

Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department

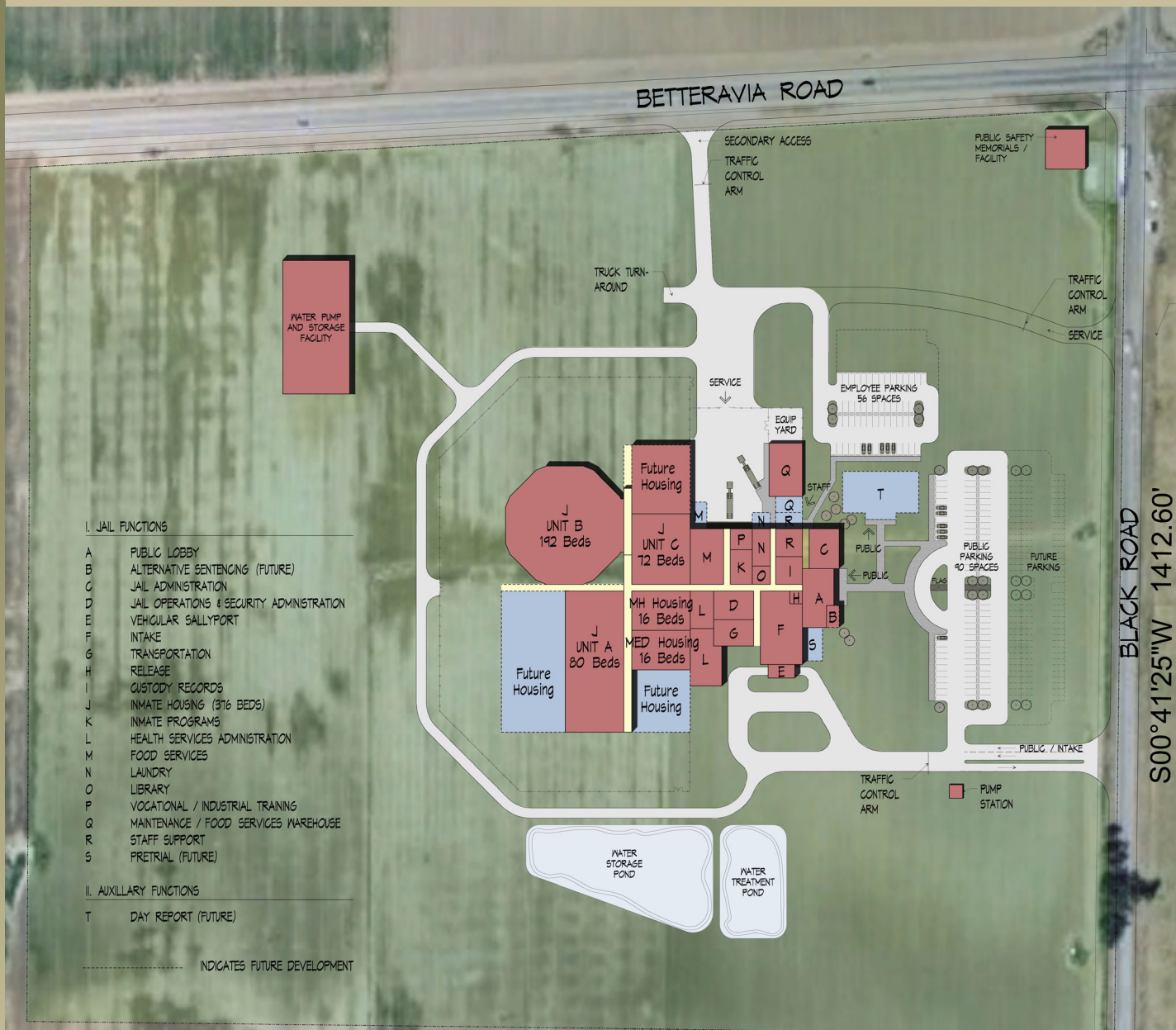
Proposal for

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY JAIL NORTHERN BRANCH



Response to California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation,
Corrections Standards Authority Request for Proposals for
Construction or Expansion of County Jails

Submitted: January 12, 2012



- I. JAIL FUNCTIONS
- A PUBLIC LOBBY
 - B ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING (FUTURE)
 - C JAIL ADMINISTRATION
 - D JAIL OPERATIONS & SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
 - E VEHICULAR SALLYPORT
 - F INTAKE
 - G TRANSPORTATION
 - H RELEASE
 - I CUSTODY RECORDS
 - J INMATE HOUSING (316 BEDS)
 - K INMATE PROGRAMS
 - L HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 - M FOOD SERVICES
 - N LAUNDRY
 - O LIBRARY
 - P VOCATIONAL / INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
 - Q MAINTENANCE / FOOD SERVICES WAREHOUSE
 - R STAFF SUPPORT
 - S PRETRIAL (FUTURE)
- II. AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS
- T DAY REPORT (FUTURE)
- INDICATES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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Section:

PROJECT

INFORMATION

Section 1: Project Information



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

2011 LOCAL JAIL CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM AB 900 - PHASE II – APPLICATION FORM

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A: APPLICANT INFORMATION				
COUNTY NAME Santa Barbara County		AMOUNT OF STATE FINANCING REQUESTED IN THIS APPLICATION \$80,000,000		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 OR UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
IS THIS COUNTY RELINQUISHING A CURRENTLY HELD AB 900 PHASE I CONDITIONAL AWARD? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		IS THIS COUNTY SUBMITTING MORE THAN ONE APPLICATION FOR PHASE II FINANCING? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME Santa Barbara County Northern Branch Jail				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION 376 Bed New County Jail project (includes 32 Special Use Medical/Mental Health)				
STREET ADDRESS Southwest Corner of Black Road and Betteravia, (Unincorporated area)				
CITY Santa Maria	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 93455		
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) AND CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/REMODELING	<input type="checkbox"/> ADDING BEDS AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS ADDED. Provide the number of CSA-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be added as a result of the project. Provide the cumulative total number of beds added as a result of the project.				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds added	0	312	32	32
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	376			

Section 1: Project Information

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 application form, budget, narrative and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Name **Bill Brown** Title **Sheriff-Coroner**

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE DATE

G: 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 **Grady Williams, PE** Title **Manager, Capital Projects Division**

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Capital Projects Division, General Services **(805) 568-3083**

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
1100 Anacapa Street – Courthouse Annex **(805) 568-3249**

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Santa Barbara **CA** **93101** **gwilli@co.santa-barbara.ca.us**

H: 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 **Doug Martin** Title **Chief Financial Officer**

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office **(805) 681-4293**

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
4434 Calle Real **(805) 681-4322**

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Santa Barbara **CA** **93110** **dam3695@sbsheriff.org**

I: DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with CSA. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

Name **James Meter** Title **Custody Lieutenant**

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office **(805) 681-4251**

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
4436 Calle Real **(805) 681-4216**

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Santa Barbara **CA** **93110** **jlmm2276@sbsheriff.org**

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***COST AND
BUDGET
SUMMARY***

Section 2: Cost and Budget Summary

B. BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE (Report to nearest \$1000)

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$ 68,982,000	\$ 5,371,000		\$ 74,353,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 3,622,000	\$ 632,000		\$ 4,254,000
3. Architectural	\$ 5,101,000	\$ 101,000		\$ 5,202,000
4. Construction Management	\$ 2,295,000	\$ 0		\$ 2,295,000
5. CEQA		\$ 300,000		\$ 300,000
6. Audit			\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
7. Site Acquisition			\$ 592,000	\$ 592,000
8. Needs Assessment			\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
9. County Administration			\$ 3,389,000	\$ 3,389,000
10. Transition Planning			\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
11. Real Estate Due Diligence			\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 6,404,000	\$ 4,281,000	\$ 90,685,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	88.2 %	7.1 %	4.7 %	100 %

* This line item is limited to specified fees and moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (eligible for state reimbursement or cash match), and public art (eligible for cash match only).

Provide an explanation below of how the dollar figures were determined for each of the budget line items above that contain dollar amounts. Include how state financing and the match contribution dollar amounts have been determined and calculated (be specific), and how budget items are linked to scope of work.

1. **Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings):**

The cost of building construction at the mid-point of construction is 138,385 sq.ft. times a rounded unit cost of \$456/sq.ft. = \$63,137,732. This, plus contingency at 7.5%, site work of \$728,728 and data and telephone at 0.6% makes up the proposed State portion. The County portion consists of \$3 million for a water well and \$2.37 million for off-site work, each estimated as part of a utility construction feasibility study performed by an engineering consultant.

Section 2: Cost and Budget Summary

2. **Additional Eligible Costs (be specific regarding the description of, and the costs for, each of the specified fees, moveable equipment and moveable furnishings, and public art):**

The State portion of these costs consist of moveable furnishings and equipment at 4.2 % of construction cost, or \$2,651,785, sewer connection permit fee of \$750,000 as provided from the sanitation district having jurisdiction, and building permit fee of \$220,000 as provided from the county Building and Safety office. The entire County portion is for public art, which is 1% of construction cost as required by county policy.

3. **Architectural (describe specifically: a) the county’s current stage in the architectural process; and b) how this translates into the county’s intentions for state reimbursement and/or cash contribution for architectural services, given the approval requirements of the SPWB and associated state reimbursement parameters):**

The State component consists of design fee at 7%, \$50,000 for reimbursable expenses, \$20,000 for programming, 10% contingency in design costs, and \$170,000 for topography and soils report, all estimated based on industry standards. The County portion is for programming and design that has already been performed.

- a) The County has completed most of the programming, and has completed a concept site plan for the proposed project. A schematic design for a significantly larger project was completed prior to 2008. The schematic level of design completed for some housing elements can and will be utilized for the new project.
- b) Since relatively little has been completed for the schematic design level, no issues are foreseen regarding SPWB approval requirements and associated reimbursement parameters.

4. **Construction Management:**

This represents 2.5% of the construction cost, based on consultant proposals.

5. **CEQA:**

This consists of \$200,000 for preparation of the EIR and addendums, most of which has been expended, \$50,000 for ESA mitigation, and \$50,000 for archeological monitoring; all based on experience.

Section 2: Cost and Budget Summary

6. **Audit:**

The County estimates this to cost \$20,000.

7. **Site Acquisition:**

The assessed value and purchase price of the 50 acres acquired for the project is \$5,083,400. The cost per square foot is thus \$2.33. Using the established site plan, the smallest rectangular area encompassing the building and its ancillaries is approximately 258,406 sq. ft., thus providing the estimated County In-Kind match of \$602,085.

8. **Needs Assessment:**

This is estimated at \$70,000, as proposed by a consultant.

9. **County Administration:**

Most of the budgeted amount consists of 5% of construction cost. Other components of the total amount shown are \$121,569 for printing, bid advertising and construction documents archiving costs, and \$100,000 for real property acquisition administrative costs.

10. **Transition Planning:**

It is estimated the cost of transition planning will be \$200,000.

11. **Real Estate Due Diligence (may not exceed \$16,000):**

State billings to date are about \$7,000, so an amount of \$10,000 has been used for this item.

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***PROJECT
TIMETABLE***

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 Capital Outlay/Corrections Standards Authority Processes and Requirements section of the Request for Applications for further information. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, including comments if desired. Note the required timeframes for specific milestone activities in this Phase II process. (The CSA Board intends to make conditional awards at its March 8, 2012 meeting.)

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>			Completed
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>			Completed
Begin CEQA process <u>within 90 days of award</u>			Completed
State Public Works Board meeting – Project Established <u>within 12 months of award</u>	July 23, 2012	January 7, 2013	Prepare and sign Construction Agreement and other Agreements
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 18 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	July 23, 2012	January 8, 2013	
Performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings with Operational Program Statement <u>within 18 months of award</u> (design-build projects)			
Design Development (Preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	January 29, 2013	December 10, 2013	
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	March 20, 2014	March 20, 2014	
Construction Documents (Working drawings)	September 11, 2013	October 7, 2014	
Construction Bids	December 31, 2014	April 14, 2015	Pre Qual begins earlier
Notice to Proceed	June 10, 2015	June 10, 2015	
Construction (maximum 3 years to complete)	July 1, 2015	December 22, 2017	
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	December 22, 2017	March 5, 2018	

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NARRATIVE

A. SUMMARY

Over the past 20 years, Santa Barbara County (SBC) has been subject to a court-ordered consent decree for jail overcrowding. A Sheriff-empanelled 2007/2008 Blue Ribbon Commission recommended a blended approach of enforcement (confinement), prevention and intervention, to resolve overcrowding and to address the projected demand for additional jail capacity. In addition to continuing existing alternatives to incarceration, the Commission recommended building a 300 bed jail along with the development of further programming options. Although current alternatives to incarceration are generating a success rate of greater than 90%, SBC is pursuing additional programming options, combined with expanded jail programs. These steps are expected to reduce the need for additional jail capacity in both the short and long term. SBC must not limit its options to only new construction and can best maximize its resources through this combined approach.

Based on this need, SBC intends to build a 376 bed Type-II county Jail, with the necessary supporting infrastructure. The facility will house both male and female inmates, in a mix of medium security, high security and isolation cells, and will include 32 special use beds for Mental Health and Medical purposes, along with a Correctional Treatment Center. Although the scope only addresses needs projections up to 2018, the design is intended to be expandable to meet the projected future needs of the county justice system. The number of beds addresses: (1) immediate bed needs, (2) court orders to reduce overcrowding, (3) the need to mitigate existing stipulations for early release of sentenced inmates, (4) increased need for medical and mental health services for current and future population, (5) housing of inmates in housing units not suited for their classification, and the (6) anticipated increase of parole violators and sentenced prisoners under AB 109. Use of alternatives to incarceration will continue, as well as plans for expanded programs to mitigate some of the forces driving the need for future expansion. The facility is sited for the north county, which is the source of 57 percent of the county jail population. The location is in close proximity to the county's largest city, Santa Maria.

As the third ranked county in the admissions category applying for a grant, and taking the step to relinquish our Phase I grant, we are showing a dedication to the project, and to complete the construction. The proposed project is estimated to have a total cost of \$95.2 million, including the costs ineligible for grant funding. It will be managed by an experienced team of selected county staff and management consultants. SBC has already put into practice certain preliminary transition steps to meet and exceed necessary project requirements. Final occupancy of the facility is targeted for January of 2018.

B. PROJECT NEED

B.1 State the Conclusion of the Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment completed in 2008 and its update, which is also provided, demonstrate a need for at least 200 new beds by 2016 in SBC. SBC has been using alternatives to incarceration as well as offering programs within its facilities as a means of maintaining an appropriate population within its facilities for many years in order to comply with court ordered population caps (605 males/101 females). Each month from 2005-2010, 143 inmates (on average) were released prior to the end of their court-imposed sentence. As of November 2011, SBC already has an additional 70 AB109 inmates which were not considered in prisoner population projections. This seems a better indicator of the need for additional beds than the Average Daily Population (ADP), due to court imposed limits to the number of inmates retained.

The Needs Assessment concluded that, “Evidence of overcrowding is found everywhere in the jail”. It also notes that the Main Jail (MJ) facility (built in 1971) and the sewer system under the facility are literally falling apart, and that in addition to repairs being costly, “major portions of the jail must be vacated for months to perform the necessary work.” This could be a dangerous proposition considering the fact SBCs efforts have resulted in 83% of the current Main Jail population being incarcerated on felony charges.

Coupled with a CDCR estimated added ADP of 125 in custody inmates due to AB109, the proposed project is well short of the anticipated 2016 need.

B.2 Information and Statistics which support Conclusions

A comprehensive review of the booking rate, use of Alternative Sentencing options and programs in place, shows that the ADP does not give an accurate picture of future need, but rather a picture of what population is allowed by the court. (This is covered in more detail in the Needs Assessment Update letter). SBC has experienced overcrowding in its jail system for more than 30 years. Twenty-three Grand Jury reports have emphasized the need for a new jail. Court ordered population caps have resulted in inmates being routinely released after serving only a portion of their sentences. Most of those arrested in SBC for misdemeanor offenses are released with a promise to appear; only the most severe are retained. A one-day snapshot taken in 2011 showed that 83% of SBCs Main Jail inmates are detained for felony offenses. SBC is rapidly approaching losing the deterrent option to impose incarceration as a consequence for misdemeanor offenses.

B.3 Security and Safety Needs

SBC’s current facilities are old, with mostly linear beds in modules that must be operated as indirect supervision housings. Linear bed arrangements are difficult to supervise; these problems are covered in some detail in the attached Needs Assessment. Recently, there has been an increase of inmate on staff assaults, likely due to the hardened nature of the inmates retained in custody as a result of efforts to comply with the court ordered population caps. Inmate on inmate assaults also continue, which may be somewhat attributed to overcrowded conditions. Linear construction means that staff cannot observe activities inside cells until they are directly in front of the cells. Most assaults do not occur in front of staff. Investigating these assaults is often difficult due to the reluctance of inmates to talk to investigators.

Most inmates identified as minimum security are released to one of our supervised programs. SBC has upgraded its wood constructed old Honor Farm (built in 1961) to a Medium Security Facility (MSF). The facility design requires alarmed doors at the end of each barracks housing unit to remain unlocked. This creates serious concerns about keeping these inmates contained. In addition the MSF and MJ plumbing and sewer systems have been examined and their conditions was 1 or 2 (The lowest on a scale of 1-10). Failure is considered likely in the near term if not repaired. Failure will lead to severe health, security and safety problems. Since 83% of the MJ inmates are felons, there is little that can be done to safely clear housing units for plumbing repairs.

B.4 Programs and Service Needs

SBC has a pressing need for a full service North County Jail. The percentage of inmates who have north county addresses has risen in the past 3 years from 55% to 57%. Continuing education and treatment programs are currently concentrated in the south county in proximity to the MJ. The long-term success of inmates from the north is impacted by a lack of access to programs near their homes upon release. Over the past 18 years, SBC has developed “best practice” programs for all of its facilities. In July 2010, SBC opened 2 Day Reporting Centers (DRC) to provide evidence-based counseling and training for inmates paroled in Santa Maria and Santa Barbara. SBC hopes to extend DRC services to released and/or alternative sentencing inmates in the future.

Section 4: Narrative

B.5 Describe litigation, court ordered caps or consent decrees related to crowding or conditions of confinement.

SBC has been under court order to reduce overcrowding since 1982. This class action lawsuit claims the Sheriff’s Department has been in violation of at least one of the Court’s orders for the past 22 years, because inmates routinely sleep on the floor. The latest motion made by the Petitioners is to find the Sheriff in contempt of court due to continued jail overcrowding. The Sheriff has stipulated to a population capacity limit (CAP) of 605 males and 101 females.

B.6 List non-compliance findings or recommendations from state and local authorities such as the CSA, health department, fire marshal, Grand Jury, building inspectors, or others.

Since 1993, CSA Inspections have noted SBCs non-compliance with Title 24, Section 470A due to the use of non-rated beds and “temporary bunks” in various areas throughout our facilities in an effort to minimize floor sleepers while the facilities remain overcrowded. No fewer than 23 Grand Jury reports about the jail system produced during the past three decades have highlighted the need for a new jail. The 2006-2007 SBC Civil Grand Jury reports state: “Aging facilities cannot be brought into compliance with new standards. Changing demographics and population growth, especially in the north county, have increased the need for space.”

In October 2007, a full inspection was done of the plumbing and sewer system(s) serving the Santa Barbara custody facilities campus. Serious problems were noted, which if not addressed soon, could render major portions of these facilities inoperable. This is further compounded by the lack of any alternative location within the County to house inmates in the event of a system failure.

B.7 Discuss ADP as compared to system capacity

The ADP in SBC has consistently exceeded rated bed capacity for 30 years. In 2010 the MJ and MSF had an ADP of 920 beds while the rated capacity of these facilities is 816. Four SBC Sheriffs have been dealing with court-ordered population caps in various forms since 1988. SBC has been exceptionally creative in their use of programming, Alternative Sentencing and early release programs in order to manage the jail population while being mindful of the population caps. There is a recent increase of instances when the jail population has exceeded the cap for short periods of time. With the implementation of AB 109, SBC must build additional beds in the near term. Without them, the Sheriff continues to risk being found in contempt of court for regularly exceeding the population caps because programming and early release criteria have been pushed to the limit, and there are no inmates in custody suitable for early release.

Section 4: Narrative

B.8 Demographic / Trend Data (Relate the data to facility needs)

a. County Population Estimates -

According to the 2010 Census, SBC has 423,969 residents. The population has grown by 6.1% since the 2000 Census. 23.1% of these are persons between the ages of 5 and 18 years, and 50.2% are male.

b. County Crime Statistics–

SB COUNTY	HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT OVER \$400	MV THEFT	ARSON
2006	13	131	299	1309	1927	1881	897	77
2007	10	155	311	1168	2013	1833	888	72
2008	14	136	292	1211	2035	2129	812	85
2009	11	123	262	1501	2290	1768	682	69

Part 1 crimes have increased overall in SBC over the last few years, with the increase attributed predominately to aggravated assault and burglary.

c. Crowding and bed needs estimates -

SBC has consistently housed inmates in its facilities, well in excess of their rated capacities. ADP projections are not good indicators of need following years of court ordered caps. Early release programs artificially lower Average Length of Stay (ALOS) system wide, as do alternative sentencing options. The addition of State inmates due to AB109 leaves SBC with a serious, yet more difficult to quantify need for additional beds using merely ADP numbers.

d. Facility population data as reported to the CSA in the latest Jail Profile Survey.

- a. Felony vs. Misdemeanor charges – These averages are not maintained daily by SBC. A recent snapshot showed 83% of total inmates to be felons.
- b. Sentenced vs. Un-sentenced inmates Snapshot.
 - 678 (79%) sentenced inmates – 176 (21%) un-sentenced

B.9 Additional Information supporting the size and complexity of the proposed Project

Northern SBC has a more rural, open landscape which makes that area much more suited to growth than the southern portion of the county. 57% of all persons incarcerated by SBC have addresses in the northern part of the county, which currently only provides 28 rated beds, in a small branch Jail attached to a Sheriff’s substation. There are primarily used in a temporary nature due to the lack of services available in this smaller facility (these beds have not been factored into the current population projection). This

makes the northern area the preferable location to build a new facility. It would also allow fewer long distance transports for those inmates currently involved in court proceedings in the North County. In a 2011 snapshot view, 65% of the SBC ADP were unsentenced inmates.

C. DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

C.1 Demonstrate that all appropriate steps to reduce crowding have been undertaken.

Since the 1970's, SBC has vigorously sought options that reduce crowding. In 2002, an electronic monitoring program was developed; utilization of this program continues to increase in response to jail population growth. SBC's first Jail Overcrowding Committee initiated additional recommendations to alleviate overcrowding in 1985. With court authorization in 1989, SBC's Sheriff instituted an early release program. In addition, in October 2005, SBSO implemented a procedure citing and releasing all misdemeanor bookings prior to housing (with certain exceptions). In 2008, Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding recommended the creation of a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) to assess and address criminal justice procedures affecting overcrowding. The CJCC is now in place. The Commission's final report and recommendations are available at [www.sbsheriff.org/FullFinalBRCReport\[1\].pdf](http://www.sbsheriff.org/FullFinalBRCReport[1].pdf).

SBC's current and former Sheriffs have been creative in the use of jail space to provide additional beds. Various construction projects have been completed over the past 25 years: » 1983 – Female Housing - 22 beds added, (0 rated) » 1987 – Northwest - 136 beds added (104 rated) » 1989 – “Pre-trial Honor Farm” - 60 beds added (40 rated) » 1994 – FCAP addition - 26 beds added (17 rated) » 1994 – IRC Facility Built – added 128 beds (128 rated) » 1999 – East addition -14 violent offender beds added (14 rated) » 1999 – Northwest 4 violent offender beds added (4 rated) remodeled storage area » 2006 – Northwest SVP/Civil cell 4 beds added (0 rated) remodeled storage area » 2011 Basement conversion 50 beds (anticipate 34beds to be rated). In addition, in 2007, modifications to the existing North County Branch Jail were made to convert it from a Type I to a Type II Facility, allowing the use of us to 21 long term beds.

In an effort to address the problem of floor-sleepers, the Sheriff has added bunks to several housing units in the jail (unrated beds), as well as using temporary/portable bunks.

C.2 Describe programs, existing or new, designed to reduce recidivism.

SBC fully understands the possible impact that specific types of offender programming has upon recidivism rates. The SBSO has actively participated in reentry training for several years, including programs offered by the American Jail Association. SBC is a key participant in the National Institute of Corrections Transition from Jail to Community Project, a three-year plan to develop a reentry model for jails across the United States.

Most research on reentry indicates that participation in substance abuse counseling is critical to the offender’s successful transition into the community. In 1989, SBC contracted with treatment providers to deliver substance abuse counseling and release planning; unique women’s programs using evidence-based programming were implemented in 1997.

1996 saw the implementation of the Sheriff’s Treatment Program (STP) to work with 20 Male Inmates. The program provides intensive treatment for offenders with addiction issues as preparation for transition back to the community. To support offender rehabilitation, STP Staff provides transportation of the offenders to treatment facilities upon release from jail. 2011 saw the expansion of STP into the communities of Santa Barbara and Santa Maria via the Probation Report and Resource Centers (PRRC) and a Drug Court component facilitated by STP in Santa Maria.

There are currently 160 clients being served by STP, either in custody and in the communities of Santa Barbara and Santa Maria. A total of over 9,000 clients have been served since 1996 in 4 different locations in the Jail (Almost half the Clients have been Female). The recidivism rate for STP Clients has ranged from 40% to 30% over the duration of the Program.

SBC partners with Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) for instructional programs to inmates. A new Multi-Media Learning Center allows for an interactive personalized learning experience. The SBC Jail is one of only two jail facilities in California designated as an official GED testing site. SBC’s Reentry Project, a partnership between law enforcement, the community, parole, probation, and treatment providers, has been a touted by the CDCR as a model for other programs, and used by the State in its ongoing presentations and development of the reentry concept.

In June, 1996, the Jail Overcrowding Task Force published a study titled, “The Santa Barbara County Community-Based Punishment Planning Project” that highlighted problems with the large population of mentally ill inmates within the Jail.

Section 4: Narrative

SBSO, County Alcohol Drugs and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) and Corizon Medical (contract provider of medical and mental health services in the jail) have worked closely and cooperatively to bring basic treatment to mentally ill offenders in the jail. Key to this collaboration is a contract between the SBSO, ADMHS, and Corizon Medical for direct transfer of inmates to the County's Psychiatric Health Facility for hospitalization. However, the County has only 16 emergency mental health beds available, a severe shortage.

In an effort to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders, SBC implemented a Substance Abuse Treatment Court in 1995. This court provides (1) early, continuous, and judicially supervised treatment, (2) mandatory drug testing, and (3) graduated rewards and sanctions in a rehabilitative program that hold participants accountable for their actions. The outcome measures monitored by the University of California, Santa Barbara, show that the SBC Treatment Courts have demonstrated an 87% success rate (and no new jail days in a year following treatment). Similarly, the Mental Health Treatment Court offers alternative sentencing for mentally ill offenders to receive treatment in lieu of jail. In addition, three Probation staff has been assigned specialized case loads of mentally ill offenders, providing them with (1) intensive case management, (2) medication monitoring, (3) field and office visits, (4) group support, (5) alcohol and drug treatment and testing, and (6) supported housing and employment assistance.

Under contract with CDCR, SBSO is operating two Day Reporting Centers (DRC) for parolees who are considered high risk for re-offense. Since July 1, 2010 the DRC programs have provided necessary services to 474 clients, with over 72% currently being employed, in full time school, or who are considered income sufficient. Services include transitional housing. Our program has successfully met the expectations of CDCR to such a degree that we have been granted a one year contract extension.

In addition, SBC proposes to implement a 12-month institution-based model of reentry services for inmates, designed around the eight evidence-based principles of reentry programming proposed by Taxman, Young, Holsinger and Anspach (see Appendix page 10 for listing of eight principles). The proposed SBC program will focus on these five major areas of treatment: (1) Cognitive Behavioral/Life Skills groups (Thinking for a Change); (2) Substance Abuse groups (A New Direction, Matrix Model, etc.); (3) Job Readiness and Employment; (4) Educational programs (Learning Center Concept); and (5) Housing & Community.

Participants will work through the four phases of programming: (1) Orientation and Screening; (2) Intensive Treatment, Education and Vocational Training; (3) Reentry Programming; and (4) Release Planning and Transition. In an effort to address the mental health services of parolees, SBC proposes to offer

Section 4: Narrative

a system of care following the principles of the public health model of correctional care – providing mental health services within the first days of incarceration and continuing into the community upon release. The model features five major elements: (1) Early detection and assessment; (2) Prompt and effective treatment at a community standard of care; (3) Prevention measures; (4) Comprehensive education; and (5) Continuity of care in the community via collaboration with local providers.

C.3 Demonstrate efforts to implement a risk-based detention system (or other appropriate model) related to the decision to incarcerate or not incarcerate offenders.

SBC uses a wide array of risk-based assessment tools that provide pre-trial and post-incarceration release options for inmates at the jail. Upon booking, all inmates are given ample opportunity to make bail arrangements and are screened for citation release or are referred for review by the Court Services Own Recognizance unit for release under Court authority. Once it is determined that an individual will remain in custody, a risk assessment is completed on each offender to determine security level and jail placement (see “Project Decision Tree” on Appendix page 9).

SBC has developed a risk-based system in order to move offenders back into the community under SBSO supervision. The early release program provides for advanced discharge of offenders based on the census of the jail and an inmate’s ability to meet specific low-risk criteria. Mental health assessments are conducted on identified offenders to determine the risk for violence/victimization and referral to inpatient psychiatric care. STP at the SBC Jail utilizes the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) as an assessment tool when an offender enters the substance use treatment program within the facility. The California Outcome Measure System, completed upon entry and release, assesses the offender’s progress within the program. The Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program (SWAP) and the electronic monitoring program (risk-based detention alternative programs) allow offenders to serve their sentence while living in the community. The SBC Jail has been able to work towards a significantly enhanced ADP through the use of these non-incarcerate options.

C.4 Provide a history of actions taken to alleviate crowding.

In addition to the actions outlined in section C.1., since 1990 seven major studies and committees have been initiated by the SBSO to address the issue of crowding and explore the use of alternatives to detention. The most recent and comprehensive was the Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding, which completed their report in February 2008. This commission recommended a blended approach to reducing incarceration that included building a new jail in conjunction with intense community services in treatment,

intervention and education. All services would be aimed at reducing the need for incarceration.

Since September 2007, the SBSO has been collaborating with CDCR the Probation Department, and ADMHS to design and implement a DRC. The Community Solutions Inc. Day Reporting Centers (CSI-DRC) provide a highly structured program for the reentry of offenders into the community accompanied by specialized treatment with supervision. This program includes utilization of a 24-hour crisis center for mental health and drug and alcohol treatment services.

C.5 Identify how long various programs have been in place and how successful they have been in reducing reliance on confinement.

Early release for population control has been in existence since 1989. In the past eleven years (1999-2010), 19,263 inmates have been released early. As a result, 93.4% (18,069 inmates) have been successfully released; 6.6% (1,194 inmates) re-offended during the time they should have been serving their sentences and were considered failures. In addition, the Electronic Monitoring program has been in effect since 2002. From 2008 through 2010, 2,912 offenders participated; 95.1% (2,768 offenders) were successful; 4.9% (144 offenders) were failures. Failures include new arrests or program rule violations.

Since 1984, SWAP has allowed offenders to work at local job sites and reside at home. From 2008 through 2010, 93.4% (2763 offenders) were successful; 6.6% (181 offenders) were considered failures. The attached Needs Assessment provides additional information regarding the success of these programs in reducing reliance on confinement. A substance abuse treatment court, implemented in 1995, has demonstrated an 87 % success rate (no new jail days one year after program completion).

C.6 Describe current population management measures and how effective they have been.

SBC has undertaken great efforts to manage the overcrowding situation in their jails over the past 30+ years. Several of these efforts have been outlined in C.1. The program alternatives have been expanded from offenders who have up to 90 days left to serve. Low risk offenders who are in custody now have the ability to complete their entire sentence on the program regardless of the length of time. Continual collaboration with Probation, ADHMS, and other agencies maximizes efforts to ease overcrowding. In addition, SBC Courts have implemented intensive supervision programs, drug court, and other alternative incarceration programs. All of these programs have been designed around national best practice research.

As the Needs Assessment demonstrates, even with the numerous efforts made by the Sheriff's Office and other members of the criminal justice system, the ADP is projected to remain stable. We feel that the

projected growth has been constrained through use of early releases, use of alternatives to incarceration, expanded use of citation releases and the impact that practice has on local agencies and bookings. The projections do not take into account the effects of AB 109 Prison Realignment. The SBSO is committed to public safety, while providing for the custody and care of offenders. As noted in Considering Secure Reentry Centers in CA, in order for population management measures to be effective, they need to address three phases of reentry programming: (1) institution; (2) structured reentry; and (3) community reintegration. SBC has developed program components in all three phases and continues exploring ways to enhance this effort.

D. SCOPE OF WORK AND PROJECT IMPACT

D.1 Describe the proposed scope of work specifically payable from state funds, cash match and in-kind match

The new SBC Jail will be a stand alone, 376 bed, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEEDTM) eligible facility of 138,385 sq. ft. The State financing will pay 100% of the construction of the building (including fixed equipment), on-site work, design, construction management, permits and moveable furnishings and equipment. The County cash match will fund an on-site water well for the facility's water supply, off-site work to bring sewer to the site, and all environmental-related work. The County in-kind match will fund the land under the facility, and the County administration and management costs. This application involves the county relinquishing its Phase I application. The scope of work has changed for this Phase II application only by replacing one 72-bed unit and one 80-bed unit with a 192-bed unit, and adding a 32-bed Medical/Mental Health facility. This change increases the number of beds by 72, adds the medical wing, increases the size by 31,780 sq. ft, and increases the cost of the project by \$15,624,164 including the ineligible costs. The project now includes the following:

Housing: Between Housing and Medical programs, the proposed facility provides 376 beds, (including 32 beds in Medical/Mental Health housing); all single story with mezzanines and single-cell occupancy. General population housing provides one 80-bed unit consisting of 16 Ad-Seg housing units and 64 general population housing beds; designed to be a direct supervision module. It also includes one 72-bed direct supervision module. Finally, it includes a 192-bed, double-celled unit subdivided into a podular configuration for indirect supervision. All beds will be rated medium or maximum security, with no dormitory space. Construction will use the most cost effective materials available while maintaining necessary security.

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Housing Expansion: The facility will be designed to allow the integration of future housing expansion. Housing expansion will use similar configurations for economical operations.

Medical: The facility will include 16 mental health beds, and 16 medical beds (already included in the above total bed count as Special Use beds) as part of a Medical/Mental Health housing wing. This module will reduce the number of inmates transported to local hospitals for minor treatments, and also reduce the length of stays of select medical inmates at local area hospitals, thus reducing overtime to the operation. The Medical facility will be designed to be expandable to allow for future housing expansion.

Kitchen/Laundry: Kitchen and laundry facilities will be integrated into the new jail and sized only for the bed count currently being proposed for Jail funding.

Kitchen and Laundry Expansion: Kitchen and laundry facilities will be designed to allow for future expansion. Expanded kitchen and laundry facilities may eventually support the future reentry facility which is programmed for the same site.

Vocational Programs: Vocational and programs space may be designed to be integrated into the main facility, or a portion may be built with a secure connection as a stand alone building using less expensive construction materials.

Intake, Release, Public and Jail Administrative Space: Intake, Release, Public and Jail Administrative Spaces will be integrated into the facility and designed in the most efficient manner to reduce square footage and permit ease of operation. Administrative space will serve only the Jail. The design will consider the possibility of reducing costs by using less expensive construction materials for the Jail administration space.

Sitework: The new jail facility will include necessary parking to support County staff and the public, a water well, and will include minimal landscaping.

Architecture: Although the County has budgeted a very economical facility, it is important to construct an attractive building that will enhance the community. The building exterior will utilize architectural schemes that conform with to the surrounding community. Several elements will be designed for future expansion. No costs for future expansion are included in the project budget.

D.2 Define whether the project expands an existing facility or if it creates a new one.

This project will create a new facility on county-owned, undeveloped property.

D.3 Indicate if the county already owns the site.

SBC owns a 50-acre site via fee simple purchase for a new jail project in an unincorporated area of the north county, near the city of Santa Maria. The property was obtained via an eminent domain proceeding that established the property value at \$5,089,376.86. On March 11, 2008, while approving County's Phase I application for a 304-bed facility, the Board of Supervisors certified a Subsequent Final EIR that had studied construction and operation of an 808-bed to 1,520-bed detention facility at the same location proposed for this 376-bed facility and filed a Notice of Determination on March 20, 2008. The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to receive and consider a CEQA addendum to that 2008 EIR on December 6, 2011.

D.4 Describe how the scope will meet needs.

SBC has 816 CSA rated beds for all purposes. Despite this the in-custody ADP in 2010 was 938, or 15% above capacity. Of the rated beds 28, are in the SM Branch Jail which will be replaced in this project. The percentage of pre-adjudicated inmates has dramatically increased and is now consistently above 70% of the population and over the last two month has averaged 75% of the main jail population. Repurposing of the 50 year old MSF may eliminate another 161 rated beds or redirect them to other program options for Type 2 housing upon opening of this facility. Based on estimates supplied by CDCR, by December 2011 the jail will have, at a minimum, 66 post sentenced non-serious, non-sex offense (NX3) offenders, up to 37 PRCS and parole violators, and 24 NX3 violators in custody on any given day, for a total of 127 needed beds. It is projected that 125 additional collective jail beds or alternative detention slots will be necessary to meet the capacity required for this realigned detention population.

The Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission recommended a blended approach to attack jail overcrowding, which includes additional jail bed capacity and additional programs to reduce recidivism and the projected need for additional beds. The Commission's recommendation included building a 300 bed facility in north Santa Barbara County. That recommendation was based upon the implementation of additional programs, some of which was done with the addition of the DRC's. Prison realignment was not addressed then, and it shows an additional need for a larger than originally planned facility. As such the project has been increased in size to 376 total beds. A star shaped housing (192 Bed) unit will allow for more classification options, which are needed with prison realignment impacts.

Of special concern are the impacts associated with providing long-term medical and mental health care for the extended inmate population. These are potentially the most problematic, in terms of liability and associated costs. The addition of 32 Medical and Mental Health beds and a Correction Treatment Center will allow SBC to address the need, and mitigate how AB 109 places further demands on our already taxed sources of care.

Current use of alternatives to incarceration will not end. The most recent Needs Assessment shows the local alternatives have a success rate in the high 90% range over the years. This rate of success indicates that they are valid, and their use should continue even if overcrowding were not a concern. Opportunities to balance or modify those uses will be available with the added bed capacity.

D.5 Contrast pre-construction with post construction

Following construction completion, the Sheriff’s Office will operate a new facility in the north county, where more than half of our main jail inmates live, and where their pending cases are heard. There will be an immediate positive impact (savings) to transportation and staffing costs. The additional beds will significantly mitigate the impact of overcrowding and early releases, thus allowing compliance with the court order. Additional beds will continue to reduce the floor-sleepers in our facilities and allow the facility to be operated within capacity. To deal with overcrowding, most misdemeanor offenders are immediately citation-released from the facility. Persons with outstanding in-county arrest warrants below certain thresholds are not accepted into custody. These mitigations to reduce crowding would end, and restore integrity to the local justice system. Early release procedures allow inmates to be released from 7 to 21 days prior to the completion of their sentence, in addition to other sentence reduction measures. The proposed project will allow inmates to serve more of their sentences.

SBC’s previously designated Honor Farm was converted to a Medium Security Facility (MSF) in 2006. Since then the county has been forced to house up to 285 inmates in a space rated for 161. The MSF is a dormitory style building, built in 1961, that now houses inmates of a higher classification than intended.

This project will allow the MSF to be refurbished, re-purposed, and/or redesigned as necessary. The Main Jail was built around 1970. Although the building has been maintained and repaired, recent examinations have shown that the existing infrastructure is in need of significant upgrade and replacement. With the Main Jail housing units in constant use, upgrades and/or replacement is not possible. With added capacity, necessary repairs could be accomplished during short term closures.

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The Santa Maria Jail currently has 43 beds, 21 of which are available for extended stay inmates. To be accepted, inmates must meet minimal housing standards, and lack any significant medical issues. The majority of families that visit inmates must travel to the opposite part of the County, approximately 70 miles away. Visitors are limited to those who have transportation and finances to make the trip. Others must use mail or the inmate telephone system as their only source of contact. Families of inmates with medical problems are always required to commute. SBC's proposed location for the new facility will decrease the distance family members must travel, resulting in an increase of family visits as an inmate support system. The location of the new facility will improve programming outcomes and allow for additional types of family reintegration programs to reduce recidivism.

Inmates attending court appearances in Santa Maria currently ride a bus for more than one hour each way; a 140 mile round trip. There are usually two round trips per day to the Santa Maria Courts to accommodate all the inmates, and at least one trip each day to the Lompoc Court (100 miles round trip). The proposed location of the new facility will allow for shorter trips, resulting in reduced system transportation cost, staff overtime, and limit potential liability from accidents, mechanical failures, and escape opportunities. In one instance, the number of hours on the road and lack of sleep caused by a continued commute during trial, was used by an inmate to successfully argue that he was unable to adequately prepare for, and participate in, his own defense.

Public defenders and attorneys have complained that they do not have adequate access to their clients from the north county. The new facility will allow attorneys more access to their clients. Appearances would be reduced, and the speed of case resolution improved, further improving bed use.

The proposal only includes infrastructure necessary for the jail beds proposed; however, it will be designed so that it can be expanded in a cost-effective manner if future need occurs.

Assaults between inmates and upon staff in the Jail have increased overall from 2003 to 2011. This may be attributable to overcrowding in the facility. The facility design will improve visual observation of the inmate population to intervene in assaults earlier, or before they occur, as compared to the challenges of doing so in to our linear facilities. Finally, all housing has the ability to operate as a direct supervision unit. The bulk of new beds are in a configuration that allows either modality, with minor modifications. This design will improve the impact of our programs on the participating inmates and have a positive impact upon recidivism, and give flexibility needed for the AB 109 population. Using this style of supervision will reduce the levels of assaults in the facility and improve the safety of the inmates and the staff.

E.1. Describe the current stage of the planning process.

SBC is prepared to proceed immediately if awarded funds through the AB900 Grant Process. The County has filed a letter of intent with the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) describing a prior design of a new 808 bed facility. SBC intends to vigorously pursue educational and substance abuse treatment options identified by the Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission in an effort to reduce future bed needs. A full Jail Needs Assessment was completed in February, 2008 with an addendum completed for this application in November 2011. SBC completed the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report on the property in 2008. An addendum to that EIR representing the changes envisioned under this project scope is being completed during the application process to allow for immediate progress following conditional award and approval of the State Public Works Board.

Design of a new jail facility began in 1994. The firm LM&R Consultants was selected to perform the architectural and operational programming, and schematic design. The firm is a joint venture of the local firm Lenvik & Minor and the firm Rosser International. The first phase of a two phased Utility Engineering survey has been completed. Schematic design was completed for a 512-bed facility. After scaling the project down to 304 beds for Phase I, and now modifying the scope to 376 beds with a medical wing for Phase II, modifications to the program and additional schematic design are needed. Progress through 2007 had been limited by the inability to secure property. However, in 2008, eminent domain proceedings were used to secure a 50 acre site for the project. The County has completed acquisition, and owns the site via fee simple purchase. We have been actively working to complete State Due Diligence on the property, and in August 2011 submitted the completed property due diligence under Phase I or Phase II. A conceptual site plan of the new design is shown on Appendix page 1, with typical 72 and 192 bed modules shown on Appendix page 2.

E.2 Describe the plan for project design. (This section probably needs to be shortened)

The facility will be designed so the infrastructure will accommodate the currently planned 376 beds, as well as allow for future economic expansion. Kitchen, laundry and other infrastructure areas will be designed for easy expansion to support additional jail beds in the future. Overall design objectives for the Santa Barbara north county Jail Program are to:

1. Ensure that the design meets current needs, within budget constraints.
2. Accommodate inmates, staff, and visitors in a safe, secure, and humane environment.

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3. Allow for future expansion of housing and program areas.
4. Ensure that the design will, to the extent possible, minimize undesirable grouping of inmates.
5. Minimize the number of staff required to operate the facility without compromising safety/security, and the delivery of services/programs.
6. Ensure provision of adequate support programs and spaces for staff and inmates.
7. Ensure that the design will facilitate positive communications between staff and inmates, staff and visitors, and provide an environment that encourages positive behaviors.
8. Achieve cost and energy efficiency in operations and maintenance.
9. Ensure that the design will allow for flexibility of operations and management.
10. Ensure the design conforms to all mandatory standards for adult detention facilities.

Under management of SBC's Project Manager (PM), the architect will complete programming and schematic design changes, and proceed to design development and construction documents after needed approvals from CSA. The PM will manage all design work using a team of county staff, stakeholders and consultants. A construction management firm (CM) will be hired early in the design phase to assist the design effort. The CM's primary role will be to perform daily field activities on behalf of the PM during construction; however, the CM will also be tasked to perform peer review of the design, value engineering, constructability review of the construction documents, and cost estimating and scheduling during the design phase of the project. The Architect-Engineer firm (AE) will contractually be held accountable to keep his design within 10% of the construction budget as estimated by the CM. A commissioning firm will be selected early in the design development phase to perform commissioning planning.

Membership of the design review team will typically follow recommendations from *Jail Planning and Expansion*⁴. Design reviews will utilize the design checklists provided in *Jail Design Handbook*⁵ and will check compliance with Title 15 and Title 24 requirements. Appendix page 3 provides an organization chart and membership of the design team. The design team will meet every two weeks or more frequently when necessary, and the Oversight Committee will meet quarterly.

4. James Robertson, US DOJ, (2003), *Jail Planning and Expansion*

5. Mark Goldman, US DOJ, (2003), *Jail Design Handbook*

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E.4 Describe the plan for project management (including key staff names and titles).

The SBC Project Manager (PM) and Construction Administrator will be Grady Williams, P.E., Manager of SBC’s Capital Projects Division. Mr. Williams has a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering and is a licensed Professional Engineer in the state of Washington. He has previously worked for the US Army Corps of Engineers and helped manage projects of similar value. Mr. Williams will be responsible for organizing the teams required to plan, finance, design, and construct the new jail. Mr. Williams will hire a construction management firm (CM) that is an expert in the design and construction of detention facilities in the state of California to assist with the daily field activities of the construction and related services. As PM, Mr. Williams will have authority and responsibility for: (1) selecting, negotiating and contracting with consultants; (2) managing the planning and design process; (3) permitting and contract preparation; (4) bidding; (5) executing and administering construction contracts; (6) payments; (7) change orders; (8) claim settlement; (9) time extensions, and (10) project close-out. Mr. Williams will be assisted by Celeste Manolas, a senior project manager who recently worked for the state of California managing large building projects. Ms. Manolas has a degree in architecture. Mr. Williams will report to the project Oversight Committee (OC). Its membership will be as shown in the table below.

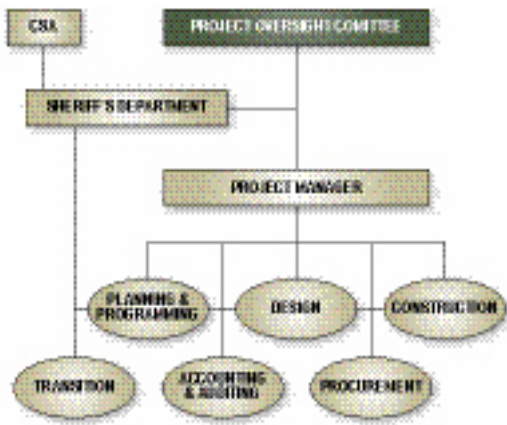
PROJECT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	
Committee Member	Title
Chandra Wallar	County Executive Officer (CEO), Co-Chair
Bill Brown	Sheriff-Coroner, Co-Chair
Renee Bahl	Assistant CEO
Ann Detrick	Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services
Dennis A. Marshall	County Counsel
Jeri Muth	Director, Human Resources
Bob Nisbet	Director, General Services Department
Scott McGolpin	Director, Public Works Department

The Sheriff Department’s project coordinator, Lt. James Meter, will manage all communication and reviews with the CSA, and will provide and manage resources of the Sheriff’s office for the benefit of the PM. As needed, Commander Thomas Jenkins who previously served in this role but has since retired, will continue to assist Lt. Meter on an extra-help employment status. Lt. Meter will also manage the transition plan and process.

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E.5 Describe the plan for project administration (including key staff names and titles).

In addition to the project administration organization chart illustrated below, organization charts depicting the planned project administration as it applies to both design and construction are shown on Appendix pages 4 and 5. For this project the PM will be overseen, and will be given authority and resources by, the oversight committee. In addition to required state approvals, SBC BOS will be required for certain authorizations.



The PM is also the designated Construction Administrator (CA) for SBC. He will be assisted by a team of county staff and consultants. A construction management firm (CM) will be hired to carry-out the daily construction activities in the field. Two of SBC's Capital Project Division's construction employees will work as field staff under the supervision of the CM. This will provide integration between CM and SBC County which will reduce costs and provide a way to enhance retention of

institutional knowledge for future warranty and facility maintenance work. The two staff, John Green and Todd Morrison, worked as project coordinator and inspector for the recently constructed SBC's Juvenile Detention facility.

A description of some of the key components of the PM/CA program follows; other key components, describing monitoring and controls, are shown in section E10:

Planning: All stakeholders will be brought together to interactively review the project plans, identify potential concerns, develop resolutions, and establish working relationships among the participants to better resolve issues that arise in the future. Planning activities include development, review, and approval of all plans, policies and procedures including quality, safety, dispute resolution, commissioning, etc. These documents will form the basis of how the project will be managed so that all participants are operating under the same instruction.

Scheduling: CPM and milestone schedules will be developed using Primavera™ software. Primavera™ will also be used to review and comment on the designer's and contractor's timing details. Schedule performance will be monitored monthly; if significant variances are identified, the PM/CA, with the help of the CM, will work with the designer and/or contractor to identify the root cause and develop corrective action.

Section 4: Narrative

Safety: Maintaining a safe working environment for all personnel and site visitors will be a number one priority to the PM/CA team. A Safety Plan will be developed at onset of the project. All project personnel will be trained on its requirements and the PM/CA will make sure (1) safety is incorporated into all bid packages, (2) regular site safety meetings are conducted, (3) periodical site safety inspections are performed, and (4) any incident is corrected immediately and reported.

Commissioning Planning: A commissioning plan for the new jail facility will be prepared by a hired commissioning firm early in the design process. The Commissioning Plan will incorporate input from the designer, the construction manager, the State, the Sheriff's operations team, and SBC facility maintenance to plan logistics for accessibility, efficient operability, and low cost maintainability. To ensure coordination with bid packages, the Commissioning Plan will focus on the design, construction, start-up, testing, and on-going performance of the mechanical, electrical, and low-voltage systems.

Commissioning: During construction, the PM/CA will manage the commissioning activities, including start-up documentation, test procedure acceptance, and plan and document training. The CM will assist the PM/CA in this effort, and will be tasked to develop an asset management database. This database will be created from the electronic submittals and O&M Manuals that are used to track costs as well as operational, parts and vendor information for facility maintenance. The commissioning firm will evaluate the working effectiveness and operation of the systems' seasonal performance, control systems settings, response times and logic, and interactions with the life/safety systems.

RFI Processing: The PM/CA's team will perform timely, complete, and accurate responses to RFIs to avoid delay claims and control costs. Although the AE will provide the clarification and interpretation, the CM will be involved in RFI management to prioritize issues and minimize response time. The CM will review a contractor's RFI to ascertain its validity before sending to the AE. Response times will be constantly monitored and the RFI log will be reviewed at the weekly project meetings. When the CM receives the AE's reply, the CM will review it for completeness and will determine the cost and schedule impacts before returning it to the contractor. If the response involves additional cost or time, the CM will review the solution with the AE to try to identify any lesser or non-impact alternatives. If there are none, the CM will work with the PM/CA and the entire project team to quickly arrive at the fairest price and/or time extension.

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Submittal Processing: The CA will require the contractor to identify all submittals on their baseline schedule. This schedule is provided to the AE with a composite submittal forecast that indicates the volume and timing of anticipated submittals. With this information, the PM/CA team will have sufficient reviewers available to handle peak workloads. As with the RFIs, a proactive approach will be taken when validating the submittal's completeness, monitoring the AE's review time, and reviewing the AE's response. Submittals will be tracked by the CM using eadoc™, Prolog™ or similar system. The submittal log will be reviewed at the weekly project meetings to identify critical items and any potential impact on other bid packages.

Dispute Resolution: The PM/CA will identify questions and issues early in the project, as opposed to letting them simply occur. When problems arise, the PM/CA will work collaboratively to gather information, form alternatives, and guide decisions that result in solutions. The PM/CA's field team will attempt to resolve issues on site. If this is unsuccessful, the field team will elevate it to the PM/CA who will attempt to negotiate a resolution. Higher levels of authority and expertise will be brought in until a resolution is achieved. In all cases, the PM/CA will provide notification of a potential claim, provide analysis of the dispute facts, and recommend a follow-up course of action.

Claims Mitigation: The PM/CA's entire management approach – from start to finish – will be done with a fundamental focus on claims avoidance and mitigation. The CM will be a key component of this process. Claims prevention will involve clear communication, prompt conflict resolution, prompt response to contractor's submittals, and the implementation of solid management and administrative practices. If the CM suspects a problem exists that may make SBC liable to receive a claim, the CM will be tasked to gather all key team members to (1) evaluate the risk, (2) explore alternatives for resolving the problem with the contractor, (3) prepare supplemental guidance for issuance to the contractor to clarify contract requirements when directed, and (4) if appropriate, initiate a change order to compensate the contractor for changed conditions. The CM will be tasked with keeping a "potential claim file" to capture all correspondence, reports, meeting minutes, and other documents relevant to the issue.

Invoicing: The PM/CA will require the contractor and all consultants to invoice separately for work not eligible for payment using state or county contribution funds.

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E.6 Describe the County's readiness to proceed with the project.

The major elements of the project are: (1) planning and financing; (2) land acquisition; (3) CEQA study and documentation; (4) infrastructure development; (5) design; (6) construction, and; (7) transition and occupancy. SBC has completed most of the planning effort and has developed this proposal for the AB900, Phase II program based on those plans. Upon notice of intent by the State to award SBC the desired funding, SBC is ready to move immediately to begin implementation of the plan. The following summarizes the work remaining to turn the plan into an operating facility:

Land: The County has completed acquisition of a parcel, has submitted all required due diligence, and has received an approval letter from DGS. The land is ready for construction.

CEQA: On March 11, 2008, while approving County's Phase I application for a 304-bed facility, the Board of Supervisors certified a Subsequent Final EIR that had studied construction and operation of an 808-bed to 1,520-bed detention facility at the same location proposed for this 376-bed facility and filed a Notice of Determination on March 20, 2008. The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to receive and consider a CEQA addendum to that 2008 EIR on December 6, 2011.

Infrastructure: SBC has analyzed and estimated the work necessary to bring needed infrastructure to the building. The cost, although not part of the matching funds is included the County's construction budget. This work is envisioned to occur independent of the main project with completion prior to when these utilities will be needed at the site.

Design: SBC selected an AE prior to this RFP. They have performed the architectural and operational programming and have completed a concept design. SBC has included a two year design period which will provide adequate time to ensure that the design is complete, coordinated and meets the functional needs of the Sheriff's Department. SBC has selected a Construction Management consultant, and once hired, will have them review the design and prepare for construction.

Construction: SBC intends to award a construction contract to the lowest qualified bidder in June of 2015. Prior to this, SBC will employ rigid cost control measures to ensure the design is in conformance with budget and is awardable. SBC will market the project to ensure adequate competition from pre-qualified

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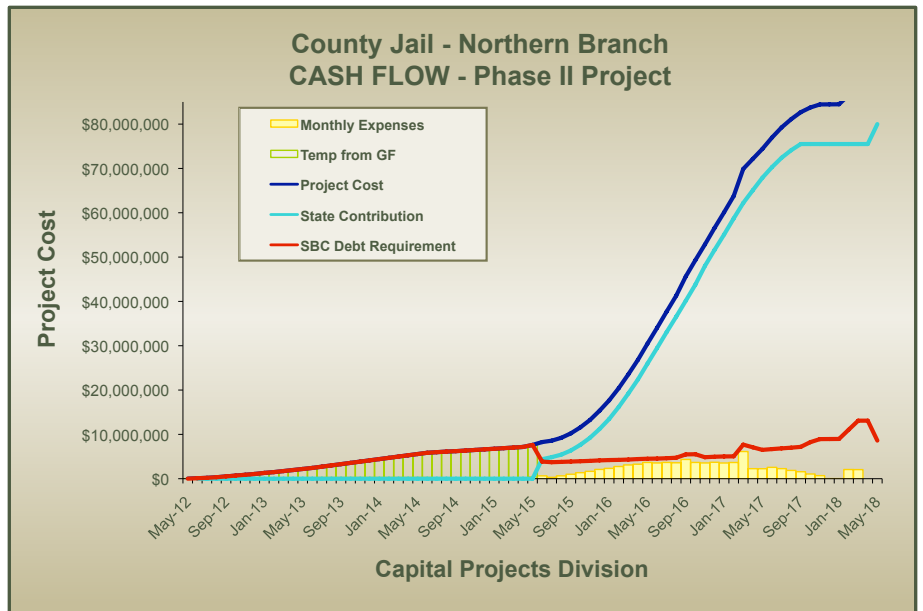
contractors, suppliers and subcontractors. Construction is planned for 30 months. SBC hired a Construction Management firm to help develop the proposed budget and time line, and considers it reasonable for the project scope.

Occupancy: SBC Sheriff has formed a transition team which will plan operational testing of the New Jail, plan for the transition to the New Jail and develop operational procedures to be employed when the New Jail goes into operation. This team will be involved in the project from the start of design until occupancy. The transition team, in concert with the Project Manger, his staff and his support will ensure that the promises of the proposal are achieved as described.

The need for expanded jail capacity in the County of Santa Barbara was identified 30 years ago. Overcrowding lawsuits have been filed against the county and more than 20 Grand Jury reports have pressed the need for a new jail. SBC has been placed under numerous court orders beginning in the early 1980's, demanding a resolution to the overcrowding. Needs assessments performed in 1999, 2005, and 2008 vividly demonstrate SBC must provide additional housing for inmates. Four Sheriffs have taken many steps over the years to try to lessen the severity of the condition, but today's low-risk sentenced offenders are being released early or not detained at all, and our facility remains at 120% of capacity. A special Blue Ribbon Commission on jail overcrowding published its findings in 2008 making, a compelling argument that a new 304-bed facility must be built immediately. Finally, the SBC Board of Supervisors has voted to support the County's participation in the AB 900 program to build a new jail. SBC appropriated funds, acquired the building site, completed the CEQA documentation, and expended nearly \$1 million in programming and schematic design. With AB 900 funding, SBC is ready to finance the match and complete the project. Historically, bond issuances by the County have enjoyed an A1 credit rating by Moody and an AA-by Standard and Poor from years of financing through certificates of participation, and SBC has more than sufficient property to demise for purposes of financing this project. SBC is willing to provide documentation supporting the above. SBC currently has a skilled, highly experienced team of staff to manage the planning, design and construction of the proposed project, and County officials at all levels are prepared to meet with CSA to provide demonstration of this. SBC enters into the AB 900 program with its eyes wide open. SBC staff has carefully studied the capital and operational costs of the proposed project, its match obligation,

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and the State’s conditions on its participation. Staff has analyzed the cash flow requirement imposed by these, and presents them graphically on Appendix page 9. SBC will use existing general funds to carry the cost of the project through design. The “Debt Requirement” (red line in chart) shows the amount of debt proceeds that will be utilized to cover the project’s costs any time



under the cost-versus-state reimbursement requirements. The proceeds issuance would not occur before February, 2015, to comply with IRS proceeds spending regulations. This point in time coincides with the depletion of existing funds, and provides a continuum of cash flow for the project.

E.7 Describe the functions and responsibilities of project staff/contractors.

Organization charts illustrating our project design and construction teams are provided on Appendix pages 3 and 4. These charts provide additional names of key team staff members not detailed in this section.

Sheriff’s Office: Lieutenant Meter is the project lead for the sponsor agency. He will coordinate Sheriff’s resources to provide staff and materials to the PM, and provide a single point of contact for the CSA. Using internal and contract services, he will have the authority to draw resources throughout the agency to insure project progress and also lead the Transition Team.

Project Manager: The PM is responsible for ensuring the successful completion of the new jail facility, on time and on budget. The PM reports to the Oversight Committee (OC) and ensures fulfillment of Sheriff Department requirements. The PM will coordinate the work of staff from all County departments and outside agencies, and manage all work of hired consultants and contractors. The PM serves as SBC’s Construction Administrator (CA).

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Assistant Project Manager: The Assistant Project Manager will assist the PM in all work, but only the PM will provide authorizations involving cost and time.

Oversight Committee: The OC monitors the work of the PM/CA, ensures the PM's success, provides all resources and authorities needed to complete the project, and lobbies local legislative bodies as needed.

Project Financial Officer: The Project Financial Officer (PFO) is responsible for overseeing debt financing, revenue generation and County budgeting and accounting required to provide project funds and cash flow. The PFO assists the PM with accounting and cash flow reports, and reports to the Sheriff and the OC.

Procurement Team: The Procurement Team performs professional services, obtains supplies, and oversees purchasing contracts. The team assists the PM/CA and reports to the Director of General Services.

Planning and Programming Team: The Planning and Programming Team performs architectural and operational programming, and prepares staff and transition plans. This team coordinates with Lt. Meter and reports to the PM.

Design Team: The Design Team includes the AE design firm, the Design Review Team, and intermittently, the Commissioning and CM firms. The Design Team performs all design work and reports to the PM/CA.

Design Review Team: The Design Review Team performs review of all design submittals, and reports to the PM.

Construction Team: The Construction Team includes the contractor, CM, Architect and Commissioning firm. The Construction Team reports to the PM/CA through the CM.

Accounting and Auditing Team: The Accounting and Auditing Team performs project budget monitoring, cost accounting and reporting, assurance that payments use only funds eligible for work invoiced, invoice payment management and auditing of project and contractor files. The team reports to the PM/CA in its accounting and contractor audit duties, and to the SBC Auditor-Controller when auditing the project.

Section 4: Narrative

E.8. Describe the monitoring/control protocols that will ensure successful project completion.

SBC, supported by the Construction Manager, will implement an automated project control system, such as eadoc™ which SBC currently uses, on day one to ensure the project stays on budget and finishes on schedule.

Construction Meetings: Construction meetings between the PM/CA and the general contractor, key subcontractors, construction manager and the architect will occur weekly on site.

Document Control: At the beginning of the project, the PM/CA will establish and maintain a Document Control System, including an asset management database. The system will be set up to provide electronic and hard-copy files as needed. A password-protected project web site will be established that will allow SBC and CSA personnel, and selected stakeholders, to access project documents online. This system will be a key component of the claim process system.

Daily Force and Activity Reports: The Contractor will be required to prepare a Daily Force and Activity Report. This report will include contractor's material deliveries, tests, weather conditions and other significant events. Each report will be reviewed by the CM and will be compared to SBC's records. Significant information potentially impacting cost and time will be summarized and reviewed by the PM/CA daily.

Quality Control/Assurance: The contract will require the contractor to provide and document continuous quality control (QC). The PM/CA will be responsible for making sure the contractor has met this requirement through an active quality assurance (QA) program. This will involve the development of a Quality Plan at the beginning of the project and the review of contractor's quality methodologies to ascertain compliance. During construction, the PM/CA will monitor any inspection non-conformances and oversee the implementation of corrective action by the contractor. The CM will provide inspection of the corrections to assure proper implementation.

Performance Monitoring and Control: Cost and schedule performance reports will be provided to the PM/CA on a monthly basis by the CM. If a potential problem or negative trend is indicated, immediate action will be taken to identify the cause and implement a solution.

Section 4: Narrative

Schedule Maintenance: Once construction begins, the PM/CA will monitor work progress and regularly analyze the contractor’s base schedule and updates for each bid package with assistance from the CM. As delays or conflicts are identified, the CM will be tasked to analyze the contractor’s recovery plans and provide recommendations to prevent schedule slippage. If the contractor requests a time extension for any change order, the CM will provide an analysis to the PM/CA of any fragnets for validity of the request.

Change Control: It is the PM/CA’s responsibility to minimize change orders during the construction phase of the project. Although some change orders are to be expected, it is the PM/CA’s job to manage and control them. The PM/CA will accomplish this by: (1) including a thorough and detailed scope of work in the contractor’s contract; (2) conducting constructability reviews; (3) ensuring cost-conscious and comprehensive RFI responses; (4) ensuring complete submittal and shop drawing reviews; (5) instituting a pre-approved change control processing approach; (6) ensuring expeditious review and processing of all change order requests; and (7) only incorporating changes that are absolutely necessary. The hired CM firm will assist the PM/CA with these tasks.

Invoicing Control: The PM/CA will establish invoicing requirements for consultants and contractors from day one of the project. Invoicing will be separate for state, county match and ineligible cost funding sources, and will clearly state the scope of work for which invoice is made..

Prevailing Wage Monitoring and Control: An organization such as the Center for Construction Compliance will be included as part of the team to help the CM ensure compliance.

Auditing: Occasionally, and at the determination of the PM/CA, the SBC Auditor-Controller will perform audits of the contractor given a 24-hour advanced written notice and during normal business hours, to all contractor’s books, records, accounts, documents, financial information, certified payroll records, and any other relevant information for the purposes of inspection, audit, and copying.

Oversight Committee: The PM/CA will provide a progress report and presentation to the OC once per quarter for their monitoring and control of the project. The OC will review the methods and results of the PM/CA, and provide additional direction and resources as needed to make the project successful.

F. PLAN FOR ADEQUATE STAFFING

F.1. Plan the County's plan for staffing within 90 days.

SBC has developed a staff hiring strategy that begins 30 months prior to facility opening. This plan does not take into account the need to close and refurbish portions of the old facility. Some hiring of additional staffing may be delayed while portions of the current facility are closed temporarily to refurbish. This will allow from 5 to 26 staff to transfer to the new facility allowing the County to extend the hiring plan. SBC has historically conducted its own Custody Deputy Academy, and completes its own background and polygraph exams. This gives SBC the ability to control the hiring and training of staff for the facility to meet needed deadlines and to open the facility on time.

F.2. Describe the cost efficiency or other measures to minimize staffing impact

The Board of Supervisors started a General Fund hold back program in FY 2011-12. This program began by reserving \$1 million, which will periodically increase and be held in reserve for an operations fund. Upon the opening of the facility, this fund will be drawn down, as the hold back in the budget continues to increase. When the reserved fund is depleted, the set aside will have increased to a point allowing a seamless continuance of operations. This set aside does not take into account housing refurbishing, which will further allow for a softer budgetary impact to the County upon opening of the facility.

G. EFFECTS OF REALIGNMENT

G.1. Describe Anticipated Effects of AB 109

The SBC Main Jail has been subject to a court ordered jail cap dating back to 1985, which specifies a male occupancy capacity of 605 and a female capacity of 1017. The Medium Security Facility had 285 jail beds (240 male/45 female). The previously decommissioned Santa Maria (SM) Branch Jail has 43 available jail beds, and is now being reopened. In 2010, the ADP at the Main Jail was 686; the ADP at the Medium Security Facility was 246; and the ADP at the SM Jail was 21. Unoccupied beds are not always available for use by any given inmate due to gender, segregation, and/or classification restrictions or other operational limits upon inmate housing.

Based on estimates supplied by CDCR, by December 2011 the jail will have, at minimum, 66 post sentenced NX3 offenders, up to 37 PRCS and parole violators, and 24 NX3 violators in custody on any given day. By the end of the FY 2011-12, the total number of PRCS/NX3 will increase to 477; and to over

600 at full implementation, which will include up to 60 incarcerated NX3/PRCS violators at any given time. It is projected that 125 collective jail beds or alternative detention slots will be necessary to meet the capacity required for this realigned detention population.

G.2. Describe any Anticipated changes to detained population.

There are two main changes to the detained population as a result of Realignment. The first is that the average length of stay for sentenced inmates is expected to rise. The SBC County jail was not designed for the programming and services needed by Realigned inmates who may be housed for years instead of months. The second major change to the detained population is the projected need for increased medical and mental health services. During the first month of realignment, 50% of those sentenced under the new law will require long-term medical and/or mental health care. This was a factor in the decision to add medical and mental health beds.

G.3. Describe the Impact Realignment has had on design.

The State anticipated impact of AB 109 will add 294 inmates to the Average Daily Population (ADP) for Santa Barbara at full roll-out by 2015. The changes in the clean-up legislation for AB 109 from the original 3-year limit on incarceration, to no limit, have caused the expectation for expanded medical and mental health requirements. The anticipation of longer term inmates combined with the need for increased medical services combine to suggest a dedicated pod for medical and mental health cases be programmed into the planned design.

Main housing units were originally planned to be 72 bed direct supervision modules. Realignment has caused us to use a star shaped housing design of 96 bed modules. These modules can be easily modified following construction to create 48 bed configurations, and in either size may be able to be operated as direct or indirect modules. The addition of a medical and mental health wing addresses current needs, but also anticipates inmates who have longer housing stays that may have more substantial medical problems than previously experienced.

G.4. Describe the extent realignment is related to need for the project.

The Impacts of Realignment also drove the expansion of the Northern Branch Jail by 196 beds, coupled with the planned closure of the aging 121 rated bed Medium Security facility. The benefit of this net gain of 30 beds is compounded by the modernization of the new facility to better address current and future needs

based on inmate classification and length of stay. For example the modules in this new addition are formed in 64 beds pods in double bunked cells. The pods may be easily modified following construction to create smaller housing and bed configurations (32 beds in 16 cells). Either size can be used as direct or indirect supervision. The old Medium Security Facility is a dormitory style. Due to Fire Code restrictions, the doors to the facility cannot be locked. The need for a locked facility is greater than ever with the Realignment Population of the 40 AB109 inmates remaining in custody at the end of October 2011, 21 were in need of long term medical or mental health care.

H. BUDGET

H.1 Describe how the project budget is determined to be reasonable.

The project budget is based on a unit cost of building construction of \$456 per square foot (SF): our estimate of cost for a mid-point of construction date of September, 2016. This unit cost is an average of various unit costs estimated by the County's design consultant team, ranging from \$250/SF for Administration, Intake and similar lower cost programs, to \$510/SF for Housing. This average unit cost is about 20% lower then the estimated cost just three years ago, which was an inflationary period for building construction in the US. The County believes the proposed unit cost is reasonable for the projected market, and in our community.

The County has also performed a preliminary study to determine the lowest life-cycle cost for providing utilities to the site. That study included an engineer's estimate of construction cost for the best options, which has been used in the proposed budget.

Finally, the budget has used typical, industry standard percentages of building construction cost to estimate costs of other items. These include the following:

- Construction Contingency: 7.5%
- Design Fee 7%
- County Administration 5%
- Material Tests and Special Inspection: 1%
- Moveable Equipment and Furniture: 4.2%

Additional details of the proposed budget are provided in Section B of this application.

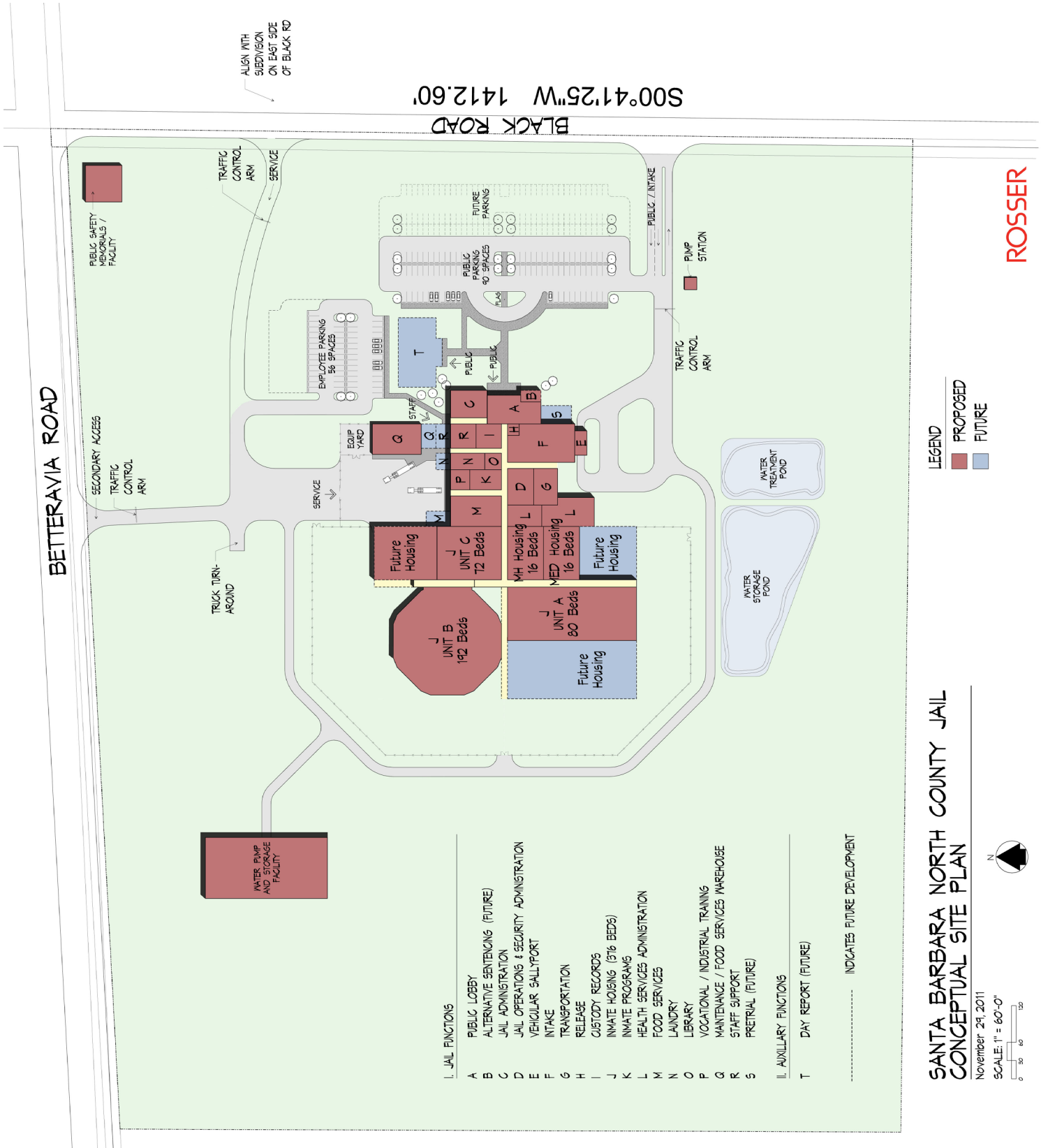
H.2 Measures taken to promote cost effective planning, design and construction.

The County will use a highly reputable design firm with nation-wide expertise in jail and criminal justice planning and design, with significant construction experience in California. The Sheriff has particularly taken an interest in identifying innovative, low-cost methods of construction, both prefabricated and on-site construction, steel versus concrete, including modular concepts. The County’s professional services agreement (PSA) that will be awarded to the design firm requires the designer to seek the least capital cost by identifying, proposing and utilizing the lowest cost method of construction possible. The PSA also serves to promote the least cost in operating the building. An example is its requirement of the designer to prepare a separate “Design Intent” document at schematic design for mechanical and electrical systems. This document requires the designer to consider initial cost, life-cycle cost, and life expectancy considerations. The PSA requires the designer to prepare an Energy Savings Features Matrix identifying features that could be incorporated into the building’s design and construction, with the intent to increase the building’s energy efficiency at least fifteen percent (15%) more than the minimum required by Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. The Matrix provides the payback period in terms of energy/lifecycle savings of these special features and an overall lifecycle cost comparison.

While identification of the least cost building construction is important, the County will, admittedly, give priority to seeking a building design with the least required staffing cost. While that may not produce the lowest cost to the State which pays only the capital cost, it does provide the lowest life-cycle cost to the taxpayer, which we believe to be the State’s desire.

In summary, the County’s planning and design effort will minimize the use of State resources by building no more than the minimum needs of the county, by utilizing the least cost method of construction, and by managing the construction very closely to minimize change orders. The County will do the same to minimize use of its resources. Not only is the County determined to minimize capital costs, but it is especially mindful of the need to minimize the life-cycle cost and thus the annual operations cost.

Section 4: Narrative



BLACK ROAD
 S00°41'25"W 1412.60'

BETTERAVIA ROAD

- I. JAIL FUNCTIONS**
- A PUBLIC LOBBY
 - B ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING (FUTURE)
 - C JAIL ADMINISTRATION
 - D JAIL OPERATIONS & SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
 - E VEHICULAR SALLYPORT
 - F INTAKE
 - G TRANSPORTATION
 - H RELEASE
 - I CUSTODY RECORDS
 - J INMATE HOUSING (876 BEDS)
 - K INMATE PROGRAMS
 - L HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 - M FOOD SERVICES
 - N LAUNDRY
 - O LIBRARY
 - P VOCATIONAL / INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
 - Q MAINTENANCE / FOOD SERVICES WAREHOUSE
 - R STAFF SUPPORT
 - S PRETRIAL (FUTURE)
- II. AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS**
- T DAY REPORT (FUTURE)

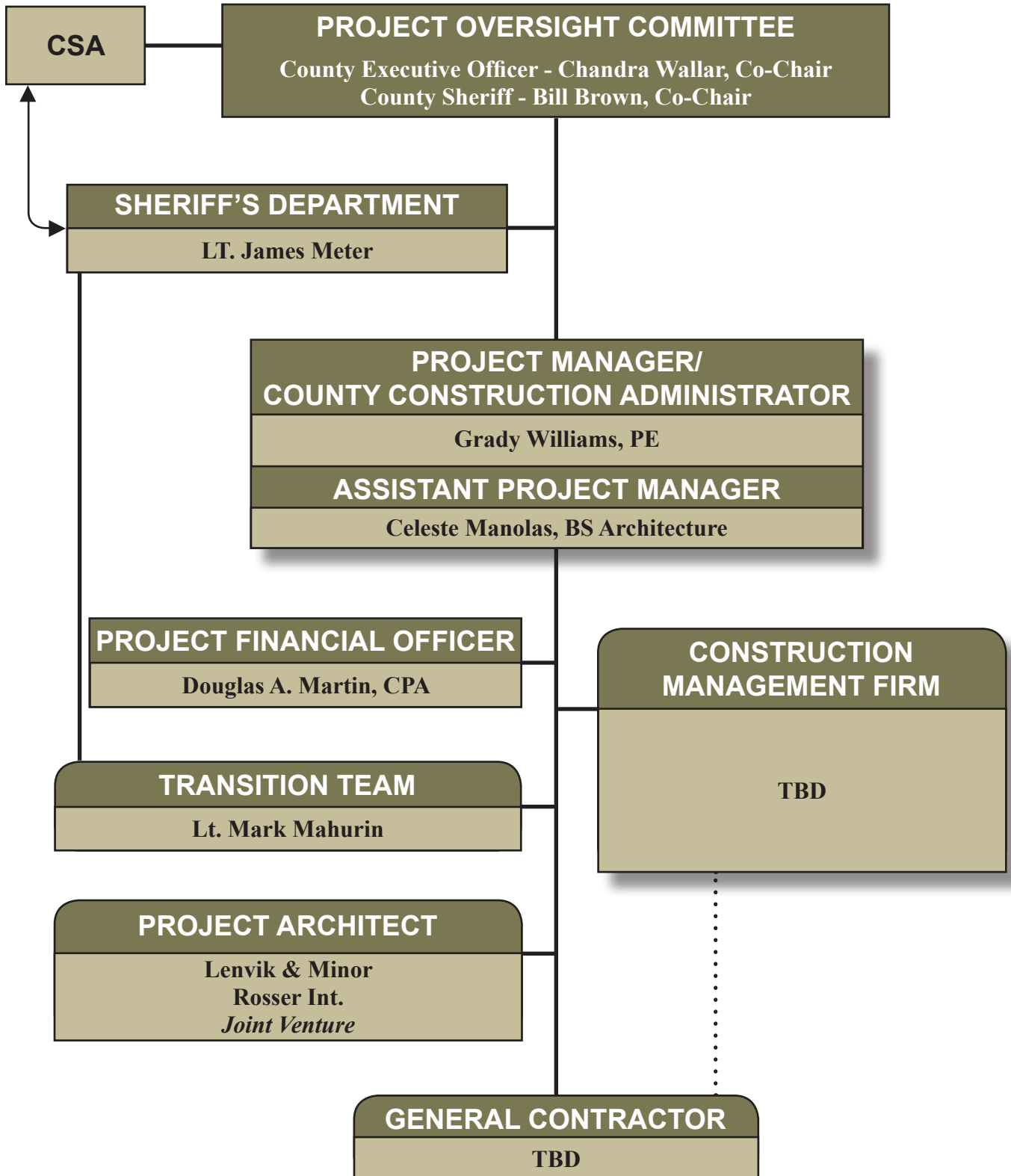
WATER PUMP AND STORAGE FACILITY

WATER STORAGE POND
 WATER TREATMENT POND

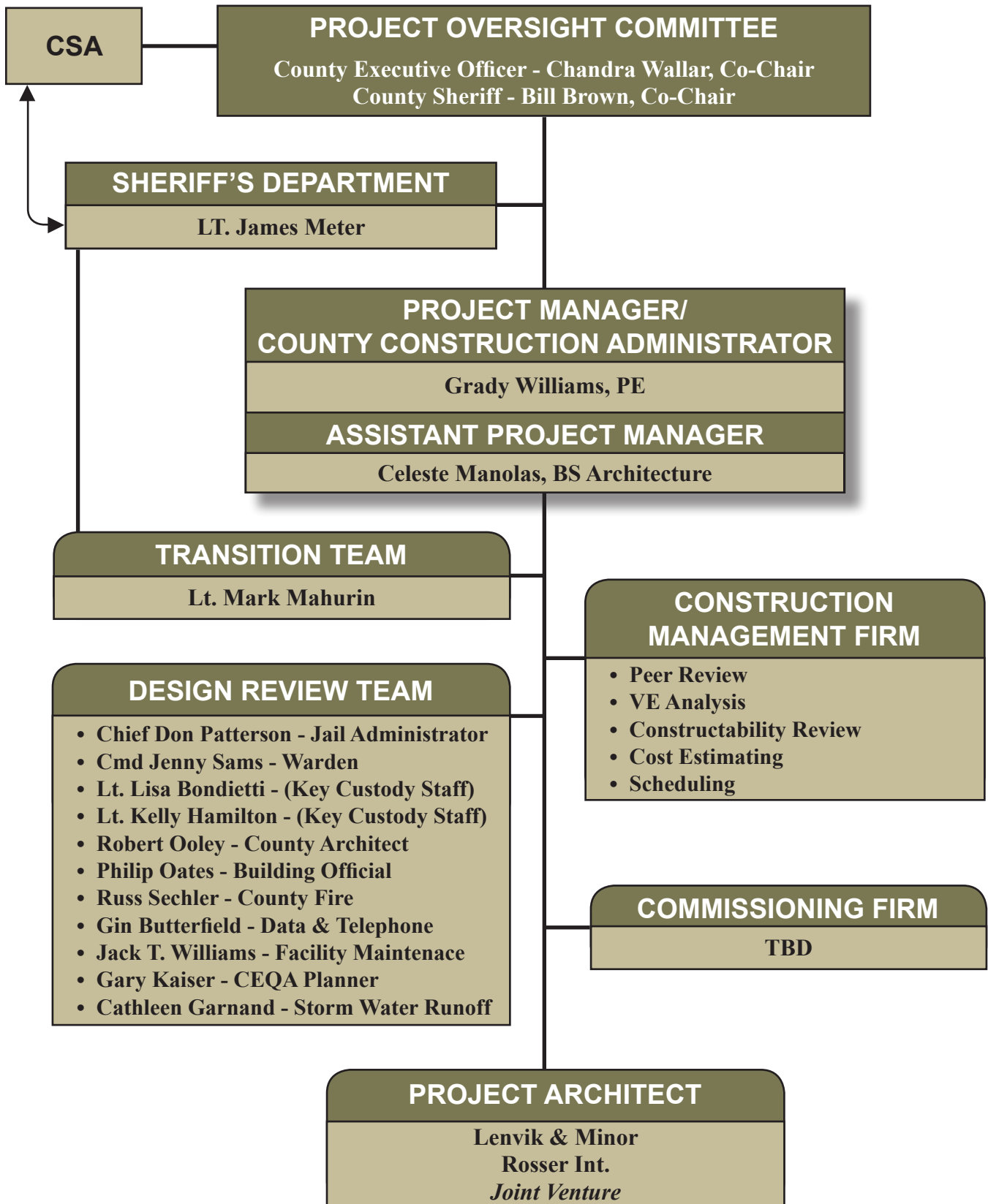
Section 4: Narrative

INMATE CLASSIFICATION		11/15/2011
INMATE NAME:		
INMATE NUMBER:	DATE: 11/15/2011	
<u>EVALUATION:</u>		
PRIOR PRISON NAME:	PRISON DATE:	HOW LONG:
MAJOR DISC REPORT WHAT FOR:		
WAS IT A VIOLATION?:		
CDC POINTS		
LEVEL YARD		
MINOR DISC REPORT WHAT FOR:		
ANY GANG AFFILIATION:		
ENEMIES:		
WORKED AS INFORMANT OR TESTIFIED AGAINST ANY ONE:		
MEDICAL ISSUES:		
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES:		
EVER CONSIDERED OR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE:		
<u>CAUTION FLAGS:</u>		
<u>DECISION TREE :</u>		
<p>The decision tree diagram maps various inmate characteristics to classification levels. The levels on the right are: Protective Custody, AD SEG, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The characteristics on the left include: Severe Mental Health Issues Or Developmentally Disabled, Current or Past PC Issues, Institutional Behavior Problem, Prior Assaultive Felony, Current Assaultive Felony, Escape History, and Parolee/Pre-sentenced. Lines connect these characteristics to the classification levels.</p>		
<u>ARMBAND COLOR:</u>		
Red: Assaultive/Officer Safety Risk	Yellow: Escape Risk	Blue: Homicide or 3 Strike

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT



DESIGN MANAGEMENT



TAB:

5

Section:

FUNDING

PREFERENCES

Section 5: Funding Preferences

Phase II legislation (AB 111 and AB 94) contains two funding preferences as detailed below. Every application is subject to one or the other preference (A or B). Each preference is a hard preference. Further information about the preferences and how they are applied is available within the Detail and Background, Funding Preferences section of this RFA.

Check one of the boxes below (A or B) to indicate which preference is being applied to this application submittal.

A. ADMISSIONS PREFERENCE

The legislation states that “The CDCR and CSA shall give funding preference to counties that committed the largest percentage of inmates to state custody in relation to the total inmate population of CDCR in 2010.” This is a hard preference, meaning that the CDCR 2010 admissions data, as provided in the Detail and Background section to this RFA, will be used to determine a potential rank-ordering of funding for the counties submitting applications under this preference criterion.

B. RELINQUISHING PREFERENCE

The legislation states in part “A participating county that has received a [Phase I] conditional award...may relinquish its conditional award... and may reapply for a [Phase II] conditional award...” and “The CDCR and CSA shall give funding preference to counties that relinquish their [Phase I] conditional awards ..., provided that those counties agree to continue to assist the state in siting reentry facilities...” This is a hard preference meaning that the counties meeting the relinquishing criteria as specified in this RFA will receive a preference for a conditional funding award, once the Phase I funding authority amount associated with the relinquishing county is legislatively moved to the Phase II funding authority.

If a Phase I county wishes to relinquish a Phase I award and reapply for a greater amount of funding in one application under Phase II, the county would be required to reapply without the benefit of this preference. Also, a Phase I county that wishes to relinquish a Phase I award and reapply for a Phase II award without continuing to assist the state with siting reentry facilities, must reapply without the benefit of this preference. In each of these cases, the county would apply under the admissions preference in A above.

