crimes	Violent Crimes/ 1,000 Population	Total Crime/1,000 Population
2003	9,124	62,879	72,003	5.2	40.8
2004	8,495	70,309	78,804	4.6	42.7
2005	8,660	74,854	83,514	4.5	43.6
2006	9,388	73,964	83,352	4.7	41.8
2007	9,260	70,746	80,006	4.5	38.9
2008	8,324	67,428	75,752	4.0	36.3
2009	7,284	61,084	68,368	3.4	32.2
2010	6,605	59,042	65,647	3.0	30.0
2011	6,621	63,242	69,863	3.0	31.2
2012	6,989	68,176	75,165	3.1	33.1
2013	6,203	65,134	71,337	2.7	31.1
2014	6,260	61,434	67,694	2.7	29.1
# Change	-2,864	-1,445	-4,309	-2.5	-11.8
% Change	-31.4%	-2.3%	-6.0%	-48.0%	-28.8%
Annual % Chg	-3.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-5.8%	-3.0%

Source: Violent Crime and Property Crime rates from Crime in California, California Department of Justice, updated August 2015.

Over the time period of 2003 to 2014, the number of property crimes dropped by 2.3 percent. Violent crimes in the County have substantially declined since peaking in 2006. These reductions are particularly notable given the increase in the county population that occurred during this same period.

Reported Crimes 2003-2014



Criminal case filings data from 2003 through 2014 show a fluctuating increase in the number of criminal cases in the County. In the California court system, criminal filings include felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions. From 2003 to 2014, criminal filings increased 23.9 percent to 330,829 filings. The criminal filings did not increase as fast as the increases in the County population, nor the at-risk population. Adjusting for population size, the criminal filings per



1,000 residents decreased by 4.7 percent, while the criminal filings per 1,000 residents in the “at-risk” age cohort decreased 21 percent.

Riverside County Criminal Filings and Dispositions 2003-13

Year	Criminal Filings			Criminal Dispositions		
	Total Filings	Per 1,000 Population	Per 1,000 At Risk Pop	Total Dispositions	Per 1,000 Population	Per 1,000 At Risk Pop
2003	267,054	151.4	303.1	262,523	148.8	297.9
2004	349,979	189.6	380.5	294,021	159.3	319.7
2005	317,301	165.5	323.9	324,054	169.0	330.8
2006	353,090	177.0	342.0	344,996	172.9	334.2
2007	401,012	195.0	371.8	332,699	161.8	308.5
2008	368,171	176.3	327.0	351,072	168.1	311.8
2009	439,786	207.0	378.4	404,603	190.4	348.1
2010	412,082	188.2	314.3	458,894	209.6	350.0
2011	384,348	171.8	285.4	397,064	177.5	294.9
2012	371,787	163.9	272.1	309,962	136.6	226.9
2013	330,869	144.3	239.3	328,775	143.4	237.8
# Change	63,815	-7.1	-63.7	66,252.0	-5.4	-60.1
% Change	23.9%	-4.7%	-21.0%	25.2%	-3.6%	-20.2%
Annual % Change	2.2%	-0.5%	-2.3%	2.3%	-0.4%	-2.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, and State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, September 2014.

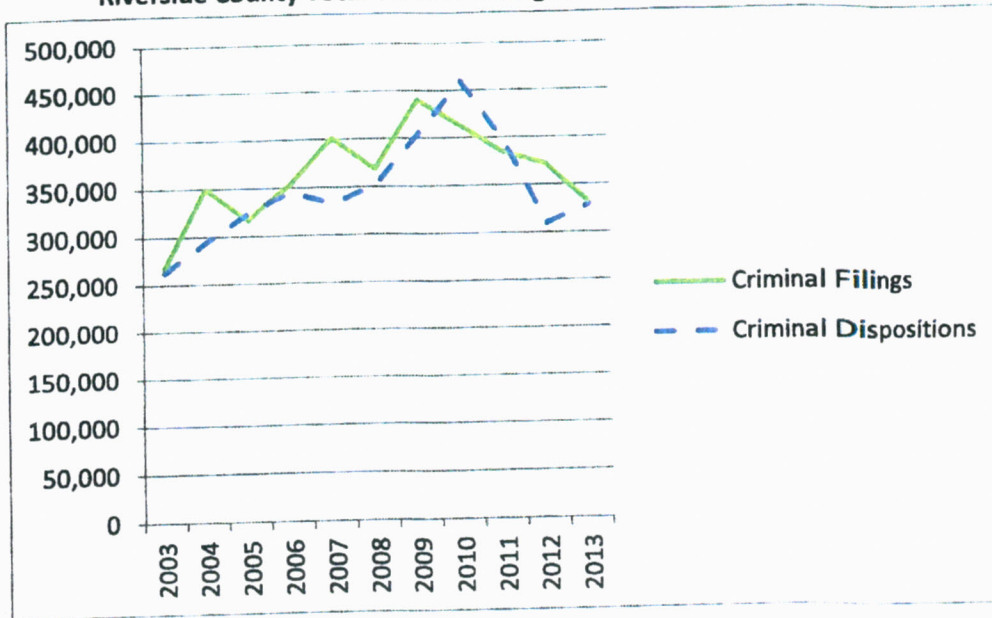
Notes: At Risk Population based on 2000 and 2010 Census Report

The number of criminal dispositions in the County increased by 25.2 percent from 2003 to 2013, keeping general pace with the number of criminal filings. A backlog of criminal cases developed in 2007, with almost 70,000 more filings than dispositions. By 2010, the number of criminal dispositions exceeded the number of criminal filings, clearing the backlog of cases. The disposition backlog is no longer an issue.

The rate of increase in the number of criminal filings and dispositions from 2003 to 2013 is in line with the increases in the general population of the County, but lags significantly behind the growth in the at-risk population. As with the criminal filings data, the criminal disposition rate per 1,000 residents and per 1,000 “at-risk” residents both decreased from 2003 to 2013. Criminal dispositions did increase in the County, but the increase of population, both general and “at-risk,” increased at a faster rate in the past decade.



Riverside County Total Criminal Filings and Dispositions 2003-2013



Bookings

County-wide jail bookings in the County increased in total by 13 percent from 2003 to 2014. This represents an annual increase of slightly more than 1.0 percent. The largest number of annual bookings was in 2007 with 61,697. In 2014, the annual bookings county-wide were 59,305.

The increase in total bookings in the county-wide system was out-paced by the population growth in the Riverside County. The total bookings per 1,000 residents in the County decreased from 29.6 to 25.5 bookings per 1,000 residents in 2014, a reduction of 14.1 percent.

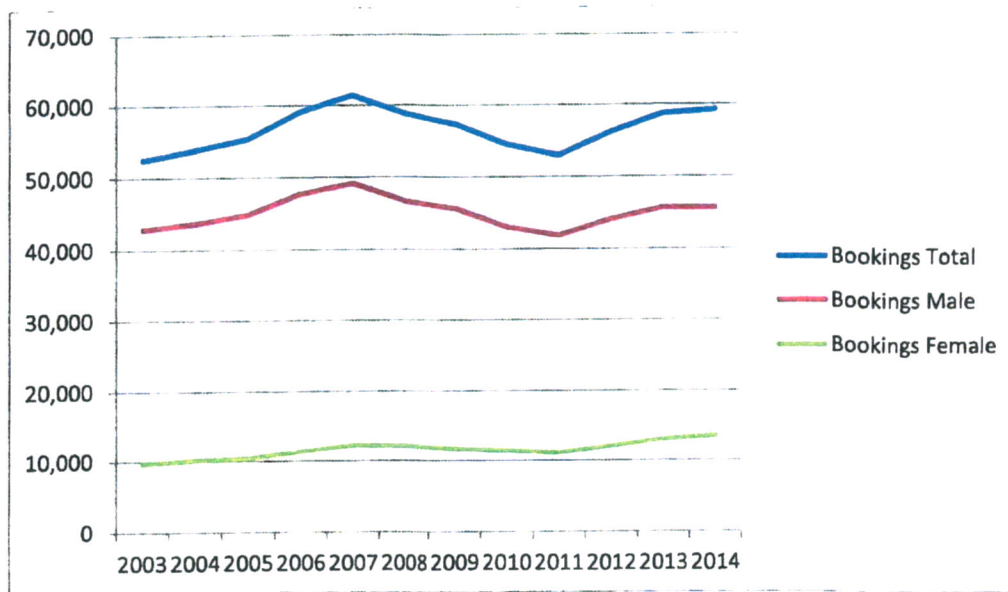


Riverside County System-Wide Jail Bookings 2003-2014

YEAR	BOOKINGS TOTAL	BOOKINGS PER 1,000 POP
2003	52,497	29.63
2004	53,869	29.02
2005	55,375	28.67
2006	59,081	29.36
2007	61,697	29.73
2008	58,815	27.88
2009	57,366	26.72
2010	54,527	24.90
2011	52,952	23.67
2012	56,132	24.74
2013	58,733	25.62
2014	59,305	25.46
# CHANGE	6,808	-4.17
% CHANGE	13.0%	-14.1%
ANNUAL % CHG	1.1%	-1.4%

Annual male bookings peaked in 2007 and then declined 14.2 percent over the next four years before resuming a pattern of growth in 2012. Female bookings increased by 42 percent over the time period.

Riverside County System-Wide Jail Bookings by Gender 2003-2014

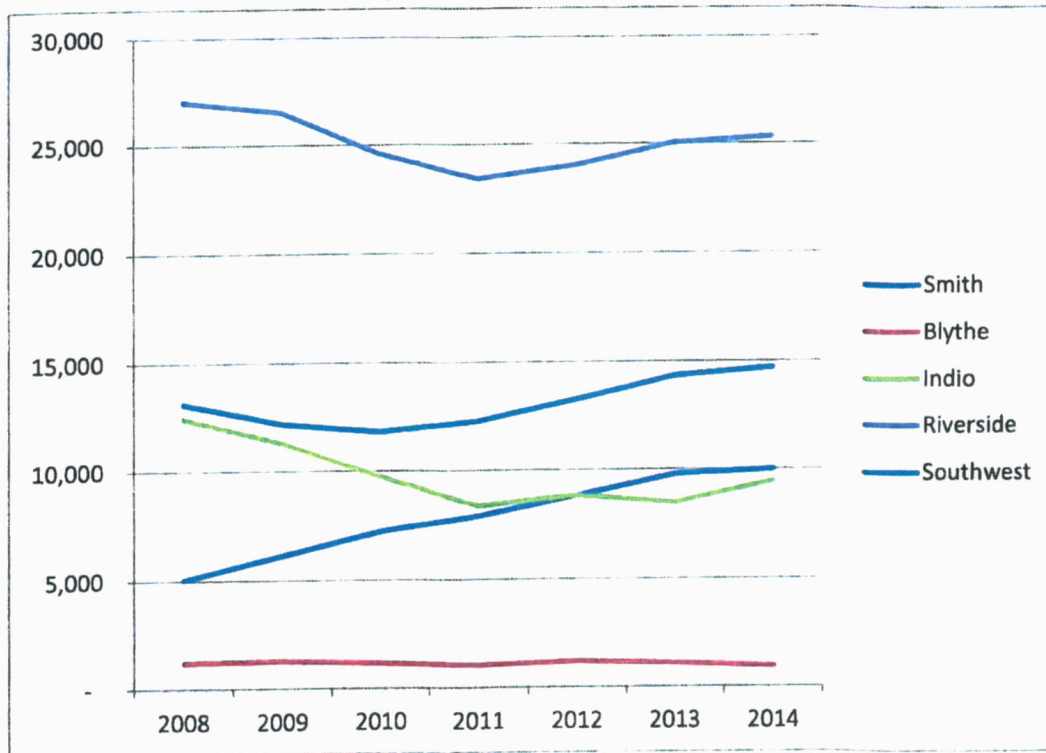




Bookings Data by Facility

Bookings into the system are done at SCF, Blythe Jail, Indio, RPDC, and SWDC. From 2008 to 2014, the system-wide bookings have increased slightly, 0.08 percent to 59,305 in 2014. However, the facilities have experienced shifts in the number of bookings. SCF has almost doubled the number of bookings from 2008 to 2014, going from 5,051 to 9,810. SWDC experienced an increase in their number of bookings by 10.2 percent, not nearly the increase of SCF. The other three facilities experienced a decrease in the number of bookings.

Riverside County Annual Bookings by Facility 2008-2014



Average Daily Population

The jail system average daily population (ADP) is calculated from the daily population counts at the five county facilities. The two major factors that have influenced the jail system's ADP are Federal Court Order SA-CV-93808 HAS (RWRx) and the California Public Safety Realignment Plan of 2011 (AB 109).

The County jail system-wide ADP has increased 18 percent from 2003 to 2014, even with the releases from the federal court order factored in. The ADP in 2012 and 2013 were the highest totals from the past decade. Because of the federal court order, the increase in ADP is the result of increased population density in the system. In order to comply with the federal court



order, increases in the population have been managed through increased double-bunking, use of portable beds, or other capacity increases.

The Sheriff's Department also documents the number of assigned inmates in the system, which includes all other inmates assigned to the facility but not physically present. This includes inmates in intake holding pending a cell assignment or release from custody, transfers-in, transfers-out to other agencies, and med runs, for example. The County began tracking the number of assigned inmates in January 2007. The 18 percentage increase in ADP and 20.8 percent increase in assigned inmate ADP outpaced the increase of annual bookings from 2003 to 2014.

Riverside County System-Wide Jail Bookings, ADP, and Assigned Inmates ADP 2003-2014

Year	ADP Total	Assigned Inmates	Bookings Total
2003	3,215	3,215	52,497
2004	3,213	3,213	53,869
2005	3,226	3,226	55,375
2006	3,296	3,296	59,081
2007	3,527	3,686	61,697
2008	3,486	3,587	58,815
2009	3,437	3,521	57,366
2010	3,252	3,319	54,527
2011	3,199	3,272	52,952
2012	3,761	3,839	56,132
2013	3,760	3,843	58,733
2014	3,794	3,885	59,305
# Change	579	670	6,808
% Change	18.0%	20.8%	13.0%
Annual % Chg	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%

Both bookings and system ADP show a pattern of steady growth through 2007, a subsequent decline over the next four years, with significant growth resuming in 2012-2013.

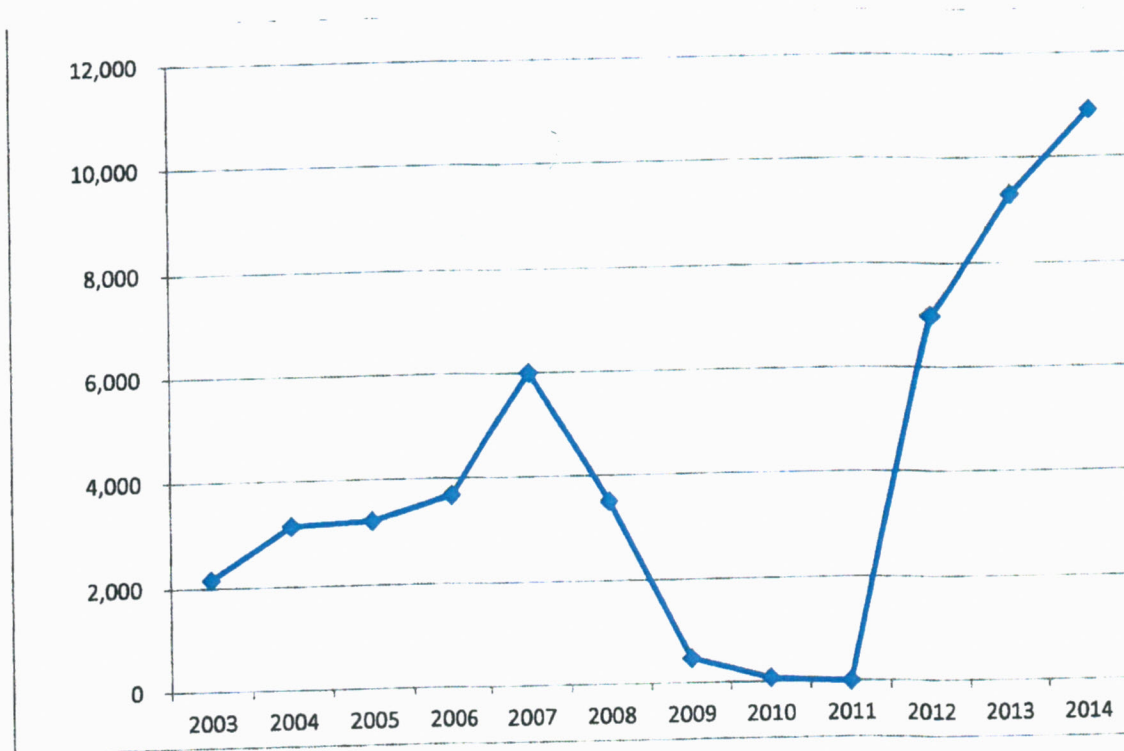
The number of releases from the County's jail system is an important consideration for projecting ADP and bed space need due to the Federal Court Order SA-CV-93808 AHS (RWRx). Inmates released annually in order to comply with the federal court order have increased from 2,156 in 2003 to 10,895 in 2014, an increase of 405.3 percent. Due to the federal court order, the County must provide a fixed, permanent bed for every inmate in custody. In order to achieve this, early-release mechanisms must be initiated when necessary. The court order states early releases can be initiated whenever headcount exceeds 90 percent of capacity. Due



to the efficiency of new dayroom layouts, the County has been able to stave off early releases for as long as possible before releasing inmates early pursuant to the Federal Court Order.

The bed space needed to house the inmates released due to the federal court order is calculated by dividing the annual number of releasees by 365 to determine the average number of releasees on a daily basis for the year. The daily figure is then multiplied by the system-wide average length of stay to determine the federal release bed need daily. The number of beds needed on average to house those released by federal court order has increased from 132 beds in 2003 to the current need of 714 beds in 2014, an increase of 440.5 percent. Population numbers in 2011 decreased below capacity, thus the number of federal releases was zero. However, the population of inmates released to comply with the federal court order spiked in 2012 and 2013, growing to its highest level recorded in 2014.

Riverside County System-Wide Jail Federal Releases 2003-2014



Adding the number of inmates released to comply with the federal court order to the ADP of assigned inmates increases the system's ADP to 4,637 in 2014, an increase of 18 percent. The number of total releases from the system has increased by 20.5 percent, from 2003 to 2013, largely driven by the significant increase in releases to comply with the federal court order.



YEAR	ALL FEDERAL RELEASES	FED RELEASE BED NEED DAILY	ASSIGNED INMATES + FED RELEASES	TOTAL RELEASES INCLUDING FED
2003	2,156	132	3,347	49,453
2004	3,150	188	3,401	53,886
2005	3,221	188	3,414	55,470
2006	3,678	205	3,501	58,740
2007	6,001	359	4,045	61,488
2008	3,510	214	3,801	59,258
2009	474	29	3,550	57,705
2010	76	5	3,324	55,066
2011	0	0	3,272	53,146
2012	6,990	478	4,317	56,706
2013	9,296	608	4,451	58,911
2014	10,895	714	4,599	59,573
# CHANGE	8,379	582	1,252	10,120
% CHANGE	405.3%	440.5%	37.4%	20.5%
ANNUAL % CHG	15.9%	16.6%	2.9%	1.7%

Source: Riverside County Sheriff's Office, June 2015

The incarceration rate (IR) for the County shows the relationship between the jail system ADP and population growth in the County. The IR is calculated annually by dividing the ADP by the county population. The County population is divided by 1,000 to standardize the ratio. The IR in the County has decreased by 9.9 percent from 2003 to 2014. The declining IR indicates that the general population growth in the County has outpaced the growth in the jail system. The IR for the "at-risk" population in the County decreased 26.0 percent from 2003 to 2014 with the growth in residents aged 18 to 64 increasing at a faster pace than the ADP in the system as a whole.



Riverside System Wide Incarceration Rate 2003-2014

YEAR	IR PER 1,000 POP.	IR PER 1,000 AT-RISK POP (18-64)
2003	1.81	3.65
2004	1.73	3.49
2005	1.67	3.29
2006	1.64	3.19
2007	1.70	3.27
2008	1.65	3.10
2009	1.60	2.96
2010	1.49	2.48
2011	1.43	2.38
2012	1.66	2.75
2013	1.64	2.72
2014	1.63	2.70
# CHANGE	-0.2	-0.9
% CHANGE	-9.9%	-26.0%
ANNUAL % CHG	-1.0%	-2.7%

Source: Riverside County Sheriff's Office, June 2015



Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay (ALOS) of inmates in the system County-wide is calculated multiplying the system-wide ADP by 365 and then dividing the product by the annual number of bookings.

Riverside County System-Wide Average Length of Stay 2003-2014

YEAR	ALOS IN
2003	22.4
2004	21.8
2005	21.3
2006	20.4
2007	21.8
2008	22.3
2009	22.4
2010	22.5
2011	22.6
2012	25.0
2013	23.9
2014	23.9
# CHANGE	1.6
% CHANGE	7.0%
ANNUAL % CHG	0.6%
Source: Riverside County Sheriff's Department, June 2015	

The ALOS in the County increased from 22.4 days in 2003 to 23.9 days in 2014, an increase of 7.0 percent.

From October 2011 to December 2014, there were 99,524 un-sentenced inmates released, with an ALOS of 22.4 days. This compares very closely with the overall calculated ALOS during the same time frame. From October 2011 to December 2014, there were 7,865 AB 109-sentenced inmates released in the County. The AB 109 inmates had an expected ALOS of 504.9 days if they served their sentence until completion. The Sheriff's Department calculated an estimated end-of-sentence date factoring in credits for time served and good time and work time credits. The ALOS for AB 109 inmates that were released during the study period was 239.1 days. However, there are AB 109 inmates that are released before the estimated end-of-sentence. With early releases from the system, the sentenced AB 109 inmates' ALOS from October 2011 to December 2014 was 97.0 days.

For projection modeling purposes, the ALOS inmate populations of un-sentenced inmates, sentenced inmates, and AB 109 inmates were weighted and summed to determine alternate



ALOS. There was no release data for sentenced inmates that were not AB 109, so the ALOS of 41.7 days from the 2013 needs assessment is assumed. If there were no early releases from the system for federal releases and AB 109 offenders served their expected sentences (including typical amounts of awarded credits), the system-wide ALOS would be 38.3 days. If there were no early releases from the system for federal releases and AB 109 offenders served their sentence to exhaustion, the system-wide ALOS would be 57.7 days.

The projection of the jail system's future population levels and associated bed space needs are based on three analytical methodologies: system-based statistical models, demographic-based statistical models, and time series modeling. Specifically, the projection uses 11 models to forecast population levels to the year 2025. The primary variables employed by the models were the total ADP, total admissions, ALOS, and County population projections. Calendar year data from 2013 serves as the base year for the projections models. Attachment A contains a description of each model used, broken into the three modeling categories.

The projection uses the following assumptions in developing the forecast of future jail system inmate population levels:

- Growth in the County at-risk population (18-64 years old) of 23 percent over the next 10 years, an annual average increase of 2.1 percent.
- Bookings into the jail system to grow by 20 percent through 2025, an annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent.
- Federal releases added back into the jail system. This increases the base ADP forecast by 608 inmates.
- Pre-trial inmates serve an average of 23.9 days in custody; locally sentenced inmates serve 46.5 days, AB 109 inmates serve 504.9 days. The weighted ALOS for the entire population is 57.7 days per inmate.

Applying these assumptions through the models used results in a projection that the County's inmate population will reach 6,225 inmates by 2025, a 39.8 percent increase over current levels, with average annual growth of 2.8 percent. These assumptions are based upon historical trends and do not take into account modifications to Riverside County's jail booking policies, which have been implemented to relieve the pressures of extreme overcrowding in the jail system. [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]



- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
Riverside Population	2,351,449	2,448,154	2,496,506	2,639,378	2,731,711	2,824,044
At-Risk Population	1,435,749	1,493,368	1,520,100	1,585,247	1,656,987	1,700,875
Bookings Total	60,024	62,101	64,184	66,350	67,380	70,476
Projected ADP	5,195*	5,398	5,601	5,816	6,019	6,225

*Assumes federal releases added back in.

Criminal justice facilities cannot be planned for the ADP solely; peaks in population must be accommodated, along with beds for differing inmate classification.

A peaking factor accounts for seasonal variations in the inmate population. There needs to be enough beds to accommodate seasonal increases without overcrowding. The impact of the federal court-imposed cap on jail occupancy that requires the Sheriff's Department to release inmates when beds beyond temporary short-term use are required has artificially lowered normal variation in population levels. In effect, the system is at capacity virtually all of the time. In order to objectively adjust the peaking factor to a more normal condition, peaking computations for three large urban jails systems in Phoenix, San Antonio, and New Orleans were used as benchmarks. As a result of this analysis, a 6.1 percent peaking factor is applied to the population projections.

The classification factor accounts for a fluctuation in the type of inmates and the need to reserve specific units of the jail system for categories of inmates who require special housing, such as female offenders, the mentally ill, or protective custody inmates. The nationally accepted benchmark for a classification factor in calculating bedspace needs is 5.0 percent.

Taken together, the peaking factor and the classification factor produce an 11.1 percent multiplier that is then applied to the population projections. The resulting calculation shows a need for 6,916 beds by 2025.



	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
Projected ADP	5,195*	5,398	5,601	5,816	6,019	6,225
Peaking (6.1%)	317	329	342	355	367	380
Classification (5.0%)	260	270	280	291	301	311
Bed Space Needed	5,772	5,997	6,223	6,461	6,687	6,916

Proposition 47

In November 2014, the voters of California passed Proposition 47. Proposition 47 reduced penalties for commercial burglary, forgery, writing bad checks, petty theft, receiving stolen property, and controlled substance possession. The penalties for these crimes were reduced from felonies to misdemeanors.

Because the law took effect recently, it is difficult to determine the effects on the system-wide population. With the federal court order capping population, the number of inmates eligible for resentencing under Proposition 47 is dampened compared to other counties without population caps, as the eligible offenders with Proposition 47 charges have most likely been released to comply with the court order. Basic data on Proposition 47 offenders in the County includes the following:

- In Riverside County from November 5, 2014 to December 27, 2014, there were 677 bookings for Proposition 47 charges.
- The corresponding ADP for offenders with Proposition 47 offenses from a December 12-27, 2014 snapshot was 323.
- The number of federal releases of inmates with only Proposition 47 level charges from 2012 to 2014 totaled 5,338,
- The percentage of federal releases in 2012 and 2013 that had only Proposition 47 charges was 16.8 and 17.9 percent respectively. Accordingly, Proposition 47 could bring down the number of current federal releases by approximately 17 percent.

Assuming that the current system is expanded to eliminate the need for federal cap releases, the impact of Proposition 47 would affect the number of bookings, lowering numbers in the short-term, but potentially increasing bookings ultimately as offenders released under Proposition 47 commit new offenses and re-enter the justice system.



Riverside County Inmates Held for a Proposition 47 Offense

Date	Prop 47 Inmates In Custody
12/12/2014	286
12/13/2014	298
12/14/2014	308
12/15/2014	326
12/16/2014	324
12/17/2014	310
12/18/2014	316
12/19/2014	323
12/20/2014	323
12/21/2014	325
12/22/2014	330
12/23/2014	338
12/24/2014	335
12/25/2014	332
12/26/2014	341
12/27/2014	349
Average	323

Federal Releases Held on a Proposition 47 Offense

Year	Fed Releases with only Prop 47 Charges
2012	1,176
2013	1,677
2014	2,485
Totals	5,338
Average	1,779



Section 8
Staffing Levels

Staffing levels have consistently been a concern to the Corrections Division. The Corrections Standards Authority, now known as the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), has identified staffing issues in several of its past reports. In 2006, the BSCC conducted an independent analysis of staffing levels within County jail facilities. The goal of the study was to determine the necessary staffing levels required to safely operate and provide support functions for each of the County facilities.

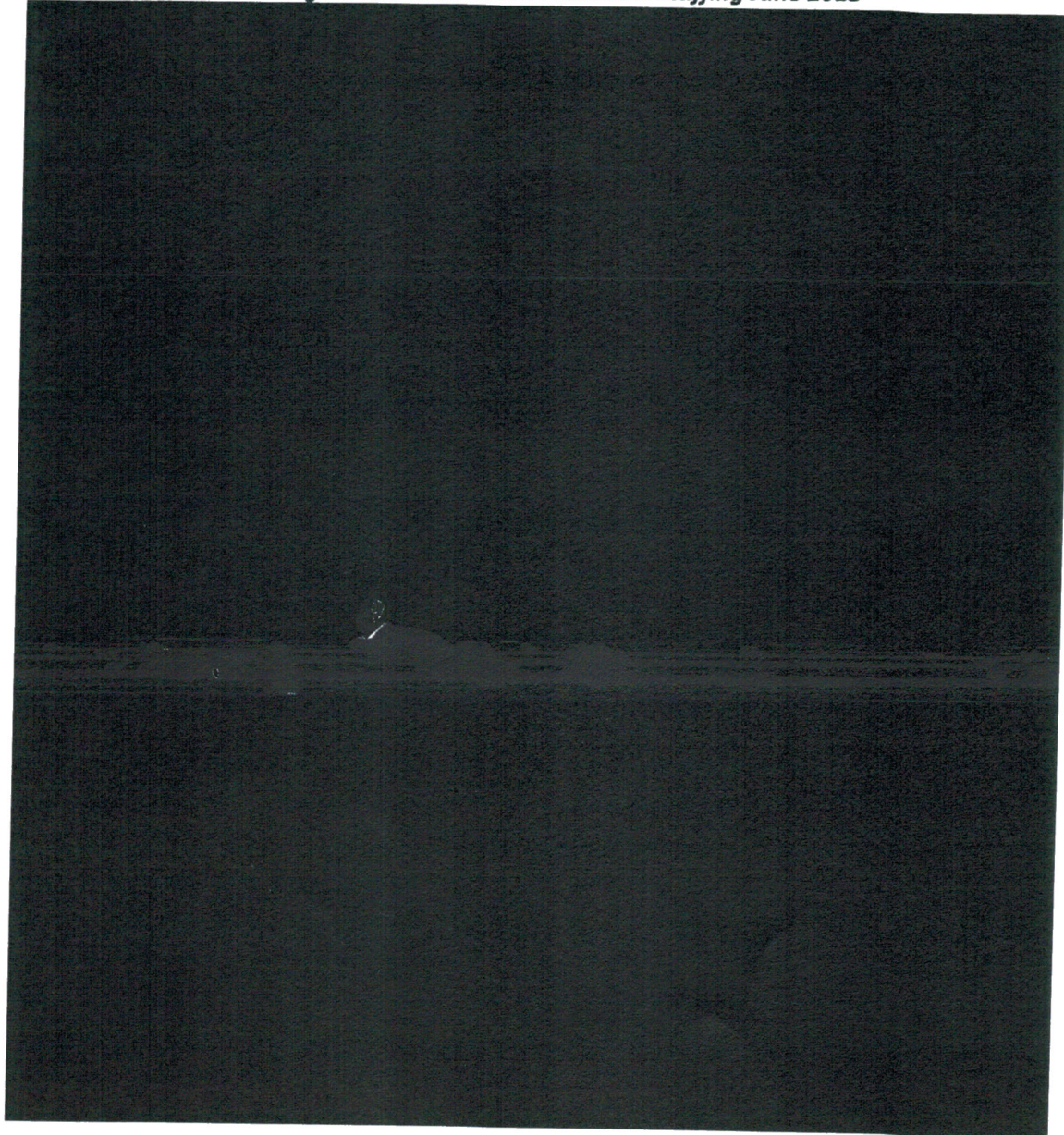
At the conclusion of the study, the BSCC determined the County correctional facilities were woefully understaffed and 173 additional line positions were necessary to achieve a “minimum staffing” level. BSCC defined “minimum staffing” as *“the level required to operate the facility in a manner that will provide basic safety and security for the public, county, staff, and inmates.”* The report further stated, *“At any point this minimum staffing level is breached, the County creates potential liability for itself because its baseline safety requirements are no longer in place.”*

The BSCC staffing recommendation was presented to the Board of Supervisors (BOS) and the additional 173 positions were approved and funded. These new positions were hired in three phases, over three years, reducing the amount of overtime required to operate the jails.

In general, line staff positions in the Corrections Division are funded [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Figure 8.1, found on the next page, references current staffing levels within the Corrections Division.

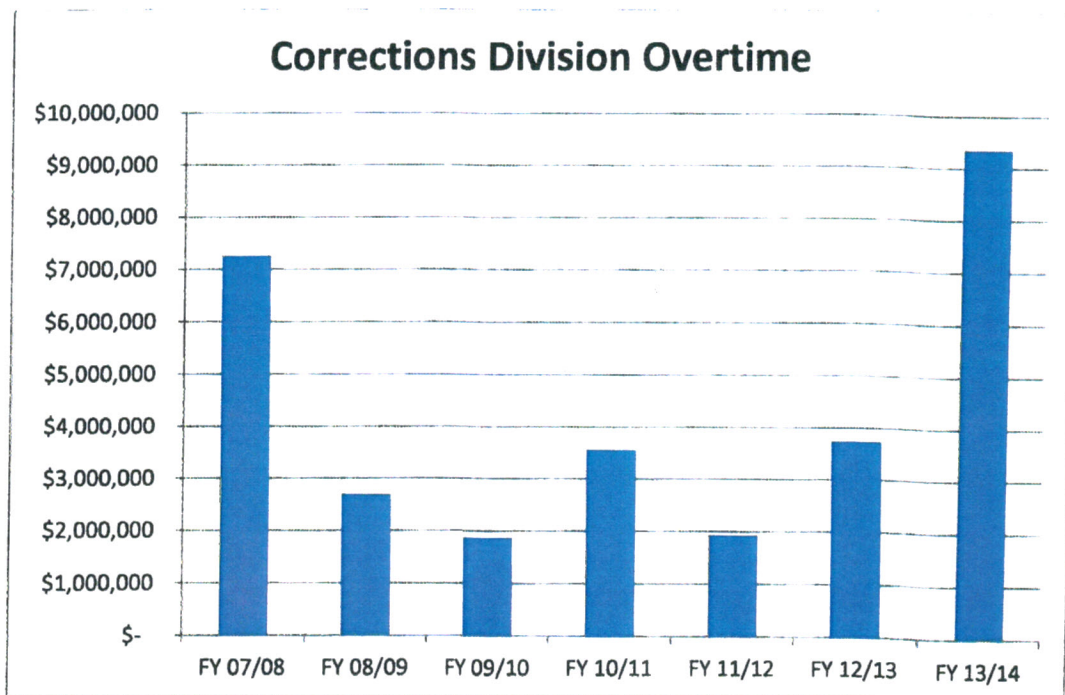
Figure 8.1: Corrections Personnel Staffing June 2015



The ability to safely manage and maintain the security within each facility is of utmost importance to the Sheriff. As a result, the Corrections Division has defined critical staffing level requirements. Each facility has identified the absolute minimum level of staffing with which the facility can be safely operated without compromising the department's duty to provide adequate safety and security for the inmates, staff, and the public. [REDACTED]



The BOS has since changed positions in its budgetary strategy and has granted the Sheriff the necessary budget to safely operate both the Patrol and Corrections Divisions. The BOS has requested the Sheriff provide greater deputy sheriff to population ratios within the Patrol Division and has approved the Sheriff's hiring of additional personnel. With the combination of an increase in the inmate population and the loss of staffing within the Corrections Division, overtime has been heavily relied upon to fill necessary positions while additional staff are hired and trained.



Staffing for New Generation Housing

The housing unit design used in the 2010 expansion of SCF was developed to increase the efficiency of managing and providing services to the inmates. Visitation, recreation, and programs are brought to the inmate, eliminating much of the need for them to leave the housing unit other than for court appearances. One of the new style housing units accommodates 192 inmates in manageable groups of 32.



[REDACTED]

The Sheriff's Department has decided the most effective plan for efficient use of staff, balanced with the utmost in safety and security of its facilities, is to continue to build new generation-type housing units. With this in mind, the Sheriff's Department developed a staffing plan that outlines the duties of each position in order to determine the need for that position. The staffing plan also identifies the number of management, supervisory, line staff, and support staff positions necessary to safely operate the facility based on scheduling and the use of calculated shift relief factors.

With any jail bed addition, the bulk of the hiring will be line staff positions, including required supervision and management based on current supervisory ratios. Once a position is identified, shift relief factors (SRF) are used to calculate the actual number of personnel needed to fill the position. A SRF is a numeric value a position is multiplied by to show a true number of staff needed to offset shortages caused by absence due to training, illness, injury or vacation.

[REDACTED] This number was calculated by the BSCC during a previous staffing analysis. The number of staff needed is calculated per position.

[REDACTED]

The hiring and training process for correctional and sworn deputies is extensive. Once hired, employees must complete required academy training, field training, and gain experience working within the corrections environment. As new facilities are designed, the staffing plan can be modified to meet the facility needs. Once funding is identified for construction, recruitment and hiring of staff must also begin. In order to operate a facility immediately upon completion, a phased hiring of staff is critical.

Health Care Services Staffing

In addition to Sheriff's Department staff, other critical support staff are required as the inmate population increases. Title 15 requires the Sheriff to provide provisions for emergency and basic health care services to all inmates. Health care services include medical, dental, and mental health services that can only be achieved by licensed professionals.



Riverside County Regional Medical Center- Correctional Health Services currently provides medical and dental care to the inmates, while Forensic Mental Health (FMH) provides mental health services. In December 2011, the Sheriff's Department entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Correctional Health Services (CHS) and FMH that defines the roles and responsibilities through which these agencies will work together to accomplish the mutual goal of providing basic and emergency medical, mental, and dental health services to all inmates detained or incarcerated within the jail system.

As the inmate population has increased, FMH has grown in order to adequately provide for the inmates' mental health needs. They have accomplished this by using clinical staff from other County programs to assist within the jails, while permanent employees, dedicated solely to the Corrections Division, are being recruited and trained. Additionally, FMH clinicians have identified the need for enhanced intake screening and are working to accomplish this goal. FMH continues to work hand-in-hand with the Sheriff's Department to provide a high level of mental health service to the expanding inmate population. CHS has taken strides towards managing its staffing and care responsibilities by using temporary assistance program nurses (TAP), in addition to using traveling contract nurses, to provide for inmate medical needs while permanent nurses are recruited and hired through an extensive hiring and background process.

Now that inmates are remaining in County custody for longer periods dental, optometry, clinical, and specialty care issues will need to be regularly assessed for possible staff increases.



SECTION 9

ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

Riverside County’s adult correctional facilities are constructed in a combination of new generation dormitories, new generation cells, old-style linear cells, and old-style dormitory housing units.

[REDACTED]

Beginning in the 1980s, the Sheriff’s Department began to construct new generation dormitories and cells. These housing units have the dual effect of raising the system’s capacity as well as increasing the staff to inmate supervision ratios.

The following table shows the types of housing units currently in use at each of the County correctional facilities.

	Blythe Jail	ECDC*	Indio Jail	RPDC	SCF	SWDC
Old-Style Linear Cells	X		X			
Old-Style Dormitory	X		X		X	
New Generation Cells	X	X		X	X	X
New Generation Dormitory					X	X

*Expected Completion of ECDC is 2018. At that time, Indio Jail will be demolished.

In all housing units, particularly the old-style linear cells and dormitories, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Staff members are required to frequently circulate through the housing units to monitor inmate activities. In the new generation cell and dormitory housing units, the largest windows possible have been installed to view the dayrooms and portions of the cells from the housing control room centrally located in the housing unit.

The Sheriff’s Department’s trend has been to move away from the old-style linear cells and dormitories and move in the direction of new generation housing units akin to the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Phase III Expansion. This type of facility allows for safer operating conditions for both staff and inmates. The design and layout support both direct and remote visual supervision of inmate activity and movement. Visual supervision is enhanced by the use of cell doors made of large panes of glass.



This design provides a combination of design conditions, layouts, and monitoring systems that support visual supervision by direct line of sight, remote monitoring, and casual observance in all inmate accessible areas. The design makes substantial use of large security windows inside all inmate housing, dayrooms, recreation yards, and inmate program areas. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This is an important design element, as it allows more glass to be used in the cells, thereby increasing visibility. In addition to the large security windows, each area is remotely monitored via closed circuit television (CCTV) in the local housing unit control rooms, as well as central control. These monitoring systems are a part of a network of cameras [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This allows for monitoring of the areas from multiple computers throughout the facility by supervisors and managers.

This network-based idea has been positively tested at the SCF [REDACTED]

The department also intends to expand video visiting capabilities throughout the County.

The increasing use of new generation designs, the completion of hourly security checks, and regular walk-throughs by staff encapsulates the department's approach to maximizing visual supervision of the inmates.



Section 10

Adequacy of Record Keeping

The Sheriff's Department goes to great lengths to ensure the accuracy and secure retention of its records. Current inmate records are maintained electronically in the department's jail information management system (JIMS). This system has been in place since 1989 and tracks information relevant to an inmate's arrest, booking, court action, release date, housing assignment, classification, disciplinary action, and grievances, in addition to a multitude of statistical data. The system also has functions that aid in managing headcount, producing daily court appearance lists, and creating statistical reports.

In addition to the electronic JIMS file, each inmate also has a paper-booking file that is simultaneously created and maintained with the same information. If an inmate is transferred from one County jail facility to another, the booking file moves with the inmate. Department policy and facility procedures have been adopted to regulate how and when information is processed into inmate records. The physical file and JIMS effectively serve as a system of checks and balances. Once the inmate is released from custody, the physical file is kept at the releasing facility for three months. After that three-month period, the file is archived for retention per Sheriff's Department Policy 506.14 *Purging of Records*.

In June 2015, the Sheriff's Department, Correctional Health Services, and Forensic Mental Health implemented Naphcare's Electronic Health Records (EHR) system. This is a paperless system that enhances efficiency, improves day-to-day operations, and minimizes the risk of litigation through standardized processes and documentation. The system also integrates care, identifies critical medical needs, ensures timely intervention, shares patient medical records between correctional facilities, and provides electronic medication administration records for better medication management and documentation.

Currently, the Corrections Division is in the final stages of implementing a trusted electronic storage system for all corrections records. Electronic storage of corrections records will eliminate the need for the current physical storage practice and allow for simple electronic retrieval of stored records.

The Sheriff's Department Technical Services Bureau designed and created a software program for this purpose, which has been in a beta-testing phase at the Indio Jail since October 1, 2012. The final stage of this project is to ensure compliance with Board of Supervisors Policy A-68 regarding "Trustworthy Systems" and seek Board of Supervisors approval via resolution.



SECTION 11

HISTORY OF THE SYSTEMS COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

The Sheriff's Department strives to comply with established standards. In addition to BSCC biennial inspections, the department also conducts its own annual inspections of each of its five facilities. Each spring, numerous Corrections Division employees of all ranks participate in inspecting facilities other than the one to which they are personally assigned. These inspections encompass a wide variety of corrections-specific topics related to Titles 15 and 24, as well as Sheriff's Department policies and procedures.

Not only are the facility grounds and logs inspected, but the staff are also questioned regarding their knowledge and ability. These inspections have been paramount in addressing areas of noncompliance, as well as sharing positive ideas that have since been successfully integrated throughout the Corrections Division.

Immediately after the facility inspection is completed, the captain of the facility is made aware of any areas of noncompliance. In addition, a comprehensive report is provided to the captain, as well as the division chief, in order to document any issues of non-compliance and any corrective action taken related to that issue.

The Sheriff's Department also has a dedicated Corrections Standards Committee that regularly writes and reviews department policies and procedures. The committee is comprised of representatives from each facility, under the management of a lieutenant. Committee members meet on a quarterly basis and are responsible for ensuring all Corrections Division policies and facility procedures comply with state law and departmental edicts. In addition to the review of department policies and procedures, the Corrections Standards Committee also reviews and updates the fire/life safety manual, less lethal weapons procedures, Corrections Division forms, the employee evaluation booklet, the inmate orientation pamphlet, and the transportation training manual.

In addition to conducting annual facility inspections, the Sheriff's Department uses a quality assurance team (QAT). The team is under the supervision of a correctional sergeant and is staffed by [REDACTED]. The mission of the QAT is to ensure uniform compliance within all five jail facilities. Various topics are presented and covered during these inspections including, but not limited to, division policies and procedures, Title 15 and 24 requirements, all aspects of inmate transportation, use of force, inmate grievances, and compliance with training standards.



Based on their findings, the QAT provides a detailed written report to each facility captain. The QAT provides feedback regarding areas of noncompliance, as well as specific examples and ideas that can be employed to correct deficiencies or improve upon current operations. In 2012, the QAT visited each facility five separate times and covered the following topics:

- Logs – Security check, safety cell, emergency restraint chair, special housing, sobering, recreation, grievance tracking, and medical blue slips
- Transportation- Restraints while going to/from court, HOJ and court holding procedures, transportation security, inspection of vehicles, and inspection of vehicle seating charts
- Use of force and fire/life safety reports reviewed for completion, fire/life safety manual knowledge and compliance, emergency shut off procedures and locations, citizen complaint forms and procedures, and inmate voting procedures
- Training and grievances- Monthly ERT and fire training, first aid/CPR training and compliance, AB/BB training, employee and supervisor evaluations, contraband watch, and audit of all manuals for most current revisions
- Business Office/Classification/Release- Inspection of files, court paperwork, booking sheets, medical history forms, health waiver signatures, classification questionnaires, PID indications, cites, DNA sheets, release verification sheets, bail bond tracking logs, processing of contaminated money, drug offender registration, juvenile direct filings, In-absentia bookings, release of classification notes, civil commitments, sexually violent predators, and post release medical instructions

The Sheriff's Department ensures all personnel assigned to the Corrections Division receive a minimum of 24 hours of annual training per the California State Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Division. Each facility makes use of a training sergeant, whose duties include ensuring STC minimum training standards, as well as core department-required training hours, are received by all personnel. Each facility conducts localized training suited for the physical layout and personnel of each facility. The training includes, but is not limited to, CPR, first aid, emergency response, legal updates, report writing, Live Scan, wheelchair use, bus driving and safety skills, and emergency response chair usage.



Section 12

Unresolved Issues

The County jail system operates under a federal court order that requires **early** release of inmates as population levels approach this capacity limit. Since 2012, the system has perpetually operated at or near its capacity limit due to the impact of AB 109. In order to comply with the federal court order, 10,895 inmates were released early in 2014.

In order to provide some relief from this reliance on early releases, the County is expanding its Indio correctional facility by 1,273 beds. The resulting East County Detention Center (ECDC) will have a total capacity of 1,626 beds when it opens in 2018. However, given projected growth in the jail population and the magnitude of the current capacity shortfall, this facility by itself will not be sufficient to meet the system's operational needs.

County demographics and population trends will continue to increase pressure on the County justice system. Bookings into the County's jail system will increase by 16.6 percent over the next 10 years, exceeding 70,000 annual bookings by 2025. Absent the federal cap on system population, this increase in bookings, along with longer lengths of stay associated with the AB 109 population, is projected to drive the total jail population to an average daily level of 6,225 inmates over the next 10 years, a 41 percent increase over current levels, which have been held to artificially low levels by the federal court capacity cap and the County's departmental policies. Taking into account the additional capacity required to manage fluctuations in population and manage separate classification levels, the system will require 6,916 beds by 2025. Accordingly, the system requires a long-term plan to substantially increase its capacity.

Accommodating projected growth in a timely manner would clearly benefit the County's justice system. Also, appropriate correctional confinement conditions for the new "longer-term-sentenced Realignment inmates" now coming to the County's jail system instead of prison needs to be developed. To do so in a multiple-jail system, a reasoned and coordinated "capacity plan" is needed that optimizes the use of the County's existing facilities, adds new capacity, and improves deficient support components in response to functional conditions, support service needs, and operational cost/benefits.

CGL recently conducted a comparison of the total gross square footage in the system by function, with several other large jail systems across the US. Seven comparison jail facilities were chosen for this benchmarking exercise. Each of these systems houses more than 1,000 inmates, and they are located in six states (Alaska, California, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, Virginia, and Washington) The data show that approximately 7 percent of the space available in



jail system facilities reviewed is allocated to program service delivery. By comparison the County has less than half of this amount of space in current facilities. SCF has less than ½ of 1 percent of facility space allocated to programs. In newer facilities, multi-purpose rooms and classrooms are often built as a part of, or adjacent to, housing units, minimizing the need for inmate movement. This is not the case in all of the County’s jail facilities. While some programs are appropriate to take place in housing unit dayrooms, the severe crowding makes this problematic in the current facilities. With the exception of housing, program space is the system’s greatest space need for the next 10 years.

From reviewing the existing conditions and capacities by bed type (dorms versus cells), physical security needs (maximum, medium, minimum, etc.), support services, and care and custody needs, the following six vital correctional needs have been identified to help guide development of a long-term plan for the system:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Developing re-entry/pre-release-focused housing units
- Providing an appropriate correctional environment for longer-term-sentenced Realignment inmates
- Considering potential cost savings benefits of centralized food production, laundry, and warehousing for adult and juvenile needs

The six priority detention/correctional needs as noted above have been used to guide the development of the following alternative master planning concepts and capacity plans. The master plan alternatives are under review by the Board of Supervisors at this time.

OPTION 1: NEW CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER, LIMITED EXPANSIONS, AND CENTRALIZED SERVICES

Option 1 would support the 2025 needs projection with a 7,244-bed capacity. As shown in more detail, the new expanded capacity would be as follows from each of six facilities:

- New central correctional center: 1,554 beds
- RPDC: 760 existing beds + 55 sheltered housing beds



- SWDC: 1,214 renovated and existing beds + 15 sheltered housing beds
- SCF: 2,040 existing, new, and replacement beds + 100 sheltered housing beds
- ECDC: 1,626 beds currently under construction
- Blythe Jail: 50 existing and renovated beds

TOTALS: 7,244 CURRENT/APPROVED + 170 SHELTERED HOUSING UNITS

In addition to fixing deferred maintenance items, making select bed capacity and programs space additions at the County's existing facilities, Option 1 includes the addition of a central correctional center. The site selected for the recommended sentenced inmate correctional facility should be generally centralized in relation to the County's other jails and population centroid. The site should be large enough to accommodate long-range future expansions of the new correctional facility and the following three central support systems, with sufficient acreage for their long-range expansion when needed, for centralized kitchen, laundry, and warehouse facilities to serve the entire jail system.

This new facility will not only help solve the system's overall capacity needs in conjunction with certain housing replacements at existing facilities, but will also provide a more appropriate correctional environment for Realignment inmates.

The new facility would provide a much better option to meeting the 2025 projected growth needs than trying to make the same capacity additions at the County's existing facilities, especially where ground space tends to be very limited. The County could also achieve substantial long-term operational cost savings and routine operational benefits by developing and maintaining a support services center at a new or existing jail. In addition to sufficient ground space being needed for constructing three major structures, a large jail with a sizeable count of work-eligible sentenced inmates would need to be collocated to provide a suitable inmate workforce.

The construction of three new centralized support system facilities would include (1) a new, high-volume central production kitchen, (2) a new central laundry, and (3) a new central warehouse. Ideally, these three facilities would be collocated with the proposed new correctional center, where a large cadre of eligible sentenced inmates would be available to work in each of the three central support operations. In addition, this new facility would allow for a centralized transportation unit and storage of vehicles.

The economic benefits from savings on construction cost and annual operating expenses for all three of these system-wide functions could be substantial compared to all six facilities each maintaining and operating their own separate kitchen, warehouse, and laundry. The experience



of other jail systems indicates savings of 30-35 percent can be achieved by **consolidation** of these services. Also, the savings inherent with bulk purchasing of food and **institutional** supplies would be gained. The proposed new facility would support the following **centralized** services:

- Central food factory with an expandable production kitchen based **on** a cook-chill operation
- Central laundry with expandable production capacity sized to serve **all** County jail system facilities
- Central warehouse with expandable capacity designed to supply all **County** jail system facilities

Substantial reductions in the need upgrades in kitchen, laundry, and **warehouse** space at all existing facilities would result from the recommended construction of the **three** centralized system support functions.

Option 1 also includes significant investment in the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF). The seven old dorm buildings located on the south side of the site consume a very large portion of the campus that could be used for new housing structures to replace these **aged** and obsolete facilities. While repairs would be possible, this is a good example of where replacement is much more economically feasible, cost-effective, and would **yield** vastly improved housing conditions for inmate management. A facility condition assessment of SFR concluded these units are good candidates for replacement [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Option 1 recommendations for the SCF facility include:

- Demolition of seven dorm buildings after completion of the ECDC (currently part of the County's Senate Bill 863 request for mental health dorm space, new clinic, and 100 sheltered housing beds)
- Construction of 768 new cells on the remaining site area
- Remodel of the existing kitchen as a warming kitchen in coordination with the new food factory at the correctional center complex
- Construction of a new booking/intake center at the front of the facility, along with a new vehicle sallyport
- Construction of a new administration/staff support building
- Construction of a new gatehouse
- Construction of staff-only fenced parking area
- Renovation and construction of a new perimeter fence and roadway



The Option 1 plan also addresses deferred maintenance needs at all County facilities.

Advantages of Option 1 include:

- Provides long-term system operating efficiencies and reduced costs through centralization of support services
- Addresses projected capacity requirements
- Provides an appropriate housing and programming solution for the AB 109 population
- Expands capacity while minimizing operational disruptions at other facilities
- Addresses need for additional program space at SWDC and SCF
- Replaces substandard housing at SCF with modern, more secure facilities
- Improves operational flow and security at SCF with new intake/booking and vehicle sallyport

Potential negatives associated with Option 1 center on the difficulty of siting a major new correctional facility within the County and associated time delays that could slow bringing needed new capacity on line. Also the switch to a central cook-chill food production system would require significant modifications to the relatively new kitchen at the ECDC.

OPTION 2: EXISTING FACILITY EXPANSIONS ADDING CENTRALIZED SERVICES (7,014 BEDS)

Option 2 is focused on improving and expanding the County's five existing facilities, but not constructing a new correctional facility as in Option 1. The centralized food factory, laundry, and warehousing systems would be located at SCF.

This alternative meets projected long-term capacity requirements by expanding existing facilities. Because of its size and a better ability to expand its site perimeter compared to the four other jails, SCF is the primary base for accommodating growth, with added capacity at that facility growing to a total of 3,577 beds.

Option 2 achieves the operational savings associated with centralization without development of a new facility. This approach takes advantage of existing infrastructure/facility support at SCF and reduces the potential for project delays associated with the siting of a new facility. However, the resulting size of SCF would make it one of the largest single-site jails in the nation. Facilities of this size are difficult to manage effectively and generally not recommended.



OPTION 3: EXISTING FACILITY EXPANSIONS MAINTAINING DECENTRALIZED SUPPORT SERVICES

Option 3 uses the same 2025 capacity plan as Option 2 for each existing facility. However, the essential difference between the options is that Option 3 does not include constructing the centralized food factory, laundry, or warehouse systems that are included in both Options 1 and 2.

This means that the County jail system's food, laundry, and warehousing would continue to run on a decentralized basis with each facility operating those three functions independently. Consequently, the expansion/improvement construction needs and costs are different for Option 3 since kitchen, laundry, and warehouse capacity expansions and improvements would be needed at the RPDC, SWDC, and SCF.

The same deferred maintenance repairs included in Options 1 and 2 are included in Option 3. The SCF site and its secure perimeter would not need to be expanded to add as much buildable land as for Option 2, since the three centralized services buildings would not be constructed in this option.

This approach retains the advantages of Option 2 in taking advantage of existing infrastructure/facility support at SCF to support a major facility expansion. In addition, this approach reduces the complexity of improvements at SCF by eliminating the centralized kitchen/laundry/warehouse and reduces transportation requirements through the continued use of decentralized support services at each facility. The primary disadvantages are the lost opportunities for operational savings from centralization and the inadvisability of expanding SCF to 3,577 beds.

Upon review of these options, the Sheriff's Department has chosen to recommend Option 1 to the Board of Supervisors as the best basis for planning future development of the County jail system.



APPENDIX A

Jail Population Projection Methodologies

SYSTEM BASED STATISTICAL MODELS

- Model 1 – Historical Trend Percentage Change calculates the total percentage change from the beginning point to the end point of the historical data series. The annual percentage increase rate used in the model was applied to the base year and subsequent years to calculate future ADP levels.
- Model 2 – Historical Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) uses the historic annual growth rates to determine a percentage of growth. Often used in financial forecasting, the CAGR is applied to the projection end date of calendar year 2025.
- Model 3 – Mean Deviation compares the peak year population to the average from the historic data. The model is standardized by dividing the number of years observed. The mean deviation model shows the high points in most models as it is projected forward.

DEMOGRAPHIC BASED MODELS

- Model 4 – Crime Rate, Law Enforcement Officer and Bookings Model uses ratio modeling of projected bookings with UCR crime rate and law enforcement ratios to project ADP to 2025.
- Model 5 – Incarceration Rate Percentage Change uses the historical change in ADP per 1,000 residents of the County, also known as the incarceration rate, and extends the change in incarceration rate to the year 2025. The percentage is applied to the Riverside County population projections.
- Model 6 – Ratio to Population. Similar to Model 5, this model is dependent on annual population projections for residents of Riverside County. The difference in Model 6 is that the percentage change is not considered, as the existing, high, average and low historic ratios are applied to the population projections. The incarceration rate of the county is the driving factor of Model 6.
- Model 7 – ALOS to Projected Bookings Model applies existing, high, average, and low ALOS rates from the base year to 2013 and applies it to projected booking through 2025.

TIME SERIES MODELING

- Model 8- Linear Regression determines a best fit line considering the historical ADP over time. This best fit line is extended to 2025.
- Model 9 – Multiple Regressions determines a best fit line considering the ADP over time and Riverside County population. This best fit line is extended to Fiscal Year 2025.
- Model 10 – Box-Jenkins ARIMA uses an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average technique from a computerized formula. Model 10 uses the Box-Jenkins model of



ARIMA which is used typically for accurate short-term projections of data that shows predictable repetitive cycles and patterns.

- Model 11 – Exponential Smoothing ARIMA identifies levels and trends by smoothing the latest data points to decrease irregularity and adds a seasonality factor. The seasonal indexes are obtained by smoothing seasonal patterns in the historical data. Exponential Smoothing is an alternate ARIMA model. The exponential smoothing model gives older data progressively-less weight while new data is weighted more.

The analysis began with an initial run of data through all 11 models. Based on our analysis, we then select those models that appear to have the highest degree of validity and average their results to determine the actual forecast. Models determined to have appropriate statistical reliability and significance were weighted equally to determine forecast figures. For the ARIMA models, the r-squared values below 0.8 were not used in the final average. R-squared shows the amount of explained variance in the statistical model. There are no concrete levels for acceptable r-squared values.

Historical trend analysis models and ratio models were included unless the population forecast looked unrealistic. An unrealistic forecast, for example, would be downward trends that fell below zero, and ARIMA model with r-squared values lower than 0.8. These were not considered in the final models.

Based on our analysis, a total of seven models, with at least one from each of the three subsections, were selected and averaged. Each model presents a differing snap shot to the future that is beneficial to the final projection. To dampen the limitations of the forecast models, equal weighting and averaging of models is used. The averaging of the models, while not perfect, does reduce some of the flaws of the individual forecasting models and shows patterns of model agreement. Targeting models from each of the three subsections produces a more robust model. Models selected are not as subject to volatility of historical trends as those not selected.



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

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

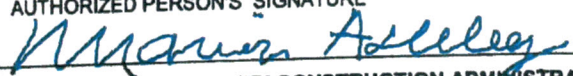
A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME Riverside County			STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$ 80,000,000.00	
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" 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 Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION Demolishing 384 bed antiquated dorm housing units, replacement with 384 bed mental health dormitory housing unit, treatment and health care clinic, and a 100 bed sheltered housing unit.				
STREET ADDRESS 1627 South Hargrave Street				
CITY Banning		STATE CA	ZIP CODE 92220	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE AND 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 checked="" 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		384		100
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	484			

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 Marion Ashley TITLE Chairman, Riverside County Board of Supervisors

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE DATE
 8.25.15

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 Robert Field TITLE Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
 Economic Development Agency 951-955-8916

STREET ADDRESS
 3403 10th Street, Suite 400

CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Riverside	CA	92501	RField@rivcoeda.org

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 Ed Corser TITLE County Financial Director

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
 County Executive Office 951-955-1110

STREET ADDRESS
 4080 Lemon Street, 4th Floor

CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Riverside	CA	92501	ecorser@rceo.org

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 Misha Benjamin TITLE Correctional Lieutenant

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
 Riverside County Sheriff's Department - Planning & Research Unit 951-955-1924

STREET ADDRESS
 4095 Lemon St., 1st Floor

CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Riverside	CA	92501	mbenjami@riversidesheriff.org

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	\$ 78,727,000	\$ 0		\$78,727,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 1,082,000	\$ 847,000		\$ 1,929,000
3. Architectural	\$ 175,000	\$ 4,723,600		\$ 4,898,600
4. Project/Construction Management	\$ 0	\$ 1,969,000		\$ 1,969,000
5. CEQA	\$ 0	10,000		\$ 10,000
6. State Agency Fees**	\$16,000	\$ 244,400		\$ 260,400
7. Audit		\$0	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
8. Needs Assessment		\$40,000	\$ 0	\$40,000
9. Transition Planning		\$ 0	\$ 49,000	\$ 49,000
10. County Administration			\$ 2,082,000	\$ 2,082,000
11. Land Value			\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 7,834,000	\$ 2,391,000	\$90,225,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	88.67%	8.68%	2.65%	100%

* 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. The Construction amount shown herein is the sum of the demolition of the existing dilapidated housing units and the construction cost for the new facility. Basic construction costs of \$55,392,562 were estimated by Vanir CM, a certified construction cost estimating firm, using detailed historical datum from their experience, plus supporting data derived from the County's East County Detention Center and previous Smith Correctional Facility projects. The direct costs were marked up for General Contractor's profit, liability insurance and bonds. The costs include an

Owner Controlled Insurance Program. A 6.9% contingency is included, which is standard for new construction on a site with known soil conditions. The cost is escalated by 21% from the time of award to mid-point of construction. The proposed single building design is roughly 120,000 square feet comprised of three main components: mental health dorm housing for 384 inmates, medical clinic and a 100 sheltered bed unit. Costs in this line item total \$78,727,000.

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:** Included in this cash match category are costs for building permit/inspection, soils and survey services, testing, hazmat, and commissioning. Total for this box is \$847,000.
- b) **Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings total amount:** Furniture, Fixture, and Equipment (FFE) costs are included. State reimbursement FFE total cost is \$1,082,000. This is a conservative number, but it is bolstered by historical data from previous County justice projects.
- c) **Public art total amount:** None included

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

- a) **Describe the county's current stage in the architectural process:** Riverside County has completed conceptual plans; this document includes a proposed schematic diagram, and a cost budget. Since the project methodology is Design-Bid-Build, Riverside County is poised and ready to issue an RFP for design services. Costs in this category total \$4,898,600 and include \$175,000 from State Reimbursement leaving a \$4,723,600 balance from cash match.
- 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:** The county requests State reimbursement funds of \$175,000 for Architectural construction administration services.
- c) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in b) above:** The costs under this cash match category for Architectural Design include programming through construction administration and include engineering consultants and peer review consultants. This represents 6.2% of present day construction costs
- d) **Define which portion/phases of the architectural services the county intends to cover with county contribution dollars:** Riverside County plans to incur the entire portion for architectural services, except for \$175,000 in construction administration, as part of the County cash match.
- e) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in d) above:** The \$4,898,600 budgeted for architectural fees amounts to 5.43% of total project costs. This cost will be provided for by the County under cash match except for \$175,000 in construction administration. This percentage is consistent with industry standards and the historic percentages of previous County projects.

4. **Project/Construction Management - Describe which portions/phases of the construction management services the county intends to claim as:**
 - a) **Cash:** An amount of \$1,969,000 is included as cash match and is 2.2% of total project costs. This is in line with the County historical average. The project/construction management includes services for project oversight, QA/QC, document control and schedule/cost management.
 - b) **In-Kind: N/A**

5. **CEQA – may be state reimbursement (consultant or contractor) or cash match:**
Cash Match Cost for CEQA (Notice of Exemption) is \$ 10,000 for consultant

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.**
 - a) **State reimbursement** - An amount of \$16,000 for the due diligence costs will be requested as part of the State reimbursement.
 - b) **State Fire Marshall (SFM) –** The County’s budget includes \$50,000 for SFM plan check based on four reviews, from schematic design through construction documents. The County is budgeting \$194,400 for inspection fees assuming \$270 hr. X 36 hours per month X a 20 month proposed construction cycle. Therefore the County cash match in this category is \$244,400.
 - c) **Due diligence costs –** The State allots an allowable amount of \$16,000 for State reimbursement.

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:** Riverside County will use an independent county auditor and has budgeted an amount of \$35,000.

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):** Riverside County, in order to provide an added service to procure the SB 863 fund, hired a consultant to review, update, and assist in writing the Needs Assessment. The total amount in this cash match category is \$40,000.

9. **Transition Planning – Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define the staff hired specifically for the proposed project (cash match):** Transition planning will be performed by Sheriff staff. This cost is an in-kind match to the project. The County of Riverside has budgeted \$49,000 (334 hours at \$147/hr.) for a Lieutenant level officer to assist the Sheriff Department in the effort to relocate the inmates during the construction process.

10. **County Administration – Define the county staff salaries/benefits directly associated with the proposed project.** County administration costs, over the life of the project, are estimated at \$2,082,400 (2.3% of the total project budget). County staff will be utilized to provide legal counsel, project management, plan check, code enforcement, site inspections, construction administration, information technology, commissioning and project closeout functions. The County's department billing rates and historical data were used to obtain the budget for this category.
11. **Site Acquisition - Describe the cost or current fair market value (in-kind):** Riverside County determined the land value to be \$225,423 and this value has been verified by an independent appraisal firm. This value has been submitted as an in-kind match by the County.

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>	11/12/15	2/09/16	Board of Supervisors Resolution assured long-term possession
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	11/12/15	3/10/16	RE Due Diligence to DGS
SPWB meeting – Project established <u>within 18 months of award</u>	11/12/15	3/1/17	Project established to enable county to proceed with design
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 24 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	6/1/16	10/1/16	Schematic design drawings completed and submitted to BSCC/SFM for review
Performance criteria with Operational Program Statement <u>within 30 months of award</u> (design-build projects)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Design Development (preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	10/1/16	5/1/17	Design development drawings completed and submitted to BSCC/SFM for review
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	12/1/16	2/1/17	
Construction Documents (working drawings)	5/1/17	4/1/18	Complete construction documents and submit to BSCC/SFM to start review
Construction Bids or Design-Build Solicitation	9/1/18	1/9/19	Bid Process complete and Bid tabulation sent to State
Notice to Proceed <u>within 42 months of award</u>	1/10/19	3/8/19	Includes reviews and approvals from State
Construction (maximum three years to complete)	3/18/19	11/18/20	
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	11/19/20	2/15/21	Transition occurs prior to Construction 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	2,351,449
2.	Number of detention facilities	5
3.	BSCC-rated capacity of jail system (multiple facilities)	3,629
4.	ADP (Secure Detention) of system	3,794
5.	ADP (Alternatives to Detention) of system	2,544
6.	Percentage felony inmates of system	93%
7.	Percentage non-sentenced inmates of system	63%
8.	Arrests per month	5,030
9.	Bookings per month of system	4,942
10.	"Lack of Space" releases per month	915

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.	Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility	1,458	1,502
2.	Blythe Jail	79	110
3.	Indio Jail	238	352
4.	Robert Presley Detention Center	760	725
5.	Southwest Detention Center	1,094	1,114
6.			
7.			
8.			

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

Pre-Trial Program		ADP
1.	Misdemeanor Citation Releases	13,948
2.	Own Recognizance Releases	1,083
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
Sentences Offender Program		ADP
1.	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	56
2.	Guidance & Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (GOALS)	100
3.	Veterans	20
4.	Occupational Technologies	20
5.	Work Release	2,193
6.	Supervised Electronic Confinement	358

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

Assessment tools		Assessments per Month
1.	COMPAS	104
2.	Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT)	54
3.	Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCU-DS)	54
4.	Uncope	53
5.	University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA)	54
6.	Initial Interview/Referral Form	104

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 Riverside County jail system lacks the facilities and program resources required to effectively address the growing medical and mental health treatment needs of the system's inmate population. The current number of sheltered beds and available medical clinic space in the County's jail facilities fall far short of the needs of a system that housed a daily average of 3,794 inmates in 2014 and receives over 5,000 new bookings each month. Moreover, the vast majority of the approximately 1,400 Riverside County inmates (37 percent) who require mental health treatment are released back into the community with no targeted attempt to facilitate their successful reentry and break the cycle of periodic release and return to the criminal justice system.

This large disparity between system needs and currently available facilities and program resources creates the following issues:

Safety:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The failure to effectively support reentry of inmates with mental illness increases the likelihood that they will decompensate upon release, making them potentially disruptive at best, and at worst, a public safety threat.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Today these buildings house AB 109 inmates who possess a higher level of criminal sophistication which require a more secure facility than the buildings allow.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Efficiency: SCF does not have a medical treatment unit. The most efficient location to treat inmates with medical issues is within the confines of the jail which allows for more efficient use of staff, minimizes overtime for outside trips for medical service, and reduces vehicle utilization.

The obsolete housing units at SCF lack any facilities for support functions. As a result providing inmates access to visitation, recreation, and attorney visits all require additional staff resources for escort and supervision. Visitation, for example, is conducted approximately ¼ mile away from these housing units.

Offender Programming: The County's jail system does not have housing unit space dedicated to the support of reentry programming. Providing reentry programs for

inmates with mental illness is essential to assuring that they have been stabilized prior to their release, and that they have been connected with outside agency and community programs to assure continued treatment of their conditions. Without this preparation for transition, the mentally ill offender faces a significantly increased likelihood their condition will worsen and they will engage in behavior that will result in their return to the justice system.

Housing units 1 through 7 at SCF share three 276 sq. ft. rooms to provide program services to the 128 inmates housed in each set of units. The program space is shared with storage of library books, inmate supplies, clean/dirty laundry, and cleaning supplies because the units were designed without any storage space as shown in Attachment 1, page 1. Benchmark data show that approximately 7 percent of the space available in jail system facilities nationally is allocated to program service delivery¹. In contrast, these housing units have less than ½ of 1 percent of their space allocated to programs. As a result, current programs offered at SCF are not available to all inmates.

Riverside County proposes to address these issues through construction of 100 sheltered housing beds, a new medical clinic, and a 384-bed residential reentry program unit for mentally ill inmates. These new facilities will all be constructed at SCF. The proposed project also includes the demolition of dilapidated, unsafe, and inefficient housing at SCF.

Needs Assessment Findings

The *Riverside County Sheriff's Department 2015 Correctional Facility Needs Assessment* (Needs Assessment) documents these issues in Section 6, Program Needs, and Section 12, Unresolved Issues, which provide detailed context for the

¹ CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, pp. 61-62.

significant trends and policies that have contributed to their development². A summary of findings in each area follows:

Mental Health Treatment: Approximately 37 percent of Riverside County's jail population has a mental health diagnosis, and of those offenders, 40.9 percent have a diagnosis of "serious mental illness" (SMI). This means approximately 1,400 inmates have an identified mental health treatment need, and over 570 inmates in the system have a serious mental illness that requires more intensive treatment. These levels are consistent with the reported incidence of mental illness in jail populations throughout the United States³.

Although approximately 1,400 inmates have mental health issues, the County's current jail system has only 276 mental health beds, falling far short of meeting the needs of this population. These beds support a jail system bed capacity to house 3,812 inmates in general population. For inmates with acute mental illness, services are limited to medication therapy, daily engagement, and follow-up treatment. The system lacks long-term programmatic or therapeutic services to address the needs of the mentally ill population.

One of the jail system's most significant program needs is dedicated treatment capacity for mentally ill inmates. The ability of mental health clinicians to provide individual and group therapy is severely hindered by the lack of program and treatment space. To compound the issue, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) mandates confidentiality in providing treatment. This requires secure private interview space that is not generally available in current County jail facilities. Due to

² CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, pp. 21 and 61.
³ Kim, K., Becker-Cohen, M., & Serakos, M., *The Processing and Treatment of Mentally Ill Persons in the Criminal Justice System*, Urban Institute, March 2015.

space limitations, federal mandates, and Realignment (AB109), mental health clients are transferred among jails, or released prior to assessment or during their course of treatment. This is problematic from a clinical standpoint because medication management can be interrupted and follow-up care hindered before linkage to community services have been arranged. Each of these factors individually can negatively impact outcomes, but when combined, the inmate is set up to fail, resulting in increased recidivism rates.

The Sheriff's Department releases approximately 60,000 inmates from jail annually with no significant level of reentry programming. The majority of inmates, including those with mental illness, have relatively short stays in the jail system. It is critical to stabilize these offenders and plan for their transition back to the community. Services started during incarceration and continued upon release offer the ability to provide a continuum of care that will reduce recidivism. Without some effort to stabilize the mental condition of these offenders and establish linkages with community services to continue their treatment, the offenders in Riverside County have a high risk to recidivate.

Sheltered Beds: The County's jail system has a total of 88 sheltered beds to provide treatment to inmates with chronic care needs, none of which are located at SCF. Approximately 12 percent of the jail population (364 inmates) is over the age of 55. Many of these inmates, and the growing number of offenders with chronic health issues, require a level of care not available throughout most of the jail system. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This places increased demands upon staff for transportation and monitoring of inmates in community health care settings.

The large number of inmates with serious mental illness, as described earlier, exacerbates this need, as many of these inmates are assigned to the system's limited number of sheltered beds. This practice, while necessary to manage these offenders, further diminishes access to sheltered beds for inmates with health care issues. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Access to sheltered beds is particularly poor in the eastern half of the county, which has three institutions (SCF, Indio jail, and Blythe Jail) containing 51 percent of the system's population, but only 18 sheltered beds. SCF is the largest and most centralized jail in Riverside County with a capacity of 1,520 inmates. However, this facility has no medical clinic or sheltered beds. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Medical Clinic: Clinical space for health care treatment is a significant need at SCF because the facility does not have a medical clinic. The current extent of medical care is limited to an assessment at a nurse's station; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A facility of this size requires a fully operational health care clinic that provides services such as dental, x-ray, and more advanced treatment capabilities which are all part of the proposed project.

Inmate Housing Conditions: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

System Population and Capacity: These needs are best evaluated in context with the significant population management challenges facing the County. Currently, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff's Department) manages five correctional facilities with 3,914 total beds:

	Bed Capacity			Total
	General Housing	Sheltered Housing	Disciplinary	
Larry D. Smith	1,512	0	8	1,520
Blythe	115	0	0	115
Indio	331	18	4	353
Robert Presley	760	55	0	815
Southwest	1,094	15	2	1,111
TOTAL	3,812	88	14	3,914

⁴ CGL, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment, August, 2015, p. 64.

The Average Daily Population (ADP) for the jail system in 2014 was 3,794, which represents 96.9 percent of available general housing beds. This population level is constrained by a federal court order that requires early release of inmates as population levels approach the system's capacity limit. Since 2012, the system has perpetually operated at or near its capacity limit due to the impact of the California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (AB 109). In order to comply with the federal court order, Riverside County has been forced to release 29,260 inmates early as of July 19, 2015.

The Needs Assessment found that after taking into account the additional capacity required to manage fluctuations in population and manage separate classification levels, the system will require 6,223 beds by 2019 and 6,916 beds by 2025⁵. Such growth would add substantial pressure on the key issues facing the system noted above: lack of program space, a shortage of sheltered care beds, inadequate clinic space, and aged, deteriorating inmate housing. The Needs Assessment also identified the following vital correctional needs to help guide development of a long-term plan for the system⁶:

- Treatment and programming of inmates with serious mental health needs
- Providing dedicated sheltered beds for growth of geriatric/frail/handicapped inmates
- Developing reentry/pre-release focused housing units
- Providing appropriate correctional environment for longer-term sentenced Realignment inmates

⁵ CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, p. 49.

⁶ CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, pp. 2-3.

Compliance with the Legislative Intent of SB 863: The proposed project matches the legislative intent of SB 863 and addresses these critical needs by adding new dedicated reentry programs; program, treatment, and housing space for the mentally ill inmate population; and providing improved access to medical treatment. The project will also eliminate outdated, unsafe, compacted, and piecemealed housing that does not meet Title 24 or current Building Code standards. The County proposes demolition of seven dormitory housing units in poor condition at SCF, and on the same site, constructing a new multi-level housing unit with 384 dormitory beds dedicated to treatment and transition/reentry programming for mentally ill inmates. Adding necessary space to provide assessment and treatment will improve quality mental health care for inmates.

The project also includes a new medical clinic area sized to serve the needs of SCF and 100 new sheltered housing beds to be constructed directly adjacent to the housing unit. The sheltered housing will provide needed health care treatment capacity for the over 1,500 inmates in custody at SCF. This project represents the first phase in the Needs Assessment's proposed development solution for long-term capacity and program needs facing the system⁷.

Previous Financing Through AB 900 or SB 1022: The County of Riverside was awarded full funding under AB 900 for the construction of the East County Detention Center, but did not receive any funding under SB 1022.

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.

⁷ CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, pp. 62-65.

All components of this proposed project, the new mental health dormitory housing unit, facility health care clinic, and 100-bed sheltered housing unit will be sited at SCF. The facility is located on 48 acres of County-owned land at 1627 South Hargrave in the southern part of the City of Banning, California. Existing buildings on site range from structures that date back to the original construction of the facility in the mid 1920's, to the relatively new housing units opened in 2010.

Replacement of Current Housing

The new facilities proposed in this project will be located on the site of seven existing dormitory housing units located in the center of the facility. These units, now identified as housing units 1 through 7, currently contain a total of 384 linear, open dormitory-style beds, 3 program rooms, and 3 duty stations. The units were constructed in 1970 and do not meet Title 24 or current building code standards. They have been modified, renovated, and added to on a piecemeal basis over the years and are in extremely poor condition. They will be demolished as a part of this project, as shown in Attachment 1, page 2. Prior to the demolition, inmates in these general population units will be transferred to the East County Detention Center, which is currently under construction.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A

facility conditions assessment concluded that while these specific housing units have

undergone multiple renovations, they have now reached the end of their useful life and should be replaced⁸.

Upon completion of demolition, the County would then construct one new housing unit containing 384 dormitory beds and 100 new sheltered housing beds with a clinic as shown in Attachment 1, page 3. The new sheltered housing beds do not change the rated capacity of the facility because inmates in the medical unit must have an assigned bed in the dormitories. The construction of the proposed project will increase the number of beds county-wide for mentally ill offenders by 139% and sheltered beds by 113%, addressing the safety needs of this vulnerable segment of the inmate population.

Description of New Facilities

Mental Health Dormitory: The proposed mental health dormitory will have a zero net bed gain (384 dormitory beds constructed in one multi-level housing unit - 384 dormitory beds demolished in seven housing units). This new structure will consist of a two-level, 95,000 square-foot building comprised of 384 beds. The housing units will contain a total of 7 multi-purpose program rooms, 7 recreation yards, 10 individual mental health treatment rooms, and 5 classrooms. The units will also accommodate staff and institutional support space, as well as related mechanical, electrical, and plumbing facilities. The housing unit will provide dormitories on two stories with mezzanine levels and 6 dormitory dayrooms per floor each with video visiting, housing 32 inmates per dayroom, with a common raised control area to supervise inmates. The housing units contain "step-down" dayrooms, which will offer inmates softer environments as a necessary component of the mental health treatment process. The

⁸ CGL, *Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Correctional Facility Needs Assessment*, August, 2015, p. 64.

mental health dormitory housing will share core functional and operational services with the new health care clinic and 100-bed sheltered housing unit as shown in Attachment 1, page 4.

The proposed housing unit design provides a combination of conditions, layouts, and monitoring systems that support visual supervision by direct line of sight, remote monitoring, and casual observance in all inmate areas. The design layout divides units into smaller, more easily controlled dayrooms and makes substantial use of large security windows inside all inmate housing, dayrooms, recreation yards, and inmate program areas. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This important design element allows more glass to be used in the units, thereby increasing visibility. In addition to the large security windows, each area is remotely monitored via Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in the local housing unit control rooms, as well as central control. These monitoring systems are a part of a network of cameras [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This allows for monitoring of the areas from multiple computers throughout the facility by supervisors and managers. The use of this technology to improve monitoring capability, eliminate blind spots, and improve visibility into housing areas and dayrooms, all contribute to making the new housing significantly safer for both staff and inmates.

Health Care Clinic: The new 12,000 sq. ft. health care clinic will provide both medical and mental health care for SCF, allowing the County to centralize staff, health care space, and specialty care spaces to better serve the inmate population at SCF. The new clinic will provide services such as dental, x-ray, blood tests, EKG, and advanced treatment capabilities.

Sheltered Housing: Connected to the clinic and mental health dormitory is a 100-bed sheltered housing unit, which will provide services for inmates in need of care for chronic illness, crisis stabilization and short-term medical treatment. The housing will be laid out around a centralized observation station, providing direct line-of-sight for nurses and corrections staff working in this building.

Program Space

Development of the proposed reentry housing unit represents an initial step in addressing the jail system's overall lack of program space. An analysis of system-wide facility space needs, based on projected population growth and benchmark standards for core jail facility functions, found significant deficits in facility space for program services. In order to bring available program space in Riverside County jails up to the same levels as found in benchmark facilities⁹ in the United States, the county jail system would require development of an additional 103,924 sq. ft. of facility program space, nearly 2.5 times the amount of space currently available in the system.

This project will begin working toward meeting benchmarks by creating additional mental health beds and expanding program space. The new program and treatment spaces will include one-on-one interview space, as well as multi-purpose group rooms that can accommodate a wide variety of programmatic functions. The housing unit will be designed to provide as much treatment and programming in the dayroom as possible.

Programs in the dayrooms and in core circulation include the following:

- Sick call and observation rooms
- Interview/conference rooms (sized for 4-5 people)

⁹Jail facilities included in this analysis include Santa Clara County's Elmwood Complex, Escambia County (Florida), Shelby County (Tennessee), City of Richmond Jail (Virginia), Airway Heights (Washington), Ft. Bend County (Texas), and Mat-Su Complex (Alaska).

- A case-planning conference room for 10-12 people in the core circulation area
- Mental health programming-multipurpose rooms to occur in core circulation areas

The floor design of the housing unit provides for interview rooms that can be utilized by rehabilitation staff, treatment staff, and contract providers. This will also allow inmates and program providers to interact and share past traumas and issues without breach of confidentiality, in compliance with HIPAA requirements. Space will be available to safely gather inmates in small or large groups. This will enhance the ability of SCF to provide psycho-educational and skills training groups.

Some additional benefits of the availability of the new space will include:

- Inmates will be able to participate in program services and classes in an instructional classroom or a group-like setting
- Programs and treatment will be targeted to address inmate's specific needs
- Inmates will receive reentry planning 90, 60 and 30 days prior to release
- Community service providers will have improved access to the new facility
- Pursuant to National Commission on Correctional Health Care, clinicians will have the ability to screen every inmate at the time of booking to identify past histories of psychiatric hospitalization or outpatient treatment, substance abuse, detoxification treatment, suicidal or violent behavior, victimization, special education placement, and cerebral trauma or seizures.

Facilities will present a non-threatening setting, downplay the institutional feeling, and support a more normalized environment. This will be achieved through the use of materials, colors, acoustic treatment, and natural light. Secure areas will be constructed with emphasis on providing materials that are resistant to abuse and damage. Non-

secure areas will be constructed to provide functionality and security. The building will be designed to be a cost-effective, abuse-resistant facility with program features to accommodate mentally ill inmates.

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.

The Sheriff's Department provides a number of programs to serve the needs of the inmate population. Program development has been guided by the use of objective analysis of the risks and needs of the offender population entering the justice system.

Programming and Treatment Services Currently Provided

Sheriff's Inmate and Education Bureau (SITE-B): SITE-B coordinates and administers in-custody classes and treatment programs on issues such as anger management, substance abuse (RDAP), criminal and addictive thinking, workforce development, Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Education Development (GED), job readiness, life skills, religious and volunteer services, psychotherapeutic programs, and reentry and transitional planning. All facilities provide religious programs. Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC) and SCF provide vocational programs.

Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (G.O.A.L.S.): G.O.A.L.S. addresses the needs of the growing long-term offender population in the jail system. The program is a comprehensive residential, cognitive-behavioral program based on

evidence-based principles for effective intervention. The program is available at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility, Southwest Detention Center, and Robert Presley Detention Center.

G.O.A.L.S. incorporates use of the COMPAS assessment tool, which is described later in this narrative. This assessment tool includes mandatory core classes in education, reentry, transition, and overcoming criminal thinking and behaviors. The program is specially designed to service the criminogenic risk and needs factors of incarcerated individuals. Programming includes substance dependency, criminal thinking and behavior, moral reasoning, pro-social skills, job readiness, transition planning and aftercare resources, recognizing and managing high risk situations, healthy relationships, recovery maintenance, reentry and transition planning, bi-weekly drug testing, adult basic and vocational training opportunities, and community linkages. Before entering the program, each participant is assessed and matched to the program modules that best meets their individual needs. These assessment results, coupled with the case plan developed during orientation, determine the individual's program track and length of program.

Upon release participants are also able to enroll in supplemental courses such as anger management, domestic violence, and parenting. These classes can be started in custody and upon the inmate's transition into society, can be continued at the Day Reporting Centers (DRC's).

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT): RSAT was established in 1998 and is jointly operated by the Sheriff's Department, County Office of Education, Mental Health, and the Probation Department. RSAT is a module of GOALS and is

available at Southwest Detention Center, Robert Presley Detention Center, and SCF. The units operate on the Therapeutic Community model, with a 120 to 275 day treatment regimen of evidence-based programs and therapeutic methods. The jail-based substance abuse treatment program duration is a minimum of 90 days, based on the individual needs of the participant and custody time to be served. Inmates can be referred or sentenced by the courts to participate in the RSAT program, and in certain cases, those inmates who successfully complete the program are eligible for sentence reductions.

The number of inmates participating in RSAT on a daily basis has averaged approximately 54 inmates over the last five years. The size of the program is constrained by lack of program space in facilities and available resources. The Probation Department has studied the recidivism rate for graduates of the program as compared to the return rate for a comparison group of like inmates. The duration of the review is 12 months after graduation from the program. Since fiscal year (FY) 2005, the RSAT program cumulatively has had a recidivism rate of 25 percent, as compared with a rate of 51 percent for the control group. It is anticipated that the new programs proposed in this project will be comparable in reducing recidivism.

Both RSAT and G.O.A.L.S must limit program access due to lack of program spaces and classrooms. Additional program spaces, treatment spaces, and classrooms, would greatly benefit the inmate population in that there would be a greater opportunity for SITE-B counselors to address individual needs. Moreover, additional jail programming and treatment spaces and classrooms would allow higher risk inmates in custody the opportunity to participate in these programs prior to transitioning to DRC's for

completion of these courses and access to the supplemental services offered at the DRC's.

Alternative Sentencing Programs

Alternative sentencing programs have experienced significant growth to meet the needs of the growing inmate population. The Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP) manages early releases through structured programs that reduce recidivism. Core alternative sentencing programs include the following:

Veterans Enrichment and Transition Program (VET): VET is a three-month program for veterans, which is delivered utilizing intensive evidence-based therapeutic models that address the specific criminogenic and reentry needs of the veteran population. The program includes incentive-based housing and incorporates group counseling, cognitive-behavioral treatment, motivational interviewing techniques, and interactive journaling. Classes offered include Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), life skills, transition planning for reentry, mental health support groups and vocational education.

Work Release Program: The Work Release Program (WRP) allows sentenced inmates the opportunity to work at various job sites throughout the County, in lieu of incarceration. Program participants must be sentenced and work eight hours per day, at least one day a week, without compensation. In addition, the participant must pay an administrative fee (based on their ability to pay), have reliable transportation, no open or pending court cases, no record of excessive failures to appear, no excessive DUI or drug charges, and no history of violent crime. Full-time participants in the program receive a credit of one day against their sentence for each day worked. Part-time

participants work two days each weekend. Currently, 2,193 inmates are participating in the program.

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP): SECP allows participants to serve their sentence on electronic monitoring, enabling them to maintain employment or enrollment in school. Participants in the program are monitored via ankle bracelet and are subject to compliance checks at their residence. During 2014, 3,325 inmates were monitored on the SECP. The Sheriff's Department monitors 351 inmates on an average daily basis.

Fire Camp: In June 2013, Riverside County became the first county to contract with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to transition qualified inmates to CDCR Fire Camps. Fire Camps allow inmates to serve their sentence in service to the community, while learning valuable workforce experience and skills. CDCR staff accompanies inmate fire crews on out-of-county assignments, or on local assignments near residential areas. Inmates are directly supervised 24 hours per day while on work projects and while assigned to emergencies. In addition to fires, some crews have been assigned rescue efforts in local parks, and are also eligible to respond for flood suppression. Since its inception in 2013, the program has diverted 151 inmates from county jails.

Pretrial Inmate Percentage

The percentage of the population of the jail system in pre-trial status for the period January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013, was 66 percent, or an ADP of 2,504. For calendar year 2014 the population in pretrial status averaged 63 percent, or an ADP of 2,390. Bookings into the jail system for that same year totaled 59,305.

Pretrial Release Process

The Probation Department provides pretrial services through the Pretrial Services Unit (PSU). The PSU assists the court in making pretrial release decisions. The program relies upon evidence-based practices and uses an objectively validated assessment instrument, the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), to identify offender risk levels and program needs. Probation officers gather and verify information to determine whether the individual would be appropriate for release on their own recognizance (OR). Information taken into consideration includes an offender's potential threat to community and victim safety, assessment tool results, and analysis of a defendant's criminal and court history. The courts are encouraged to detain offenders who present serious safety risks to the community. The program seeks to increase programming options in order to encourage court officers to consider a greater number of clients for O.R. releases.

For inmates who are released on their own recognizance, PSU staff monitors their compliance with court ordered conditions of release and quickly provides information to the court regarding any violations. Additionally, PSU provides essential referrals for medical, mental health, substance abuse, employment, housing, and other services both before and after release from custody.

Offender Risk Assessment Tools

Booking Intake Assessment: Upon booking into all of the Riverside County jails, inmates are interviewed by trained classification officers to determine the most appropriate housing unit assignment. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department has developed an objective risk assessment instrument to be used in the intake process.

The instrument sorts inmates by varying classification designations and custody levels designed to enhance the safety and security of the inmates, staff, and jail facilities. Consistent with industry standards, the instrument produces an objectively determined score which quantifies inmate risk factors. Every inmate assigned a housing location in each of the five County facilities is assigned a classification designation and custody level based on current charges, criminal history and sophistication, age, sex, medical conditions, and tendency for aggressive behavior.

Classification designations are used to identify the classification status of each inmate in custody. Classification officers are responsible for updating classification information as new information is obtained and decisions are made. Once an inmate has been given a classification designation, they are assigned to the most appropriate housing unit available to provide for their safety and security, as well as the safety and security of other inmates, the staff, and the facility as a whole.

Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS):

In conjunction with the local courts and the Riverside County Probation Department, Sheriff's staff works hand-in-hand to determine which inmates are best qualified for various program opportunities based on their personal criminogenic needs and behavioral risks. This partnership includes the joint use of the COMPAS, a validated risk assessment tool.

The COMPAS assessment enables these entities to work cooperatively to identify areas of individual risk and viable programmatic opportunities to lessen that risk. Program alternatives include participation in classes such as anger management,

parenting, substance abuse education, criminal and addictive thinking, workforce development, GED, job readiness, and life skills.

Upon release, inmates may continue to participate in these classes at DRC's, managed by the Riverside County Probation Department (Probation Department). The DRC's facilitate a variety of service providers including but not limited to the Department of Mental Health (which includes substance abuse treatment), the Economic Development Agency Workforce Development, Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), and Veterans' Services as well as the Sheriff's Department. This collaborative program was created with the purpose of helping eligible inmates transition from incarceration back into the community. The various programs and services available at the DRC's offer its participants access to resources that increase the likelihood for long-term success, self-sufficiency, and continuing treatment, thereby reducing recidivism. The proposed reentry program for mentally ill offenders will follow this general model, while addressing the unique needs of this population.

In addition to these risk assessment tools, The Sheriff's Department also uses several assessment tools that identify specific offender program needs. These include the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT), which measures an individual's ability to read, spell words, comprehend sentences, and compute solutions to math problems; the Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCU-DS) and Unicope, which assess drug dependence severity; the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU-CTS) which is designed to measure criminal thinking along six scales representing Entitlement, Justification, Personal Irresponsibility, Cold Heartedness, Criminal

Rationalization, and Power Orientation; the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA), a self-reported measure that is used to assess an individual's readiness to change; and Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS), which is a competency-based assessment system that measures the basic skills and the English language and literacy skills needed to function effectively at work and in life.

Facilities and Services to be Added

The proposed project specifically addresses the jail system's lack of a specific approach to targeted reentry planning for inmates with mental illness. The majority of inmates, including those with mental illness, have relatively short stays in the jail system. Accordingly, it is critical to stabilize these inmates and plan for their transition back to the community. Program services will begin with identification of a target population for the program. Key criteria for selection into the program will be the inmate's estimated release dates and degree of mental health acuity. The program will ideally target inmates within 60-90 days of release. Inmates within this timeframe for release have enough time in the system to leverage maximum benefit from the program by their release date. The program will be targeted to inmates with moderate to less severe mental illness. Inmates with more severe mental illness will not be eligible to participate until such time as their condition has been stabilized.

A reentry team of Sheriff's, Probation and Forensic Mental Health staff will assess inmates based on the following key factors:

- Need for community-based mental health services

- Eligibility for Federal (SSI,SSDI), State (Medicaid), and Veteran's Administration benefits
- Job/Life skills
- Educational and housing needs or resources in these areas
- Post release supervision requirements
- Criminogenic risk factors

Upon entering the reentry planning programs, individualized case plans for each offender will be prepared. These case plans focus on addressing key individual needs such as housing, transportation, and employment, as well as building on family ties. Improving the potential for successful reentry for individual offenders requires addressing these needs in a timely manner as the offenders transition from the jail system to the community. Research shows that interventions at these key points can facilitate reintegration and reduce reoffending¹⁰.

Critical to this approach are the principles that:

- Intervention should begin in jail, throughout incarceration, upon release, and continue when offenders are reintegrated into the community
- Targeted and more intensive interventions should be used for special management inmates and medium-to-high-risk offenders
- Interventions should be tailored to fit the specific needs, risks, and strategies necessary for each individual

¹⁰ Rossman, S. B., & Roman, C. G. (2003). "Case-managed reentry and employment: Lessons from the Opportunity 24 to Succeed program,". *Justice Research and Policy* 5 (2), 75-100.

This project meets the above three critical principles. Participants will attend evidence-based classes to understand the criminogenic factors that have contributed to their criminal behavior. Reentry groups will provide psychoeducational and psychotherapeutically oriented services related to the stressors, challenges, and obstacles of re-entering the community. Offenders will participate in cognitive behavioral therapeutic groups to learn how thinking affects behavior.

The focus of treatment in the newly constructed mental health dedicated areas will be stabilization, reduction, and management of psychiatric symptoms, and relapse prevention. Forensic Mental Health (FMH), SITE-B programs staff, and SCF personnel will work together to provide varying levels of services. These services will include: group and individual counseling and therapeutic sessions, Activities of Daily Living (ADL) care and maintenance, psychotropic medication, education, socialization, anger management, co-occurring disorders, substance abuse treatment, and treating symptoms related to trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance abuse. These therapeutic and programmatic services are keys to providing comprehensive treatment and encouraging long-term improvement within the community.

The services will be scheduled and coordinated by FMH, in conjunction with the SITE-B Administrative Services Manager. The services will build on schedules and programs already offered at SCF, such as the Veteran's Program, the RSAT program, and the G.O.A.L.S. program. An array of evidence-based practices will be provided, including:

Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) Services: This group will help inmates discover personal wellness tools, develop a list of daily activities to maintain their

wellness, learn about their mental health symptoms and triggers, and guide them through a process of developing a Crisis Plan or Advanced Directive and Post Crisis Planning. Inmates will receive a packet of materials needed to maintain their wellness.

Facing Up (Whole Health): Inmates will learn how to provide self-care, from physical to emotional health. Inmates learn to care for themselves by exercising, applying deep breathing techniques, and coping without substance use. Learning to live a healthy lifestyle and practicing it while incarcerated sets them on the right path upon release.

Employment Preparation Group: This group focuses on learning past and current barriers to employment; developing social skills, healthy boundaries, and appropriate interaction in the workplace. These skills will assist inmates with an effective job search upon release. They will also learn how to complete a resume, as well as master job application and interview etiquette.

Dream Manager Group: Inmates will learn to set short term goals to help achieve long term goals. Inmates share goals in a group setting, receiving positive feedback when goals are achieved. When goals are not achieved, the group brainstorms to provide suggestions, encouragement and support for the inmate to achieve their goals.

Another key program component is training offenders in medication management and facilitating the acquisition of psychiatric treatment, medication, and health care benefits for mentally ill offenders. This allows them to better manage their mental health services upon transition into the community and gives them the ability to pay for psychotropic medications. These services allow mentally ill persons to better control their illnesses and prevent the type of decompensation that often leads to incarceration or hospital admission. AB 720 requires that eligible inmates must be enrolled in the

Medi-Cal program prior to being released from custody. Program staff will work closely with Department of Social Services staff to ensure that this enrollment takes place in a timely and efficient manner.

Program staff will work with state, county, and community agencies to optimize available services for inmates. Based on the identified individual needs, staff will collaborate with medical and mental health services prior to transitioning an offender to an out-of-custody program in the community. Program staff will coordinate with Correctional Health Services to ensure that the offender's medications are transferred to the community pharmacy thereby making medication access easy and promoting the well-being of the offender. Based on an individual's evaluation, staff may refer an offender for assessment and counselling with a community mental health program.

Creating connections with social service agencies in the community will be critical to successful offender reentry. Program staff will work closely with the Veterans Administration and the County Veterans Office to ensure that eligible incarcerated veterans are enrolled in services and placed in veterans residential programs. When individuals are identified as homeless, program staff will work with the shelter providers' network to find supportive housing for inmates. This housing component is a proven strategy for ensuring that mentally ill inmates secure essential community-based treatment and services and have a safe place to return each day. Resource information for Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and other community substance abuse prevention agencies will also be provided to inmates as indicated by the individual evaluation and service plan.

The program outlined above contains the critical elements required to address the needs of inmates with mental illness as they re-enter the community¹¹. The current lack of targeted transition programming for this population has been shown to result in compromised public safety, an increased incidence of psychiatric symptoms, hospitalization, relapse to substance abuse, suicide, homelessness, and re-arrest. These programs will reduce the incidence of these negative outcomes.

Objective of the Facilities and Services

Each of the program components of the proposed project has distinct objectives, which will require different approaches in measuring success. The objective of the Reentry Mental Health Housing Unit is to facilitate a successful transition for offenders with mental illness back into the community. The degree of success achieved by the program will be defined by the rate of recidivism of program participants. For the purposes of evaluation, inmates completing the program will be monitored for 3 years. Consistent with the BSCC definition, recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. Each instance of a return to custody to the jail system will be considered a recidivism event. The overall number of returns for each annual cohort of inmates completing the program divided by the total number of offenders completing the program each year will provide the recidivism rate. In order to identify the impact of the program, the recidivism

¹¹ Osher F., D'Amora D.A, Plotkin, J.D., Jarrett, N., & Eggleston, A. (2012). *Adults with behavioral health needs under correctional supervision*. Council of State Governments Justice Center. http://csjjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/9-24-12_Behavioral-Health-Framework-final.pdf:

rate for a control group of inmates with similar characteristics, but **who** did not receive programming, will also be tracked over the same time period. In **addition** to recidivism, other potential variables that will be tracked and measured include **employment** status, drug use, and mental health status. Research on similar programs has shown reductions in recidivism of up to 20 percent¹².

Another objective of the replacement of current housing units at SCF is to improve the level of safety for both staff and inmates through the use of modern, well-designed facilities that improve monitoring and control of the inmate population. Attainment of this objective will be measured by the number of incidents of violence and contraband in the jail system prior to and after the replacement of the current housing units.

The Sheltered Housing Unit and Medical Clinic both have an objective of improving the efficiency of the delivery of health care service to the inmate population. The critical variables to be measured are the length of time from request for medical treatment to delivery of the treatment, location for treatment, and outcomes. Correctional Health Services will collect data on the time from the original request for treatment to the time the inmate is evaluated by medical staff. The location for treatment will be assessed by documentation of the number of inmates transported outside county jail facilities for treatment, both before and after completion of the sheltered beds and medical clinic at SCF. Outcome data will measure the ability of SCF to promptly deliver onsite healthcare treatment.

¹² Aos, S., Miller, M., & Drake, E. (2006). *Evidence-Based Adult Corrections Programs: What Works and What Does Not*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Current Staffing

The existing housing units that will be demolished as part of this project currently have [REDACTED] assigned to provide inmate supervision. The Mental Health Reentry program, the Sheltered Housing Unit, and the Medical Clinic are all new programs and currently do not have allocated staff.

Changes in Staffing Required to Provide the Services

The [REDACTED] assigned to the SCF housing units to be demolished will be reallocated to staff the needs of the proposed project once complete. In addition, the proposed project will require [REDACTED] from various County departments, for a total of [REDACTED] required to provide the new services. The breakdown of additional staff is as follows: the Sheltered Housing Unit and Medical Clinic will require [REDACTED] from Correctional Health Services. The Mental Health Reentry Unit will be supported by a multi-disciplinary team from several agencies. The Sheriff's Department will provide [REDACTED] to provide security oversight in the Mental Health Reentry Unit, as well as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] The RCOE will provide [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] The Probation Department and EDA will each provide [REDACTED] to support community transition. FMH will provide [REDACTED] to address mental health program needs.

The following staffing plan presents the total of all the security staff, health care staff, and program staff required to operate each of the three components of the proposed project in this proposal: the mental health reentry unit, sheltered bed unit, and the medical clinic.

The staffing plan includes a program coordinator, staff for the delivery of program services, custody staffing with a fully loaded relief factor, and support staff. The sheltered care and clinic staffing patterns will follow Correctional Health Services policies consistent with National Commission on Correctional Health Care guidelines. This working relationship with Sheriff's Department and Correctional Health Services will follow the same model as successfully used in other Riverside County jail facilities.

4. Administrative Work Plan: Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, 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.

Steps and Schedule Required to Implement Project

Upon conditional award of SB863 funding, Riverside County will procure an architect to confirm and refine the project program and proceed to schematic design drawings. A construction manager will then be retained to confirm initial cost estimates and provide assistance throughout the project design, bidding, and construction. As indicated in the Section 3 Project Timetable, schematic drawings will be submitted to the BSCC and the State Fire Marshal (SFM) for review in October 2016. The defined project scope, schedule, and budget will be submitted to the State for project recognition by March 2017. Upon completion of detailed design development and working drawings, each will be reviewed internally by the Construction Manager (CM) and building systems consultant for constructability, as well as by a Fire Life Safety/Code consultant and County Building Official for code compliance, prior to submitting to the necessary State agencies for review. Following the conclusion of these reviews, subsequent approvals,

and the bidding process, the County anticipates State authorization of a Notice to Proceed by March 2019. The anticipated construction duration is 20 months, with an estimated completion date of November 2020. The facility will be fully occupied and operational by February 2021. This anticipated project schedule meets all State required timeframes for specific milestone activities.

Project Team

Riverside County has assembled a project team that consists of staff from the Sheriff's Department, County Executive Office, and EDA. An executive team providing overall direction of the project will consist of Assistant Sheriff Jerry Gutierrez, Corrections Support Chief Deputy Scot Collins, Chief Assistant CEO George Johnson from the Executive Office, and Assistant CEO Robert Field from EDA. The project administrators will include Vince Coffeen, Assistant Director/EDA, Charles Waltman, Deputy Director of the Project Management Office, and Lieutenant Misha Benjamin, manager of the Sheriff's Department's Planning Unit.

Internal and External Coordination

The Sheriff's Department Planning Unit, in coordination with the EDA Project Management Office, will have responsibility for day-to-day management of project tasks and activities from design through construction. From the EDA Project Management Office, Scott Pickford, Facilities Project Manager III, will be the lead project manager and will serve as the central point of contact between the core project team comprised of the architect, consultants, construction manager, general contractor, and the Sheriff's Department. In addition, Mr. Pickford will coordinate with other County administration support including County Counsel, Real Estate, Building Official and Inspectors, County

Information Technology, and Maintenance. Rebecca McCray, Supervising Facilities Project Manager, will be the liaison to the State and coordinate the required State deliverables and necessary review and approvals. The combined effort of this project team will assure comprehensive and consistent oversight from project inception to completion.

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.

Riverside County requests \$80,000,000 in state funding in support of the proposed project. This represents 88.67 percent of the total project budget of \$90,225,000. The County Board of Supervisors (BOS) attached resolution has committed cash and in-kind match funds of \$10,000,000, plus \$225,000 in appraised land value, bringing the total County commitment to \$10,225,000. This represents 11.33 percent of the total project cost.

As detailed in the Section 2 Budget Narrative, construction, fixtures, and contingency costs of \$78,727,000 represent 87.26 percent of total project budget costs. The construction costs were developed by Vanir CM by applying square foot costs to program area based upon historical data with similar detention facilities. Architectural, engineering, project/construction management, and consultant services through design and construction total \$6,867,600, or 7.61 percent of total project cost. This level of expenditure is consistent with industry standards for projects of this size and scope.

SECTION 6: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTION

Raymond G. FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL DATE 7/10/15
 Assistant Sheriff, Jerry Gutierrez for
 Departmental Conference
 BY: GREGORY P. PRIAMOS
 Assistant Sheriff, Stan Sheriff
 Positions Added Change Order
 A-30 4/5 Vote

748



**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

FROM: Economic Development Agency

SUBMITTAL DATE:
August 6, 2015

SUBJECT: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and **Application** for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2015-181 which contains assurances and information required by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for the County of Riverside (County) to proceed with submitting a formal application for funding under Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF) Construction Program (SB 863 Construction Program) for the Larry D. Smith Correction Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project;
2. Commit to the required match contribution of the project budget, setting aside \$10,000,000 of general fund balance as cash solely for the SB 863 Facilities Construction Financing Program;

(Continued)

FISCAL PROCEDURES APPROVED
PAUL ANGULO, CPA, AUDITOR-CONTROLLER
 BY: Esteban Hernandez 8/10/15

Robert Field
 Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA
 By: Jeff Van Wagenen, Managing Director

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost:	POLICY/CONSENT (per Exec. Office)
COST	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 0	Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 0	

SOURCE OF FUNDS: \$80M Senate Bill 863 Grant, 88% ; \$10M Capital Improvement Project Fund transferred from General Fund Contingency 12%

Budget Adjustment: Yes
For Fiscal Year: 2015/16

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE
 REVIEWED BY CIP: Ivan M. Chand 8/10/2015
 BY: Imelda Delos Santos
 County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Tavaglione, seconded by Supervisor Jeffries and duly carried, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington and Benoit
Nays: None
Absent: Ashley
Date: August 18, 2015
xc: EDA, Sheriff, Auditor

Kecia Harper-Ihem
 Clerk of the Board
 By: Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.: 3-21 of 7/07/15 | District: 5 | Agenda Number:

3-15

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 2 of 4

RECOMMENDED MOTION: (Continued)

3. Review and approve the forms of the project documents for the SB 863 Facilities Construction Financing Program, including Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, Ground Lease, Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and Facility Sublease, and authorize the County Executive Officer or his designee to execute in substantially similar form at the appropriate time;
4. Authorize the Economic Development Agency (EDA) to incur any relevant and necessary costs not-to-exceed \$100,000 required to submit a competitive application to the BSCC including but not limited to any preliminary design costs with Reimbursement from Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Contingency Funds;
5. Approve and authorize the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or his designee to sign and submit the application for funding to the BSCC;
6. Authorize the EDA and the Sheriff Department to proceed with the proposed project in its entirety, if a conditional award of State financing is received; and
7. Approve and direct the Auditor-Controller to create a budget adjustment for \$10 million, if SB 863 grant funds are awarded, for the ALCJF Construction Program for the SCF Rehabilitation Project as shown on Schedule A.
8. Authorize EDA and Sheriff to seek funding preference based on the County having met the following preference criteria: (1) commitment for adequate County contribution funds, (2) approving the forms of the Project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by SB 863, (3) authorization to execute the financing program project documents, and (4) documentation evidencing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On June 20, 2014, SB 863 was approved by the governor of California and became law authorizing State lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. The Legislature found that California's current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jail facilities, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems. By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.

On June 10, 2015, the BSCC released the Request for Proposals (RFP) and associated application packet for SB 863 for construction of ALCJF. SB 863 provides up to \$500 million in State lease-revenue bond financing authority for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. As a large county, the County is eligible to apply for a maximum of \$80 million in funding to rehabilitate a portion of SCF. The completed application packet must be submitted to the BSCC by August 28, 2015. In anticipation of this funding opportunity, EDA and the Sheriff Department have jointly established a project team to work with Carter Goble Associates, LLC (CGL) to coordinate the funding application including any required preliminary project feasibility studies.

(Continued)

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 3 of 4

BACKGROUND:

Summary (Continued)

On April 14, 2015, the Board of Supervisors approved Amendment No. 3 to the owner/consultant agreement between the County of Riverside and CGL in association with the Countywide Correctional Facilities Master (CCFM) Planning project. Using information and data gathered from the master plan development process, CGL will assemble an application responding to the SB 863 RFP for grant funding.

The project scope for the grant application includes demolishing some existing older housing units and constructing a single new housing unit; a new medical clinic with associated sheltered beds; and a new control area to supervise the inmates. This project will provide replacement beds and expand program and treatment space. The layout of the new housing unit and clinic will allow SCF to accommodate a wider variety of inmate classifications. If funded, construction of the project is anticipated to begin April 2018 and be completed by April 2020.

Pursuant to CEQA, the action was reviewed and determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15302, Class 2 - Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption, and section 15303, Class 3 - New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption. The proposed project is the demolition of three small dormitory buildings and the construction of one dormitory building with the same capacity. The replacement dormitory is at the same location and no expansion or increase in intensity of the existing use at the site will occur; therefore, the project meets the scope and intent of the Class 2 and Class 3 categorical exemptions.

Resolution No. 2015-181 will assist the County to proceed with submitting a formal application for funding under SB 863.

Impact on Citizens and Businesses

Should the grant funding provided in SB 863 be awarded, the resulting rehabilitation work at SCF will provide enhanced public safety for the citizens and businesses of the County.

SUPPLEMENTAL:

Additional Fiscal Information

If grant funds are awarded, the Executive Office will request the Auditor-Controller's Office to establish a separate interest bearing sub-fund for the cash match account.

Attachments:

Form of Project Delivery and Construction Agreement
Form of Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement
Form of Ground Lease Agreement
Form of Right of Entry for Construction and Operation Agreement
Schedule A

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 4 of 4

SCHEDULE A

Decrease appropriations: 10000-1109000000-581000	Appropriations for contingency	\$10,000,000
Increase appropriations: 10000-1101000000-551100	Contributions to other funds	\$10,000,000
Increase estimated revenue: 30700-1104200000-790600	Contributions from other count funds	\$10,000,000
Increase appropriations: 30700-1104200000-536780	Interfund Exp-Capital Projects	\$10,000,000

2
3 RESOLUTION NO. 2015-181

4
5 THE LARRY D. SMITH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR
6 THE ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FINANCING
7 PROGRAM (SB 863)
8

9 **WHEREAS**, The County of Riverside Sheriff Department (Sheriff) and the Economic
10 Development Agency (EDA) have established a collaborative team to secure funding to
11 improve housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space;

12 **WHEREAS**, the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) was selected as an ideal
13 location for this program, the proposed SCF Rehabilitation Project will consist of the demolition
14 of three small dormitory buildings and the construction of one dormitory building with the same
15 capacity, the addition of a clinic and a sheltered housing unit, as well as expanded programs
16 and treatment space for inmates with mental illness;

17 **WHEREAS**, special focus shall be placed on treatment and evidence based programs
18 that improve reentry and reduce recidivism; and

19 **WHEREAS**, the County of Riverside (the County) is seeking funding preference for its
20 proposed project within the Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing
21 Program (the SB 863 Financing Program) based on its (1) commitment for adequate County
22 contribution funds, (2) approving the forms of the Project documents deemed necessary, as
23 identified by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to the Board of State and Community
24 Corrections (BSCC), to effectuate the financing authorized by Senate Bill 863, (3) authorization
25 to execute the financing program Project documents, and (4) documentation evidencing
26 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance has been completed.

FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL
BY: *Marsha Kelly* & 10/15
MARSHA VICTOR DATE

1 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED** by the
2 Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, State of California, in regular session
3 assembled on August 18, 2015, as follows:

4 1. Names, Titles Positions. The following County staff are approved to serve as key
5 personnel for the project: Robert Field, Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA as
6 County Construction Administrator; Ed Corser, County Financial Director or
7 incumbent as Project Financial Officer; and Misha Benjamin, Correctional Lieutenant,
8 Project Contact Person;

9 2. Approval of Forms of and Authorization of Appropriate Signatories. The following
10 forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public
11 Works Board (SPWB), to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to
12 effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, are approved, including the
13 Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), Board of State and Community
14 Corrections Jail Construction Agreement, Ground Lease, Right of Entry for
15 Construction and Operation, and Facility Sublease, and authorize the County
16 Executive Officer or his designee to execute in substantially similar form at the
17 appropriate times;

18 3. Authorize Appropriate County Official. Approve and authorize the Chairman of the
19 Board of Supervisors or his designee to sign the application for funding to the BSCC;
20 Adherences. Assures that the County will adhere to State requirements and terms of
21 the agreements between the County, the BSCC and the SPWB in the expenditure of
22 any State financing allocation and county contribution funds;

23 4. Assurance of Matching Funds. Assures that the County has appropriated the
24 adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the County's contribution and
25 is compatible with the State's lease revenue bond financing. The amount of cash
26 identified in the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, in the sum of
27 \$10,000,000 from the County's General Fund balance;

28

1 5. Lawfully Available Funds. The County cash contribution funds, as described in the
2 documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal
3 Form, have been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the County. The
4 payment of the County cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal
5 justice facility project (the Project) (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of
6 the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County
7 a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the
8 creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any
9 property of the County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw,
10 indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale
11 agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is
12 a party or by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or
13 bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency of body having
14 jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have
15 been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the
16 governing body of the County;

17 6. No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will
18 not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any
19 purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest
20 by the County. In addition, the county cash contribution funds and the Project are not
21 and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or
22 its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the
23 subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The
24 County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and
25 benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works
26 Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustee for the Bonds.

1 7. Authorization to Proceed with the Project. The project proposed in the County's SB
2 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if
3 state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

4 8. Staffing. Assures that the County will fully and safely staff and operate the facility
5 being constructed (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 1,
6 subchapter 6 section (j) 5) within 90 days after project completion;

7 9. Site Control. Assures that the County has project site control through either fee
8 simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right
9 of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the
10 site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real
11 property title, or other interest in the site of facility subject to construction, or lease the
12 facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the
13 BSCC; and.

14 10. Attest to the Land Value. Attests to \$225,423 as the current fair market land value for
15 the proposed expanded jail facility site.

16 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS** has by minute
17 order adopted on the date hereof, authorized and granted the Sheriff in conjunction with EDA
18 full authority to apply for and secure State funding through SB 863 to pursue construction of the
19 SCF Rehabilitation Project, as SB 863 Funding is best suited to the County's correctional
20 needs and offers a significant opportunity to secure State funding for the expansion of this jail
21 construction project; and that the custodian of the documents upon which this decision is based
22 is the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and that such documents are located at 4080 Lemon
23 Street, Riverside, California.

24 ROLL CALL:

25 Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington and Benoit
26 Nays: None
27 Absent: Ashley

28 The foregoing is certified to be a true copy of a resolution duly
adopted by said Board of Supervisors on the date therein set forth.

KECIA HARPER-IHEM, Clerk of said Board

By

Page 4 of 4

Deputy

748



**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

FROM: Economic Development Agency

SUBMITTAL DATE:
August 6, 2015

SUBJECT: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2015-181 which contains assurances and information required by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for the County of Riverside (County) to proceed with submitting a formal application for funding under Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF) Construction Program (SB 863 Construction Program) for the Larry D. Smith Correction Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project;
2. Commit to the required match contribution of the project budget, setting aside \$10,000,000 of general fund balance as cash solely for the SB 863 Facilities Construction Financing Program;

(Continued)

FISCAL PROCEDURES APPROVED
PAUL ANGLULO, CPA, AUDITOR-CONTROLLER
BY: Esteban Hernandez 8/10/15

Robert Field
Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA
By: Jeff Van Wagenen, Managing Director

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost:	POLICY/CONSENT (per Exec. Office)
COST	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 0	Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 0	

SOURCE OF FUNDS: \$80M Senate Bill 863 Grant, 88% ; \$10M Capital Improvement Project Fund transferred from General Fund Contingency 12%
Budget Adjustment: Yes
For Fiscal Year: 2015/16

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE
REVIEWED BY CIP
Ivan M. Chand 8/10/2015
BY: Imelda Delos Santos
County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Tavaglione, seconded by Supervisor Jeffries and duly carried, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington and Benoit
Nays: None
Absent: Ashley
Date: August 18, 2015
xc: EDA, Sheriff, Auditor

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.: 3-21 of 7/07/15 | District: 5 | Agenda Number:

3-15

By: Stan Sheriff Sheriff
By: Gregory P. Priamos Departmental Conference
By: Raymond G. Form APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL
By: Jerry Gutierrez for 7/16/15 DATE

- A-30
- 4/5 Vote
- Positions Added
- Change Order

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 2 of 4

RECOMMENDED MOTION: (Continued)

3. Review and approve the forms of the project documents for the SB 863 Facilities Construction Financing Program, including Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, Ground Lease, Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and Facility Sublease, and authorize the County Executive Officer or his designee to execute in substantially similar form at the appropriate time;
4. Authorize the Economic Development Agency (EDA) to incur any relevant and necessary costs not-to-exceed \$100,000 required to submit a competitive application to the BSCC including but not limited to any preliminary design costs with Reimbursement from Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Contingency Funds;
5. Approve and authorize the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or his designee to sign and submit the application for funding to the BSCC;
6. Authorize the EDA and the Sheriff Department to proceed with the proposed project in its entirety, if a conditional award of State financing is received; and
7. Approve and direct the Auditor-Controller to create a budget adjustment for \$10 million, if SB 863 grant funds are awarded, for the ALCJF Construction Program for the SCF Rehabilitation Project as shown on Schedule A.
8. Authorize EDA and Sheriff to seek funding preference based on the County having met the following preference criteria: (1) commitment for adequate County contribution funds, (2) approving the forms of the Project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by SB 863, (3) authorization to execute the financing program project documents, and (4) documentation evidencing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On June 20, 2014, SB 863 was approved by the governor of California and became law authorizing State lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. The Legislature found that California's current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jail facilities, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems. By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.

On June 10, 2015, the BSCC released the Request for Proposals (RFP) and associated application packet for SB 863 for construction of ALCJF. SB 863 provides up to \$500 million in State lease-revenue bond financing authority for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJF in California. As a large county, the County is eligible to apply for a maximum of \$80 million in funding to rehabilitate a portion of SCF. The completed application packet must be submitted to the BSCC by August 28, 2015. In anticipation of this funding opportunity, EDA and the Sheriff Department have jointly established a project team to work with Carter Goble Associates, LLC (CGL) to coordinate the funding application including any required preliminary project feasibility studies.

(Continued)

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 3 of 4

BACKGROUND:

Summary (Continued)

On April 14, 2015, the Board of Supervisors approved Amendment No. 3 to the owner/consultant agreement between the County of Riverside and CGL in association with the Countywide Correctional Facilities Master (CCFM) Planning project. Using information and data gathered from the master plan development process, CGL will assemble an application responding to the SB 863 RFP for grant funding.

The project scope for the grant application includes demolishing some existing older housing units and constructing a single new housing unit; a new medical clinic with associated sheltered beds; and a new control area to supervise the inmates. This project will provide replacement beds and expand program and treatment space. The layout of the new housing unit and clinic will allow SCF to accommodate a wider variety of inmate classifications. If funded, construction of the project is anticipated to begin April 2018 and be completed by April 2020.

Pursuant to CEQA, the action was reviewed and determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15302, Class 2 - Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption, and section 15303, Class 3 - New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption. The proposed project is the demolition of three small dormitory buildings and the construction of one dormitory building with the same capacity. The replacement dormitory is at the same location and no expansion or increase in intensity of the existing use at the site will occur; therefore, the project meets the scope and intent of the Class 2 and Class 3 categorical exemptions.

Resolution No. 2015-181 will assist the County to proceed with submitting a formal application for funding under SB 863.

Impact on Citizens and Businesses

Should the grant funding provided in SB 863 be awarded, the resulting rehabilitation work at SCF will provide enhanced public safety for the citizens and businesses of the County.

SUPPLEMENTAL:

Additional Fiscal Information

If grant funds are awarded, the Executive Office will request the Auditor-Controller's Office to establish a separate interest bearing sub-fund for the cash match account.

Attachments:

Form of Project Delivery and Construction Agreement
Form of Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement
Form of Ground Lease Agreement
Form of Right of Entry for Construction and Operation Agreement
Schedule A

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Economic Development Agency

FORM 11: Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-181 for Assurances of and Application for Funding under Senate Bill 863, Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Program for the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project, District 5, [\$90,000,000], Senate Bill 863 Grant 88%, Capital Improvement Project Fund 12%

DATE: August 6, 2015

PAGE: 4 of 4

SCHEDULE A

Decrease appropriations: 10000-1109000000-581000	Appropriations for contingency	\$10,000,000
Increase appropriations: 10000-1101000000-551100	Contributions to other funds	\$10,000,000
Increase estimated revenue: 30700-1104200000-790600	Contributions from other count funds	\$10,000,000
Increase appropriations: 30700-1104200000-536780	Interfund Exp-Capital Projects	\$10,000,000

2
3 RESOLUTION NO. 2015-181

4
5 THE LARRY D. SMITH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR
6 THE ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FINANCING
7 PROGRAM (SB 863)

8
9 **WHEREAS**, The County of Riverside Sheriff Department (Sheriff) and the Economic
10 Development Agency (EDA) have established a collaborative team to secure funding to
11 improve housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space;

12 **WHEREAS**, the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) was selected as an ideal
13 location for this program, the proposed SCF Rehabilitation Project will consist of the demolition
14 of three small dormitory buildings and the construction of one dormitory building with the same
15 capacity, the addition of a clinic and a sheltered housing unit, as well as expanded programs
16 and treatment space for inmates with mental illness;

17 **WHEREAS**, special focus shall be placed on treatment and evidence based programs
18 that improve reentry and reduce recidivism; and

19 **WHEREAS**, the County of Riverside (the County) is seeking funding preference for its
20 proposed project within the Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing
21 Program (the SB 863 Financing Program) based on its (1) commitment for adequate County
22 contribution funds, (2) approving the forms of the Project documents deemed necessary, as
23 identified by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to the Board of State and Community
24 Corrections (BSCC), to effectuate the financing authorized by Senate Bill 863, (3) authorization
25 to execute the financing program Project documents, and (4) documentation evidencing
26 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance has been completed.

FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL
BY: *Marsha Victor*
MARSHA VICTOR
DATE

1 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED, AND ORDERED** by the
2 Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, State of California, in regular session
3 assembled on August 18, 2015, as follows:

4 1. Names, Titles Positions. The following County staff are approved to serve as key
5 personnel for the project: Robert Field, Assistant County Executive Officer/EDA as
6 County Construction Administrator; Ed Corser, County Financial Director or
7 incumbent as Project Financial Officer; and Misha Benjamin, Correctional Lieutenant,
8 Project Contact Person;

9 2. Approval of Forms of and Authorization of Appropriate Signatories. The following
10 forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public
11 Works Board (SPWB), to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to
12 effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, are approved, including the
13 Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA), Board of State and Community
14 Corrections Jail Construction Agreement, Ground Lease, Right of Entry for
15 Construction and Operation, and Facility Sublease, and authorize the County
16 Executive Officer or his designee to execute in substantially similar form at the
17 appropriate times;

18 3. Authorize Appropriate County Official. Approve and authorize the Chairman of the
19 Board of Supervisors or his designee to sign the application for funding to the BSCC;
20 Adherences. Assures that the County will adhere to State requirements and terms of
21 the agreements between the County, the BSCC and the SPWB in the expenditure of
22 any State financing allocation and county contribution funds;

23 4. Assurance of Matching Funds. Assures that the County has appropriated the
24 adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the County's contribution and
25 is compatible with the State's lease revenue bond financing. The amount of cash
26 identified in the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal Form, in the sum of
27 \$10,000,000 from the County's General Fund balance;

28

1 5. Lawfully Available Funds. The County cash contribution funds, as described in the
2 documentation accompanying the County's SB 863 Financing Program Proposal
3 Form, have been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the County. The
4 payment of the County cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal
5 justice facility project (the Project) (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of
6 the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County
7 a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the
8 creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any
9 property of the County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw,
10 indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale
11 agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is
12 a party or by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or
13 bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency of body having
14 jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have
15 been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the
16 governing body of the County;

17 6. No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will
18 not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any
19 purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest
20 by the County. In addition, the county cash contribution funds and the Project are not
21 and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or
22 its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the
23 subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The
24 County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and
25 benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works
26 Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustee for the Bonds.



OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

3960 ORANGE STREET, SUITE 500
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-3674
TELEPHONE: 951/955-6300
FAX 951/955-6322 & 951/955-6363

August 24, 2015

Board of State and Community Corrections
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833

Re: Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility Construction Financing Program;
Letter re California Environmental Quality Act Compliance for the Smith Correctional
Facility Rehabilitation Project and Filing of a Notice of Exemption

Dear BSCC Coordinator:

This letter certifies that the County of Riverside has completed and fulfilled its requirements for complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the appropriate lead agency, the County determined that the Smith Correctional Facility Rehabilitation Project meets the scope and intent of the categorical exemptions as set forth in State CEQA Guidelines sections 15302 and 15303.

A detailed Notice of Exemption (NOE) was prepared pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15062 citing sections 15302 and 15303 as the basis for the project exemption. This NOE was subsequently approved by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on July 7, 2015. No public comments were received. The Notice of Exemption was filed and posted with the Riverside County Recorder on July 13, 2015, starting the 35-day statute of limitations in which to challenge the Notice of Exemption. The statute of limitations for the Notice of Exemption expired on August 18, 2015 with no comment or legal challenge.

If you have any further questions or comments please contact me at (951) 955-6300.

Sincerely,

GREGORY P. PRIAMOS
County Counsel

AARON C. GETTIS
Deputy County Counsel

Enclosure



FILED / POSTED

County of Riverside
Peter Aldana
Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder

E-201500603
07/13/2015 01:59 PM Fee: \$ 50.00
Page 1 of 2

Revised 8/2015 By: [Signature] Deputy

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

June 10, 2015

Project Name: Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) Rehabilitation Project

Project Number: FM08250006989

Project Location:

1627 South Hargrave Street, California 92241; Assessor Parcel Number 543-170-019
(see attached Location Map)

Description of Project: The County of Riverside (County) proposes to commit County funds and apply for and obtain Senate Bill (SB) 863 grant funding to upgrade and rehabilitate its existing facilities at SCF. If funding is obtained, the project would include the demolition of existing older housing units and the construction of a single new housing unit, a new medical clinic and associated sheltered beds. The layout of the new housing unit would be in compliance with modern Title 24 design standards and allow SCF to accommodate a wider variety of inmate classifications because the dormitory beds would be grouped in smaller sections. In addition, a new common raised control area will be included to supervise the inmates. While the new housing unit will be a larger structure than the existing housing units, it will include the same number of dormitory beds (384 beds) due to the modern design standards for housing units under Title 24.

SCF does not currently have medical facilities. SCF inmates that need treatment are transported via County buses to other facilities that have sheltered bed capacity. County buses make routine daily trips between facilities to transport inmates to clinics, court, and to transfer inmates to other correctional facilities. Construction of a clinic with 100 sheltered beds would allow improved access to inmate medical services. Depending on demand, some of the sheltered beds could be occupied by inmates from other County facilities.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: County of Riverside, Board of Supervisors

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency

Exempt Status: State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15302, Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption; Section 15303, Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The Project is exempt from the provisions of CEQA specifically by the State CEQA Guidelines as identified below. The Project will not result in any specific or general exceptions to the use of a categorical exemption as detailed under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2. The Project will not cause any impacts to scenic resources, historic resources, or unique


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sensitive biological environments because the new housing structure and sheltered beds would replace existing housing units at the same location. Further, no unusual circumstances or potential cumulative impacts would occur that may reasonably create an environmental impact. The project will be constructed within the boundaries of the SCF on already developed land; no vacant or raw land would be impacted by the Project.

- **Section 15302 – Class 2, Replacement or Reconstruction Exemption.** This exemption includes “...replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced...” The Project would demolish 3 minimum security dormitory buildings with 384 beds and construct one minimum security dormitory building with 384 beds. The new housing structure and beds will replace the existing housing at the same location and will not substantially increase the use of intensity of the site; therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 2 Exemption.
- **Section 15303 – Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures Exemption.** This exemption includes “construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures...” The Project includes construction of a clinic with 100 sheltered beds, which will be attached to the new dormitory building. The primary purpose of this clinic is to serve the existing SCF inmate population, although some beds could be used by inmates from other County facilities, similar to the existing condition whereby SCF inmates are transported to off-site clinics for medical treatment. As part of the routine daily operations, inmates are bused on and off the site for a variety of reasons (court appearances, security, etc.), so no additional traffic would be generated by the new sheltered beds. Construction of the site will be temporary and is not anticipated to result in any significant physical environmental impacts related to air quality, noise, or traffic. Therefore, the Project meets the scope and intent of the Class 3 Exemption.

Based upon the discussion of the identified exemptions above, and based on the record, the County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency hereby concludes that there is no substantial evidence that physical environmental impacts could occur as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project as proposed is exempt under CEQA. No further environmental analysis is warranted.

Signed:  Date: 6/19/15

John Alfred, Acting Senior Environmental Planner
County of Riverside, Economic Development Agency

ATTACHMENTS