

Appendix

APPENDIX

List of Attachments

Riverside County Sheriff's Department 2011 Correctional Facility Needs Assessment

Riverside County Probation Department "2007 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Funding Program Proposal Form" for Van Horn Youth Center

Cost of Juvenile Beds vs Adult Beds

Design & Construction Division – Sample of Construction Cost Per Sq Foot for Completed Projects

Land Acquisition Costs – County real property acquisitions 2006-2010

Riverside County Sheriff's Department AB 109 Update January 1, 2014

Riverside County Probation Department AB109 Status Report January 7, 2014

Riverside County Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee "2011 Public Safety Realignment Final Implementation Plan" February 2012

Riverside County Sheriff's Department



Stanley Sniff, Sheriff

2011 Correctional Facility Needs Assessment

Prepared by
Sheriff's Planning & Research Unit
July 2011

2011 Correctional Facility Needs Assessment Table of Contents

Executive Summary	Page 1
Section 1 – Elements of the System	Page 7
Section 2 – Operational and Design Philosophy	Page 11
Section 3 – Current Inmate Population	Page 14
Section 4 – Classification System	Page 22
Section 5 – Program Needs	Page 25
Section 6 – Corrections System Trends and Characteristics	Page 30
Section 7 – Staffing Levels	Page 38
Section 8 – Ability to Provide Visual Supervision	Page 42
Section 9 – Adequacy of Record Keeping	Page 44
Section 10 – History of the Systems Compliance with Standards	Page 46
Section 11 – Unresolved Issues	Page 47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In 2004, the Corrections Planning Unit completed a Correctional Facility Needs Assessment in accordance with the requirements in Title 24. The Correctional Facilities Needs Assessment was used to help the Executive Office complete the Riverside County Correctional Facilities Master Plan in 2005. This report is updated to reflect data from 2005 through 2010. Some information does reach into 2011, for example, the closing of the Old Jail and subsequent loss of 289 jail beds.

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan (AB 109) will go into effect on October 1, 2011. The plan changes the definition of a felony as it relates to sentencing, shifts prison housing for low level offenders from prison to the local county jails and transfers the supervision and detention of parolees from the State to the county level. Inmates sentenced to low level offenses will now serve sentences in the county jail for over one year. Inmates previously released on parole will now be on Post-Release Community Supervision (PCS) by the Probation Department. PCS revocation hearings will be heard in local courts and sentences served in county jail.

CURRENT TRENDS

Population – Between 2000 and 2010, Riverside County had a 29% increase in population while most neighboring counties only had single digit increases. San Bernardino County was closest with a 16% increase in population. The California Department of Finance projects Riverside County population to continue to grow with just under 3 million people by 2020.

Bookings – As the population rose, so did the amount of bookings into the jail facilities. In 2007, annual bookings reached an all-time high of 61,697 as local law enforcement agencies ramped up their presence on the street with more proactive policing. Without enough jail beds to accommodate the bookings, a record high number of inmates were released pursuant to the Federal Court Order decree. Bookings began to decrease in 2008 largely attributed to the increased police presence and declining crime rate in Riverside County. AB 109 will impact the number of annual bookings in two aspects. First, Probation has the authority for “Flash Incarcerations,” which means an inmate can be placed in jail for up to 10 days without a hearing. Secondly, the shortened sentences for PCS supervision compared to parole will place more criminals out on the street while, law enforcement agencies are downsizing due to tighten budgets. Booking trends project a 1% increase in 2011 and a 5% increase in bookings for 2012 and 2013.

Court Filings – The District Attorney had a 50% decrease in court filings between 2009 and 2010. AB 109 will increase the number of filings in the coming years. In the past the District Attorney has relied on strict parole revocation sentence terms when deciding to file on a case. If the new charged crime resulted in a sentence similar to the required parole term, the case would not be filed saving money and time. Per AB 109, PCS

1 revocations have a sentence cap of 180 days and earn day for day sentence credits to
2 reduce the time in custody further. Based on the above, an increase in court filing is
3 projected at 1% in 2011 and 5% in 2012 and 2013.

4 5 **CURRENT OPERATIONS / JAIL CAPACITY**

6
7 Riverside County operates five maximum security jails with a total bed capacity of 3,904
8 beds. Over the past ten years, through bed closure and expansions, the Corrections
9 Division has had a 24% increase in the total number of beds. The average daily
10 population (ADP) is the average number of inmates housed per day. Prior to August
11 2010, the ADP exceeded 90% of the jail bed capacity. After August 2010, the ADP
12 dipped slightly below 90% mainly attributed to the decrease in bookings and court
13 filings.

14
15 The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) of an inmate in custody is used to determine the
16 number of jail beds needed currently or for future planning. The ALOS is calculated
17 using the ADP and the number of bookings for a specific period of time. This is a
18 general calculation and is not always a true representation of the time the average
19 inmate spends in custody. Not all inmates booked into the county jail occupy a jail bed.
20 A significant portion of the bookings consist of individuals arrested for driving under the
21 influence or drunk in public. These individuals do not impact the ADP and therefore,
22 should not be included in the calculation for ALOS.

23
24 A snap shot of the inmate population on June 22, 2011 determined that the average
25 time in custody for all facilities was 190 days. The Jail Information Management System
26 (JIMS) tracks all inmates processed through the Riverside County Jail system. JIMS
27 calculates the ALOS by determining the time in custody for every inmate released from
28 custody over a specific time frame. For FY 10/11, JIMS calculated the ALOS for Pre-
29 Trial inmates (every inmate not sentenced to county jail) was 10.4 days. The ALOS for
30 sentenced inmates was 52.0 days. Averaging the above two calculations, the ALOS for
31 the jail population was 31.2 days.

32
33 The upcoming changes to felony sentencing and Post-Release revocations will
34 significantly impact the ALOS. Initially, inmates serving longer terms will increase the
35 ALOS. But without new jail beds added to the system and the alternate release
36 mechanisms maximized, the Sheriff will once again be forced to release inmates
37 pursuant to the Federal Court Order shortening the time served and therefore
38 decreasing the ALOS.

39
40 In the 2005 Correctional Facilities Master Plan, a formula was established using the
41 County population, arrests per population and ALOS to determine the total number of
42 new beds needed. Using that same formula with current year statistics, the Corrections
43 Division is in current need of 1,463 new beds. Based on population and annual booking
44 projections, the new bed need will increase to 2,058 in 2015 and 2,527 in 2020.

1 The initial analysis of current data project the changes implemented in the 2011 State
 2 Public Safety Realignment will result in 5,740 additional inmates serving extended time
 3 in Riverside County jails. In FY 10/11, Riverside County sent 3,483 parole violators to
 4 State prison to serve their sentence. In addition, Riverside County sent 2,257 inmates to
 5 State prison on a new prison commitment. Assuming the PCS violators (formerly parole
 6 violators) will spend an average of 90 days in custody, over a year these inmates will
 7 occupy 858 county jail beds. Assuming the New Commits spend an average of 240
 8 days (8 months) in custody, over a year these inmate will occupy 1,484 county jail beds.
 9 Combined these former State prison inmates will result in an additional need of 2,342
 10 jail beds per year above and beyond the total number of beds already needed based on
 11 the population and annual booking.

12
 13 Based on current stats and projections in 2015, Riverside County will need 4,400
 14 additional new jail beds in order to handle the jail population.

	New Bed Need	AB 109 Impact	TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED
2010	1,463		
2015	2,058	2,342	4,400
2020	2,527	2,342	4,869

16
 17 **STAFFING**

18
 19 The design of the new generation type housing units maximizes the operational
 20 efficiency of managing and providing services to the inmates. Visitation, recreation and
 21 programs are brought to the inmate, eliminating the need for them to leave the housing
 22 unit other than for court appearances. Staffing plans are developed to outline the duties
 23 of each position in order to determine the need for that position. The staffing plan also
 24 identifies the number of support staff positions needed to operate a facility based on
 25 scheduling and the use of calculated shift relief factors. In general, funded line staff
 26 positions in the Corrections Division are 60% correctional deputy / correctional corporal
 27 to 40% deputy sheriff.

28
 29 With any jail bed addition, the bulk of the hiring will be line operations staff, including
 30 required supervision and management based on current supervisory ratios. Once a
 31 position is identified, shift relief factors (SRF) are used to calculate the actual number of
 32 personnel needed to fill the position. A SRF is a numeric value a position is multiplied by
 33 to show a true number of staff needed to offset shortages caused by absence due to
 34 training, illness, and injury. The Corrections Division uses the SRF of 2.48 for a 12 hour
 35 shift.

36
 37 The staffing plan needs to be developed as the design develops for any new jail
 38 expansion. Once funding is identified for construction, recruitment and hiring of staff
 39 must also begin. The hiring and training process for correctional deputies and deputy
 40 sheriff's is extensive. Once hired, employees must complete the required academy
 41 training, field training, and if possible, gain experience working in a jail environment. In

1 order to operate a facility immediately upon completion, a phased hiring of operations
2 staff is critical.

3
4 In addition to Sheriff's Department staff, other critical support staff are required as the
5 inmate population increases. The Sheriff is required by statute to provide emergency
6 and basic health care services to all inmates. Health care services include Medical,
7 Dental and Mental Health services and can only be achieved by licensed professionals.
8 A staffing plan for medical, dental and mental health staff will need to be developed in
9 conjunction with the Sheriff to ensure the appropriate level of health care service is
10 maintained.

11 **PRIORITY FOR BUILDING NEW JAIL BEDS**

12
13
14 There is a current need for additional adult jail space which will become more critical in
15 as the 2011 State Public Safety Realignment is implemented. While the majority of jail
16 bookings occur at the facilities on the west end of the County, approximately 22% of the
17 population in Riverside County resides in the Coachella Valley. In 2010, the Indio Jail
18 processed roughly 18% of the bookings in the County but the facility only accounts for
19 9% of the jail beds. In addition, the Smith Correctional Facility has seen a significant
20 increase in bookings over the past five years which can be attributed to the population
21 growth in the Banning Pass area and Desert Communities.

22
23 Riverside County has placed priority on locating jails in close proximity to the Superior
24 Courts in the County. The court / jail campus is the optimum situation because it
25 minimizes transportation costs, time in transit, the opportunity for escape and
26 introduction of contraband. All Riverside County adult jails are located adjacent to the
27 courts in their communities, except the Smith Correctional Facility. The Administrative
28 Office of the Courts is currently in design on a new Superior Court located in the City of
29 Banning, less than two miles from SCF. The opportunity to add inmate beds to the Indio
30 Jail would maximize the available beds at all facilities adjacent to a court. Once the
31 Indio Jail was expanded, the plan to build a centralized hub jail facility becomes ideal.
32 With consideration of the overall Corrections operation, the Sheriff's Department
33 developed the "Hub Jail" concept, which is based on the following:

- 34
35 1. Existing jails can serve the needs of the existing courthouses.
- 36
37 2. A centralized hub jail would handle the expanding population by housing
38 inmates who are awaiting trial, but have a court date more than 30 days in the
39 future.
- 40
41 3. Sentenced inmates who do not fit the classification parameters necessary to
42 be housed at SCF would complete their sentences at a maximum security
43 hub jail.
- 44
45

1 **Recommended Location for New or Facility Expansion**

2
3 **1. Indio Jail**

4
5 Indio Jail is an ideal location for a jail expansion. Indio Jail is surrounded by County
6 owned land to both south and west of the current facility. The County Administrative
7 Building adjacent to the jail would need to be demolished and new facilities built. The
8 building is currently only partially occupied so the impact to other county agencies would
9 be minimal. The Larsen Justice Center adjacent to the facility is connected via an
10 underground tunnel eliminating the movement of inmates outside the facility. The ability
11 to house more inmates at Indio Jail will help reduce inmate transportation costs.
12 Currently, SCF houses most of the inmates with court appearances at Larson Justice
13 due to limited bed space at Indio Jail.

14
15 The existing site utilities increase the construction efficiency of expanding Indio Jail. In
16 addition, the base infrastructure of command staff and jail staff are already in place.
17 Fewer staff would need to be hired in order to open and operate the facility. The
18 addition of housing units and new kitchen constructed adjacent (with corridor access) to
19 the current facility would allow for the current jail to be used for an expanded visiting
20 area for the public and attorneys, medical care housing, administrative office space,
21 warehouse, and temporary holding for bookings and releases. The construction could
22 be phased to add the housing and then convert the existing facility without having to
23 lose available beds during construction.

24
25 **2. Hub Jail**

26
27 The concept of the Hub Jail increases the efficiency of the Corrections Division. With a
28 Hub Facility located central to the other jail facilities the consolidation of necessary
29 functions can occur, such as Transportation, Supply Storage, and Cook/Chill Food
30 Preparation. The original Hub Jail proposal identified locations in the Pass Area and
31 along the I-215 Corridor. These locations are centralized sites within the County with
32 easy access to major transportation corridors.

33
34 Although the startup costs are more significant than expanding an existing facility, the
35 Hub Jail concept is still a priority. With the pending State re-alignment, the County jail
36 will be housing inmates for longer sentence durations. This supports the Hub Jail
37 concept of holding long term, static inmates in a centralized location. Static inmates do
38 not need to attend regular court hearings and do not need to be housed near a court. By
39 housing these inmates in a hub jail, needed beds will be open for inmates still pending
40 court hearings. Program services can be centralized and appropriate spaces included in
41 the facility design.

42
43 The Public Safety Realignment Plan will have a permanent impact on County jail
44 systems. Building a jail facility with the capacity to safely house long term inmates has
45 to remain a priority. The hub jail is a vital piece to the future of Corrections in Riverside
46 County. The ability to house long term inmates in a single location reduces the need to

1 move inmates. Necessary services, such as medical clinic care and educational
2 programs can be brought to the inmate population at the facility or housing unit level. All
3 of these increase efficiency and reduce overall operational costs.

4
5 **3. Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF)**

6
7 SCF has been the site for the last three jail expansions in Riverside County. The jail
8 was expanded due to available open space and because the base infrastructure of staff
9 and utilities are present. Jail beds cannot be added to SCF without requiring the
10 demolition of existing housing units. Although the temporary loss of beds is not
11 desirable, the ability to replace older, under-designed housing units with secure,
12 efficient housing units will be a significant benefit. SITE-B Programs is based out of
13 SCF, so housing units designed with program needs in mind would allow for increased
14 services to be provided to the inmate population.

15
16 While many support functions were updated during the past expansions, additional beds
17 at SCF would once again require the expansion of the Kitchen, Jail Administration,
18 Temporary Holding area, Safety Cells, Medical Care Housing and staff areas.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Section 1 Elements of the System

9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17

**Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF)
1627 S. Hargrave Ave.
Banning, CA 92220**

18
19
20
21
22
23
24

The Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) has gone through several name and construction changes since 1993. The facilities current design, houses the Residential Substance Abuse Training (RSAT) and all levels of female and male classifications, in either dormitory style barracks, open dayroom housing, and single or double occupancy cells. SCF also serves as the central laundry and warehouse for Indio Jail, Robert Presley Detention Center, and Southwest Detention Center. The new 10,000 SF warehouse is currently under construction. The current, smaller warehouse will be converted to dry food storage.

25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37

In 2004, the educational facilities were expanded. This expansion included classrooms and program space for inmate training, landscape, and construction skill programs, along with a Family Reunification Center.

38
39
40
41
42
43

In 2006, construction was completed on two, 120 bed housing units, an intake/release area with 5 holding cells, 2 sobering cells, and 2 safety cells.

The newest facility construction was completed in 2010, which included a 582 bed expansion to the existing facility making the current inmate capacity of 1,518 of which 1,456 are board rated. The rated capacity of a facility is any bed not dedicated to medical, mental health or disciplinary housing. Any facility with a permanent bed count higher than the established board rated occupancy is considered overcrowded.

This expansion added three 192 bed housing units plus 6 Special Housing cells used for regular housing, administrative segregation inmates, isolation, or medical housing. There is also a transportation unit with 20 holding cells, inmate property storage, and inmate classification offices. In support of the expansion, construction also included a remodel of the existing kitchen, a video visitation auditorium for inmates in the new expansion, and additional parking for the public and staff.

The Administration building was redesigned to add office space for management staff, Business Office, Accounting and Finance, and the Inmate Visitation Program (IVP). The main medical office was redesigned to provide office space for the facility sergeants, training deputies, and administration deputies. Medical staff offices were relocated to various areas of the facility for easier accessibility.

1 **Banning Jail (temporary court holding)**

2 **155 E. Hays Street**

3 **Banning, CA 92220**

4

5 The Banning Jail was built in 1961 to handle bookings from the mid-county area which
6 were previously processed at the Indio Jail. The Banning Jail remained in use as a fully
7 operational jail until 1992. From 1992-1996, it was a booking center only. Since 1996,
8 the facility has been used for temporary court holding.

9

10 The Administrative Office of the courts is currently in design process for a new Superior
11 Court in Banning. The new court will replace the existing court and include court holding
12 for adult and juvenile inmates. The Banning jail will be closed when the new court is
13 completed.

14

15 **Blythe Jail**

16 **260 N. Spring Street**

17 **Blythe, CA 92225**

18

19 The Blythe Jail is in the most eastern part of Riverside County. The present facility was
20 built in 1964. It has historically housed inmates from the eastern reaches of the County.

21

22 The Blythe jail is a mix of old linear style dormitory cells and double occupancy cells. In
23 2000, construction was completed on a 16-bed expansion project. Construction
24 included part of the Desert Superior Court which had also been located in the jail/patrol
25 building to allow for the expansion to take place. Six double occupancy cells and four
26 single occupancy cells were added along with a dayroom, showers, outside recreation
27 yard, visiting area, and a central control/housing control room. One of the cells was also
28 constructed so that it could comply with ADA standards. The cost of the expansion was
29 funded by a Federal Violent Offender grant and local funding.

30

31 In 2008, Tank "A" was remodeled and 10 beds removed to reduce overcrowding in the
32 housing units. Blythe jail currently has 115 beds of which 79 are board rated beds.

33

34 **Indio Jail**

35 **46057 Oasis**

36 **Indio, CA 92201**

37

38 The Indio Jail was originally constructed in 1959 and is currently the oldest jail in
39 Riverside County. At the time, the facility was built to serve the Coachella Valley and
40 mid-County areas. The jail underwent remodeling in 1963, 1969 and 1971. In 1989, a
41 \$5,000,000 expansion project began. The project was able to take place after the Indio
42 patrol division moved out of the building.

43

44 The remodel included 18 medical/sheltered-beds, an inmate recreation yard, a Business
45 Office, a new booking/release area, a new inmate visiting area, and a remodeled
46 kitchen. The Indio Jail is mainly designed with the old linear style housing units and

1 several single and double occupancy cells. These housing units are set up where visual
2 security checks are difficult to do without actually walking into each housing unit,
3 causing a security and safety concern for the staff. Indio jail currently has the capacity
4 of 353 beds of which 240 are board rated.

5
6 **Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC)**

7 **4000 Orange Street**

8 **Riverside, CA 92501**

9
10 The Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC) consists of a seven story high-rise facility
11 completed in 1989. The housing units are designed with the new generation style cells
12 and dayrooms, making visual security checks easier, more secure, and safer for the
13 staff. RPDC maintained the 1933 and 1963 "Old Jail", as housing units until February,
14 2002, when 181 beds and support area was surrendered to the courts and renovated
15 for their use as an addition to the Historic Courthouse.

16
17 In May 2011, the remaining portion of the 1933 and 1963 "Old Jail" was closed. The
18 remaining inmates from the "Old Jail" were moved to SCF, to fill the new 582 beds in
19 the Phase III Expansion.

20
21 The closure of the "Old Jail" reduced the total bed count of RPDC to 807 beds of which
22 752 are board rated. The total number of beds includes 55 beds in the
23 medical/sheltered-housing unit. In 2001, 80 beds were converted to a dedicated mental
24 health unit using funds from a Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reducing grant.

25
26 **Southwest Detention Center (SWDC)**

27 **30755-B Auld Road**

28 **Murrieta, CA 92563**

29
30 The Southwest Detention Center (SWDC) was the result of an intensive study during
31 the 1980's, regarding the need for additional jail housing. Population estimates
32 determined that the areas in and around Temecula and Murrieta would sustain the
33 greatest growth. The SWDC was completed in 1992. Due to budget constraints, it was
34 not opened until 1993. The housing units were designed with the new generation style
35 cells and dayrooms.

36
37 In 2001, construction was completed on a three housing unit expansion project that
38 doubled the amount of inmates housed at the SWDC, with the same style of cells and
39 dayrooms. This project was one part of a new, three-phase criminal justice center
40 project that included the jail expansion, a juvenile hall and court building. The 100-bed
41 juvenile hall was completed in November 2001. The new Superior Court building was
42 opened in January of 2003. As part of the court facility, 19 adult holding cells were
43 constructed on the lower level with a connecting corridor to the jail. The Juvenile court
44 holding, which was constructed adjacent to the adult court holding, has 4 holding cells.

1 In December, 2003, thirty-one beds were added to SWDC by adding a second bunk to
2 thirty-one single cells in housing unit E, dayroom 4. SWDC currently has 1,111 beds of
3 which 1,094 are board rated. Fifteen beds are dedicated medical / sheltered housing
4 beds and two are disciplinary isolation cells.

5
6 **Detention Care Unit**
7 **Riverside County Regional Medical Center**
8 **Moreno Valley (RCRMC)**
9

10 The Sheriff's Department and Detention Health Services together staff the Detention
11 Care Unit. The unit is equipped with 22 actual beds. There is one bed per room, which
12 eliminates classification conflicts. The unit is staffed by personnel from RPDC and is
13 considered an extension of that facility.

14
15 When bed space is available the Sheriff allows the California Department of Corrections
16 to house inmates in the Detention Care Unit who have been admitted to the hospital.
17 There is no set number of beds allocated to either the Sheriff's inmates or those from
18 the Department of Corrections. The Sheriff's inmates have priority over CDC inmates in
19 occupying the unit. The Sheriff has the ability to displace CDC inmates to non-secure
20 hospital rooms when a County inmate is to be admitted.

21
22 In addition to the Sheriff's jail facilities, the California Institution for Women (Chino),
23 California Rehabilitation Center (Norco), Chuckawalla Prison (Blythe) and Ironwood
24 Prison (Blythe) all send inmates with critical health issues to the Detention Care Unit.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

Section 2 Operational and Design Philosophy of the Department

The mission of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department is to meet the mandates prescribed by law, provide progressive, innovative and efficient public safety, while working in partnership with the community and allied agencies.

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

The overall authority of the correctional system is the Sheriff. The Sheriff is the Chief Executive Officer of the Department and is the final authority in all matters dealing with the Department. The Sheriff derives authority from the Constitution of the State of California and selected statutes of the State and County of Riverside. The Corrections Division currently has two Chief Deputies. One Chief Deputy has the day to day command and control responsibility of all facilities within the Corrections Division. A second Chief Deputy oversees the Corrections Support Bureau, which includes: Headcount Management, Planning Unit, Accounting and Finance, and contracts.

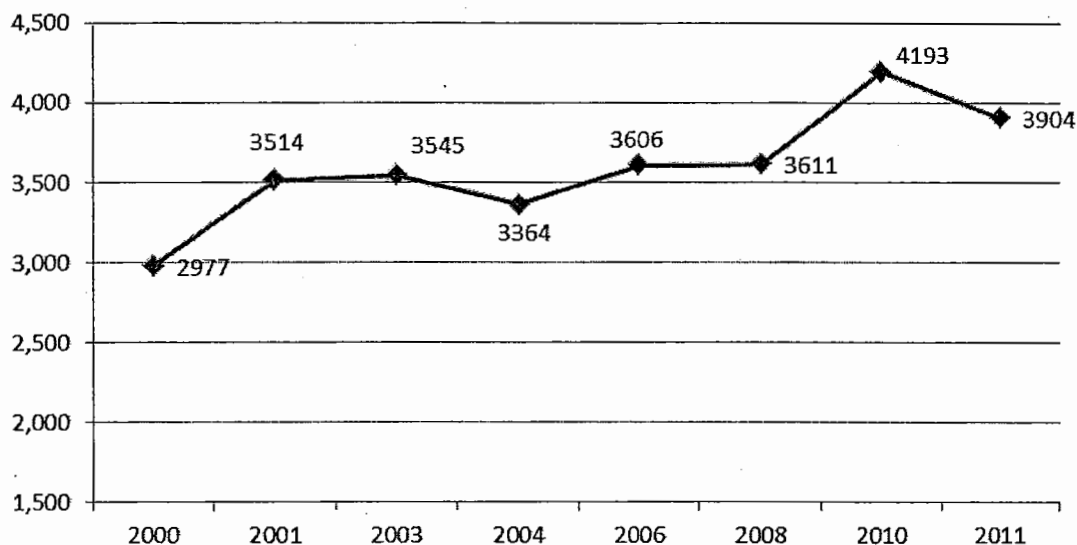
Operational and management responsibilities at the facility level are under the authority of a Captain. The Captain's specific responsibilities include facility operations, programs, support services or other duties as designated. All facilities are constantly under the control and supervision of a Lieutenant or Sergeant, as designated by the Captain. The Lieutenant or Sergeant is responsible for specific tasks, operations, programs or services of the facility during that time delegated by the Captain. Staff members are responsible and accountable for the accomplishment of specific tasks, operations and services.

Since early 2000, the County population growth has presented a significant challenge to the Department in managing a considerable number of inmates in a very limited space. The County for many years has struggled with keeping up with adequate bed space and has been consistently reviewing and expanding existing programs in an effort to balance demand on the system, the safety of the community, and the mandates of a Federal Court Order, which states that inmates cannot be housed if they do not have a bed and a mattress.

In 2005, 3,221 inmates were released early, up from 3,150 a year earlier. Some of the inmates only served 5% of their sentence. In 2007, more than 6,000 inmates, including many convicted of assault, burglary, and driving under the influence, were released early due to a lack of bed space. This problem became so severe that at times inmates booked into custody at RPDC would spend in excess of 24 hours in holding cells, pending an open bed.

1 In 2010, the Corrections Division processed close to 55,000 adult offenders into the jail
 2 system, with just 3,611 beds available for most of the year. In August 2010, the 582 bed
 3 expansion at Smith Correctional Facility was completed. Although the overall bed count
 4 was increased to 4,193, only 194 beds of the new expansion were brought on line due
 5 to insufficient staff levels. The new housing units were only fully occupied when the Old
 6 Jail was closed in April 2011. The loss of the 289 beds in the Old Jail truly only resulted
 7 in a net increase of 293 new beds for a total Division-wide bed count of 3904. Figure 2.1
 8 shows the overall bed increase and decrease since 2000.

Overall Bed Increase and Decrease since 2000



9 Figure 2.1

10
 11 For years, County officials have warned that dangerous criminals are being released
 12 from custody because there are not enough beds. Even though the County Board of
 13 Supervisors have identified jail beds as the County's number one priority, the Sheriff, in
 14 these troubled economic times still faces the daunting, urgent task of adding beds to
 15 ease future jail overcrowding.

16
 17 Law enforcement officials statewide have expressed concerns over recent laws signed
 18 by Governor Jerry Brown to remove non-violent offenders from state prisons. The State
 19 will begin to "push down" to the county jails two groups of inmates in order to help the
 20 State overcome its severe budget problems. This will require local law enforcement to
 21 take on more responsibility for low-level adult offenders convicted of non-serious, non-
 22 violent and non-sexual offenses, along with many parolees and rehabilitation programs.
 23 Due to smaller budgets, potential hiring freezes, and earlier retirements, law
 24 enforcement will be forced to move backwards to a reactive posture. At the same time,
 25 many special teams that have been very successful in deterring crime will be
 26 disbanded. Crime will start to increase, since more criminals will be on the street and
 27 fewer officers will be available to control or proactively deter their criminal activities.

1 Based on AB 109, the Corrections Division is projecting a jail population increase of at
2 least 5,740 inmates to our system in 2012 and 2013, all of them sentenced to terms
3 ranging from 6 months to three years, which results in minimum housing stays of 3 – 18
4 months. AB 109 amends sentence credits to 2 days credit for every 4 days served or
5 50% credit.

6
7 Assembly Bill 109 will transfer the responsibility for holding inmates convicted of minor
8 offenses (those with sentences of 3 years or less) to the county jails. AB 109 directly
9 impacts and includes all violations of parole (maximum 6 month sentence). In FY 2010 /
10 2011, Riverside County jails sent 3,483 parole violators to State Prison. Under this bill,
11 those 3,483 inmates would not be transferred to a State prison but, would remain in
12 county custody for a maximum term of 6 months.

13
14 In FY 2010 / 2011, the Riverside County Courts system convicted 3,822 persons of
15 felony crimes resulting in them being sentenced and transferred to a State prison as
16 "New Commits" (above and beyond the 3,483 parole violators). Of these 3,822 New
17 Commits, 2,257 were sentenced to State prison terms of 3 years or less. Under the
18 State realignment, these 2,257 (60%) inmates would be required to serve their
19 sentences (a minimum of 8 – 18 months) in our jails.

20
21 Although the State proposes to provide funding to the local governments to minimize
22 the fiscal impact, without new jail beds to house inmates, the impact will devastate the
23 current system in Riverside County. In addition, the funding provided by the State must
24 be shared by all agencies impacted, such as Probation and the District Attorney's
25 Office. Further compounding the housing problem will be the increase need to separate
26 by classification the county and state level inmate population for both the male and
27 female inmates. In addition, inmates with state prison sentence conditions will require
28 longer stays in jail decreasing the available bed space for county level inmates. Court
29 ordered overpopulation injunctions imposed on numerous counties throughout the State
30 will apply to all inmates held in local facilities. However, the criteria for early release due
31 to overcrowding will mostly affect what is currently a county level inmate. Eventually,
32 Riverside County jails will likely only house inmates and parolees previously held in
33 State prison.

34
35 A recent snapshot of inmates in custody determined the average time spent in custody
36 was 190 days. The time in custody was calculated by adding up the days in custody for
37 each inmate from their arrest date until June 22, 2011. The total days in custody was
38 then divided by the number of inmates in custody. The majority of the inmates in
39 custody are pre-trial inmates with open cases pending in court. The increased sentence
40 terms will increase the time an inmate spends in-custody in county jail and therefore
41 affect the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) calculations. The ALOS will be discussed
42 further in the next section.

43

1 **Section 3**
 2 **Current Inmate Population**
 3

4 The population of Riverside County is growing rapidly. Because of this increase in
 5 population, the demand for adult jail facilities continues to grow. The average daily
 6 population (ADP) totals for all five correctional facilities within the Corrections Division of
 7 the Riverside County Sheriff's Department steadily decreased during 2009 and 2010.
 8 As new beds became available at SCF and the closure of the "Old Jail" the ADP has
 9 started to level out. Figure 3.1 shows the ADP for each month of 2009 and 2010.

2009 - 2010 Average Daily Population

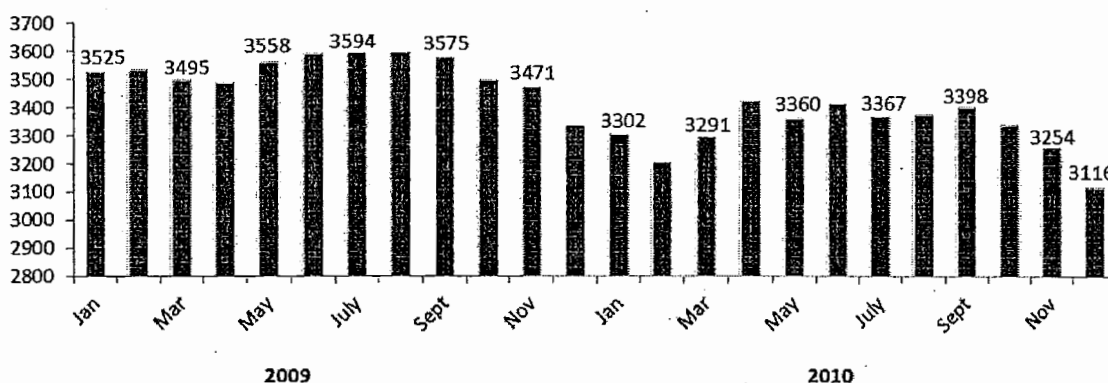


Figure 3.1

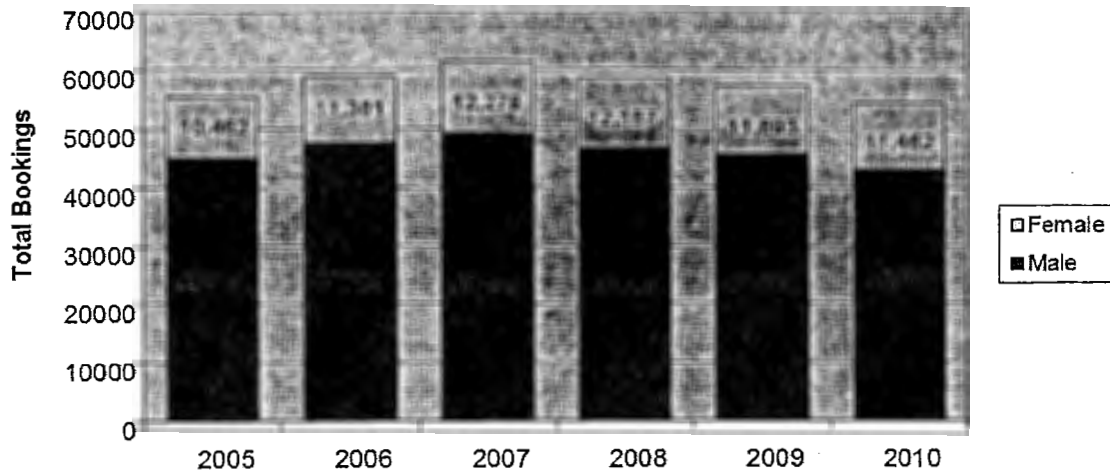
10 These figures were obtained from the monthly Jail Information Management System
 11 (JIMS) reports. JIMS is the Sheriff Department's in-house computer system used to
 12 track and report inmate activity and statistical information. JIMS information is obtained
 13 from booking records at each facility. These statistics are reported monthly and
 14 quarterly to the Corrections Standard Authority (CSA).
 15
 16

17 Typically, 90% of jail beds are occupied at any one time because of housing and inmate
 18 classification requirements. Many inmates are unable to be safely housed with certain
 19 other inmates because of their specific criminal or behavioral characteristics. This
 20 dramatically reduces the effective capacities of the jails. Throughout 2009, every
 21 month's ADP exceeded 90% of the beds available in the entire corrections system for
 22 Riverside County. In 2010, the last four months ADP dropped slightly below 90%. This
 23 trend is attributed to the 5% decrease in bookings, the overall decrease in crime rates
 24 but mostly due to the 50% drop in court filings by the District Attorney's Office. The
 25 above trends are outlined in more detail in Section 6 – Corrections System Trends and
 26 Characteristics.
 27

28
 29 Prior to 2009, the ADP has remained fairly constant because there was no additional
 30 bed space until SCF opened the Phase III Expansion in 2010, and adding 582 new
 31 beds. Even then, the demand on the system was increased when the 1933 and 1963
 32 "Old Jail" was closed in May 2011, eliminating 289 beds.

1 Figure 3.2 identifies male and female bookings from 2005 – 2010. Between 2007 and
 2 2010, male inmate bookings dropped 12% and female bookings only dropped 6%.
 3 These figures were obtained from the monthly JIMS report.

Male vs. Female Bookings



4 Figure 3.2

5

6 Although populations are increasing within Riverside County, according to crime
 7 statistics from the California Department of Justice Statistics, crime trends are
 8 decreasing in most categories. This is in part to the high number of incarcerations,
 9 proactive policing, social programs for youths, demographics, and fewer opportunities to
 10 commit crimes.

11

12 In Figure 3.3, the California Crime Index, a measure of serious crime, shows a decrease
 13 from 2009 to 2010 in most crime categories.

14

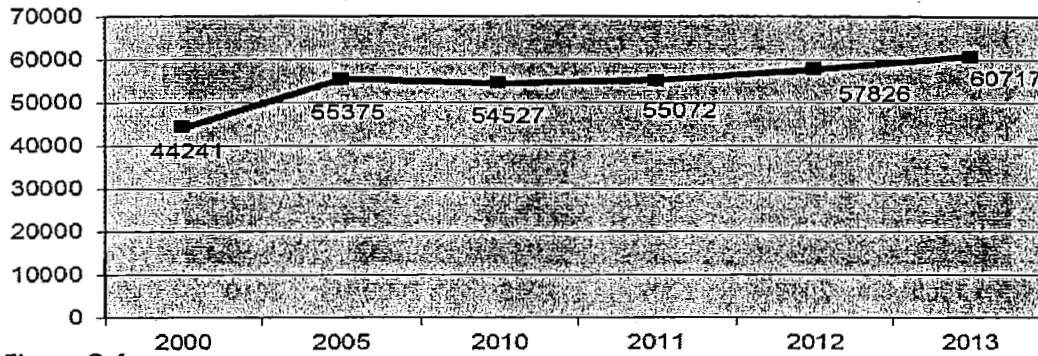
Years County population	2008-2009	2009-2010	Total change	
	2,106,300	2,127,600	+2,1300	+1%
Violent crimes	8,324	7,284	-1040	-12.5%
Homicide	90	91	+1	+1%
Forcible rape	501	424	-77	-15%
Robbery	2,829	2,602	-227	-8%
Aggravated assault	4,904	4,167	-737	-15%
Property crimes ¹	42,706	37,803	-4,903	-11%
Burglary	18,319	17,308	-1011	-5.5%
Motor vehicle theft	10,030	8,641	-1389	-13.8%
Larceny-theft over \$400	14,357	11,854	-2503	-17%
Arson	343	283	-60	-17%
Total Larceny-theft	39,079	38,135	-944	-2%
Larceny-theft over \$400	14,357	11,854	-2503	-17%
Larceny-theft \$400 and under	24,722	23,281	-1441	-5.8%

15 Figure 3.3 - Riverside County Crimes, fiscal years 2009-2010 (Rate per 100,000 Population)

16

1 The booking trends for individuals placed in custody in Riverside County for the period
 2 of 2000 through 2010, and booking projections through 2013, are shown below in
 3 Figure 3.4. The number of bookings is projected to increase by approximately 1% in
 4 2011 followed by 5% increases in 2012 and 2013. Part of this projected increase will be
 5 driven by an anticipated increase in crime as the result of reduced patrol enforcement.
 6 The impact of AB 109 will impact the number of bookings due to the influx of state
 7 prisoners released early and without parole conditions.

Annual Bookings

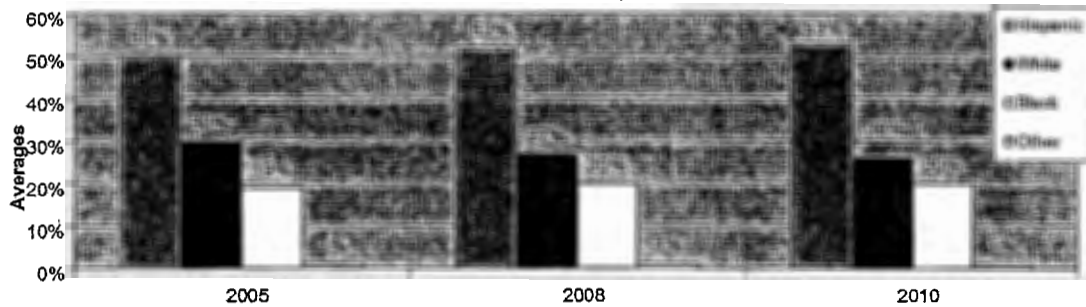


8 Figure 3.4

9

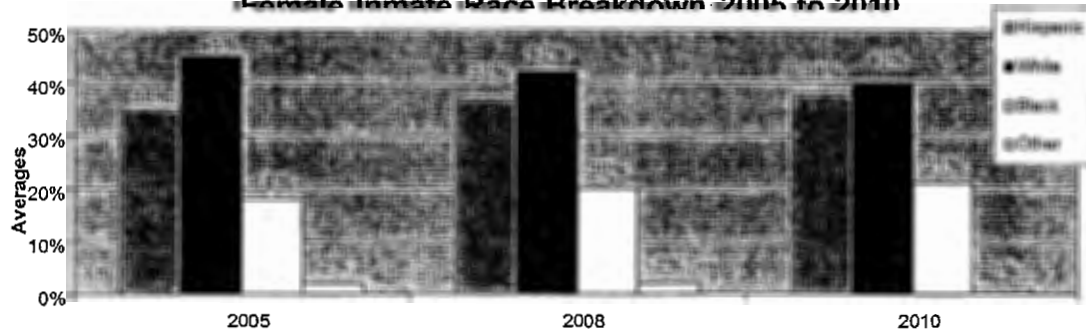
10 The racial breakdown of inmates within the five jails remained fairly consistent since
 11 2005. Figures 3.5a and 3.5b are averages broken down by race, separated by male and
 12 female inmate population for all five jails, from 2005 to 2010.

Male Inmate Race Breakdown 2005 to 2010



13 Figure 3.5a

Female Inmate Race Breakdown 2005 to 2010



14 Figure 3.5b

1 In 2006, an average of 90% of the inmate population was held for felony charges and
2 this trend has continued into 2011. The number of releases being granted pursuant to
3 the Federal Court Order has lessened over the years, due to adding new beds to
4 existing facilities and the Consolidated Courts of Riverside County initiating a new case
5 management system, which is explained later in the Corrections System Trends and
6 Characteristics section.

7
8 In March 2011, the Data Analysis Unit of the Department of Corrections published a
9 Statistical Analysis report showing, in 2010, Riverside County sent over 3,550 inmates
10 to state prison. Of these inmates, 70% were first time/new commitments, or first time
11 sentenced to state prison, from the courts. Thirty percent were on parole at the time of
12 their new commitment. Riverside County is fourth in the State, when it comes to new
13 state prison commitments.

14
15 The number of sentenced vs. unsentenced inmates within Riverside County jails has
16 stayed fairly consistent over the years, with a slight decrease of unsentenced inmates,
17 beginning 2011. In 2006, more sentenced inmates were released to accommodate the
18 overcrowding. Figure 3.6 below shows the sentenced inmate population has increased
19 slightly from 2006.

Sentenced vs Unsentenced Inmates

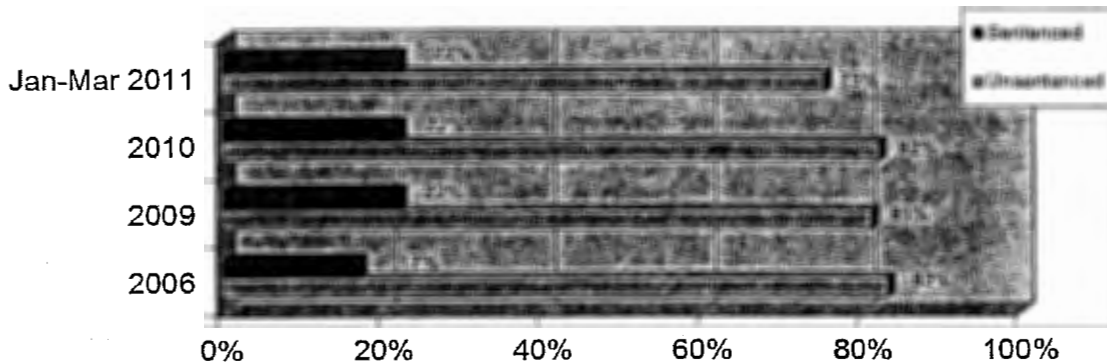


Figure 3.6

20
21 The percentage of felons in custody and the filtering of misdemeanor crimes have had
22 an impact on the jails. The general nature of inmates in Riverside County jails has
23 become more criminally sophisticated and caused classification levels to be redefined. It
24 is apparent that the dynamics of the inmate population is becoming more of a challenge.
25 Today's inmate is in poorer health, more drug addicted, more mentally ill, and more
26 prone to violence than inmates a decade or more ago. Jail violence is increasing by the
27 influence of gang activity that has filtered up from the streets and down from state
28 prisons. The impact of AB 109 and inmates serving up to three years will require an
29 evaluation and changes to the classification system.

30
31 This places increased pressure on the classification staff to find suitable housing for
32 inmates, which makes double and single occupancy cells more desirable. Since the jails
33 have been typically operating at greater than 90% of their available capacities, options
34 are seriously limited.

1 The limitations often do not allow for proper separation of inmates based upon
 2 classification. Inmates who are incompatible but forced into the same housing unit are
 3 often involved in assaults or other disruptive behavior. Limited housing options can
 4 create daily inmate management problems. Over the last year this has improved, due to
 5 the design of the SCF Phase III Expansion adding 582 new double occupancy cells and
 6 smaller dayrooms for better inmate management.

7
 8 When headcounts at each facility reach maximum capacity, classification officers will
 9 again make an effort to find available space at other facilities and subsequently begin
 10 transferring more inmates throughout the County. This is typically not an ideal practice,
 11 because it will give inmates an opportunity to facilitate escapes and provide more
 12 opportunities for the introduction of contraband into facilities. These issues can be
 13 mitigated by additional bed space.

14
 15 The limited bed space has also redefined who is classified as a minimum security level
 16 inmate. The current minimum security guidelines include inmates with violent charges
 17 and greater criminal sophistication than previously considered. These are the inmates
 18 our facilities use as labor to operate several critical components of the jails including the
 19 kitchen, laundry, and the daily cleaning of the facilities.

20
 21 Future bed needs can be determined based on incarceration rates and by calculating
 22 the average length of stay (ALOS) of inmates in custody. The 2004 Correctional Facility
 23 Needs Assessment provided projected bed needs using the incarceration rates for
 24 Riverside County and the State of California. According to the 2008 CSA Legislative
 25 Report, the incarceration rate for Riverside County is 18.4 which is up from 17.8 in
 26 2000. The State incarceration rate is 22.1, the same as it was in 2000. Using the above
 27 incarceration rates, Figure 3.7 outlines the future bed needs. Riverside County
 28 population projections from the California Department of Finance are used for 2015 and
 29 2020.

Future Bed Needs Based on Incarceration Rates

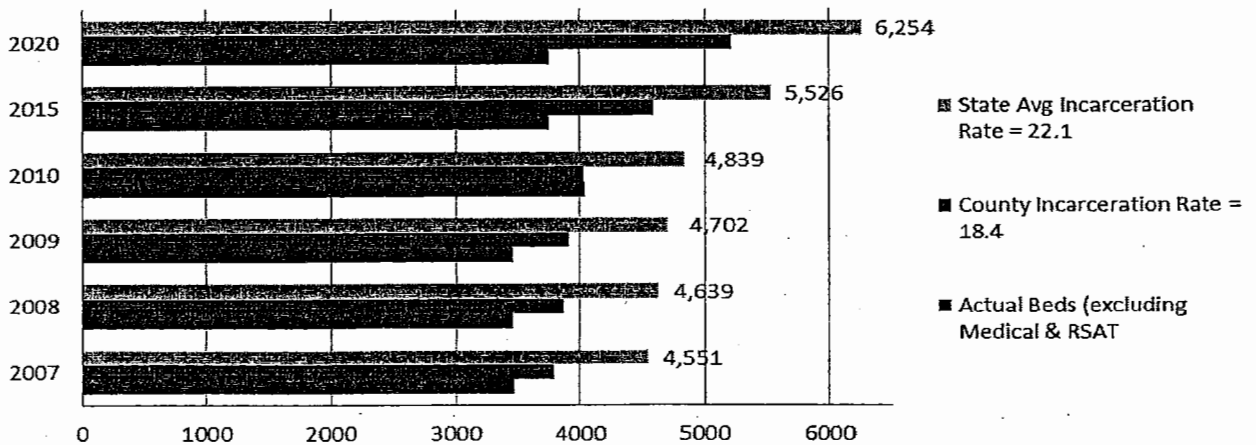


Figure 3.7

30

1 Population projections continue to show a steady increase into the future for Riverside
 2 County. The increased incarceration rate is directly linked to increased populations. The
 3 County rate proved to be conservative in the 2004 bed projections and will likely show
 4 the same trend in the future.

5
 6 The table in Figure 3.8 was provided from the 2005 Correctional Facilities Master Plan
 7 prepared by the County Executive Office. The table uses ALOS to predict future bed
 8 needs using actual adult bookings into the county's correctional system, adult
 9 population, and available beds from 2000 to 2004 in order to project the same data
 10 through 2020. The 2000 ALOS of 26.3 days was used to calculate the total new beds
 11 needed.
 12

Average Length of Stay = 365 x ADP = bed days / ADM						ADM = Admissions (Bookings)			
Average Daily Population = (ADM x ALOS) / 365						ADP = Average Daily Population			
Beds Needed = ADP before Court Ordered Releases - Available Beds (Although Court Ordered Releases began in the mid-1990's, releases were zero in 00/01 therefore the year 2000 is used as a baseline).						ALOS = Average Length of Stay, which was 26.3 days in 2000			
Year	population 18-69yr olds	100,000 of population	ADM/ Bookings Per 100,000 total arrests ¹	Actual ADM/ Booking, all facilities	ADP before Court Ordered Releases	ADP after Court Ordered Releases (actual)	*Total Number of Beds, by Year	Number of New Beds Needed = ADP- Available Beds	TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED #**
2000 Total	939,328	9.39	44,177	44,241	3,183	2,569	-535	310	599
2001 Total	983,683	9.84	46,262	45,066	3,333	2,817	3,408	-75	214
2002 Total	1,030,581	10.31	51,137	49,617	3,685	3,185	3,408	277	566
2003 Total	1,083,107	10.83	53,744	52,497	3,872	3,215	3,227	645	934
2004 Total	1,122,906	11.23	55,719	53,869	4,015	3,204	3,227	788	1,077
2005 Total	1,161,571	11.62	57,637		4,153		3,227	926	1,215
2006 Total	1,202,539	12.03	59,670		4,300		3,347	953	1,242
2007 Total	1,243,894	12.44	61,722		4,447		3,467	980	1,269
2008 Total	1,286,750	12.87	63,849		4,601		3,467	1,134	1,423
2009 Total	1,329,568	13.30	65,973		4,754		3,467 ²	1,287	1,576
2010 Total	1,371,067	13.71	68,032		4,902		3,467 ²	1,435	1,724
2015 Total	1,527,502	15.28	75,795		5,461		3,467 ²	1,994	2,283
2020 Total	1,650,579	16.51	81,902		5,901		3,467 ²	2,434	2,723

TABLE NOTES:

¹Actual booking of felonies + misdemeanors in 2000: 4,703 per 100,000 arrests; Average booking of felonies + misdemeanors for 1997-2001: 4,962 per 100,000 arrests (4,962 rate is used for projection starting in 2002)

SWDC 535 beds were completed 2001
 181 beds in old jail were closed in 2003

²120 beds at SCF will be completed in 2006, another 120 beds will be added by 2007; should an additional 240 maximum security beds be constructed as requested by the Sheriff's Department in the 05/06 Budget Report, the need for new beds would be offset by 240.

*Excludes Medical beds and RSAT (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment) beds

**The actual number of beds needed must include 289 additional beds in the 1963 old Jail.

13
 14 **Figure 3.8**
 15

16 Using JIMS, the ALOS for all inmates in custody from July 1, 2010 through June 30,
 17 2011 is 31.2 days. JIMS separates the ALOS by Pre-Trial and Sentenced inmates then
 18 averages the numbers to determine the overall ALOS. JIMS calculates how long and
 19 inmate has been or was in custody over the time period specified. The above table uses
 20 a generic formula to calculate ALOS based on average daily population (ADP) and the
 21 number of bookings per year. This is not a true representation of the time in custody as

1 the number of bookings includes individuals arrested for drunk in public or driving under
 2 the influence. These individuals are never placed in a jail bed, unless they have
 3 warrants in the system, and therefore, do not impact the jail beds. The ADP is the
 4 number of inmates in custody daily and require a jail bed. If the generic formula is used
 5 the ALOS is 22.1 days. If the number of cite releases (typically DUI arrests) and 849 PC
 6 releases (drunk in public) are subtracted from the total number of bookings, the ALOS is
 7 31.4. Although there are some variables in this method of calculation, the similarity to
 8 the JIMS calculation shows the generic calculation is not a true representation of the
 9 population. As previously mentioned, the snap shot calculation identified the average
 10 inmate is currently spending 190 days in custody.

11
 12 The table in Figure 3.9 is an update to the above table using current bookings per year,
 13 ADP, the ALOS of 31.2 days and current available beds. Population numbers remained
 14 the same. The average booking of felonies + misdemeanor for 2007 – 2010 was 4450.
 15 This factor was used to calculate the “Bookings per 100,000 total arrests.”
 16

Year	Population 18 - 69 yr olds	100,000 of population	Bookings Per 100,000 <u>total</u> arrests ¹	Actual Booking, all facilities	ADP based on ALOS 31.2 days (actual in 2010-2011)	Actual ADP	*Total Number of Beds, by Year	Number of Beds Needed @ ALOS 31.2	TOTAL BEDS NEEDED**
2007	1,243,894	12.44	55,353	61,427	4,732	3,686	3,469	1,263	1,552
2008	1,286,750	12.87	57,260	58,815	4,895	3,587	3,459	1,436	1,725
2009	1,329,568	13.30	59,166	57,366	5,057	3,520	3,459	1,598	1,887
2010	1,371,067	13.71	61,012	54,527	5,215	3,319	4,041	1,174	1,463
2015	1,527,502	15.28	67,974	65,891	5,810		3,752	2,058	
2020	1,650,579	16.51	73,451	77,751	6,279		3,752	2,527	

¹ Actual booking of felonies + misdemeanors in 2010: 3977; Average booking of felonies + misdemeanors 2007-2010: 4450

* The total number of beds per year: 2010 includes 582 beds at SCF; 2015 - 2010 reflect loss of 289 beds in Old Jail

**The total number of beds needed include 289 additional beds in the Old Jail.

2015 - 2020 loss of Old Jail beds incorporated into Total Beds by Year.

17
 18 **Figure 3.9**

19
 20 The ALOS of 31.2 days calculated by JIMS for FY 2010 / 2011 should be used to
 21 project any further beds needs. The jail and court system appear to be in relative
 22 balance and only 28 inmates were released per the Federal Court Order during this time
 23 frame. The influx of state inmates, with longer sentences, will require early releases to
 24 occur and therefore, shorten the ALOS in the future.

25
 26 Based on the actual numbers for 2010, the Corrections Division is in immediate need of
 27 1,463 new jail beds. Using the projected increase in bookings due to projected
 28 population increases and projected crime rate increases, in 2015, a total of 2,058 beds
 29 are needed. In comparison, using the State average incarceration rate, there is an
 30 immediate demand for 1,087 beds and in 2015, a total of 1,774 beds will be needed.

31
 32 As mentioned previously, AB 109 will result in 5,740 additional inmates (3,483 parole
 33 violators + 2,257 New Commits) serving extended time in our jails. Assuming the parole
 34 violators spend an average of 90 days in custody, over a year these inmates will occupy
 35 858 county jail beds. Assuming the New Commits spend an average of 240 days (8
 36 months) in custody, over a year these inmate will occupy 1,484 county jail beds. This re-

1 alignment of State inmates to the County will result in an additional need of 2,342 jail
 2 beds per year above the total bed needs based on ALOS.

3
 4 Figure 3.10 further updates the table by adding the projected 2,342 beds from AB 109
 5 to the total bed needs calculated using ALOS. By 2015, an additional 4,400 beds will be
 6 needed to handle the jail population.

7

Year	Population 18 - 69 yr olds	100,000 of population	Bookings Per 100,000 <u>total</u> <u>arrests</u> ¹	Actual Booking, all facilities	ADP based on ALOS 31.2 days (actual in 2010-2011)	Actual ADP	*Total Number of Beds, by Year	Number of Beds Needed @ ALOS 31.2	TOTAL BEDS NEEDED**
2010	1,371,067	13.71	61,012	54,527	5,215	3,319	4,041	1,174	1,463
2015	1,527,502	15.28	67,974	65,891	5,810		3,752	2,058	4,400
2020	1,650,579	16.51	73,451	77,751	6,279		3,752	2,527	4,869

¹ Actual booking of felonies + misdemeanors in 2010: 3977; Average booking of felonies + misdemeanors 2007-2010: 4450

* The total number of beds per year: 2010 includes 582 beds at SCF; 2015 - 2010 reflect loss of 289 beds in Old Jail

**The total number of beds needed include 289 beds in the Old Jail.

2015 - 2020 Total Beds needed reflects AB 109 impact (2,342 beds per year)

8

9 **Figure 3.10**

10

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

Section 4 Classification System

Prior to being assigned a housing unit, all inmates are interviewed by trained classification officers to determine an appropriate housing unit assignment. The classification of inmates is designed to enhance the security and safety of the inmates and staff.

Since 2007, the Riverside County Headcount Management Unit, (HMU) has been tasked with managing the headcount for all five facilities, which includes transferring inmates between facilities and identifying those eligible for release pursuant to the Federal Court Order. The transfer of inmates to other facilities is usually due to available bed space. It is also done when inmates are assigned to a new classification or to move them closer to their assigned court.

Classification Criteria for Housing

The classification officer conducts an interview and evaluation to decide the appropriate custody level for the inmate, classification code, and the desire to participate in facility programs.

A Department standardized classification questionnaire is used by each facility to document the information obtained in the classification interview. The questionnaire is placed in the inmate's permanent booking file.

A classification category is assigned to all inmates housed at any of the facilities and are based on current charges, criminal history/sophistication, age, sex, medical conditions, and tendency for aggressive behavior. These factors are included and expanded upon in the following four categories:

Risk Assessment Identifies personal characteristics, history, affiliations, and circumstances, which may present a potential safety and/or security risk.

Security Level Identifies the degree of precaution required in handling the inmate, the freedom of movement allowed, and levels of restriction, supervision, and control.

Custody Level Identifies housing requirement, particularly special housing arrangements, based upon the severity and nature of risk assessment category criteria or other legal custody requirements.

Judicial Status Identifies various categories and levels of judicial status (sentenced, pre-sentenced, state prison, civil, etc.) that will affect risk assessments, housing assignments and handling of the inmates.

1 Classification or segregation of inmates is not based on race, color, creed, or national
2 origin. Disabled inmates are housed in a way that provides for their safety, security, and
3 participation in facility programs and activities with the maximum integration with the
4 general population.

5
6 **Inmates are classified by classification codes:**

- 7
8 ➤ General population
9 ➤ Protective Custody
10 ➤ Administrative Segregation

11
12 The classification code identifies the classification status of all inmates in custody. The
13 classification officers are responsible for updating the information as classification
14 decisions are made.

15
16 There may be one or a combination of classification codes assigned, depending on the
17 individual inmate. Classification codes are not necessarily intended to identify the
18 inmate's housing assignment, only the classification status of the inmate.

19
20 Once the inmate has been given a classification code, they are assigned to a housing
21 unit. The inmate will be assigned to the appropriate housing unit that will provide
22 security to the inmate and staff.

23
24 **Reclassification**

25
26 A reclassification evaluation may occur at the request of the inmate or any jail
27 personnel. If the inmate is sentenced to more than 60 days in custody, he/she is
28 permitted to request a review of his or her classification categories no more than once
29 every 30 days.

30
31 All inmates assigned to Administrative Segregation classifications automatically have
32 their classification reviewed at least once every 30 days. Classification officers are
33 responsible for informing all inmates classified as "Administrative Segregation" why they
34 are being placed in that classification and that their classification will be reviewed at
35 least once every 30 days.

36
37 If an inmate is opposed to his/her placement in administrative segregation, he/she may
38 request, in writing, an informal review of their classification status. Jail staff conducts
39 this review within 72 hours of receipt of the request and informs the inmate of the
40 results.

41
42 **Federal Court Order**

43
44 The Riverside County Sheriff's Department is under Federal Court Order SA-CV-93808
45 AHS (RWRx) to eliminate overcrowding. The order was the result of law suits by
46 inmates at a time when many jail housing units were holding significantly more inmates

1 than they were designed for. The court order states that inmates cannot be housed if
2 they do not have a bed and a mattress. Pursuant to the Order, criteria have been
3 established in the event population exceeds capacity.

4
5 HMU officers are responsible for coordinating inmate transfers with other Riverside
6 County jails to avoid overcrowding. When classification officers are unable to prevent
7 overcrowding through transfers or other means, they notify their superiors that inmates
8 may have to be released pursuant to Federal Court Order.

9
10 HMU officers are responsible for assembling lists of inmates who are potentially eligible
11 for release based on the release criteria guidelines. All inmates are considered for
12 release to alternative sentencing programs prior to release pursuant to the Federal
13 Court Order. The facility commander or his/her designee determines which inmates are
14 eligible pursuant to Federal Court Order and which are not, and shall sign a release or
15 denial form for each inmate.

16

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Section 5 Program Needs

9 The Riverside County Sheriff's Department uses a number of programs and policies in
10 an attempt to manage the inmate population in all of its adult correctional facilities.
11 Alternatives to custody and early release mechanisms are not new to Riverside County
12 as some have been used for upwards of thirty years.

13 Although the Department has expanded jails in the last decade, the implementation and
14 expansion of release programs has been the primary response to the rapid population
15 growth. Even though crime trends have seemed to decrease over the past few years,
16 the County's population continues to grow and coupled with the poor economy, the
17 number of arrests will increase and potentially add to our jail population. This again will
18 become a strain on the system and make it more difficult to find bed space.

19 Figure 5.1 below shows annually the amount of inmates released from 2005 to 2010.
20 The chart identifies a slight increase in participants who are new to county programs,
such as: Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP), Work Release Program,
and the Sheriff's Labor Program. All alternate sentencing programs have had an
increase in participants.

Annual Releases

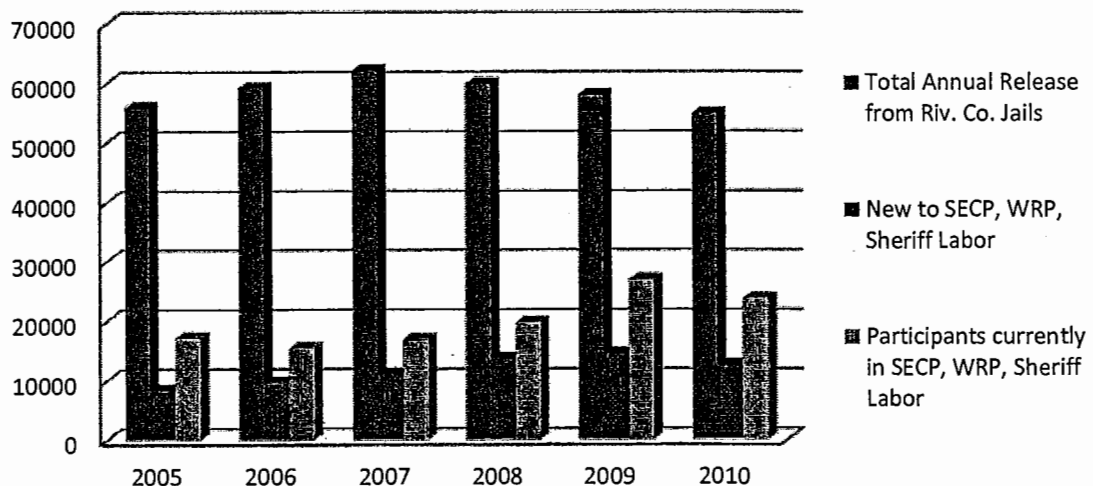


Figure 5.1

21
22
23
24

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP)

25 The Department administers this program from SCF. This program allows individuals to
26 live at home and go to work and/or go to school. Subjects can participate in this
27 program if they have been convicted and sentenced to jail for either a felony or a

1 misdemeanor. Participants in this program wear an electronic ankle bracelet that
2 monitors when they leave their residence.

3
4 The Sheriff's Department is currently working to expand this program to include pre-
5 sentenced inmates. Individual fees for participation in this program are based on their
6 income, and living expenses. Time in-custody is not a requirement for participation in
7 this program.

8 9 **Work Release Program (WRP)**

10
11 Work Release Program allows qualified inmates to serve out the balance of their
12 sentence by assigning them to work crews throughout the county. The inmates are
13 released from custody and report to their work assignment from home. Participants in
14 this program must have served at least one half of their sentence (in-custody) before
15 they are eligible to apply. They can be sentenced for either felonies or misdemeanors.
16 Inmates wishing to participate in this program must apply with the Sheriff's Department
17 while in custody and meet the following requirements:

- 18
19 1. Must be able to work eight to ten hours a day, five days a week without
20 compensation.
- 21 2. Must pay an administrative fee. This fee can be reduced or waived based
22 on the inmate's ability to pay.
- 23 3. Must live within the County of Riverside or reasonably close to it and have
24 reliable transportation.
- 25 4. Must not have any court cases pending.
- 26 5. Must not have a record of excessive failures to appear.
- 27 6. No excessive DUI or drug charges. Only two prior DUI convictions are
28 allowed. Only one manufacture of controlled substance conviction is
29 allowed.
- 30 7. Must not be currently charged with any type of violent crime or have a
31 history of violent related charges.
- 32 8. Not have been previously denied, for any reason, for work release.
- 33 9. Cannot be charged with, or have a history of child endangerment.
- 34 10. Cannot be charged with or have a history of any type of sex related
35 charges.
- 36 11. Other factors such as amount of time served, severity of criminal
37 convictions, in custody behavior/disciplinary history shall be reviewed and
38 considered.

39 40 **Part Time Work Release**

41
42 The Part Time program is designed to allow all sentenced inmates the opportunity to
43 work at various sites throughout the county, rather than serve time in jail. Program
44 participants typically have sentences ranging from 30-180 days. The Sheriff administers
45 the program, but the courts assign the participants.

1 Currently, all participants sentenced to the Part Time Program, initially report to the
2 Smith Correctional Facility to receive their work assignment. They work at their
3 assignment two days a week. This allows them the opportunity to continue to work or
4 attend school.

5 6 **Sheriff's Labor Program**

7
8 The Sheriff's Labor Program also assigns participants to work sites, but only requires a
9 commitment of one day each week. It is similar to the Part Time Work Release program
10 in that the Sheriff administers the program, but the courts assign the participants. The
11 Labor Program's participants usually have court sentences not exceeding 30 days. This
12 program is decentralized and managed by a deputy sheriff or correctional deputy
13 assigned to the courts in Riverside, Perris, Hemet, Banning, Indio, and Blythe.

14
15 As the County has grown and with the decline of the economy, particularly in the past
16 few years, it has been more fiscally realistic to develop release programs, than to
17 construct new jails. Despite additional jail beds constructed between 2000 and 2010, at
18 SCF, Blythe Jail, and the SWDC, funding has not kept pace with the need for bed
19 space.

20
21 The expected County population growth, the anticipated increase in court filings, and
22 the State proposing to "push down" inmates to county jails in order to help the State
23 overcome its severe budget problems will present significant challenges to the
24 Department in managing a considerable number of inmates in a very limited space. The
25 trend is to review and expand the existing programs in an effort to balance demand on
26 the system, the safety of the community, and the mandates of the Federal Court Order.

27
28 With the 20,000 participants who have been ordered to participate in the SECP, WRP,
29 or Sheriff's Labor program, an overwhelming 80% of them are either a "No Show" or fail
30 to appear (FTA) to the program. In other words, they were ordered by the courts to
31 participate in one of the programs and never showed up, or they showed up, paid for
32 the program, but stopped coming for unknown reasons.

33
34 SECP, WRP, and the Sheriff's Labor program are currently working on a proposal to
35 combine these programs into one unit, called the Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing
36 Program (SASP). This will help better manage the participants in these programs and
37 will establish a progression of consequences to participants who are "No Shows" or
38 continually FTA in the program.

39
40 Working in conjunction with the Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-
41 B), participants who are "No Shows" or continually FTA will be ordered to serve out the
42 remainder of their time in custody, and will be assigned to one of the SITE-B programs.
43 These programs will train these offenders in areas such as: Culinary Arts, Maintenance,
44 and Janitorial duties. They will be trained in a classroom environment and have on the
45 job training in one of the five adult correctional facilities.

1 The following programs are offered to inmates in custody in an attempt to reduce
2 recidivism. These programs are supported by grant funds, reimbursement from the
3 state, inmate welfare funds, and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Riverside
4 County Office of Education.

5
6 **Sheriff's Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B)**

7
8 SITE-B offers several Educational programs, which included: obtaining a high school
9 diploma, receiving a GED, or just continuing with education. They also have available
10 Technical Education programs such as: construction work, landscape, Grey Bar
11 printing, and culinary arts program. Each of these, are certificated programs which
12 allows the participants to find suitable jobs upon their release.

13
14 **Residential Substance Abuse Training (RSAT)**

15
16 RSAT is an alternative sentencing program jointly facilitated by the Sheriff's
17 Department, County Mental Health, and Probation Department. Inmates can be referred
18 or sentenced by the Courts to participate in the RSAT program. Inmates who attend
19 RSAT are eligible to have their sentences reduced upon completion of the program.

20
21 **Pre-Arrest Release**

22
23 The following is an overview of other release options already in place. Some programs
24 take place at the pre-arrest stage, while others are offered once the inmate's case
25 has been adjudicated. The programs are applied to inmates equally. The inmate's
26 current charges and criminal history are primary considerations for eligibility.

27
28 **Own Recognizance (O.R.) Release**

29
30 In 2010, Own Recognizance releases accounted for 4% of Riverside County annual
31 releases. An officer of the court interviews all inmates arrested for felony crimes. If the
32 inmate meets the criteria, they are released from custody with a future court
33 appearance date. The inmate must periodically check in with the O.R. Clerk until they
34 are seen in court. The requirements for an O.R. release are:

- 35
36 ➤ No more than three prior failures to appear.
37 ➤ Cannot be on probation for the same felony charge or have a recent arrest
38 for the same charge.
39 ➤ Cannot be arrested for domestic violence.
40 ➤ Cannot be arrested for terrorist threats.
41 ➤ Must have a permanent address.

42
43 **Misdemeanor Citation Release**

44
45 In 2010, Misdemeanor Citation releases accounted for 24% of Riverside County annual
46 releases. Persons arrested for misdemeanor charges, who do not demand to be taken

1 before a magistrate, are eligible for citation release per 853.6 PC (853.9 PC at the
2 request of the arresting officer) except for the following restrictions:

- 3
- 4 ➤ Cannot be arrested for domestic violence.
- 5 ➤ Cannot have more than fifteen (15) outstanding warrants.
- 6 ➤ Cannot be arrested for driving under the influence with a history of three or
7 more convictions.
- 8 ➤ Cannot be arrested for sexual battery or child molestation charges.
- 9

10 These releases are usually done shortly after an inmate is booked so that they will not
11 have to be housed within the facilities.

12

13 **849(b) (2) PC**

14

15 In 2010, 849(b) (2) PC releases accounted for 5% of Riverside County annual releases.
16 Arrestees, who are brought in for sobering purposes only, may be released pursuant to
17 849(b) (2) of the Penal Code. In these cases, no further prosecution is sought and the
18 arresting agency must approve this type of release.

19

20 **Bail/Fine**

21

22 In 2010, Reasonable Bail releases accounted for 19% of Riverside County annual
23 releases. In coordination with our judicial officers, Riverside County has developed a
24 "reasonable" bail schedule. Many counties add the bails for all criminal counts, and the
25 total is the amount of bail required for release from custody. Unlike other counties,
26 Riverside County reviews all criminal counts and uses the single highest bail as the final
27 bail amount. This process makes the bail option accessible to more inmates.

28

29 **Good Time/Work Time**

30

31 Pursuant to Penal Code Section 4019.6, inmates sentenced to county jail are given
32 "good time, work time" credits. The only time these credits are not given is when a judge
33 stipulates otherwise on a sentencing order. Inmates are credited with this time when the
34 jail staff calculates the inmates release date. Inmates keep the credit unless they incur a
35 disciplinary action that results in the loss of this privilege.

1 **Section 6**
2 **Corrections System Trends and Characteristics**
3

4 **Population Trends- Past and Future**
5

6 The population of the State of California continues to grow at an astonishing rate. The
7 most current population stats of California were done by the California Census Bureau
8 in 2009; their stats showed that California's population was 36,580,371. Various
9 organizations, both public and private, have formulated population projections for the
10 State well beyond the year 2050. As an example, the U.S. Census Bureau, projects
11 California's population in the year 2030, will be 46,876,000. The California Department
12 of Finance figure for the year 2050 is 59,507,000.
13

14 This population growth is attributed to both natural increase as well as migration from
15 other states. The trend suggests that California is attracting more migrants from other
16 states than it sends to those states. International migration is also playing a factor in the
17 population boom. With this migration, the state has experienced a dramatic increase in
18 ethnic and cultural diversity.
19

20 The County of Riverside in population size is the fourth largest county in the State of
21 California. Riverside County encompasses a variety of terrain over 7,200 square miles.
22 This includes rural and urban populated areas, and vast amounts of open desert and
23 mountainous regions.
24

25 The County has broad agricultural and recreational based economies. Because of this,
26 there is a large transient population that moves constantly depending on farming cycles
27 and harvests. A great deal of traffic also drives from the urban areas to the many
28 recreational opportunities at the Colorado River, San Jacinto Mountains and Coachella
29 Valley resort locations.
30

31 The last few decades have shown an increase in population growth within the County.
32 The availability of open spaces and relatively inexpensive land for housing construction
33 have been contributing factors why migration into Riverside County is, and has been, on
34 the rise. From 2000 to 2010, Riverside County population has grown twenty-nine
35 percent (29%).
36

37 Population projections indicate that Riverside County will grow another twenty-three
38 percent (23%) by 2020, driving the County population to almost 2.8 million residents.
39 By 2035, Riverside County is expected to have a population approaching 3.4 million.
40 (Figures based on California Department of Finance and Riverside County Center for
41 Demographic Research projections.) See Figure 6.1 on the next page.
42

Riverside County Population

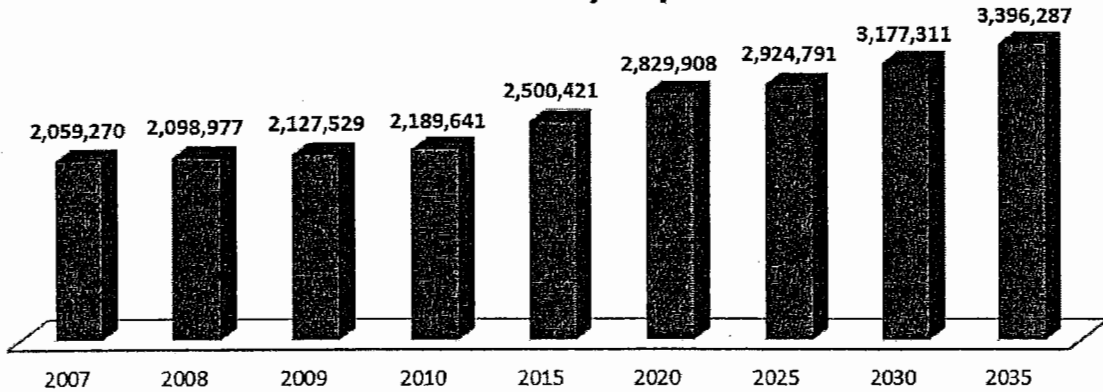


Figure 6.1

For several years leading up to 2007, the Riverside County inmate population was on the rise. This increase was primarily linked to the significant increase in the general population of Riverside County. While the population increased, many law enforcement agencies also increased their staffing to correspond with the increasing population and the increased calls for service driven by the larger populations.

Figure 6.2 shows the population growth of the five surrounding counties from 2000 to 2010.

Population Growth of Adjacent Counties

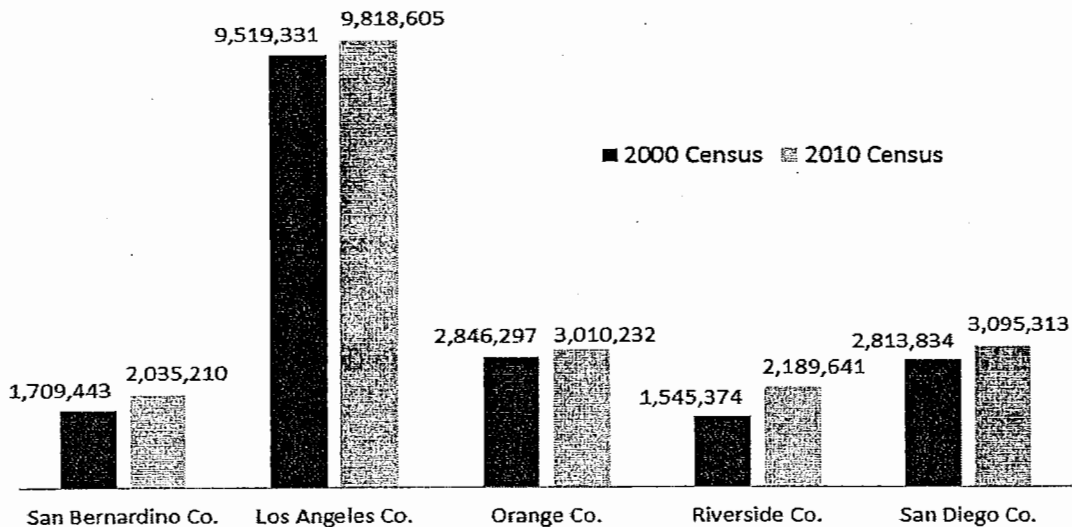


Figure 6.2

Riverside County has had the greatest increase in population at 29%, San Bernardino County at 16%, San Diego County at 9%, Orange County at 5%, and Los Angeles County at 3%.

1 During this time of explosive population growth and the number of law enforcement
 2 officers and prosecutors was increasing, the number of jail beds within the County only
 3 marginally increased until the SCF Expansion opened in late 2010. Since 2000, there
 4 was a net increase of 925 jail beds, a 24% increase. During 2007, the Department
 5 reached a critical level with the highest average daily population ever documented and
 6 a record number of inmates receiving early releases pursuant to the Federal Court
 7 Order.

8
 9 Figure 6.3 compares the total county population to the total inmate beds in 2010, for the
 10 five surrounding Counties.

2010 Population by County vs. Inmate Beds by County

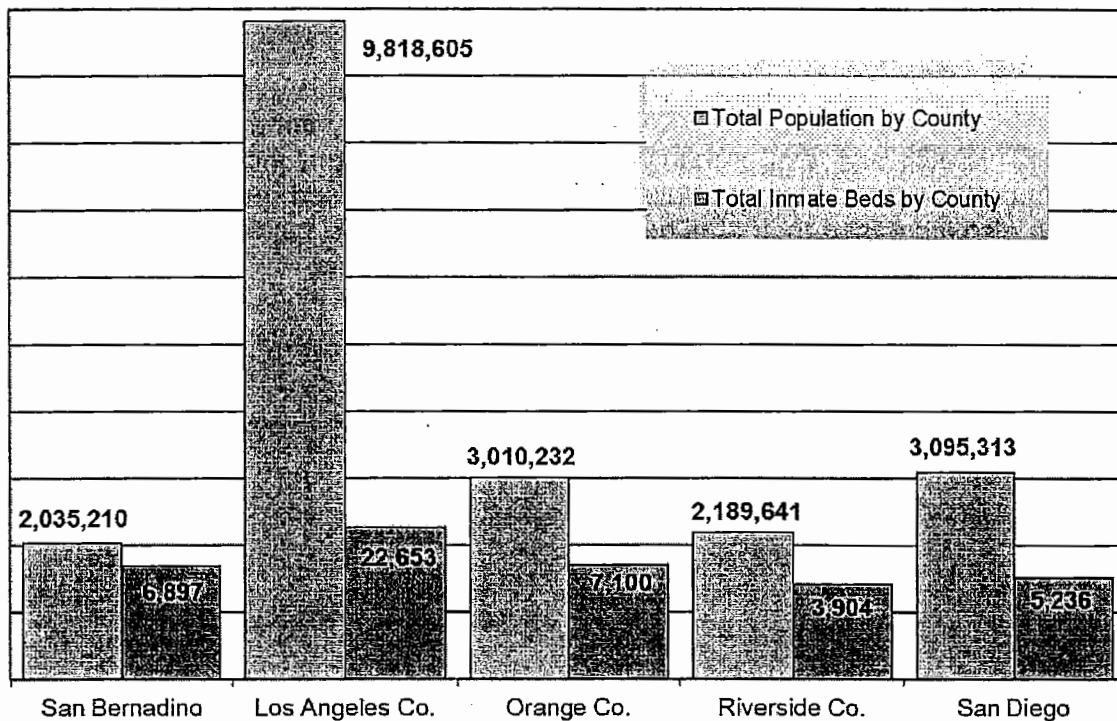


Figure 6.3

2010 Percentage of inmate beds vs. total County Population

- San Bernardino County .33%
- Los Angeles County .23%
- Orange County .23%
- ¹Riverside County .17%
- San Diego County .16%

¹ In May 2011, Riverside County closed 289 beds in the "Old Jail" reducing the total County beds to 3904, which reduced the ratio from .19% to .17%.

1 During 2010, the critical inmate population issues experienced during 2007 and the
2 years preceding had diminished to a point where the Department currently had open
3 beds available for inmates and early releases were almost non-existent.
4

5 The following significant events during the last five years are identified as impacting the
6 Riverside County's inmate population. These events were included to provide context
7 and substantiate theories explaining the rapid decrease in inmate population.
8

9 **Significant Events**

10
11 **January 2007** – Rod Pacheco was sworn in as the District Attorney of Riverside
12 County, according to media reports and information obtained during the Criminal Justice
13 Partners Committee meetings, DA Pacheco introduced a new practice involving a
14 limiting of plea bargaining and a “get tough on crime” approach. These two changes to
15 the prosecution strategy seriously impacted both the court system and the jails. Plea
16 bargaining is designed to help speed court cases through the criminal justice system by
17 avoiding numerous hearings and trials.
18

19 As part of his “get tough on crime” strategy, DA Pacheco converted the use of plea
20 bargaining from a time management tool to a charge/sentence enhancing tool. In
21 response to this strategy, defense counsels deployed a counter strategy of asking for
22 continuances while they continued to try and negotiate plea bargains with the DA's
23 Office.
24

25 This resulted in large backloads of cases building up and defendants spending more
26 time in the Riverside County jails while waiting for their cases to be adjudicated. The
27 criminal justice system was already overburdened due to a lack of resources and other
28 procedural problems and this change in the plea bargaining strategy became the
29 breaking point for the entire system.
30

31 **October 2007** – Riverside County Corrections Division initiates the operation of the
32 Headcount Management Unit (HMU). Due to the severe overcrowding in the jail system
33 each day and the need to utilize Federal Court Ordered releases, the Riverside County
34 Corrections Division determined that the management philosophy of the jails regarding
35 inmate population had to change.
36

37 The change involved centralizing the management of jail beds and taking the
38 responsibility for reporting beds away from the individual jails. Utilizing a special
39 program developed by the HMU staff, HMU was able to view the Riverside County jail
40 system as one jail with five locations, rather than five jails in five locations. Upon starting
41 operations, HMU was able to determine that some facilities intentionally provided low
42 artificial headcount numbers for the purpose of keeping open beds available in their
43 facilities. This created the large backload of inmates at RPDC and Indio having to wait
44 for beds after completing the intake process. HMU has allowed the Riverside County
45 Sheriff's jail system to be able to manage its available beds and headcounts more
46 effectively and efficiently.

1 Available beds no longer remained open and were filled immediately reducing the
2 backlog of inmates in intake areas. The large increase of the inmate populations during
3 the summer months still occurred, but it was now managed better and its impact was
4 not as dramatic as in pre-HMU years. The success of HMU was evident in the 41%
5 decrease in Federal Court Order releases for the period of 2007 and 2008, followed by
6 87% and 84% decreases the following years. In 2010, there were 76 Federal Court
7 Order releases in the female inmate population, due to overcrowding.

8
9 **March 2008** – The Consolidated Courts of Riverside County initiate a new case
10 management system intended to speed the processing of court cases and reduce the
11 number of court hearings and jury trials. As the criminal justice system started to break
12 down following the implementation of the DA's Office new plea bargaining policy, the
13 California State Courts took notice due to the increased number of cases being
14 dismissed due to the lack of available courts.

15
16 The Chief Justice for the State forced all of the different partners to come to the table
17 and created the Criminal Justice Partners Committee. The purpose of the committee
18 was to identify problems and develop solutions to fix the Riverside County court system
19 since it was considered one of the worst court systems in the state.

20
21 The new system concentrated on more plea bargaining and reducing requests for
22 continuance from both sides. Additionally, the Committee and HMU identified more than
23 100 cases that had been pending for 5 years or more with defendants in custody. Those
24 cases were prioritized and adjudicated within approximately 18 months. This opened
25 almost 100 beds which had been occupied by the same inmates for several years (one
26 defendant had been in custody for 8 years).

27
28 The courts heard 100 fewer jury trials during 2009. This directly resulted in 50 to 100
29 inmates who were not in jail for an extended period awaiting their trial. As plea
30 bargaining started to return to its normal practice, more inmates were sentenced to
31 programs such as SECP and WRP. Additionally, the courts began processing cases at
32 a faster rate, which has reduced the backlog of inmates in custody awaiting court
33 proceedings.

34
35 The court system has seen a significant reduction in its overall court filings. In 2007, the
36 court processed 27,654 cases. The number of court filings decreased by 13% in 2008
37 and an additional 13% in 2009. In 2010 the court system saw the greatest reduction, a
38 51% drop in case filing for a total of 10,302 filings. Based upon this data, the court
39 received and processed over 17,000 fewer cases than in 2007, a 63% reduction in the
40 total court filings.

41
42 Inmate numbers directly tied to this event include daily population numbers which have
43 been going down, SECP and WRP enrollment which has been going up, and early
44 releases which are going down.

1 **Fall of 2008** – A severe recession begins in the United States creating severe economic
2 hardship for the County of Riverside and the cities within the County. The financial crisis
3 in the United States began to be recognized during the fall of 2008. The true effects of
4 the recession, mainly high unemployment, the fall of the housing market, and a severe
5 shortage of available credit have had a severe impact upon the Riverside County jail
6 system.

7
8 The recession drastically cut the tax revenues to the State, County and Municipal
9 governments. These cuts resulted in many government agencies implementing hiring
10 freezes and lay-offs in the early part of 2009. Public safety agencies were not spared
11 and a large number of peace officers positions were vacated through lay-offs or early
12 retirement incentives. These vacated positions in addition to the hiring freezes have
13 resulted in a significantly fewer number of peace officers on the streets. Fewer officers
14 on the streets have resulted in fewer arrests.

15
16 In addition to fewer officers, many cities have reviewed their enforcement strategies with
17 the goal of reducing costs. One such method of cost reduction involves the practice of
18 cite releasing misdemeanor offenders in the field. This prevents the need for booking
19 the offender and saving the cost of the booking fee.

20
21 The above listed impacts of the recession are supported by the decline in the average
22 daily inmate population, bookings, and court case filings, which have all declined since
23 the start of the recession. Other indicators are the decrease in the number of
24 Immigration Customs and Enforcement detentions (illegal immigrants) in our jail system.
25 Sections of the employment market that are often filled by undocumented immigrants,
26 such as construction and home improvement jobs, have been severely impacted by the
27 recession, especially here in California and the Inland Empire region. This has forced
28 many undocumented immigrants to seek employment elsewhere and leave the area.

29
30 An additional indicator the recession is impacting our inmate population can be seen in
31 the SECP program. In order to participate in this program, the inmate must pay certain
32 fees. These fees have remained constant during the review period, since the fees are
33 set and approved by the Board of Supervisors and by law can only cover the cost of
34 providing the service.

35
36 Enrollment in the SECP program is significantly more expensive than enrollment in the
37 WRP program. As the court is adjudicating cases at a faster rate, we have seen
38 enrollment in the SECP program drop while enrollment in the WRP program has
39 increased. This is an indicator that participants do not have or do not want to pay the
40 higher cost of the SECP program. This change in trends began in 2008, and has
41 continued through 2010.

42
43 **Start of 2009** – Due to the economic hardships, many law enforcement agencies
44 initiated a hiring freeze, laid off personnel and implemented early retirement programs,
45 all aimed at reducing the number of law enforcement personnel and their associated
46 costs. This trend has shown to continue throughout 2010, and into 2011. The recession

1 has made the biggest impact upon our current jail inmate population. Lost revenues and
2 reduced operating budgets have resulted in fewer field personnel making fewer arrests.
3 This is evidenced by the dramatic decrease in the number of criminal cases being filed
4 with the courts and the reduced number of bookings at our jails. The impact of the
5 economy, in conjunction with the improved operational methods in the Riverside County
6 jail system and the County courts, has resulted in the significant decline of our jail
7 inmate population.

8 9 **Future potential impacts**

10
11 The following occurrences could significantly impact our future jail inmate population:

12
13 **The Economy** – When the economy is good and tax revenues go up, government
14 tends to expand and increase services. As the economy recovers and government
15 agencies start to replace law enforcement personnel that they have lost through
16 attrition, lay-offs, early retirement, and hiring freezes, then the number of arrests will
17 increase and add to our jail population. An increase in the economy will also trigger an
18 increase in the general population of Riverside County, which will also result in an
19 increase in jail population.

20
21 **The Consolidated Court system** – The courts are currently processing more than
22 24,500 less cases a year than in past years. While this has driven our jail population
23 down, it is reasonable to assume that eventually crime will go up since less people are
24 in custody and field enforcement activities appear to be reduced. Should the crime trend
25 start to increase, we will be holding more people pending court actions. Even a return to
26 filings levels of just two years ago could result in the addition of several thousand
27 inmates each year being booked into the Riverside County jail system. Additionally,
28 changes in sentencing policies of the courts could also result in our jails holding more
29 misdemeanants for longer periods of incarceration.

30
31 **The new District Attorney** – DA Zellerbach has already indicated that many of the
32 prosecutorial philosophies implemented by his predecessor will not be continued.
33 Reversal of the policies of the past four years should result in a lowering of our ADP.

34
35 **Increased Crime Rates** – As mentioned above, there are less peace officers working in
36 the field resulting in fewer cases being filed with the courts and a reduced number of
37 bookings into our jails. As law enforcement moves back into a reactive posture due, to
38 smaller budgets, crime would likely start to increase since more criminals will be on the
39 street and less officers will be available to control them or proactively deter their criminal
40 activities.

41
42 **The California State Budget** – The new Governor has passed a budget that will push
43 the State responsibility for convicted prisoners back down to the local government level.
44 This will result in a significant increase in inmates being housed at the County jail level
45 throughout California. While Los Angeles County is the primary supplier of State
46 inmates, it is anticipated that Riverside County will be significantly impacted also. The

1 early release of approximately 30,000 state prison inmates is also pending in the courts,
2 with a decision not anticipated for about one year. Projected recidivism rate shows this
3 early release could add up to 2,100 inmates in our jails during 2012 and 2013.

4 5 **Conclusions**

- 6
- 7 > Should the Courts implement any changes to their current philosophy concerning
8 the booking/holding of persons being prosecuted for cases that did not involve an
9 initial booking, the need for additional housing to handle this increase would be
10 immediate.
- 11
- 12 > Should the State follow through on its proposal to release 30,000 State inmates
13 early and "push down" the housing of convicted felons sentenced to three year or
14 less to the county jails, the need for additional housing to handle this increase will
15 be immediate.
- 16
- 17 > Adverse actions by either the Courts or the State will result in increasing our
18 need to utilize Federal Court Ordered releases well in excess of the highest past
19 year (2007 with 6,001 early releases).
- 20
- 21 > The return of those inmates via early release to our communities with the
22 attendant increase of crimes committed by those released inmates will create a
23 negative exponential impact on the Riverside County criminal justice system
24 (more crimes = more arrests = more court cases = less jail space = more early
25 releases and restarting the cycle).
- 26

27 Riverside County has seen a minimal decrease in our inmate population as a result of
28 many factors but, most significantly is the increase in bed space as a result of the SCF
29 expansion. However, based on the analysis previously discussed there are many
30 factors that will bring our inmate population to capacity much sooner than later. The
31 increase in inmate population as a result of the State's restructuring is still uncertain but
32 the potential is not only substantial but also very likely. It is unfortunate that budget
33 restraints have restructured how we conduct our enforcement efforts. The trend of not
34 booking criminals or cite releasing criminals in the field is one of poor public policy and
35 has a negative effect on the quality of life of our citizens.

36

1
2
3
4 **Section 7**
5 **Staffing Levels**
6

7 Staffing levels have always been a concern to the Corrections Division. Corrections
8 Standards Authority (CSA) biennial inspection reports for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003 and
9 2005 have mentioned staff issues in various forms. In 2006, the Corrections Standards
10 Authority (CSA) conducted an independent analysis of staffing levels for Riverside
11 County adult correctional facilities. The analysis was an update to the staffing analysis
12 report completed in 2001.

13 The goal of the study was to determine staffing levels necessary to safely operate and
14 provide support functions to each facility, including the Hall of Justice and the Larson
15 Justice Center. In the study, CSA indicated that Riverside County's adult correctional
16 facilities were in fact understaffed and 173 additional line staff positions would be
17 needed to achieve a "minimum Staffing" level. CSA defined "minimum staffing" as, "the
18 level required to operate the facility in a manner that will provide basic safety and
19 security for the public, county, staff and inmates." The report further stated, "At any point
20 this minimum staffing level is breached, the County creates potential liability for itself
21 because its baseline safety requirements are no longer in place."

22 The CSA staffing recommendation was presented to the Board of Supervisors and the
23 additional 173 positions were approved and funded. The 173 new line staff positions
24 were hired in three phases, over three fiscal years, reducing the amount of overtime
25 required to operate the jails.

26 In 2007, the design and planning for the Phase III Expansion at SCF began. A staffing
27 plan was developed which considered all staff positions including management level,
28 line operations and support functions. A total of 280 positions were identified as
29 necessary to safely and effectively operate the jail expansion. The 280 additional
30 positions were approved by the Board of Supervisors and phase 1 of the hiring began in
31 FY 07/08. Phase 1 included 125 positions with the majority of positions correctional
32 deputies and sworn deputies. In FY 08/09, the remaining positions were slated to be
33 hired. However, the County implemented a "hiring freeze" before all positions could be
34 filled. As the jail neared completion, the Board of Supervisors authorized the Sheriff to
35 hiring the remaining 142 vacant expansion positions in order to operate the new facility.
36

37 In general, funded line staff positions in the Corrections Division are 60% correctional
38 deputy / correctional corporal to 40% deputy sheriff. Due to attrition, there will always be
39 vacant positions in the Corrections Division. Current hiring philosophy of the Sheriff has
40 increased the numbers of sworn personnel because deputy sheriffs are the most
41 versatile staff members. Deputy Sheriffs can be assigned in Corrections, Patrol and the
42 Court Services therefore; hiring sworn personnel provides the most "bang for the buck"
43 in new employees. This has left a 19% vacancy rate for correctional deputies and
44 correctional corporals.
45

1

Corrections Personnel Totals As of: 03/31/11	TOTALS		
	Fund	Fill	Vacant
Captain	4	4	0
Lieutenant	16	16	0
Sergeant	54	54	0
Investigator	5	5	0
Corporal	9	8	1
Deputy	336	329	7
Correctional Captain	1	1	0
Correctional Lieutenant	11	9	2
Correctional Sergeant	58	50	8
Correctional Corporal	114	79	35
Correctional Deputy	727	604	123

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

As the County is facing another difficult budget year, the possibility of layoffs, another hiring freeze, and early retirements, has greatly affected how the Corrections Division manages staffing levels. The ability to safely manage and maintain the security in a facility is a number one priority. As a result, the Corrections Division has defined critical staffing level requirements. Each facility has identified the absolute minimum staffing level in which the facility could be staffed and still be able to operate in a manner that will provide basic safety and security for the inmates, staff, and the public. Each of the five facilities has been operating at or close to the established critical staffing level. Overtime must be used in order to keep staff levels at the established minimum staffing. Staff vacations, sick leave, and mandatory training all impact the daily staff numbers.

In FY 07/08, the Corrections Division had an overtime cost of \$7.2 million mostly attributed to low staff levels. The addition of the CSA identified positions and the initial hiring of expansion positions resulted in a dramatic decrease in overtime in FY 08/09 and FY 09/10. In August 2010, one new housing unit and the Transportation Unit were opened at SCF. The remaining housing units were phased open and as of April, 2011, the expansion was fully operational. The opening of the expansion increased the minimum staffing level at SCF and as a result, has triggered an increase in overtime.

Corrections Division Overtime

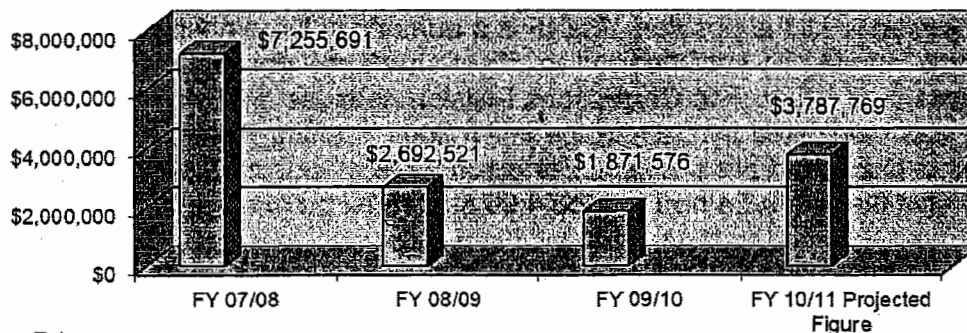


Figure 7.1

21

1 The current housing trends identify more felons in custody and more inmates requiring
2 maximum security housing. This caliber of inmate requires more staff to supervise their
3 movement, deliver them to court, and for the Department to meet its legal mandate to
4 care for the inmates. Facility supervisors and line staff are tasked with prioritizing
5 activities to meet the needs of the inmates while still trying to maintain the safety and
6 security of the facility. Jail operations must either use overtime or use available staff in
7 multiple areas in order to facilitate these needs. Regular reassignment of staff from their
8 assigned areas can leave gaps in safety and security in other functions in the jail. For
9 example, every housing unit is staffed with a primary officer (a fixed post position, in
10 which there is at least one staff present at all times) and a runner. If the runner is
11 temporarily assigned to assist with moving inmates in another part of the facility, the
12 services to the inmates in their assigned area are restricted (i.e. visiting or recreation).
13 In addition, the timely conducting of security checks to determine the health and welfare
14 of each inmate may be delayed.

15 16 **Staffing for new expansion**

17
18 The housing unit design in the SCF Expansion was developed to increase the efficiency
19 of managing and providing services to the inmates. Visitation, recreation and programs
20 were brought to the inmate, eliminating the need for them to leave the housing unit
21 other than for court appearances. One of the new housing units houses 192 inmates in
22 manageable groups of 32. The housing unit requires three staff, per 12 hour shift, to
23 operate it. In comparison, three staff are also needed to operate Housing Unit 1 and 2 at
24 SCF, an old style barracks, which houses only 128 inmates. Two to three additional
25 staff are needed to facilitate visitation, recreation and programs for these inmates.

26
27 If the Riverside County Sheriff's Department continues to build the new generation type
28 housing units, the SCF Phase III Expansion Staffing Plan is a model to use for
29 identifying staffing requirements. The plan outlines the duties of each position in order to
30 determine the need for that position. The staffing plan will help identify the number of
31 management, supervisory, line staff, and support staff positions based on scheduling
32 and the use of calculated shift relief factors.

33
34 With any jail bed addition, the bulk of the hiring will be line operations staff, including
35 required supervision and management based on current supervisory ratios. Once a
36 position is identified, shift relief factors (SRF) are used to calculate the actual number of
37 personnel needed to fill the position. A SRF is a numeric value a position is multiplied by
38 to show a true number of staff needed to offset shortages caused by absence due to
39 training, illness, and injury. The Corrections Division uses the SRF of 2.48 for a 12 hour
40 shift, which was calculated by CSA in the initial 2001 Staffing Analysis. The number of
41 staff needed is calculated per position. For example, if a housing unit requires 1 deputy
42 per 12 hour shift then for a 24 hour period 4.96 staff must be hired to cover the position.

43
44
$$\text{SRF} \times \# \text{ of 12 hr shifts} \times \# \text{ staff per shift}$$

45
$$2.48 \times 2 \times 1 = 4.96 \text{ staff}$$

46

1 The hiring and training process for correctional deputies and deputy sheriff's is
2 extensive. Once hired, employees must complete the required academy training, field
3 training, and if possible, gain experience working in a jail environment. The staffing plan
4 needs to be developed as the project design develops. Once funding is identified for
5 construction, recruitment and hiring of staff must also begin. In order to operate a facility
6 immediately upon completion, a phased hiring of operations staff is critical.

7
8 **Health Care Services Staffing**

9
10 In addition to Sheriff's Department staff, other critical support staff are required as the
11 inmate population increases. Title 15 requires the Sheriff to provide provisions of
12 emergency and basic health care services to all inmates. Health care services include
13 Medical, Dental and Mental Health services and can only be achieved by licensed
14 professionals.

15
16 Riverside County Detention Health Services currently provide medical and dental care
17 to the inmates. Riverside County Forensic Mental Health currently provides mental
18 health services to the inmates. Any new jail facilities built will require additional staff at
19 both of the above agencies. A staffing plan will need to be developed in conjunction with
20 the Sheriff to ensure the appropriate level of health care service is maintained.

Section 8
Ability to Provide Visual Supervision

Riverside County's adult jail space is a combination of new generation dormitories, new generation cells, old style linear cells, and old style dormitory housing units. The old style linear designs are considered the most staff intensive since they do not allow a deputy to view the entire housing unit from a single vantage point. Since the late 1980's, new generation dormitory and cell housing units were constructed to raise system capacity while increasing the security staff's ability to efficiently supervise inmates.

Figure 8.1 shows the type of housing units at each adult facility throughout the County.

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

Figure 8.1

In all housing units, particularly the old style linear cells and dormitories, our ability to provide visual supervision is achieved, in part, via hourly security checks. Where the design allows, the security staff is encouraged to frequently circulate through the housing units to monitor inmate activity. In the new generation cell and dormitory housing units, the largest windows possible have been installed to view the dayrooms and a part of the interior of each cell from the housing control rooms.

The Department's trend has been to move away from the old style linear cells and dormitories and move in the direction of new generation housing units like the SCF Phase III Expansion. This type of facility allows safe and sound operating conditions for both staff and inmates. The design and layout supports both direct and remote visual supervision of inmate activity and movement.

The design provides a combination of design conditions, layout and monitoring systems that support visual supervision by direct line of sight, remote monitoring and casual observation in all areas where inmates are present. The design makes substantial use of large security windows inside all inmate housing, dayrooms, recreation yards, and inmate program areas. In addition to the large security windows is the remote monitoring via Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in the control rooms (Pods). All of the plumbing for each housing unit was built behind the cells and accessed via a pipe chase. This was important to the design process because it allowed more glass to be used in the cells, increasing the visibility.

- 1 The increasing use of new generation designs, the completion of hourly security checks,
- 2 and the encouragement for staff to spend time circulating through the housing units
- 3 culminate the Department's approach to maximizing visual supervision of the inmates.
- 4

1
2
3
4 **Section 9**
5 **Adequacy of Record Keeping**

6 The Riverside County Sheriff's Department goes to great lengths to ensure that
7 accurate records are kept. Current inmate records are maintained electronically in the
8 Department's Jail Information Management System (JIMS). This system has been in
9 place since 1989 and tracks information relevant to the inmates' arrest, booking, court
10 action, release date, housing assignment, and classification to name a few. The system
11 also has functions that aid in managing headcount, producing daily court appearance
12 lists, and creating statistical reports.

13 In 2008, a new program to track inmate disciplinary actions was created by
14 Classification, called Inmate Disciplinary Action System (IDAS), which is maintained in
15 JIMS. In past practices inmate discipline was inconsistent across the County. The
16 system now provides each of the five facilities with consistent guide lines when
17 determining discipline.

18 The new system is set up to where each violation has a corresponding point value
19 based on the severity of the inmate's actions. The amount of points for a violation will
20 determine how much discipline an inmate is eligible to receive.

21
22 An inmate with multiple violations on a disciplinary action is eligible to receive the
23 minimum / maximum amount of points for the most severe violation. For example: An
24 inmate has three violations on one marker. One is worth 1 – 5 points; one is worth 5 –
25 15 points; and, one is worth 20 – 50 points. The minimum amount of disciplinary points
26 an inmate can receive is 20 points and the maximum is 50 points.

27
28 Disciplinary points are cumulative and discipline is progressive in most cases.
29 Disciplinary points will be recorded in the IDAS on JIMS. With each new violation,
30 disciplinary points will be added to an inmate's current cumulative disciplinary point
31 score history.

32
33 In 2010, the Department has revamped its Grievance Policy in order to achieve
34 consistency throughout the five facilities. The JIMS computer was programmed to track
35 inmate grievances including medical grievances. This has provided the facilities to track
36 the progression of a grievance to its resolve.

37
38 In 2011, each facility implemented the Inmate Visiting Program (IVP). The program is
39 designed to streamline the public visiting sign-in process at the same time allowing each
40 facility more accountability of who is visiting. The system is set up to run each visitor for
41 warrants, and to ensure each visitor has valid identification.

42
43 Each inmate also has a paper booking file that is simultaneously created and
44 maintained with the same information. If an inmate is transferred to another Riverside
45 County jail facility the booking file moves with the inmate. Department policy and facility
46 procedures have been adopted to regulate how and when information will be processed

1 into inmate records. The physical file and JIMS effectively serve as a system of checks
2 and balances. After inmates are released from the Sheriff's custody, the records
3 retention policy is adhered to.

4

1 **Section 10**
2 **History of the Systems Compliance with Standards**
3

4 The Sheriff's Department strives to comply with established standards. In addition to the
5 CSA biennial inspections, the Department conducts annual inspections of each of its
6 jails. These inspections are conducted at each of the five facilities in the spring of each
7 year. Various Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants that are assigned to the
8 Corrections Division, participate in the inspections. Each facility is inspected by
9 personnel assigned to different facilities. The inspections cover a variety of subjects that
10 include Title 15 and 24 requirements as well as Departmental Policy and Procedures.

11
12 Each item of non-compliance is documented in a report provided to the captain. The
13 captain of the facility is responsible for correcting each deficient item. Records are kept
14 of each inspection and used as a tool to identify and eliminate deficiencies.

15
16 The Sheriff's Department has a Corrections Standards Committee which writes and
17 reviews policy and procedures. The committee ensures that all Correction Division
18 policies and facility procedures comply with State law and department guidelines. This
19 committee is under the management of a Captain. The committee is comprised of at
20 least one supervisor from each correctional facility within the Sheriff's Department.
21 Meetings are held on a quarterly basis with representatives from each facility
22 participating.

23 The committee reviews policies, which are the same for all facilities. The committee also
24 reviews procedures, which vary with each of the five facilities, as each jail is unique in
25 physical layout and staffing. Because of these differences, facility specific procedures
26 are needed for each of them. The committee reviews and updates Corrections Division
27 Policy on fire life-safety, less-lethal weaponry and required reporting forms. The
28 committee also is responsible for drafting new policies and procedures that are
29 submitted to the Chief Deputy for approval.

30
31 The Corrections Division utilizes a Quality Assurance Team. The team is under the
32 supervision of a Correctional Sergeant and is staffed by two correctional deputies or
33 corporals. The team's duties are to ensure uniform compliance with division policies,
34 procedures, Title 15, Title 24 and new legislative requirements throughout the
35 Corrections Division. This unit conducts quality control evaluations of all division
36 facilities, targeting specific audit topics for each inspection.

37
38 The Sheriff's Department ensures that all personnel assigned to the Corrections
39 Division receive the required amount of core and annual training per Standards and
40 Training for Corrections (STC). Each correctional facility has a sergeant whose duties
41 include ensuring that the required training hours are received by all personnel. Each
42 facility does localized training that is suited for the physical layout and personnel of each
43 facility. This training includes, but is not limited to, CPR, First Aid, Emergency Response
44 Team, legal update, report writing, Live Scan, wheelchair use, bus driving skills training
45 and Emergency Restraint Chair usage.

Section 11 Unresolved Issues

Bringing services to the inmates

The Department is striving to reduce cost of running its Correctional Facilities. In the planning of new facilities it's important to build in a way you can bring inmate services to them. For example: video visitation, recreation, medical, programs, and meals. The Phase III Expansion at SCF was built to have the least amount of inmate movement, outside their housing unit.

Constructing new facilities is ideal, because it provides the opportunity to design a facility that brings services to the inmates and reduces the amount of inmate movement within the facility. Careful consideration must be used when expanding a pre-existing facility, in order to prevent the exaggeration of any current design inefficiencies or problems.

Prospective Jail Locations

The need for additional adult jail space is a timely issue and will become more critical in the next year as the State implements the realignment of State prisoner responsibility. The placement of a new jail facility is as important as the actual design and construction. While the majority of jail bookings occur at the facilities on the west end of the County, the Smith Correctional Facility has seen a significant increase in bookings over the past five years which can be attributed to the population growth in the Banning Pass area and Desert Communities. Agencies on the western portion of the Desert, such as Palm Springs Police Department and Desert Hot Springs Police Department book inmates at SCF.

In addition, approximately 22% of the population in Riverside County resides in the Coachella Valley. In 2010, the Indio Jail processed roughly 18% of the bookings in the County but the facility only accounts for 9% of the jail beds. When comparing the amount of bookings to the facility capacity, Indio Jail is equal with the Robert Presley Detention Center, which processed over 24,000 bookings last year. Figure 11.1 shows the bookings per facility over the past 5 years.

Annual Bookings by Facility

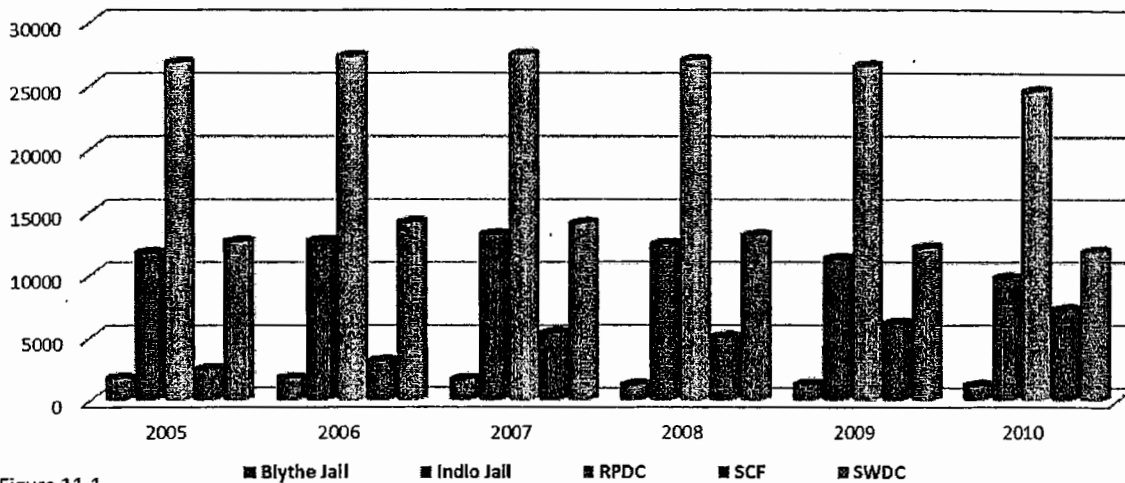


Figure 11.1

Riverside County has placed priority on locating jails in close proximity to the Superior Courts in the County. The court / jail campus is the optimum situation because it minimizes transportation costs, time in transit, the opportunity for escape and introduction of contraband. All Riverside County adult jails are located adjacent to the courts in their communities, except the Smith Correctional Facility. The Administrative Office of the Courts is currently in design on a new Superior Court located in the City of Banning, less than two miles from SCF. The opportunity to add inmate beds to the Indio Jail would maximize the available beds at all facilities adjacent to a court. Once the Indio Jail was expanded, the plan to build a centralized hub jail facility for holding unsentenced inmates with extended time between court hearings and long term sentenced inmates becomes ideal.

In 2005, the Board of Supervisors recognized the need for additional jail beds and made jails the number one priority for capital improvement. The County Executive Office was directed to complete a master plan of the Corrections Division. The Riverside County Correctional Facilities Master Plan was completed in October 2005. As the Correctional Facilities Master Plan was developed each facility was evaluated for the possibility to expand. SCF was the only location able to expand without requiring other County agencies and buildings to be relocated.

After considering the overall Corrections operation, the Sheriff's Department proposed a "Hub Jail" concept to the Board of Supervisors. The basic concept was:

1. Existing jails can serve the needs of the existing courthouses.
2. A centralized hub jail would handle the expanding population by housing inmates who are awaiting trial, but have a court date more than 30 days in the future.

- 1 3. Sentenced inmates who do not fit the classification parameters necessary to
2 be housed at SCF would complete their sentences at a maximum security
3 hub jail.

4
5 As part of the Correctional Facilities Master Plan sites for a hub jail were evaluated. The
6 Phase III Expansion of SCF was approved as a quick way to add beds but it was not the
7 solution for the projected 2,283 additional beds needed by 2015. With the population
8 trends and State realignment, the bed need has increased even more. The County
9 Master Plan identified Indio Jail and the Robert Presley Detention Center as potential
10 sites for expansion.

11
12 In 2008, the master planning for a Regional Detention Center in the Whitewater area
13 began. Using the SCF design as a template, the selected site in Whitewater was master
14 planned to support a 7,200 bed jail complex phased over time. Phase 1 construction
15 would build 1,200 – 2,000 beds with all the required support functions, such as kitchen,
16 administration, visitation and central plant. The cost for Phase 1 was estimated at \$300
17 million.

18
19 In April 2011, the Board of Supervisors delayed the plans for the Regional Detention
20 Center (RDC) due to the huge economic impact the facility would have on the County
21 General Fund. However, the Board of Supervisor's are still committed to adding new jail
22 beds in the County and both the design and location of the Regional Detention Center is
23 still a viable option.

24
25 In the meantime, the Executive Office was directed to revisit the potential to expand
26 either Indio Jail or RPDC. On the surface, the following areas will need to be considered
27 when discussing expansion of any existing facility.

28
29 **Division Wide Issues**

30
31 Laundry Services – SCF currently processes laundry for all facilities, except Blythe Jail.
32 Blythe Jail maintains a contract for local laundry services. The laundry component at
33 SCF is currently operating at capacity; the addition of any inmate beds will require
34 square foot expansion, additional equipment, additional storage, and staff. The
35 additional equipment ranges from washers / dryers to folding tables and laundry carts.
36 The number of staff required will depend on how the laundry function is expanded.

37
38 Transportation Unit – Each facility currently participates in the regular movement of
39 inmates between jail facilities and the courts. The RDC was designed to be the hub for
40 transporting inmates and the home base for a centralized transportation unit. SCF is
41 currently the central location for inmate exchange in the division; however, due to the
42 layout at SCF, it is not conducive to efficient inmate exchange. Additional inmates will
43 add to the load at SCF creating logistical and officer safety concerns.

44
45 Warehouse / Supply Storage – SCF currently provides inmate and regular supplies to
46 all facilities in the Division. While additional warehouse space is currently under

1 construction at SCF, additional staff or equipment may be needed to handle the
2 additional receiving and delivery of supply inventory.

3
4 Medical / Sheltered Housing – In the Corrections Division, there are currently 88 beds
5 designated for medical housing. The RDC would have added 48 medical beds in Phase
6 1 with an adjacent clinic facility which included x-ray and dental services. Any additional
7 beds to the jail system will require additional medical care beds and clinic space. In
8 addition, the associated support functions, such as visiting, program room and
9 recreation yard would need to be added. Some medical cells will be equipped as
10 negative pressure cells in order to isolate inmates diagnosed with a communicable
11 disease.

12 13 **Recommended Location for New or Facility Expansion**

14 15 **1. Indio Jail**

16
17 Indio Jail is an ideal location for a jail expansion. Indio Jail is surrounded by County
18 owned land to both south and west of the current facility. The County Administrative
19 Building adjacent to the jail would need to be demolished and new facilities built. The
20 building is currently only partially occupied so the impact to other county agencies would
21 be minimal. The Larsen Justice Center adjacent to the facility is connected via an
22 underground tunnel eliminating the movement of inmates outside the facility. The ability
23 to house more inmates at Indio Jail will help reduce inmate transportation costs.
24 Currently, SCF houses most of the inmates with court appearances at Larson Justice
25 due to limited bed space at Indio Jail.

26
27 The existing site utilities increase the construction efficiency of expanding Indio Jail. In
28 addition, the base infrastructure of command staff and jail staff are already in place.
29 Fewer staff would need to be hired in order to open and operate the facility. Indio Jail is
30 currently operating inefficiently and/or beyond capacity in the following areas:

- 31
32 ➤ Kitchen – All meal preparation is currently done at SCF and then
33 transported to Indio to feed the inmates. A new kitchen would need to be
34 built in order to make the Indio Jail self-sufficient.
- 35 ➤ Recreation Yard – There is only one recreation yard for the total Indio Jail
36 inmate population. The recreation yard is on the roof and only accessible
37 via an internal staircase. New housing unit design will incorporate
38 recreation yards in the housing units to minimize inmate movement.
- 39 ➤ Program Room – The Indio Jail has one Program Room for the entire
40 facility. This room is multi-functioning and is regularly used for inmate
41 programming, staff briefing room, meeting room and storage. Housing
42 units would be designed with individual Program rooms.
- 43 ➤ Visiting Area – The facility has one visitation area which is shared by the
44 public and attorneys. Video Visitation would be implemented at this facility
45 to limit the need to move inmates and as a result, decrease the waiting
46 time for both the public and attorneys.
- 47 ➤ Inmate Property Storage

- 1 ➤ Warehouse / Supply Storage
- 2 ➤ Central Control – The facility central control is located at a workstation
- 3 within the Business Office. Central Control monitors all the CCTV and
- 4 controls access into the facility. This area needs to be in a secure location
- 5 with limited access.
- 6 ➤ Business Office (BO)
- 7 ➤ Medical / Mental Health Office and Interview Space
- 8 ➤ Administrative Office Space
- 9 ➤ Emergency Response Team Locker (ERT) – The current ERT locker is
- 10 located outside the facility. Staff must leave the secure area, don their
- 11 equipment and then re-enter the secure facility in order to respond to the
- 12 emergency. This is highly inefficient by extending the response time to an
- 13 incident.
- 14 ➤ Temporary Inmate Holding / Court Holding
- 15 ➤ Safety Cells
- 16 ➤ Vehicle Parking Spaces
- 17 ➤ Emergency Generator Power
- 18 ➤ Contractor and Vendor Space

19
20 The addition of housing units and new kitchen constructed adjacent (with corridor
21 access) to the current facility would allow for the current jail to be used for an expanded
22 visiting area for the public and attorneys, medical care housing, administrative office
23 space, warehouse, and temporary holding for bookings and releases. The construction
24 could be phased to add the housing and then convert the existing facility without having
25 to lose available beds during construction.

26 27 **2. Hub Jail**

28
29 The concept of the Hub Jail increases the efficiency of the Corrections Division. With a
30 Hub Facility located central to the other jail facilities the consolidation of necessary
31 functions can occur, such as Transportation, Supply Storage, and Cook/Chill Food
32 Preparation. The original Hub Jail proposal identified locations in the Pass Area and
33 along the I-215 Corridor.

34
35 Although the startup costs are more significant than expanding an existing facility, the
36 Hub Jail concept is still a priority. With the pending State re-alignment, the County jail
37 will be housing inmates for longer sentence durations. This supports the Hub Jail
38 concept of holding long term inmates, who do not need to attend regular court hearings,
39 in a central location. Program services can be centralized and appropriate spaces
40 included in the facility design.

41 42 **3. Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility**

43
44 SCF has been the site for the last three jail expansions in Riverside County. The jail
45 was expanded due to available open space and because the base infrastructure of staff
46 and utilities are present. Jail beds cannot be added to SCF without requiring the

1 demolition of existing housing units. Although the temporary loss of beds is not
2 desirable, the ability to replace older, under-designed housing units with secure,
3 efficient housing units will be a significant benefit. SITE-B Programs is based out of
4 SCF, so housing units designed with program needs in mind would allow for increased
5 services to be provided to the inmate population.

6
7 While many support functions were updated during the past expansions, additional beds
8 at SCF would once again require the expansion of the Kitchen, Jail Administration,
9 Temporary Holding area, Safety Cells, Medical Care Housing and staff areas.

10 11 **4. Robert Presley Detention Center**

12
13 Future expansion of RPDC would likely be done by building a second tower next to the
14 existing tower. The current Criminal Justice Building would have to be demolished and
15 rebuilt. This building houses Sheriff's Administration, Court Services Bureau, Sheriff
16 Accounting and Finance and Sheriff's Information Services Bureau. The building is fully
17 occupied and temporary office space would be required during construction.

18
19 RPDC currently has the base staff infrastructure in place including tunnel access to the
20 Hall Of Justice Court; however, vertical construction is more expensive. Several support
21 functions at RPDC are currently operating at or beyond capacity and would need to be
22 addressed with any bed expansion. The following are specific areas of concern:

- 23
- 24 ➤ Kitchen – The kitchen storage is at maximum capacity. Additional food
25 storage, ware washing and food preparation areas will be required.
- 26 ➤ Temporary Inmate Holding / Court Holding – The temporary holding area
27 in the basement of the jail and Hall Of Justice are not sufficient to handle
28 the existing inmate population. Any additional beds will require expansion
29 in this area.
- 30 ➤ Inmate Property Storage
- 31 ➤ Business Office (BO) – Current space is maximized.
- 32 ➤ Warehouse / Supply Storage
- 33 ➤ Administrative Office Space – Current space is maximized.
- 34 ➤ Vehicle Parking Spaces – Parking is limited in the downtown area. An
35 additional tower will increase the number of staff working on a daily basis.
36 The facility fleet will also be increased. Currently, Sheriff's Administration
37 and the jail park vehicles in the alley. These spaces would need to be
38 replaced.
- 39 ➤ Emergency Generator Power
- 40 ➤ Contractor and Vendor Space

41 42 **5. Southwest Detention Center**

43
44 When SWDC was expanded in 2001, many of the critical support spaces were
45 optimized and expanded to capacity. The jail is located between the Southwest Sheriff
46 Station, the Southwest Justice Center, Southwest Juvenile Hall and the site Central

1 Plant. Jail expansion could only occur by adding new housing units beyond the units
2 added in 2001. The major support functions are located in one half of the jail with the
3 housing units on the other half. Placing additional housing units farther away from the
4 support functions will only serve to decrease operational efficiency. The following areas
5 at SWDC are currently operating at maximum capacity and would require renovation:

- 6
- 7 ➤ Kitchen
- 8 ➤ Inmate Property Storage
- 9 ➤ Business Office (BO)
- 10 ➤ Warehouse / Supply Storage
- 11 ➤ Temporary Inmate Holding / Court Holding
- 12 ➤ Safety Cells
- 13 ➤ Visiting Area
- 14 ➤ Central Control
- 15 ➤ Increase Staff and Associated Spaces
- 16 ➤ Parking Space
- 17 ➤ Emergency Generator Power
- 18 ➤ Contractor and Vendor Space
- 19

20 **6. Blythe Jail**

21

22 Any future expansion at Blythe Jail must take into consideration the useful life of the
23 current structure, the need to expand based on booking demand, and any future
24 expansion of the court.