

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.

6 **Sheriff's Labor Program**

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 44 **Misdemeanor Citation Release**

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.

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Section 6 Corrections System Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends- Past and Future

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riverside County Population

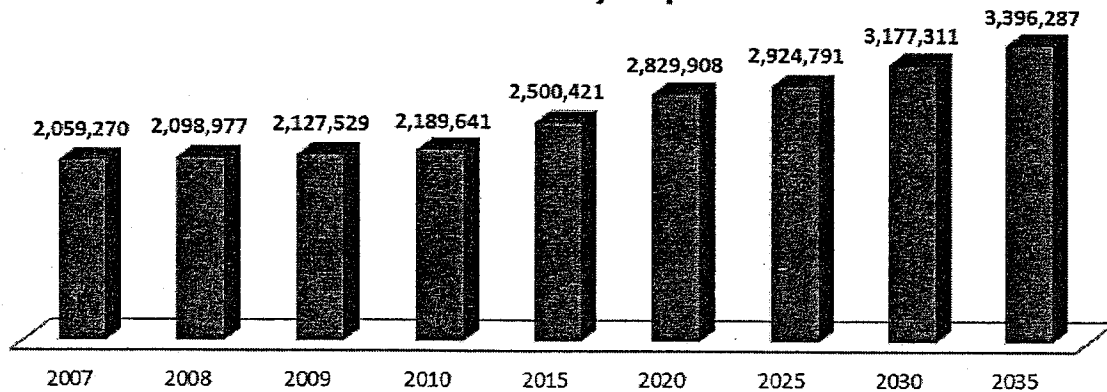


Figure 6.1

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

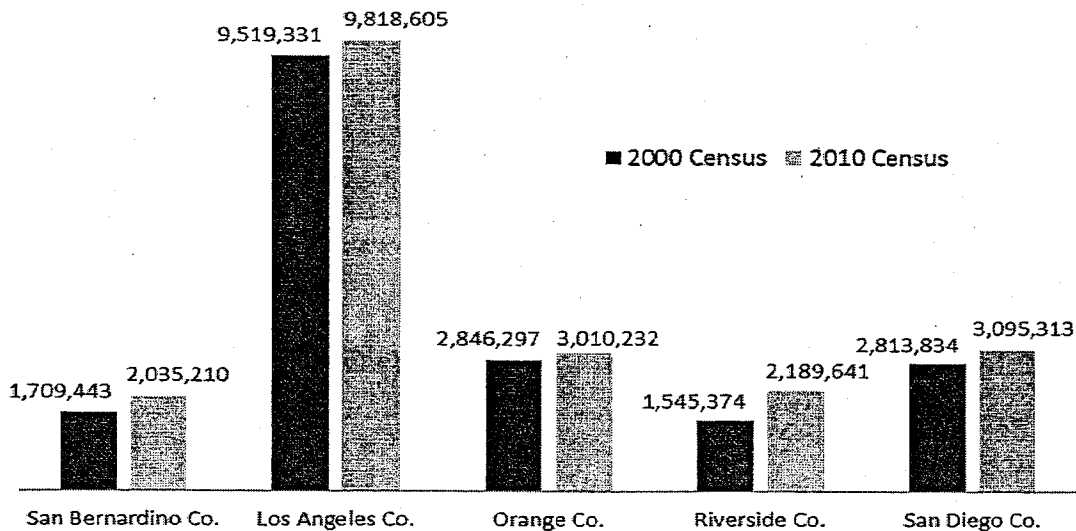


Figure 6.2

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

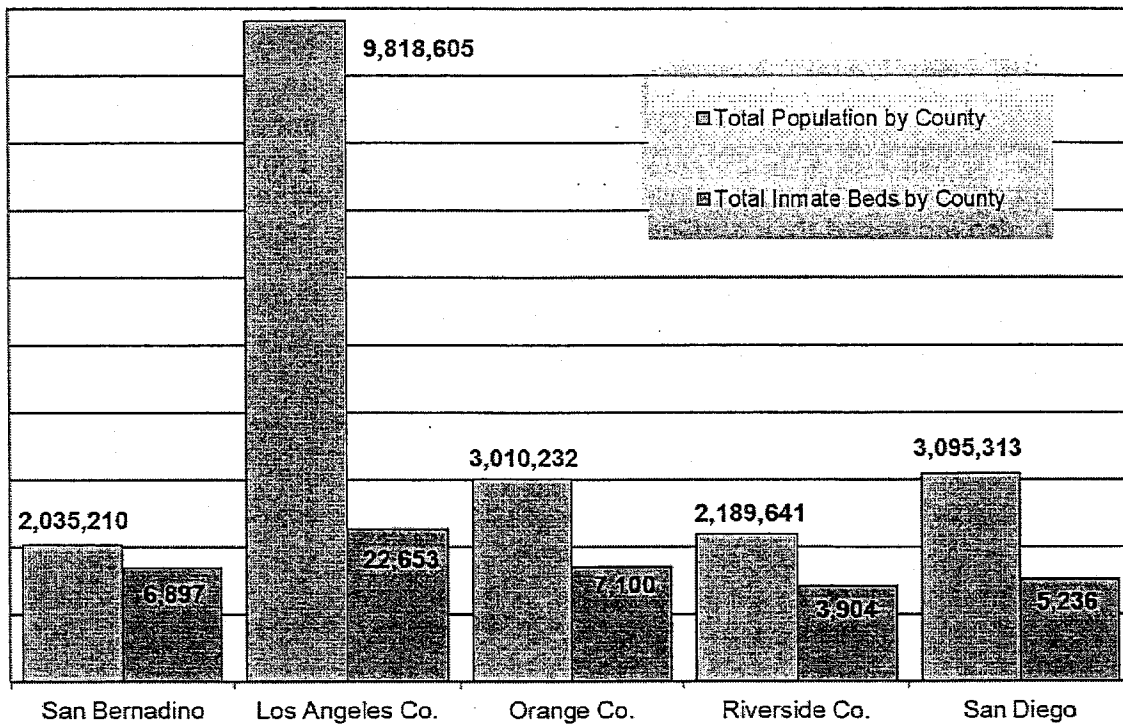


Figure 6.3

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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.

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Section 7 Staffing Levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

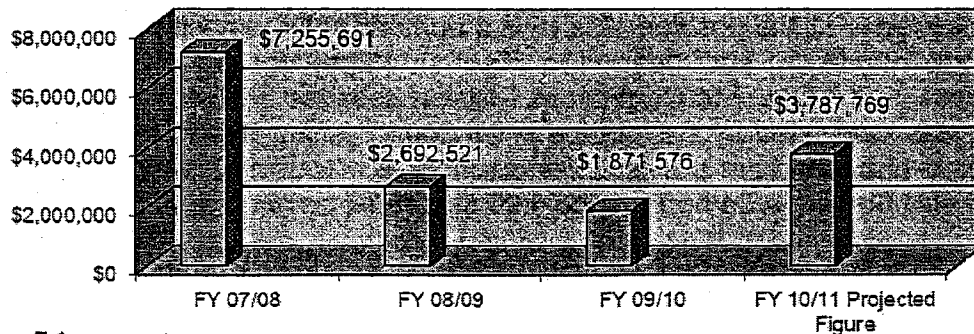


Figure 7.1

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.

21

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.
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Section 9 Adequacy of Record Keeping

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each inmate also has a paper booking file that is simultaneously created and maintained with the same information. If an inmate is transferred to another Riverside County jail facility the booking file moves with the inmate. Department policy and facility 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.

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Section 10

History of the Systems Compliance with Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

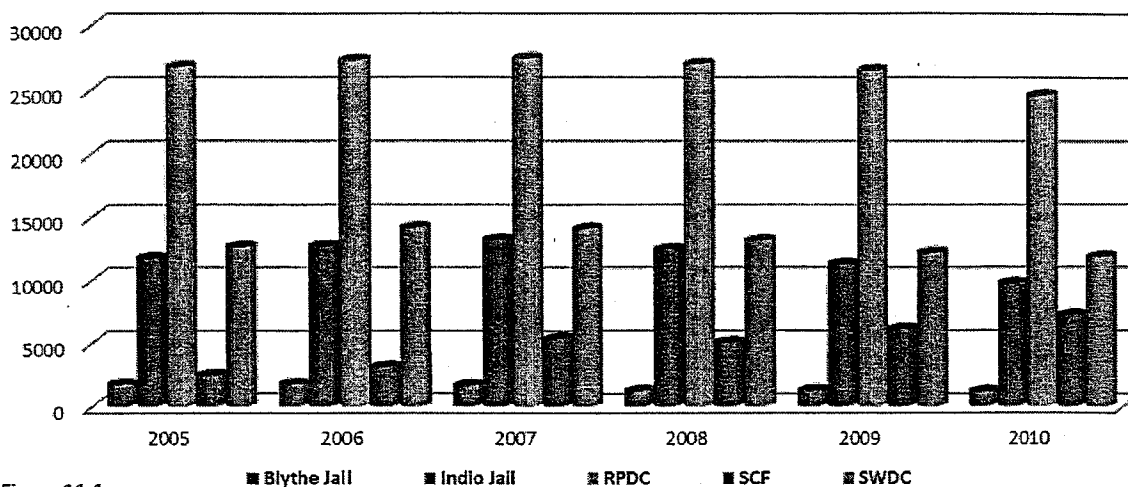


Figure 11.1

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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
- 33 ➤ Kitchen – All meal preparation is currently done at SCF and then
34 transported to Indio to feed the inmates. A new kitchen would need to be
35 built in order to make the Indio Jail self-sufficient.
 - 36 ➤ Recreation Yard – There is only one recreation yard for the total Indio Jail
37 inmate population. The recreation yard is on the roof and only accessible
38 via an internal staircase. New housing unit design will incorporate
39 recreation yards in the housing units to minimize inmate movement.
 - 40 ➤ Program Room – The Indio Jail has one Program Room for the entire
41 facility. This room is multi-functioning and is regularly used for inmate
42 programming, staff briefing room, meeting room and storage. Housing
43 units would be designed with individual Program rooms.
 - 44 ➤ Visiting Area – The facility has one visitation area which is shared by the
45 public and attorneys. Video Visitation would be implemented at this facility
46 to limit the need to move inmates and as a result, decrease the waiting
47 time for both the public and attorneys.
 - 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
27 ➤ Temporary Inmate Holding / Court Holding – The temporary holding area
28 in the basement of the jail and Hall Of Justice are not sufficient to handle
29 the existing inmate population. Any additional beds will require expansion
30 in this area.
- 31
32 ➤ Inmate Property Storage
- 33
34 ➤ Business Office (BO) – Current space is maximized.
- 35
36 ➤ Warehouse / Supply Storage
- 37
38 ➤ Administrative Office Space – Current space is maximized.
- 39
40 ➤ Vehicle Parking Spaces – Parking is limited in the downtown area. An
41 additional tower will increase the number of staff working on a daily basis.
42 The facility fleet will also be increased. Currently, Sheriff's Administration
43 and the jail park vehicles in the alley. These spaces would need to be
44 replaced.
- 45
46 ➤ Emergency Generator Power
- 47
48 ➤ Contractor and Vendor Space

49 50 **5. Southwest Detention Center**

51
52 When SWDC was expanded in 2001, many of the critical support spaces were
53 optimized and expanded to capacity. The jail is located between the Southwest Sheriff
54 Station, the Southwest Justice Center, Southwest Juvenile Hall and the site Central
55

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.



2007 LOCAL YOUTHFUL OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM PROPOSAL FORM

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. APPLICANT INFORMATION

COUNTY NAME Riverside		AMOUNT OF STATE FUNDS REQUESTED \$ 24,698,105	
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 OR UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001+ GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

B. TYPE OF PROJECT

FACILITY NAME
Van Horn Youth Center

NEW FACILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXISTING FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>	FACILITY TYPE (JH, Camp, or other) Camp	REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---	--	---

STREET ADDRESS
10000 County Farm Rd.

CITY Riverside	STATE Ca	ZIP CODE 92503
-------------------	-------------	-------------------

C. BRIEF PROJECT TITLE

Van Horn Youth Center

D. SCOPE OF WORK - JUVENILE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION (CHECK ONE)

BUILDING NEW JUVENILE FACILITY
 ADDING BEDS AND ANCILLARY SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY
 RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITY AND ADDING BEDS AND ANCILLARY SPACE
 RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITY OR ADDING ANCILLARY SPACE WITHOUT ADDING BEDS

WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT BE USED TO REPLACE AN EXISTING FACILITY?
 YES NO

E. NET BED GAIN OR LOSS, COUNTY-WIDE

If applicable, include the TOTAL # of CSA-rated beds and non-rated special use beds FROM ALL JUVENILE FACILITIES COUNTY-WIDE that will be added, eliminated or gained (lost) as a result of the project. (+BEDS ADDED - BEDS ELIMINATED = BEDS GAINED OR LOST)

	No. of rated beds added	No. of rated beds eliminated	No. of rated beds gained or lost
MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	0	44	(44)
MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	0	0	0
MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	100	0	100
SPECIAL USE BEDS	0	0	0
COUNTY-WIDE TOTAL	100	(44)	56



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

2007 LOCAL YOUTHFUL OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PROGRAM
PROPOSAL FORM

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B. TYPE OF PROJECT

FACILITY NAME Van Horn Youth Center			
NEW FACILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXISTING FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>	FACILITY TYPE (JH, Camp, or other) Camp	REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>
STREET ADDRESS 10000 County Farm Rd.			
CITY Riverside	STATE Ca	ZIP CODE 92503	

C. BRIEF PROJECT TITLE

Van Horn Youth Center

D. SCOPE OF WORK - JUVENILE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION (CHECK ONE)

BUILDING NEW JUVENILE FACILITY
 ADDING BEDS AND ANCILLARY SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY
 RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITY AND ADDING BEDS AND ANCILLARY SPACE
 RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITY OR ADDING ANCILLARY SPACE WITHOUT ADDING BEDS

WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT BE USED TO REPLACE AN EXISTING FACILITY? YES NO

E. NET BED GAIN OR LOSS, COUNTY-WIDE

If applicable, include the TOTAL # of CSA-rated beds and non-rated special use beds FROM ALL JUVENILE FACILITIES COUNTY-WIDE that will be added, eliminated or gained/lost as a result of the project. (+BEDS ADDED - BEDS ELIMINATED = BEDS GAINED OR LOST)

	No. of rated beds added	No. of rated beds eliminated	No. of rated beds gained or lost
MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	0	44	(44)
MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	0	0	0
MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	100	0	100
SPECIAL USE BEDS	0	0	0
COUNTY-WIDE TOTAL	100	(44)	56

B. AGENCY'S AGREEMENT

By signing this proposal, the contractor certifies that it will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policies and procedures governing this project and certifies that the information contained in this Proposal Form, budget narrative and attachments is true and correct to the best of its knowledge.

NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' TO SIGN AGREEMENT (E.G., CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' CHAIR)

Alan M. Crogan, Chief Probation Officer

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE



DATE

12/22/08

DEPARTMENT

Riverside County Probation Department

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(951) 955-2815

STREET ADDRESS

3801 University Ave., Suite 400

FAX NUMBER

(951) 955-6423

CITY

Riverside

STATE

Ca

ZIP CODE

92501

E-MAIL ADDRESS

Acrogan@rcprob.us

C. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state county agreements. (Must be county personnel, not consultants or contractors and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR (Name and title)

Charles Waltman, Deputy Director Design and Construction

DEPARTMENT

Riverside County Facilities Management

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(951) 955-4850

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CWaltman@rc-facilities.org

D. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

This person is responsible for all financial and accounting project related activities. (Must be county personnel, not consultants or contractors and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER (Name and title)

Paul McDonnell, County Financial Director

DEPARTMENT

Riverside County Executive Office

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E. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with GSA. (Must be county personnel, not consultants or contractors and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON (Name and title)

Mark Hake, Division Director

DEPARTMENT

Riverside County Probation Department

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SECTION 12: COST AND BUDGET SUMMARY

A. COST SUMMARY

Indicate the amount of state funds requested and the amount of cash match and in-kind match the county is contributing in defining the total eligible project cost. The amount of state funds requested cannot exceed 75% of the total eligible project cost or the specified state dollar amounts as shown in the table below, whichever is the smaller amount. As an exception to this, small counties only may request a reduction of in-kind match. In such instance the amount of state funds requested may exceed 75% of the total eligible project cost, without exceeding the small county set-aside and must be used only for eligible construction costs. (Any county meeting the minimum cash match requirement will receive points for cash match; greater points will be given to those projects with more cash match when computed as a percentage of the total state funds requested.)

FUND SOURCE	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
State Funds Requested: (May not exceed: \$35,000,000 for large and medium counties or \$30,000,000 for small counties)	\$ 24,698,105	75.00%
Cash Match: (large counties - 10% minimum) (small & medium counties - 5% minimum)	\$ 5,157,440	15.60%
In-Kind Match*: (large counties - 15% maximum) (small & medium counties - 20% maximum*)	\$ 3,091,500	9.40%
TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST:	\$ 32,947,045	100%

***SMALL COUNTIES REQUESTING MATCH REDUCTION:**

Counties under 200,000 in population may petition the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) Board for a reduction in the percentage of in-kind match contribution. (Small counties must still contribute a minimum of 5% cash match.) Counties may submit a petition with their proposal and request that their petition go before the CSA Board at the next possible Board meeting date.

If your county will be petitioning the CSA Board for a reduction in in-kind match, please check box below and provide the requested details.

- Please state your in-kind match reduction needs (percentage of reduction) and request, including the request for the petition to be heard at the next possible CSA Board meeting:

B. BUDGET SUMMARY

Consistent with the Cost Summary in Section 2, indicate the amount of state funds, cash match and in-kind match allotted to each budget category. In the space below the table, provide a brief explanation of the budget line items which can continue onto the next page as needed.

LINE ITEM	STATE FUNDS	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH
1. Construction (No moveable Equipment/Furnishings)	\$ 24,698,105	\$ 534,941	\$ 0
2. Architectural		\$ 2,977,499	\$ 0
3. CEQA		\$ 50,000	\$ 20,000
4. Construction Management		\$ 1,595,000	\$ 0
5. Audit of Grant			\$ 75,000
6. Site Acquisition (Cost or Current Fair Market Value)			\$ 1,600,000
7. Needs Assessment			\$ 25,000
8. County Administration			\$ 845,000
9. Transition Planning			\$ 526,500
SUB TOTALS:	\$ 24,698,105	\$ 5,157,440	\$ 3,091,500

STATE FUNDS + CASH MATCH + IN-KIND MATCH = TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST
\$ 32,947,045

For each budget line-item above (1 through 9) that indicates an amount being claimed, provide a brief detailed description of how the budgeted amounts (state funds and match dollars) have been determined or calculated. Include whether the amount is based on an estimate (identify the basis for the estimate) or actual costs already incurred; whether escalation and/or contingency are included; whether the services will be or have already been performed by either a consultant, other professional

services, or county staff; the basis for site acquisition costs and whether those costs claimed are based on a current fair market value appraisal or recent land purchase documentation; and, the basis for county administration or transition planning costs, only including the county's estimated staff time (salaries and benefits) on project-related activities. (Note: a) each line item amount should be directly linked to the proposed scope of work, and b) costs for ineligible items as specified in the RFP should not be included in the above amount of state funds, cash match and in-kind match.) Please use the space below to explain.

The budget is structured to reflect a conventional project delivery approach of design-bid-build. This is a proven approach for the County and it unequivocally meets the requirements for State funding and Public Contract Code.

Construction:

The State funds and cash match for construction covers the estimated cost of general construction, inclusive of a 10% contingency. The budget reflects both the programmatic project description and the project included with this application. Construction items such as site improvements, structure, building envelope, and mechanical, plumbing, and electrical are included. Other systems for fire-life safety and security are also integral to the project and are included in the estimated construction cost. Prevailing wage rates will be required for all construction trades. General conditions, the contractor's fee, permits, bonds and insurance are included. The construction budget is based on detailed estimates for several projects in California of similar program size, function and design. To provide a realistic budget, the estimated costs have been escalated 10% (equivalent to a rate of 4% per year for the next 2.5 years).

Architectural:

This budget line item covers all design costs for this capital improvement project and includes basic architectural and engineering disciplines needed for new construction, as well as specialty consultants such as geotechnical, civil survey, hazmat survey, and security. Services include all phases of design, as well as full support of the project from bidding throughout the duration of construction and the closeout and move-in periods as defined in the project schedule.

Environmental Impact Report (CEQA):

This line item allows for the studies and reports needed to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. It is anticipated that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would suffice for this project inasmuch as there is no significant change of use and, at most, a very minimal increase in vehicular traffic associated with this project. \$50,000 is designated as cash match to contract with a consultant to prepare the study and \$20,000 is designated as in-kind to cover the cost of county personnel to manage this process consistent with public award

processes. The building will be designed and built to the standards of LEED Silver Certification.

Construction Management:

This line item covers the costs for technical preconstruction services (such as detailed budgeting and estimating, scheduling, document review, peer reviews, etc.), assistance with the preparation of contracts (for counseling and for construction), management of the design contract, management of the construction contract as well as coordination of the work of the geotechnical and deputy inspections, the independent testing laboratories, and the project closeout activities. This budget line item includes the costs of independent deputized inspectors who will validate that the quality of materials and workmanship comply with specifications, and independent testing of materials such as reinforcing bars, structural steel, concrete, and roofing.

Audit of Grant:

This line item anticipates an independent audit which will ensure compliance with the requirements of the grant.

Site Acquisition:

The County already owns the property proposed for the project. The in-kind match amount on this line item represents the current fair market land value of the proposed site.

Needs Assessment:

This soft match includes the salary and benefits of County staff and the cost of a consultant that assisted in developing the needs assessment.

County Administration:

This budget item is proposed as an in-kind or soft match that covers County staff responsible for contract administration and reporting to meet County requirements as well as requirements of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Corrections Standards Authority). Plan check and County inspections are also included in this category as are eligible utility connection fees, and bidding costs such as reproduction and advertisements.

Transition Planning

This in-kind match is for in-house staff in the Probation Department. The Probation staff cost for direct support to the planning and site construction activities and preparing the new facility for move-in.

SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

Prior to completing this timetable, the county must consult with all appropriate county staff (e.g., county counsel, general services, public works, county administrator, etc.) to ensure that dates are achievable and that the county has reviewed the state agreement requirements portions of the RFP, including project scope and timeline impact due to the State Public Works Board process. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, and including comments if desired. Construction must be complete within three years from Notice to Proceed, and occupancy must occur within 90 days of construction completion.

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement	4/10/2009	12/24/2009	Beginning with State approval of funding, this line includes the process for the selection of the Design Team, detailed programming, conceptual design and subsequent reviews
Design Development with Staffing Plan	12/25/2009	6/3/2010	Includes reviews
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis	12/25/2009	6/3/2010	Includes reviews
Construction Documents	6/4/2010	3/3/2011	Includes reviews and plan check
Construction Bids	3/3/2011	6/2/2011	Includes bid advertising, bidding, evaluation, and award
Notice to Proceed	6/2/2011	6/2/2011	
Construction	6/3/2011	11/28/2012	Includes mobilization, construction, punch list and commissioning
Occupancy	11/29/2012	2/26/2013	Move-in (furniture, rec. equipment, etc.)

**Riverside County Probation Department
2007 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative
Facility Construction Funding Program**

Section 4: Narrative

ABSTRACT

As a result of the passage of SB 81, the Riverside County Probation Department is now supervising and treating a number of additional high-risk/high-needs youth that would have previously been placed at Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities. In response to this mandate the department developed the Youthful Offender Program (YOP) to address the needs of this population.

The department is seeking to build a 100-bed secure treatment facility designed to address the needs of the high-risk juvenile offender population served by YOP. The YOP population is currently occupying 70 beds at Indio Juvenile Hall, which is a facility designed as a detention facility and is not conducive to treatment programming. Construction of a new secure treatment facility would serve to meet the needs of the YOP population, as well as allow the reallocation of the 70 beds at Indio Juvenile Hall to meet the demands for detention beds to house youths charged with violent felonies and other crimes while they are awaiting trial.

Additionally, this project will replace an obsolete facility, provide a net gain of 56 beds in a secure setting, and best serve the current needs of the juvenile justice system in Riverside County, as well as provide the foundation for long-term needs.

By this application to the Corrections Standards Authority, Riverside County is requesting \$24,698,105 in State funds to construct a self-contained, 100-bed secure treatment facility. State funds will be matched in the amount of \$5,157,440 (Cash Match) and \$3,091,500 (In-Kind), for a total of \$8,248,940, or a 25% match. Should State funds be awarded, the design phase will begin in June 2009, and construction will be completed by November 2012. The County Board of Supervisors has committed to provide funding to fully staff and operate the facility and has agreed to provide the required match.

COUNTY'S APPROACH TO THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The County of Riverside assumes the primary role in the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders who reside in the cities and unincorporated areas of Riverside County. All youths who are referred to the Riverside County Juvenile Justice system are dealt with at the county level, with the exception of youths who are referred to the Division of Juvenile Justice for rehabilitation, after adjudication by Riverside County Juvenile Courts. While the Riverside County Probation Department has assumed a lead role in this endeavor, there has been a strong history of collaboration with law enforcement, the District Attorney's Office, Mental Health, Department of Public and Social Services, County Office of Education, and the Superior Courts on issues pertaining to juvenile justice planning and program development.

During the preceding decade, the county has attempted to incorporate a "balance model" in developing local juvenile justice programs by addressing needs throughout the juvenile justice continuum. Riverside County has balanced prevention with intervention, suppression, incapacitation and treatment in a sound model of juvenile justice management. The Riverside County Probation Department is responsible for operating three juvenile detention facilities and two county residential treatment facilities. The county probation department is also responsible for housing all youths under the age of 18 facing charges in adult court and those 18-25 still under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

County's rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders

The Riverside County Juvenile Justice system currently utilizes the following rehabilitation and recidivism-reduction programs:

Prevention Services: The County of Riverside provides early intervention to delinquent, pre-delinquent and incorrigible youths who are referred by schools, law enforcement and parents.

- School Attendance Review Boards: The Riverside County District Attorney's Office actively works with local county school district School Attendance Review Boards to address attendance issues.
- Referrals to Community Based Organizations: Youths who meet specific criteria are referred to community-based organizations, which provide counseling or prevention classes that address specific issues, such as drugs and alcohol abuse.
- Youth Accountability Boards: This is a diversion program under the direction of a Senior Probation Officer staffed by volunteers who work with at-risk youth and low-level offenders. These boards operate in the cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, Temecula, Jurupa and Murrieta.
- Youth Diversion Team: This program operates in the city of Corona. A deputy probation officer and Corona police officer work together to serve at-risk and low-level offenders.
- Youth Accountability Teams: Twenty teams consisting of 28 probation officers, 28 law enforcement officers, 10 District Attorney staff and community-based counselors are located at one police station and 27 school sites. Established in 2001, the YAT teams work with individual cities and school districts by utilizing a collaborative approach to assess and deal with at-risk youth and low-level offenders. Teams collaborate to assess each youth's needs and provide treatment services, supervision and intervention to minimize recidivism.

- Informal Supervision: Certain youths who are referred to the County Probation Department are placed on informal probation pursuant to the criteria established in Section 653.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. They are provided probation supervision by deputy probation officers assigned to probation field offices. Youths appearing before the Juvenile Court may also be granted informal probation supervision by the court. Youths supervised on informal probation usually receive a consequence such as completion of community service hours or writing an essay or apology letter, and treatment to address specific needs. Supervision is limited to six months, unless extended by the court at the review hearing.
- Deferred Entry of Judgment pursuant to section 790 WIC: After admitting allegations before the Court, youths may be supervised under provisions of this program for up to three years. Youths granted deferred entry of judgment usually receive a consequence and treatment similar to youths placed on or granted informal probation. Progress is reviewed by the Court after one year.

Intervention Services: Youths receiving supervision pursuant to court order or referred to Probation Department prevention services are referred to department sponsored programs such as juvenile hall tours, jail tours and shoplifting classes. Parents are referred to department sponsored programs such as the Juvenile Awareness and Intervention Program at Southwest Juvenile Hall, which seeks to educate parents regarding the juvenile justice system and provide referrals for community-based intervention programs. Parents may also be referred to Parent Project parenting classes administered by the department.

Community-based intervention programs vary by geographical location but generally are provided by the Department of Mental Health or subcontractors affiliated with the

Department of Mental Health, as well as private providers. Programs may be short- or long-term, and may include individual or group sessions for education or treatment to address issues such as substance abuse, gang intervention, anger management, family conflict, and educational or vocational assistance.

As a pre-placement preventative intervention, the Probation Department, in partnership with the Department of Mental Health, provides intensive supervision and treatment through the Wraparound Program. Probation officers and mental health workers act as treatment teams to assess family needs and provide assistance in accessing services within the community.

Post-placement services include an enhanced aftercare program, which provides intensive probation supervision and support for youths released from county placement facilities to minimize the potential for recidivism and reinforce training and values learned during out of home placement.

Suppression: The County of Riverside currently funds eight gang task forces consisting of Riverside County Sheriff Deputies, District Attorney Investigators, probation officers, state parole agents, city police officers and California State Department of Justice personnel. This collaboration works diligently in Riverside County to suppress gang violence, and crimes associated with the gang lifestyle. These task forces also provide gang prevention presentations throughout the communities they serve. Gang task force deputy probation officers also supervise Division of Juvenile Justice parolees released to Riverside County.

Three street level drug task forces also operate in Riverside County. Their members mirror the gang task forces. The mission of the drug task forces is to suppress street level drug trafficking. These teams also set up "School Buy" programs where State Department

of Justice undercover agents enroll in community high schools as students and attempt to purchase controlled substances from students with the intent to arrest student drug dealers at the completion of the program.

Incapacitation: The County of Riverside has five juvenile institutions that are operated by the Riverside County Probation Department. Three facilities are juvenile halls. Two facilities are residential treatment programs. One additional camp/treatment program, the Youthful Offender Program, is temporarily housed at Indio Juvenile Hall.

Riverside Juvenile Hall has a rated capacity of 187. Historically this site serviced the western portion of the county. Southwest Juvenile Hall has a rated capacity of 99 and services the central area of Riverside County. Indio Juvenile Hall has a rated capacity of 152. It has traditionally serviced the eastern end of the county. The Youthful Offender Program currently utilizes 70 of the Indio Juvenile Hall beds, reducing the detention capacity to 82. A large number of youths from the eastern end of the county are now transferred to the central and western end of the county for housing in order to allow for the Youthful Offender Program population.

Treatment: Twin Pines Ranch has a bed capacity of 70 and is a treatment facility for 15- to 18-year-old males. Van Horn Youth Center has a bed rated capacity of 44 and is currently a treatment facility for 13- to 15-year-old males. The Youthful Offender Program began in response to SB81 and is designed to reduce criminal behavior of high-risk youthful offenders by placing them in a structured treatment program. The Youthful Offender Program works with a juvenile offender population, ages 14-19. The program emphasizes education, vocation and intensive mental health treatment.

Evaluations of county rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders

Three of the residential treatment programs operated by the Riverside County Probation Department were reviewed by probation department administrators during the past six years. Twin Pines Ranch is a 7-1/2 month to 10-month residential treatment program. The rehabilitative services received by youths included the "*Structure of Intellect/Vision Program*" (from 4 to 26 weeks), gang Intervention (8 weeks), substance abuse intervention (8 weeks), "*Anger Regression Training*" (12 weeks), parenting classes for the youths (8 weeks), domestic violence prevention/intervention (6 weeks) and victim awareness (8 weeks). The Twin Pines Ranch youths also receive individual counseling, vocational training and traditional classroom education.

In July of 2007 the records of 137 youths who graduated from the Twin Pines Ranch program, between January 1, 2005 and June 30, 2007, were examined to determine their recidivism rate. For the purpose of evaluation, recidivism was defined as a subsequent arrest with a sustained petition or adult conviction. The period of time reviewed was 2-1/2 years. Graduates examined were released from the program for as long as 2-1/2 years, to as little as one day prior to the evaluation. Riverside County and San Bernardino probation records were reviewed along with adult criminal court records for those counties. The total number of Twin Pines Ranch graduates with sustained juvenile court petitions and adult court convictions was 37. This translated to a recidivism rate of 27%.

At the time of evaluation, Van Horn Youth Center was an 8- to 10-month residential treatment program for 12- to 16-year old boys and 12- to 18-year old girls. The rehabilitative services received by these youths included the "*Structure of Intellect/Vision Program*" (from 4 to 26 weeks), gang Intervention (8 weeks), anti-substance abuse classes (8 weeks),

parenting classes for the youths (8 weeks), and victim awareness (8 weeks), The Van Horn youths also receive family counseling, individual counseling and group counseling for 8 to 10 months. They also receive traditional classroom education supplemented with special education enhancements when necessary.

In March of 2004, Van Horn Youth Center graduates were reviewed. The records of 38 youths who graduated from the program between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002, were examined to determine their recidivism rate. For the purpose of evaluation, recidivism was defined as a subsequent arrest with a sustained petition. Graduates examined were released from the program for as long as two years, three months and as little as one year, three months prior to the evaluation. Riverside County Probation records were reviewed. The total number of Van Horn Youth Center graduates with sustained juvenile court felony and misdemeanor petitions was 12. This translates to a recidivism rate of 31%. Twelve youths had technical violations of probation filed against them. Overall 69% of the Van Horn Youth Center graduates were not arrested for new law violations and 74% were not arrested for new felony offenses.

The Youthful Offender Program is a 12-month residential treatment program for 15- to 19-year old boys and girls who are high-risk youthful offenders in need of a structured, secure environment. The rehabilitative services received by these youths include, gang intervention (8 weeks), substance abuse intervention (8 weeks), "*Anger Regression Training*" (12 weeks), parenting classes for the youths (8 weeks), and victim awareness (8 weeks). They also complete Skill Building and Moral Reasoning (10 weeks), Thinking for a Change (12 weeks) Life Skills (8 sessions) and the Why Try (12 weeks) programs. The

Youthful Offender program youths also receive individual counseling, vocational training (at Twin Pines Ranch) and traditional classroom education.

In November of 2008, Youthful Offender Program graduates were reviewed. The records of 12 youths who graduated from the program between April 1, 2008 and October 31, 2008, were examined to determine their recidivism rate. For the purpose of evaluation, recidivism was defined as a subsequent arrest with a sustained petition or adult conviction. The period of time reviewed was a six-month period during 2008. Graduates examined were released from the program as long as eight months to as little as two months prior to the evaluation. Riverside County probation records were reviewed. The total number of Youthful Offender Program graduates with sustained juvenile court felony and misdemeanor petitions was four. This translates to a recidivism rate of 33.3%. One youth had a technical violation of probation filed against him. Overall 66.7% of the Youthful Offender Program graduates have not been arrested for new law violations.

Future plans for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders

The County's plans for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders are focused on the modification and improvement of existing programs and the construction of a modern, secure treatment facility that is conducive to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. It is the intent of the county probation department to integrate the various components of the county juvenile probation system into a service delivery system that is more consistent county wide.

A priority will be the implementation of a risk/needs assessment that will determine a minimum, moderate or maximum supervision level for the juvenile offenders supervised by the probation department. A uniform method of assessing youths will be established

countywide. The probation department intends to continue the implementation of evidence-based programming and supervision strategies for youthful offenders.

An additional goal of the probation department is to expand the level of mental health staffing to provide a comparable level of service in all probation department facilities. This will be accomplished in collaboration with county mental health.

Capital improvement projects to enhance the security systems of the department's juvenile detention facilities have been initiated and funded with County General Fund monies. The department's current goal is the construction of a secure residential treatment facility to house the Youthful Offender Program which serves high-risk youths who are no longer sent to the Division of Juvenile Justice. The department plans to obtain State construction grant funds to partially offset the costs of this project. The construction of this facility will free up the 70 beds currently being used at Indio Juvenile Hall to once again be used for detention purposes. By demolishing the existing 44-bed Van Horn Youth Center and reconstructing the facility as a 100-bed secure treatment facility, the department will achieve a net gain of 56 beds.

This plan will allow youths in the Western part of the county who have been transferred away from their families to be returned to a facility in their community. This may assist them and their families to receive services in their local community that will aid in their reintegration back into the community.

Assessment tools and practices

The Probation Department has contracted with Assessments.com to implement the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) which was developed by the Northern California Probation Consortium to assess juvenile risk of re-offending and their criminogenic needs.

The PACT assessment is a comprehensive, evidence-based, risk/needs assessment designed to identify the individual risk and protective factors/strengths for each youth. The benefit of measuring both protective and risk/needs provides the juvenile justice professional the opportunity to better match the youth's current needs with appropriate programs and services. Youths are evaluated and assessed utilizing the PACT Assessment Tool upon admission to YOP and throughout the course of treatment. This tool measures and tracks the progress of each youth participating in the YOP program. Other factors to be considered for youths entering the program include:

1. Seriousness of Adjudicated offense
2. Gender – separation of juvenile boys and girls
3. Age level – separation of physically and developmentally younger teens from physically and developmentally older teens.
4. Educational level – separation of youth during school programming based upon their educational level and Special Education needs.

Assessment findings

All assessment findings will be utilized to develop a comprehensive treatment plan that identifies the course of treatment and programming necessary for the rehabilitation of the Youthful Offender Program youths. The treatment plan and medication compliance will be discussed with the youth, and specific goals will be set regarding completion of program components and the youth's ability to model acceptable behavior.

An assessment of the youth's outstanding obligations to the court, such as victim restitution, apology letters or community service work, will be determined by the probation department group counselor assigned as the youth's caseworker. The group counselor will

meet monthly with mental health and education staff to review the youth's progress, update the treatment plan, and reassess risks and needs. The group counselor will share assessment and progress information with the aftercare deputy probation officer after the youth has completed 30 days in the program. The aftercare probation officer will be responsible for assessing the home environment and implementing a treatment, maintenance or support plan upon release.

Classification system for the proposed facility

Youthful Offender Program classifications will include an entry/induction status, during which testing is completed, expectations are explained and programming is initiated. Following this status, youths are placed in general population status during which time their programming continues through Phase I and Phase II of the program. Youths who exhibit behavior problems, especially violent behavior are returned to entry/induction status until they demonstrate compliance with the program expectations.

PROJECT NEED

The Riverside County Probation Department has completed a needs assessment, which has been submitted with this application for review. The County's needs assessment, specific to this proposal, identifies the need for construction of a secure treatment facility, which Riverside County does not currently have in its continuum of care. This new facility will add treatment beds and improve rehabilitative services for youths who have failed other treatment options, including supervision within the community, private placement facilities, and county placement facilities. These youths are being served by the department's Youthful Offender Program which is currently housed at Indio Juvenile Hall.

Consideration was given to housing the Youthful Offender Program at one of the department's two existing treatment facilities, Twin Pines Ranch or Van Horn Youth Center. Neither of these facilities was deemed appropriate for this population of youth as the locations are not conducive to providing the necessary level of security and structure required by this population.

The department's decision to house the Youthful Offender Program at Indio Juvenile Hall beginning in September 2007, resulted in occupying space that would otherwise be used for 70 detention beds. The department's average daily detention population has remained under maximum capacity since inception of the Youthful Offender Program. However, population projections and a steady increase in juvenile bookings over the last four years indicates the county's juvenile detention population cannot be expected to remain low and the county will need to utilize all of its designed detention beds for detention purposes.

Statistical data to support the needs assessment

Riverside County is one of the largest and fastest growing counties in California. According to the California Department of Finance, the County's population grew from 1.31 to 2.12 million over the past 15 years (61% increase) and is projected to grow to 2.98 million over the next 15 years (127%) and 3.24 million (147% increase) over the next 20 years.

The juvenile population in Riverside County has increased from 193,482 in 1997 to 254,117 in 2008, which represents a 31% increase. This population is projected to reach 290,041 by 2013 (a 14% increase over the next five years), and 434,656 in the next 20 years (a 71% increase from its current level).

Data on juvenile hall bookings from 1996 to 2007 reflect no significant increase in the number of annual bookings primarily due to a steady decline in bookings from 1996 to 2004. This can be attributed to policy decisions made in the late 1990's to alleviate overcrowding that led to the construction of Southwest Juvenile Hall, which opened in 2001. Due to staffing shortages in the county, these policies have remained in place in order to meet department budget requirements. However, from 2004 to 2007, bookings have increased from 3,396 to 4,163, a total of 767, or 5.75 % annually.

Riverside County has no secure treatment facility in which to rehabilitate the high-risk youth mandated to be served locally by SB 81. Currently, the department's designated treatment facilities are not secure, but do provide a total of 114 non-secure beds. The Youthful Offender Program currently operates in a secure detention facility that lacks adequate ancillary space to conduct treatment or vocational programming and is not geographically located to maximize community resources and family treatment. The proposed project to replace 44 non-secure treatment beds with 100 secure treatment beds would provide the system with a net gain of 56 beds while returning 70 detention beds to Indio Juvenile Hall. This net gain in beds will increase the board rated capacity by 10% while the at-risk juvenile population is expected to increase 14.1% by 2013. Opening this 100-bed facility will enhance Riverside County's ability to meet the detention and treatment needs of the projected population in 2013.

Security, safety or health needs

As stated above, the department's existing treatment facilities cannot provide the level of security required by the Youthful Offender Program. Twin Pines Ranch is a working ranch located in a remote mountain region of Riverside County. The facility is not secure

and the ranch environment is not conducive to the level of structure and supervision required by the Youthful Offender Program population. The remote location is also not conducive to meeting the mental health needs of this population who often experience mental health crises and require services in a mental health treatment environment.

Van Horn Youth Center is a non-secure, 44-bed treatment facility located in the city of Riverside. While its proximity to services is ideal, the actual physical plant is aged and the quality of construction and facility design is not conducive to housing the Youthful Offender Program Population.

Program and service needs

Currently, the Youthful Offender Program is housed in three separate buildings within the confines of Indio Juvenile Hall and consists of 70 beds (50 male and 20 female). Problems inherent in housing the program in this facility are as follows:

- The detention environment is not equipped for the treatment of youths.
- The existence of the Youthful Offender Program is occupying detention bed space in the eastern region of the county, resulting in transportation of youths to detention facilities outside of their home environment.
- The Youthful Offender Program requires significant involvement of the community and family to assist in the positive reintegration of the youth into the community. Currently, a majority of the youth placed and waiting to be placed in the program (77%) are from the western and central geographic portions of the county. While the present location is in the eastern portion of the county, the geographical distance involved presents challenges for parents and for the delivery of services related to education and vocational training.

- The limitation of 70 beds has created waiting lists of youth who now languish in juvenile hall, without treatment, for up to four months awaiting placement in the program.
- Lastly, a primary component of the Youthful Offender Program is involvement in vocational training. In the current location, the youths involved in the program lack the ability to access a wide variety of vocational opportunities and have to be transported to other locations for programming. This requires an enormous investment of staff time and resources.

The proposed construction will provide a secure treatment facility that utilizes the most recent technology, such as security cameras, lighting, computers, data lines and control center to insure the safety and security of youths, staff and the community. The interior design will promote an atmosphere where staff can effectively connect and mentor youths, while remaining in a safe and secure environment utilizing technology. Youths placed in the Youthful Offender Program have demonstrated a need for intense security and supervision based on their extensive criminal conduct in the community, failed attempts at residential treatment, run-away history and assaultive behavior. Although the program is designed to serve high-risk youths, the main focus of the program is to provide rehabilitation and treatment. Through the use of security fencing, the facility will contain a secure barrier to prevent escapes into the community.

The Youthful Offender Program will also provide a continuum of care to allow for less restrictive measures as the youths transition through the program. The program will provide opportunities for each youth to identify their personal and family issues and to identify the causes for their criminal behavior. The program will become less restrictive as the youths

transition through the program and meet their treatment goals. The youths will be given opportunities through developing educational and vocational skills to return to the community with adequate coping mechanisms to meet the challenges of daily life.

Completion of the Youthful Offender Program includes three distinct Phases. Phase 1 is the behavior modification segment that includes the entry/induction and general population status and ranges from three to four months. Phase 2 is the behavior modification/vocational segment that ranges from four to twelve months. Phase 3 is the aftercare component that begins when the youth completes Phase 2 of the program and returns to the community. The aftercare deputy probation officer will supervise the youths for a minimum of one year.

Information related to crowding or other non-compliance conditions

In the mid- to late-1990's the department experienced overcrowding in its detention facilities. In 1996 the addition of juvenile detention beds was established as a priority by the County Oversight Committee in its master plan developed through the Community Options/Punishment Planning Grant sponsored through the Board of Corrections. In May of 1997, the Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission notified the Board of Supervisors of the overcrowded conditions in the department's juvenile halls and expressed the need for adequate staffing and secure housing. In June of 1997, the department was granted authorization from the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge for the early release of minors serving custody time in an effort to relieve overcrowding. In December of 1997, the Board of Corrections inspected the Riverside County Juvenile Detention Facilities and both juvenile halls were found to be overcrowded and operating beyond rated capacity. In July 1998, the Fire Marshall ordered Probation to cease using the

Riverside Juvenile Hall gymnasium for housing minors (up to 60 beds). A conditional allowance was later granted with certain restrictions to continue housing 30 minors for overflow at that location. One condition was that the gym remain unlocked, thus reducing the level of security and offenders housed there. In April 1998, the Riverside County Grand Jury conducted its inspection of the detention facilities and found the rated capacity of Riverside Juvenile Hall to be inadequate to meet the need on a daily basis.

As a result of these conditions the department pursued construction grant funding through the Board of Corrections and was able to open Southwest Juvenile Hall in 2001. Overcrowding has not been an issue since that time. There have been no consent decrees nor litigation related to crowding or other conditions of confinement.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION PLAN AND REHABILITATION

With the proposed construction, Phases 1 and 2 of the Youthful Offender Program would be housed in one location, rather than split between Indio Juvenile Hall and the department's treatment facilities. Having a new, secure treatment facility dedicated to the Youthful Offender Program will allow for the development of educational, counseling and vocational programs at the facility in a secure, but treatment-oriented atmosphere, more conducive to rehabilitation. Single building housing allows for transitioning of youth between phases and transitional security rights (lowering levels of security with degrees of success) creating an opportunity to move into a less-restrictive environment within the same facility. The net gain in bed space within the proposed facility would allow for relapse bed space for youths who are unsuccessful in their return to the community. Further, the treatment team can better communicate on a regular basis when all components are housed within one

facility. As an added benefit, the increase in bed space will address the current issue of waiting lists of youth languishing in detention, without treatment.

The proposed construction is located in the western geographic regions of Riverside County. The majority of youth, 77%, placed in the program originate from western and central regions where a greater availability of community resources, such as counseling, education, and vocational opportunities exist.

Finally, the proposed construction allows for the housing of on-site vocational assessment/interest surveying and programming, as well as utilization of community resources in the more heavily populated area of the western end of the county. Vocational programming in Indio Juvenile Hall facility is limited due to its classification as a detention facility.

County's plan for juvenile offender rehabilitation

The primary focus of Riverside County's previous efforts regarding juvenile offenders has been in prevention and in targeting the pre-delinquent, early delinquent populations. With the introduction of SB81 and the realignment of the Division of Juvenile Justice, the responsibility for non-707(b) WIC offenders was mandated to the local level. The Riverside County Probation Department responded with the creation of the Youthful Offender Program. The program is designed to reduce the criminal behavior of high-risk youthful offenders using a structured treatment program that emphasizes education, vocational assessment and training, and intensive mental health treatment. Additionally, there is an intensive aftercare program involving the family, the treatment team staff and the aftercare deputy working with the youth to set and achieve goals.

The target population in this rehabilitative effort is those high-risk offenders who likely would have faced a commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, but are now handled at the local level. As previously discussed, the Youthful Offender Program construction project will provide a centralized, secure facility wherein all facets of rehabilitation will be addressed on-site. The current Van Horn Youth Center facility is antiquated, not secure, has only 44 beds, and lacks the infrastructure to support the necessary mental health, educational and vocational programs.

A modern, comprehensive treatment facility will allow the Probation Department to take a major step in the goal of creating local options for treatment. From the custodial phases to the enhanced aftercare component, the intensive involvement of probation, mental health, vocational and educational staff, as well as family and community resources will come together in one proposed facility to assist youths in receiving treatment locally and improve the county's rehabilitation efforts.

The development of the Youthful Offender Program represents the final piece in a system of graduated sanctions at the local level of juvenile justice. In August, 2005, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, published a bulletin named *Planning Community Based Facilities for Violent Juvenile Offenders as Part of a System of Graduated Sanctions*. In this bulletin, studies reported that placing youths in large facilities removes most youth from their community environments and local cultures. This increases alienation and isolates youth exclusively with other delinquent peers and "tends to exacerbate, rather than mitigate, the law-breaking tendencies of youthful offenders." The bulletin further cites the most effective strategy for treating and rehabilitating juvenile offenders and preventing recidivism is a comprehensive,

community-based model. Riverside County's Youthful Offender Program is such a program and the proposed construction would house the program locally on a smaller community-oriented basis.

Effectiveness evaluation

In its current housing configuration, the Youthful Offender Program does not have an evaluation process in place, except for placement rate, removal rate and post-release recidivism statistics. As the program is still in its infancy, long-term effectiveness has not yet been established, nor have evidence-based outcome measures been implemented. Additionally, the program, housed as it is in a detention facility and with its current treatment delivery system, evaluation on a continuum is difficult. The availability of all staff to come together on a regular and frequent basis is hindered by their disjointed locations.

Under the proposed construction, with one facility housing all facets of the program, there is better opportunity for open lines of communication of all treatment components and staff. The self-contained facility fosters and enables the flow of information, assessments and evaluation of individual components and phases as a whole. The entire treatment team can have meetings based on upcoming monthly, quarterly, phase and discharge planning sessions. Representation from all involved disciplines can be in attendance to provide ongoing and continual feedback and evaluation of specific components and youths. Pre- and post-educational and risk/needs assessments will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the program.

Using youths who are currently committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice as a comparison group, the Youthful Offender Program will evaluate long-term post-discharge success of rehabilitative efforts at 30-, 60-, 90-day, then regular quarterly intervals. This

evaluation will include, but not be limited to, recidivism rate, employability and post-discharge educational pursuits.

Support of rehabilitative services

The location of the proposed construction will allow greater interaction with community-based resources such as colleges, work development sites, medical, dental, mental health, substance abuse and cultural activities. The proposed facility, designed with rehabilitation, treatment and security in mind, will be far more conducive to the rehabilitation of youths than the current detention facility environment. The proposed construction will:

- Restore 70 Indio Juvenile Hall detention beds back to the eastern region of the county, enabling families of incarcerated youth to have access to their children and provide a net gain of 56 treatment beds in a secure environment.
- Reduce the waiting lists of youths currently languishing in juvenile hall for up to four months without treatment programming or rehabilitation efforts.
- Be located in the western geographic region of the county, from where a majority of its participants originate and where a greater availability of community resources exists.
- Allow for transitioning of youths between phases and transitional security rights, creating an opportunity for successful youths to move into a less restrictive environment within the same facility.
- Provide additional space within a single facility for relapse bed space.
- Allow for on-site vocational assessment/interest surveying and programming.
- Allow for all components of the program, including education, mental health and vocational services to be housed within the facility.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Issues relating to crowding

Over the course of the last ten years, the detention population in Riverside County has swelled to 114% of Board Rated Capacity (BRC) and thinned to 87% of BRC. At the height of the overcrowding in 2001, three events occurred which relieved the situation: Southwest Juvenile Hall was opened, adding 99 detention beds; Indio Juvenile Hall opened an additional 52 detention beds; and the Youth Accountability Teams were implemented as a prevention and early intervention program.

The combination of additional detention beds and 2,500 youth per year being diverted by the Youth Accountability Teams from the system addressed the crowding concerns. The department subsequently converted a total of 70 detention beds between 2002 and 2006 to treatment beds at Indio and Riverside Juvenile Halls as an alternative to commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. In response to SB81, the department created the Youthful Offender Program and utilized those same 70 detention beds for program implementation at Indio Juvenile Hall. When the Youthful Offender Program was created, services were expanded to provide more educational opportunities, life skills training, and potentially more vocational opportunities. However, detention facilities are not conducive to treatment because they generally lack sufficient space to provide the necessary treatment programming.

While these measures have allowed the department to implement a new treatment program, the utilization of 70 detention beds for a treatment program is problematic. The Needs Assessment conducted by the department project a growth in the juvenile at-risk population of 14.1% by 2013 and a growth trend in the number of arrests among the

juvenile at-risk population. The analysis of this data indicates the department will need to recoup its detention beds for the expected increased growth. Construction of the proposed secure treatment facility will allow the department to recover the 70 detention beds at Indio Juvenile Hall in order to meet the future demand for detention.

Programs designed to decrease juvenile hall population

As Riverside County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in California, the need for a broad spectrum of interventions for at-risk youth remains constant. While traditional services, such as probation supervision of court adjudicated offenders, is the foundation of Riverside County Probation Department's services, prevention and early intervention services to stem the flow of youthful offenders were put in place in recent years. Some of these programs are directly related to a reduction in detention, however, some impacted detention by diverting youth away from the formalized Juvenile Court process.

Home Supervision: Youth are released from juvenile hall prior to disposition, either by Probation at the booking process, or by the Court at the detention hearing. These youths are closely monitored at home and school pending their future Court dates. The Home Supervision Program was first put into place in 1998 when juvenile hall overcrowding was at its height.

Release on Promise to Appear: Much like the home supervision program, low level offenders booked in to juvenile hall are released prior to detention hearing. These youths and families agree to appear at a future date for Probation intake and assessment.

Work Release Program: Court adjudicated youths are sentenced to supervised community service hours in lieu of detention. This program is administered at each juvenile hall site in the county and includes a mandatory Victim Awareness component.

Juvenile Day Treatment Program: From 1998 to July 2008, the Department operated a day treatment program in Riverside. A second program was opened in 2000 in Indio and a third in Perris in 2007. The Day Treatment Centers were designed as an alternative to detention and/or out-of-home placement and provided door-to-door transportation, coupled with on-site education and mental health treatment. The Centers were closed in June 2008 as a cost cutting measure due to budgetary constraints.

Wraparound: In collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Social Services, the Probation Department currently has three Wraparound caseloads located in Indio and Riverside. The youth on these supervised caseloads would have previously been placed at high-cost group homes and facilities. These youth present with a number of challenges, including dysfunctional family relationships, mental health diagnoses, educational barriers, and behaviors which make them difficult to place in residential treatment. The Wraparound program allows them to remain in their homes, or transition from the group home to their homes much earlier, by providing intensive services to the youth and their families, including extended family members. This is the portion of the population that previously languished in detention while the department attempted to locate a suitable residential treatment facility.

Youth Accountability Teams: With the passage of the Schiff-Cardenas Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act in 2000, the Riverside County Probation Department re-tooled and expanded programs, partnering with the District Attorney, local school districts and local law enforcement to target first-time, low-level offenders. The program agencies intervene with youth before they enter the juvenile court system. Youths are referred by law enforcement, parents, schools, friends, or self-referred for behavior including criminal acts, substance

abuse, incorrigible behavior, school attendance, behavior or performance issues, and mental health issues. Upon assessment, youths are both counseled and provided with referrals for services. They enter into a behavior contract with their parents and the Youth Accountability Team for a period not to exceed six months and/or are referred to Probation Intake for more formalized action. Over 80% of the youth successfully completing the contract portion of the program had no subsequent court action for three years following completion of the program.

Minority populations

According to the California Department of Justice in 2007, the rate of arrest for at-risk minority youth in Riverside County was 48.98 arrests per 1000 minority youths. This number is up from 2006, when the rate was 42.29 arrests. Over the same time period, the minority at-risk population decreased by one percent. It should be noted that the non-minority at-risk population increased by 32% in 2007, while the rate of arrest for this population decreased from 37.90 arrest per 1000 in 2006 to 29.82 arrests per 1000 in 2007.

While there is disproportionate minority contact in initial arrests, the differences between white and minority youths lessen as the youths move through the Court process. Utilizing the 2007 data from the California Department of Justice, the rate of petitions filed on minority youths is 37.07 per 100 referrals received, and the rate of petitions filed on non-minority youths is 34.97 per 100 referrals received. 65.2% of the petitions filed on minority youths result in a delinquent finding and 63.8% of the petitions filed on non-minority youths result in a delinquent finding.

At this time Riverside County Probation Department is not addressing disproportionate minority contact in any of their practices. It requires closer examination to

determine what factors are contributing to the variances. Some of the areas requiring further study include the seriousness of offenses alleged, the prior delinquent history of the youths, family structure and support, community support and resources, as well as educational needs and public safety concerns.

SCOPE OF WORK AND PROJECT IMPACT

The proposed scope of work payable from State funds and County matching funds, will construct a 100-bed secure treatment facility. The proposed facility will contain administrative offices, nursing and medical facilities, school classrooms, vocational classrooms, multi-purpose/conference rooms, mental health services and offices, kitchen and dining facilities, Intake room with security room, vocational work areas and offices, maintenance/laundry facilities and offices, and recreation space as required by the California Code of Regulations, Title 24. The new facility will meet the essential needs of the youths in treatment. It will also meet the new generation design specifications, provide for a 30-year life span and be designed as a "green" environmental/ecological structure. The Environmental Impact Report will facilitate compliance with laws, regulations, unsuitable conditions, safety, security and health matters.

Presently Van Horn Youth Center occupies this property, but due to the age of the facility and structural design it is not defined as a secure facility to house maximum security youths. The youths ordered to Van Horn Youth Center would be re-located to another County placement facility when this site closes, allowing for the new treatment facility to be built. The existing population at Van Horn Youth Center averages approximately 26 youth that would be re-assigned within the county.

Although Riverside is a large county, it does not have a secure treatment facility designed to provide rehabilitation services to high-risk juvenile offenders. The department's Youthful Offender Program is currently housed in a detention environment at Indio Juvenile Hall. This existing program location is able to meet the security needs of the Youthful Offender Program population, but is not conducive to treatment and life skills programming. Indio Juvenile Hall does not have the necessary space for group and individual therapy, vocational training, or the infrastructure to support the therapeutic programs.

The proposed construction includes group and individual therapy rooms, vocational classroom and workshop space, and administrative office space for Probation, Education, Mental Health and Medical staff. Additionally, construction of the proposed facility will improve the department's continuum of services by providing a secure treatment facility located in western Riverside County where services are more abundant and the majority of participant's families reside. This increases opportunities for youth to participate in educational and vocational services as well as job training and placement. Opportunities to utilize community-based organizations in treatment programming are also enhanced and will serve to better connect youths to mentors and services upon return to their community.

The proposed construction will be built with cost effective "green building" principles designed to achieve a LEED Silver Certification. Energy efficiency guidelines for the occupied spaces will result in roof and exterior wall insulation 15% greater than the minimums required by Title 24. It is assumed that the exterior windows will be double glazed. Significant eaves and perimeter arcades will shade exterior walls and substantially reduce heat gain during much of the year. Occupancy sensors and programmable lighting controls will also reduce energy consumption.

Passive systems such as solar hot water heating, photovoltaic panels, and thermal energy storage and off-hour cooling will be studied and incorporated wherever these approaches are cost effective from a life cycle perspective.

Construction materials are another area where sustainability principles will be incorporated into the design specifications. Demolition of the existing facility will entail recycling of asphalt, concrete, and reinforcing steel. New construction will use recycled aggregates, wood products from certified renewable sources, and carpet from recycled materials. Specifications for landscaping will require drought-resistant plantings (xeriscape), thereby reducing water consumption. Gray water systems for landscape use will be analyzed and implemented if life cycle studies so dictate.

This structure will support new information technology through the use of cameras, data input lines, computers, control area, telephones and a public address system. The technology will be state of the art.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

At the present time, the planning process for the Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility is in preliminary stages. The needs assessment is included with this proposal. The County's juvenile correctional and rehabilitative programs have been evaluated and the need for a new facility is compelling. At the present time the following aspects of planning the physical construction have been completed:

- Site selection has been completed after the analyses of five potential sites.
- A preliminary architectural program for the facility has been developed.
- A cost effective design concept has been developed as well as the environmentally conscious guidelines for a sustainable "green" project.

A project budget has been developed and the County has carefully studied the viability of the Cash Match and the In-Kind Match as well as operational costs. The summary of the project budget is in Section 1B of this proposal.

A Master Schedule has been developed which covers activities from the current SB81 grant application process all the way through the stages of design, bidding, construction, project closeout, and occupancy by Spring 2013. The summary of Key Events is included in Section 3: Project Timetable and the detailed Master Schedule is included in Appendix 1.

Project design and timeline

The Master Schedule included in Appendix 1 provides an outline of the County's project management plan and the steps of the project from initial CSA and SWPB approvals through the design process, bidding, and construction. From the start of the design to the award of the construction contract is two years. The construction timeline, inclusive of the project closeout, move-in and occupancy periods is approximately one year and nine months. The County will use the project delivery approach of design-bid-build. The major entities in the contractual structure of the project will be the County (as Owner), the State (CSA and SWPB), the Architect, the Construction / Project Manager, and the General Contractor. This is a proven approach for the County and it unequivocally meets the requirements for State funding and the Public Contract Code. The completed facility will be in total conformance with operational, fire-life safety and physical plant standards as contained in Titles 15 and 24, CCR as well as achieving a Seismic Performance Level 3 (SPC-3), as required by the SWPB.

Team Selection

The County will begin the formal selection process for the project design team immediately after receiving the conditional Intent to Award funding. The selection process begins with a request for Statements of Qualifications, followed by an evaluation period during which a short list will be established. Requests for Proposals, interviews, final selection, and Notice To Proceed (NTP) with design services from the County Supervisors complete the three month process. A similar selection process for a construction/project management consulting firm will run concurrently with the selection of the design team so that the technical support and guidance necessary for the development of a solid and successful design will be in place at the outset of the design phase of the project.

Conceptual Design

The first phase of design involves the development of further details regarding the space program such as adjacencies and specific room requirements. The team will provide a conceptual layout of the site development showing the building footprints, parking and vehicular circulation, and recreational fields and facilities. Issues such as architectural styles, security and fencing and perimeter landscaping will be resolved and documented with sufficient detail to move the formal and public CEQA process to a successful conclusion within five months of the NTP to the design firm. During this period, baseline civil plans of existing conditions (topographic information and layouts of all existing onsite and offsite utilities) will be produced. Geotechnical and hazmat surveys and reports will also be undertaken and completed during this phase.

Schematic Design

This three-month phase of design involves documentation of dimensioned floor plans showing all rooms, building elevations, building sections, roof plans, basic structural designs for foundations and framing, preliminary plans and layouts for mechanical and electrical systems, site plans delineating hardscape and softscape development, and civil plans showing the layout and sizing of site utilities including the basic layout of the grading and drainage plans. Outline specifications for proposed interior and exterior materials will be provided. The sizing for primary mechanical and electrical equipment will be established and included in the plans.

Inasmuch as the Schematic Design Submittal will be reviewed not only by the CSA but also the State Fire Marshall, the documentation by the design team must include a code compliance plan showing occupancies and exiting. There will be accompanying detailed descriptions of the built-in fire-life safety systems and their operational characteristics. Due to the importance of security in this facility, the Schematic Design Submittal will include plans of the security system layout and preliminary equipment selection.

The foregoing information will provide the basis for an assessment of the construction cost and determine whether it is necessary to modify any of the design elements of the project in order to meet budget.

During the Schematic Period the details of the project management structure will be established. A Project Procedures Manual (PPM) will delineate in detail how the team will communicate and document its workflow. The PPM will contain information and data to give each member of the project team a basic understanding of the project program, design, scope, quality guidelines, scheduling criteria, cost management methods and management

information systems. The PPM is a working document and will be reviewed and updated at the end of each project phase by the owner, the design team and project staff.

During the Schematic Phase there will be a concurrent work effort to bring the CEQA compliance process to a successful conclusion so that the appropriate documents may be submitted to the CSA and the SWPB along with the Schematic Design documents.

Inasmuch as the State's real estate due diligence process requires information on, among other things, "...ground/soil analysis, topography, hydrography, environmental impacts..." [RFP p.15], this effort can not realistically be completed before the end of the Schematic phase. The County and their consultants will collaborate in providing the information needed for the due diligence process and the SPWB submittals.

During this phase, the County will also develop an Operational Program Statement as defined in Title 24, CCR and include it with the Schematic Submittal to the CSA.

Design Development

During the Design Development phase, the design documents will expand on the approved schematic submittal. This phase will see substantial increase in information in plans, sections, details, and specifications in each of the major design disciplines: architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical, civil, and landscape. The design palette will be completed and material selection, colors, textures and finishes will be chosen. This applies not only to the interior and exterior finishes, but also to such elements of the project as the electrical fixtures, doors and finish hardware, signage and landscape.

Technical issues such as the roof and wall assemblies (involving detailing to prevent water intrusion as well as the insulation values) will also be largely resolved during this phase. The technical details of the energy profile for the project will also be completed

along with the other environmental aspects that enter into the formal application for a LEED Silver Certificate.

A program validation document will be provided by the architect that demonstrates that the Design Development plans faithfully and completely reflect the Approved Program, that all areas have been included and that no additional areas or features have crept in.

The Design Development package will provide the basis for a solid estimate based on quantities and qualitative details to a much greater degree than possible during the preliminary budget studies at the Conceptual and Schematic phases. The Design Development estimate will provide the backdrop for value engineering studies which either validate that the design is as efficient and cost effective as possible, or provide alternatives which will better meet budgetary constraints and operational needs.

In addition to estimating and value engineering, the construction management activities at the conclusion of this phase include the first of a series of constructability and systematic document reviews which determine if the design team's quality assurance and quality control program is effective and resulting in a clear and comprehensive set of fully coordinated documents.

The Design Development package will be submitted to the CSA, CSFM (California State Fire Marshall), and the SPWB for another round of reviews. It is of critical importance that there is assurance by all parties that the project scope, cost and schedule statements, and funding commitments remain within the parameters approved at the outset.

The Master Schedule included in Appendix 1 shows the Design Development phase lasting four months for the design and documentation portion and another six weeks for the reviews and project management analyses and reports.

Construction Documents

During the Construction Document phase (six months for design), the design team and specialty sub-consultants will complete the documents and submit for plan check and permits. In addition to finalizing all the plans and specifications in the basic architectural and engineering disciplines, the specialty sub-consultants will complete their work on the security systems, audio-visual amenities, acoustics, and food service equipment.

During this final phase of design, the Construction Manager will perform constructability and systematic document reviews to validate whether the documents are sufficiently complete and coordinated to proceed through the plan check process and be ready for accurate bidding and construction.

The final document reviews and the final construction estimate will run concurrently with the plan check process. The Master Schedule in Appendix 1 shows a three-month period for the final reviews by CSA, CSFM, SPWB and ultimately the Department of Finance. The County will not commence with the three-month bidding phase until all the requisite approvals are in place.

Project management and administration

Project management functions during the 18 months of construction (Notice to Proceed through Substantial Completion) will be covered by County staff working in conjunction with an outside construction management consulting firm. The County project manager from the Facilities and Project Management department will be the central point of contact between the core project team comprised of the general contractor, the architect, and the construction manager and the group of County departments involved in the project. All input, decisions, and reporting between these entities will be communicated through the

County Project Manager. The County Project Manager will also be instrumental in coordinating the efforts of the County's Information Technology group and the purchasing department so that the procurement and installation of the voice and data networks and the office furniture and workstation systems are integrated into the project schedule.

The County will engage the services of an independent construction management consulting firm which will:

- Provide and maintain a construction management team on the project site to administer the construction contracts and provide continual monitoring of work progress and quality.
- Establish project communications procedures and flow charts and maintain all project record keeping (meeting minutes for construction progress, for issue tracking, and action items, cost reporting, daily activity logs, inspection reports, etc.)
- Establish and maintain formal reporting procedures for LEED Silver Certification.
- Provide document control for 1) contractor submittals and shop drawings, for 2) design team responses to requests for information, bulletins and clarifications, and for 3) monthly updates of as-built documents.
- Provide cost control and management services including detailed assessments of the cost loaded schedule and verify the accuracy of the monthly applications for payments in view of the contractor's actual progress.
- Establish and implement a change order control system. Review and negotiate contractor requests for changes to contract time and/or price, make recommendations about acceptance.

- Coordinate and manage the deputized inspections and material testing by an independent laboratory.
- Confirm that contractor safety programs are being properly implemented and followed.
- Review and confirm contractor schedules to verify that completion dates are achievable and in accord with the owner's goals and contract criteria.
- Perform schedule analysis and management to verify timely contractor performance, recommend corrective action when necessary, and maintain accurate records to refute potential claims.
- Assist design professionals in developing punch lists, verifying satisfactory remediation of deficiencies and determine Substantial Completion.
- Coordinate all closeout procedures and documentation of Operations and Maintenance Manuals, warranties, etc. prior to final contractor payment.

Testing, inspections, and project completion

Under the auspices of the Public Works department, County staff will perform building inspection services to ensure that the work in place conforms to the approved and permitted set of construction documents. There will also be independent deputized inspectors who will validate that the quality of the materials and workmanship comply fully with the specifications. Additional testing of specialty systems such as fire-life safety systems (fire alarm and sprinklers) and security will be performed by appropriately certified independent inspectors.

An independent testing laboratory will be retained to perform testing of materials such as reinforcing bars, structural steel, concrete, and roofing and validate that these materials are compliant with the specifications.

The County will translate this proposal into a completed project when all construction, testing, and inspections have been completed; furnishing are installed, operational staff are trained, and youths are then moved into the facility.

Readiness to proceed

The County has studied five potential sites for the Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility and concluded that the county owned site at the terminus of County Farm Road in Riverside is clearly the most appropriate choice. The site comprises approximately 478,000 square feet, of which as much as 362,000 square feet of level space which could be easily improved for the proposed facilities buildings, parking and recreational areas. An aerial view of the site delineating the area to be developed and the area to remain open space is included in Appendix 2. Additionally, the County has committed to the required cash and in-kind matches and fully staffing and operating the facility within 90-days of completion. Upon notice of intent to award, the County is ready to proceed with the project.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS/BUDGET REVIEW

The County proposes to utilize the \$24,698,105 from the facility construction program to build a new 100-bed secure treatment facility on property it currently owns and occupies to address the needs of the high-risk juvenile offender populations served by YOP. The building of this new treatment facility will free up 70 beds at the Indio Juvenile Hall which is a facility designed for detention purposes and is not conducive to treatment programming, for a net system gain of 56 beds.

The County currently owns adequate property in Riverside, California, the existing site of the Van Horn Youth Center on which it would construct the new secure treatment facility. Property values in Riverside County are extremely high and this options would remove the need for expensive land acquisition for the new facility; therefore, maximizing the funds received in the most cost-effective manner. Additional cost effectiveness benefits include:

- The site has an outdated and inadequate 44-bed non-secure juvenile treatment facility which has been in use since 1973. It is anticipated that the CEQA process will be comparatively straightforward and entail substantially less time and expense compared to other options the County has.
- The site is in close proximity to related County functions and efficient from an operational standpoint.
- The basic utility infrastructure which can support a new 100-bed facility is already in place. Expenditures to improve offsite utilities to support the building program are anticipated to be minimal.
- The size and configuration of the flat portion of the site is efficient in terms of layout for secure single story buildings, areas for visitor, staff parking and deliveries. There are ample open areas for recreation.
- The ability to staff the new facility with existing resources and draw upon the more abundant staff applicant pool that exists on the western end of the County due to larger concentrations of populations and proximity to local colleges and universities.

The County of Riverside will utilize multiple sources of funding in order to construct, staff, and operate a new 100-bed secure treatment facility. To supplement the \$24,698,105

in grant funds being requested, the County plans to utilize one-time reserves and General Fund money from the existing Van Horn Youth Center annual budget to fund the \$5,157,440 cash match. The County General Fund is the source of the \$3,091,500 in-kind match. With regard to the funding the potential \$11 million in annual staffing and operating costs starting in FY 2012/2013 resources include: Youthful Offender Block Grant monies, existing Van Horn Youth Center budget monies, State Juvenile Probation Camp Funds, and growth in the County General Fund or Proposition 172 funds.

APPENDIX I - Riverside County Probation, Van Horn Youth Center

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE - PRE-PROPOSAL PERIOD	42 days	11/7/09	1/18/10
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA: SPWB, CDCR, CSA	1 day	1/19/09	1/19/09
11	SPWB, CSA, ESC reviews of applications	31 days	1/19/09	2/23/09
12	CSA & ESC interviews of grant candidates	3 days	2/24/09	2/25/09
13	CSA conditional intent to award	4 wks	2/27/09	4/23/09
14	CDCR Certification of successful candidate	1 day	7/2/09	7/2/09
15	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE - DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION	8 wks	4/14/09	5/6/09
16	Design team selection process (advertisements thru contract NTP)	10 wks	3/27/09	4/25/09
17	County Award of design contract (NTP)	26 wks	3/27/09	8/24/09
18	County submits Site Assurance to CSA	29 wks	3/27/09	9/24/09
19	CEQA Process (Mitigated Negative Declaration) & submittal to CSA	10 wks	8/5/09	8/13/09
20	County submits Project Delivery & Construction Agreement to SPWB	13 wks	8/13/09	11/17/09
21	Final programming and Conceptual Design	6 wks	11/17/09	12/24/09
22	Schematic Package	17 wks	12/25/09	4/22/10
23	SPWB, CSA, CSFM & County Reviews of Schematic Package	17 wks	12/25/09	4/22/10
24	Refine and finalize Stalling & Operating Cost Analyses	6 wks	4/23/10	5/29/10
25	Design Development Package	28 wks	6/24/10	12/22/10
26	SPWB, CSA, & County Reviews and approvals of Design Development	13 wks	12/23/10	3/23/11
27	County final design approvals	4 wks	12/23/10	12/30/10
28	SPWB, CSA, & County Reviews and approvals of final documents	11 wks	12/23/10	9/23/11
29	Dist of Finance review and approval to proceed to bid/interim financing	0 days	9/23/11	9/23/11
30	County plan check, document relements	10 wks	9/23/11	9/23/11
31	Board Approval to advertise for bids	0 days	9/23/11	9/23/11
32	Bidding and evaluation (County & SPWB)	0 days	9/23/11	9/23/11
33	NTP for Construction	78 wks	8/23/11	11/28/12
34	Construction	84 days	11/28/12	2/28/13
35	Project closeout, move-in	94 days	11/28/12	2/28/13
36	Execute lease agreements w/ SPWB, issuance of lease-revenue bonds	0 days	2/28/13	2/28/13
37	Full Occupancy and Operations	0 days	2/28/13	2/28/13

APPENDIX 2
Riverside County Probation
Van Horn Youth Center
10000 County Farm Rd
Riverside, CA 92503



540

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



FROM: Probation Department

SUBMITTAL DATE:
December 2, 2008

SUBJECT: Approval of Resolution No. 2008-514 and Authorization to Apply to the California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Corrections Standards Authority for Funding for Construction, Expansion or Renovation of Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board authorize the submission of an application to the California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Corrections Standards Authority for funding in the amount of \$24,700,000, and adopt the attached Resolution No. 2008-514.

BACKGROUND: As of September 1, 2007, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is no longer accepting admission of any youth from counties to its Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities unless they have been adjudicated for 707(b) or 290(d)(3) petitions for violent crimes or sexual offenses, respectively. This means that the Riverside County Probation Department is now supervising and treating a number of additional high-risk/high-needs youth that would have previously been placed in DJJ facilities. As a result of this mandate the Probation Department developed the Youthful Offender Program (YOP) to address the needs of this population.

Continued...

Alan M. Crogan, Chief Probation Officer

FINANCIAL DATA	Current F.Y. Total Cost:	\$ N/A	In Current Year Budget:	N/A
	Current F.Y. Net County Cost:	\$ N/A	Budget Adjustment:	N/A
	Annual Net County Cost:	\$ N/A	For Fiscal Year:	FY08/09

SOURCE OF FUNDS: State construction grant and County General funds	Positions To Be Deleted Per A-30	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Requires 4/5 Vote	<input type="checkbox"/>

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: Grant acceptance will depend on available cash and net county cost.

APPROVE

BY: Steve P. Schubert

County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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

Ayes: Buster, Tavaglione, Stone, Wilson, and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: December 16, 2008
xc: Probation, Fac, Mgmt., CFO

Nancy Romero
Clerk of the Board
By: Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.:

District:

Agenda Number:

3 12

BY: SYNTIA M. GUNZEL
 DATE: 12-3-08
 Departmental Concurrence
 Policy
 Consent
 Per Exec. Order

Form 11

Subject: Approval of Resolution No. 2008-514 and Authorization to Apply to the California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Corrections Standards Authority for Funding for Construction, Expansion or Renovation of Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities.

Page 3

Financial Information:

The total project cost is anticipated to be \$33,000,000, of this \$24,700,000 would be funded through the State grant, with \$ 5,200,000 provided by the County as a cash match, and \$3,100,000 provided by the County as an in-kind match. \$1.6 million of the in-kind match is already provided by the current fair market value of the proposed project site which is already County owned. It is anticipated the Corrections Standards Authority will issue a conditional Intent to Award to selected counties in March of 2009 and the County is not obligated to proceed until the County enters into the required state/county agreements thereafter. Should the County be awarded funding for this project on-going staffing and operational costs are estimated to be \$11 million beginning in FY 2012/2013. The Probation Department estimates it will need additional General Fund support in the amount of \$1.7 million to fully operate the facility beginning in FY 2012/2013.

The attached resolution has been approved as to form by the Office of County Counsel.

2
3 RESOLUTION NO. 2008-514

4 RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
5 AUTHORIZING SUBMITTAL OF APPLICATION TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
6 CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

7 Whereas, the County of Riverside Probation Department desire to undertake a certain project, to
8 build a secure treatment facility to house high-risk/high-needs youth that would have previously been
9 placed in State Department Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities. The Probation Department intends to build
10 this facility at its current Van Horn Youth Center Treatment Facility, to be funded in part from funds
11 made available through the 2007 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Funding
12 Program, administered by the State of California, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; now
13 therefore,

14 BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside,
15 State of California, in regular session assembled on December 16, 2008, that the Board of Supervisors of
16 the County of Riverside does hereby:

17 1. Identify the County Construction Administrator as Charles Waltman, Deputy Director, Design
18 and Construction, Facilities Management; Project Financial Officer, County Financial Director, Paul
19 McDornell, Executive Office; and Project Contact Person, Division Director, Mark Hake, Probation
20 Department; and

21 2. Authorize the Chief Probation Officer, Alan M. Crogan, of the Riverside County Probation
22 Department to sign the Applicant's Agreement and to submit an application for funding to the Corrections
23 Standards Authority; and

24 3. Assure that the County will adhere to the state requirements and terms of the agreements
25 between the County, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Corrections
26 Standards Authority and the State Public Works Board in the expenditure of state funds and county match
27 funds; and

1 4. Assure that the County has appropriated, or will appropriate after conditional project award,
2 but before state/county funding agreements, the amount of match identified by the County in the funding
3 application form submitted to the Corrections Standards Authority, identify the source of cash match
4 when appropriated as County General Fund in the sum of \$5,157,440; and assures that the state and cash
5 matching funds do not supplant funds otherwise dedicated for construction activities; and

6 5. Assure that the County will fully and safely staff and operate the facility subject to
7 construction (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations) within ninety (90) days after
8 project completion; and

9 6. Assure that the County has control of the project site through either fee simple ownership of
10 the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right of access to the project sufficient to
11 assure undisturbed use and possession of the site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the
12 terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site of facility subject to construction, or lease the
13 facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the Corrections Standards
14 Authority, for so long as State Public Works Board Lease-Revenue bonds secured by the financed project
15 remain outstanding; and

16 7. Attest to \$1,600,000 as the current fair market land value for the proposed new juvenile
17 treatment facility.

18
19
20 ROLL CALL:

21 Ayes: Buster, Tavaglione, Stone, Wilson and Ashley
22 Nays: None
23 Absent: None

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

26 NANCY ROMERO, Clerk of said Board

27 By: _____
28 Deputy

12-16-08 3.43

BY: *Synthia M. Gunzel* 12-3-07
SYNTHIA M. GUNZEL
DATE

Riverside County Probation Department
 Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility
 Proposal for Construction Grant
 November 12, 2008

	State Funds	Cash Match	In-Kind Match
1 CONSTRUCTION	24,698,105	534,941	0
2 ARCHITECTURAL	0	2,977,499	0
3 CEQA PROCESS	0	50,000	20,000
4 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	0	1,595,000	see line 8
5 AUDIT OF GRANT	0	0	75,000
6 SITE ACQUISITION	0	0	1,600,000
7 NEEDS ASSESSMENT	0	0	25,000
8 COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	0	0	845,000
9 TRANSITION PLANNING	0	0	526,500
TOTALS	24,698,105	5,157,440	3,091,500
	<i>percent of total eligible costs</i>		
TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST	75.0%	15.6%	9.4%
	32,947,045		

Riverside County Probation Department
 Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility
 Proposal for SB81 Construction Grant
 November 12, 2008

DETAILS	TOTALS	Grant Funds	Cash Match	In-Kind Match
1 Construction				
Main building (26,724 gsf)	10,021,388	9,808,935	212,453	
Residential building (22,171 gsf)	6,651,150	6,510,146	141,004	
Maintenance & Physical Plant building (4,750 gsf)	855,000	836,874	18,126	
Site civil (demo, utilities, parking, roadways, fence etc.)	950,000	929,860	20,140	
Site amenities (pedestrian hardscape, landscape)	800,000	783,040	16,960	
Recreation (playing fields & courts 150,000 sf max)	1,750,000	1,712,900	37,100	
Subtotals (2008 dollars)	21,027,538	20,581,754	445,784	
Design contingency (10%)	2,102,754	2,058,175	44,578	
Escalation (10%)	2,102,754	2,058,175	44,578	
Subtotal	25,233,046	24,698,105	534,941	
2 Architectural				
Architectural and engineering - basic services			2,018,644	
Reimbursables			201,864	
Specialty consultants			756,991	
Geotechnical, civil survey, hazmat report				
Security, LEED, acoustics, food service				
Subtotal			2,977,499	
3 CEQA Process			50,000	20,000
4 Construction Management				
preconstruction, technical services			300,000	
management (construction phase 18 months)			810,000	
deputy inspections & testing services			485,000	
Subtotal			1,595,000	see line 8
5 Audit of Grant				75,000
6 Site Acquisition				1,600,000
7 Needs Assessment				25,000
8 County Administration				0
plan check & bidding costs (ads, reproduction)				85,000
County project management				500,000
County IT				60,000
County inspectors				200,000
Subtotal				845,000
9 Transition Planning (1 year salary/benefits)				0
1 Division Director				152,000
2 Supervising Probation Officers				183,000
1 Secretary II				63,500
1 Senior Group Counselor				69,500
1 House Manager				58,500
Subtotal				526,500
TOTALS	32,947,045	24,698,105	5,157,440	3,091,500
<i>percent of total eligible costs</i>		75.0%	15.7%	9.4%
TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST			32,947,045	
INELIGIBLE AND EXCLUDED LINE ITEMS				
Moveable furniture and moveable equipment				
100 residential units, offices,			250,000	
Moveable I.T. & AV, food service, recreational & maintenance equip.			150,000	
Offsite mitigation measures and utility fees				
water and sewer connection fees, power etc.			375,000	
SUBTOTALS			775,000	

Riverside County Probation Department YOP Secure Treatment Facility Requirements Program Space						
		Number	Dimensions		Sq. Ft.	Total Sq Ft.
Staff						
1	Division Director	1	13X15	x	195	195
2	Assistant Director	1	11X13	x	143	143
3	Supv PO	8	10X12	x	120	960
4	Secretary II	1	10X12	x	120	120
5	Supv OA I	1	10X12	x	120	120
6	OA III (cubicles)	2	8X8	x	64	128
7	OA II (cubicle)	1	8X8	x	64	64
8	Probation Assistant (cubicles)	3	8 x 8	x	64	192
9	Acct. Tech I (cubicle)	1	8X8	x	64	64
10	CFS Supervisor	1	10X12	x	120	120
11	House Manager	1	10X12	x	120	120
12	School Principal	1	10X12	x	120	120
Total Employees Requiring Offices		22				2,346 asf
[Multiply by 1.45 for gross square footage]					Subtotal - Office Space	3,402 gsf
Other Staff Assigned to Living Units / Ancillary Spaces						
13	Sr. Group Counselor	12				
14	Group Counselor II	67				
15	CSFSW	2				
16	Correctional Cook	5				
17	Sewing Service Worker	1				
18	Laundry Worker	2				
19	Bldg. Maintenance Mech	2				
20	Gardener	1				
Total Employees		92				
20-Bed Living Units (5)						
21	15 Bed Dormitory	5	20 x 45		900	4,500
22	Single bed wet room	25	7 x 10		70	1,750
23	Activity Area	5	25 x 28		700	3,500
24	Unit Restroom	5	12 x 16		192	960
25	Unit Showers	5	10 x 16		160	800
26	Staff Office	5	8 x 10		80	400
27	Staff Restroom	5	7 x 8		56	280
28	Unit Storage Room	5	10 x 12		120	600
29	Unit Janitor Closet with sink	5	6 x 6		36	180
30	Mental Health Office	5	8 x 8		64	320
31	Group Therapy Room	5	20 x 20		400	2,000
Subtotal - Net Residential Space						15,290 asf
[Multiply by 1.45 for gross square footage]					Subtotal - Residential Space	22,171 gsf
Maintenance & Physical Plant						
32	Laundry	1	20 x 20		400	400
33	Laundry Warehouse	1	20 x 30		600	600
34	Gardener Storage/Workshop	1	20 x 20		400	400
35	Maintenance Workshop	1	15 x 20		300	300
36	Supply Warehouse	1	30 x 70		2100	2,100
Subtotal - Net Maintenance & Physical Plant						3,800 asf
[Multiply by 1.25 for gross square footage]					Subtotal - Maint. & Plant	4,750 gsf

Riverside County
 Probation Department
 YOP Secure Treatment Facility Requirements
 Program Space

		Number	Dimensions	Sq. Ft.	Total Sq Ft.
Ancillary Spaces					
37	Reception Area (Lobby)	1	30 x 10	300	300
38	Reception/Control	1	10 x 18	180	180
39	Break room	1	20 x 20	400	400
40	Conference Room	1	30 x 40	1,200	1,200
41	Interview Rooms	3	10 x 8	80	240
42	Staff Lockers	2	20x20	400	800
43	Public Restrooms	2	7 x 8	56	112
44	File Room	1	8 x 12	96	96
45	Supply/Copy room	1	10 x 12	120	120
46	I.T. Room	1	10 x 15	150	150
47	Intake	1	15 x 20	300	300
48	Intake Storage	1	15 x 20	300	300
49	Kitchen	1	27 x 30	810	810
50	Dining Hall	1	30 x 50	1,500	1,500
51	School Administrative Office	1	15 x 20	300	300
52	School Supply/Copy Room	1	10 x 20	120	120
53	School Storage Room	1	8 x 10	80	80
54	Mental Health Administrative Office	1	20 x 20	400	400
55	Mental Health Supply/Copy Room	1	10 X 12	120	120
56	Mental Health Storage	1	8 x 10	80	80
57	Mental Health File Room	1	8 x 10	80	80
58	Nursing Office	1	20 x 20	400	400
59	Medical Exam Room	2	8 x 10	80	160
60	Secure Medical Storage	1	8 x 10	80	80
61	Medical Storage	1	8 x 10	80	80
62	Medical Supply/Copy Room	1	10 x 12	120	120
63	Medical File Room	1	8 x 10	80	80
64	Med/MH/ED Conference Room	1	12 x 18	216	216
65	School Classrooms	5	24 x 30	720	3,600
66	Vocational Classroom	2	24 x 30	720	1,440
67	Vocational Workshop	1	27 x 30	810	810
68	Visitation Room	1	27 x 30	810	810
69	Safety Room	1	8 x 8	64	64

Subtotal - Net Ancillary Space		15,548	asf
Multiply by 1.50 for gross square footage	Subtotal - Ancillary Spaces	23,322	gsf

Total Facility Area (Office, Residential & Ancillary spaces)	53,644 gsf
---	-------------------

Activity room, dormitory, single room, classroom are calculated at minimum standards.
 1.45' Gross square footage is for office space and does not meet Title 24 hallway requirements.

Physical Activity and Recreation Areas
 Minimum requirement of 225 square feet per minor $225 \times 100 = 22,500$ sq ft

Riverside County
 Probation Department
 YOP Secure Treatment Facility Requirements

Rooms Needed	Number	Dimensions	Hardwall	Cubicle	Sq. Ft.	Total Sq Ft.
Staff						
1 Division Director	1	13X15	x		195	195
2 Assistant Director	1	11X13	x		143	143
3 Supv PO	8	10X12	x		120	960
4 Secretary II	1	10X12	x		120	120
5 Supv OA I	1	10X12	x		120	120
6 OA III	2	8X8		x	64	128
7 OA II	4	8X8		x	64	256
8 Probation Assistant	3	8 x 8		x	64	192
9 Acct. Tech I	1	8X8		x	64	64
10 CFS Supervisor	1	10X12	x		120	120
11 House Manager	1	10X12	x		120	120
12 StoreKeeper	1	8X8		x	64	64
13 School Principal	1	10X12	x		120	120
14 Total Employees Requiring Offices	26					2,602 asf
Multiply by 1.45 for gross square footage					Subtotal	3,773 gsf
Other Staff Assigned to Living Units/Ancillary Services						
15 Sr. Group Counselor	12					
16 Group Counselor II	67					
17 CSFSW	2					
18 Correctional Cook	5					
19 Sewing Service Worker	1					
20 Laundry Worker	2					
21 Bldg. Maint. Mech	2					
22 Gardner	1					
Total Employees	92					
20-Bed Living Units (5)						
23 15 Bed Dormatory	5	20 x 45			900	4,500
24 Single bed wet room	25	7 x 10			70	1,750
25 Activity Area	5	25 x 28			700	3,500
26 Unit Restroom	5	12 x 16			192	960
27 Unit Showers	5	10 x 16			160	800
28 Staff Office	5	10 x 12			120	600
29 Staff Restroom	5	7 x 8			56	280
30 Unit Storage Room	5	10 x 12			120	600
31 Unit Janitor Closet with sink	5	6 x 6			36	180
32 Mental Health Office	5	10 x 12			120	600
33 Group Therapy Room	5	20 x 20			400	2,000
Total Residential Space						15,770 asf
Multiply by 1.45 for gross square footage					Subtotal	22,867 gsf

**Riverside County
Probation Department
YOP Secure Treatment Facility Requirements**

Rooms Needed	Number	Dimensions	Hardwall	Cubicle	Sq. Ft.	Total Sq Ft.
Staff						
Ancillary Space Needed						
34 Reception Area (Lobby)	1	30 x 10			300	300
35 Reception/Control	1	10 x 18			180	180
36 Break room	1	20 x 20			400	400
37 Conference Room	1	30 x 40			1200	1200
38 Interview Rooms	3	10 x 8			80	240
39 Staff Lockerroom	2	20x20			400	800
40 Public Restrooms	2	7 x 8			56	112
41 File Room	1	15 x 20			300	300
42 Supply/Copy room	1	10 x 12			120	120
43 I.T. Room	1	10 x 15			150	150
44 Intake	1	15 x 20			300	300
45 Intake Storage	1	15 x 20			300	300
46 Kitchen	1	27 x 30			810	810
47 Dining Hall	1	30 x 50			1500	1500
48 Laundry	1	20 x 20			400	400
49 Laundry Warehouse	1	20 x 30			600	600
50 Gardener Storage/Workshop	1	20 x 20			400	400
51 Maintenance Workshop	1	30 x 40			1200	1200
52 Supply Warehouse (rec equip??)	1	40 x 80			3200	3200
53 School Administrative Office	1	15 x 20			300	300
54 School Supply/Copy Room	1	10 x 20			120	120
55 Mental Health Administrative Office	1	15 x 20			300	300
56 Mental Health Supply/Copy Room	1	10 X 12			120	120
57 Nursing Office	1	15 x 20			300	300
58 Medical Exam Room	2	10 x 8			80	160
59 Secure Medical Storage	1	8 x 8			64	64
60 Medical Storage	1	8 x 8			64	64
61 Medical Supply/Copy Room	1	10 x 12			120	120
61 Med/MH/ED Conference Room	1	10 x 15			150	150
63 School Classrooms	5	24 x 30			720	3600
64 Vocational Classroom	2	24 x 30			720	1440
65 Vocational Workshop	1	27 x 30			810	810
66 Visitation Room	1	27 x 30			810	810
67 Safety Room	2	8 x 8			64	128
Housing and ancillary services square footage requirements						20,998 asf
Multiply by 1.45 for gross square footage						Subtotal 30,447 gsf

Total Facility Square Footage Requirements

57,087

Activity room, dormitory, single room, classroom are calculated at minimum standards
1.45 Gross square footage is for office space and does not meet Title 24 hallway requirements.

Physical Activity and Recreation Areas

Minimum requirement of 225 square feet per minor $225 \times 100 = 22,500$ sq ft

Cost of Juvenile beds vs Adult beds

Juvenile treatment centers are governed by the minimum standards set forth in Title 24. Given that the focus is toward treatment, it was designed with rehabilitation and education as its priority. Thus, single rooms are more conducive toward that purpose; however, there are also specific requirements that make them more utilize more space and require more fixtures/equipment (see below) than dormitory style dayrooms or multiple-occupancy rooms. This is in contrast to adult incarceration beds, which are designed for more total beds taking up less space proportionately and requiring less fixtures/equipment.

Additionally, there are minimum requirements for the programing and support areas in juvenile facilities that have to be factored into the design which is going to impact the total construction cost, most importantly:

Per 1230.1.6, each locked sleeping room has to provide access to a toilet, wash basin, and drinking fountain. (Each locked sleeping room also has a security grade door.)

Per 1230.1.7, each single occupancy room has to have a minimum of 63 square feet. Given the county's focus on treatment, the juvenile treatment rooms exceed this standard—75 square feet. The overall building footprint for the juvenile treatment facility is larger than that of adult incarceration jail bed space.

Per 1230.1.10, each unit's dayroom has to provide 35 square feet of space per minor.

Per 1230.1.11, there must be at least 225 square feet of indoor/outdoor recreation space per minor.

Per 1230.1.12, there must be academic space for each minor (28 square feet) and the teacher (160 square feet).

The breakdown of beds at the Van Horn Youth Treatment Facility are:

1 assessment unit @ 6 single occupancy rooms = 6 beds

4 living units @ 20 single occupancy rooms per unit = 80 beds

1 transitional unit with 8 double occupancy rooms (16 beds) and one 4-bed dormitory room = 20 beds

106 beds total

PROJECT NAME	LAND ACQUISITION	LAND COST	E-W
Public Facilities			
Hub Jail Phase 1 and 2	3.19 4/17/07 3.26 12/18/07 3.22 1/29/08	96.75 ac @ \$6,371,645	Mid
Smith Correctional Facility	3.36-3.39 7/1/08 3.45-3.48 7/29/08 3.26 12/16/08	5 SF parcels @ \$1,790,506	Mid
Community Centers			
Perris Valley Big League Dreams Sports Park	3.44 7/31/07 3.12 11/6/07	57.02 ac @ \$9,120,000	W
Mead Valley Community Center	4.4 5/25/10	5.42 ac @ \$569,343	W
Mecca Senior Center	4.4 6/15/10	5,127 SF @ \$110,000	E
Bermuda Dunes Regional Park & Community Center	3.26 7/1/08 3.37 7/29/08	12.37 ac @ \$5,285,500	E
Libraries			
Highgrove Library	4.1 6/24/08 4.1 7/29/08	7.43 ac @ \$1,430,000	W
Fire Stations			
Eastvale/Hamner 27 Fire Station	3.10 1/15/08 3.27 2/26/08	1.92 ac @ \$998,000 (DIF)	W
Glen Oaks Fire Station Design & Construction	3.27 12/18/07	21.96 ac @ \$1,815,300 (DIF)	W
Mecca Fire Station Replacement (RDA)	4.1 12/5/06 4.3 1/23/07 4.3 2/6/07 4.1 12/18/07	1.08 ac @ \$2,771,000	E
North Shore Fire Station	3.16 11/7/06, 4.7 3/11/08, 4.5 12/12/06	.95 ac @ \$139,500	E
Multi-Service Centers			
Indio Volunteer Clinic	3.15 6/15/10	.83 ac @ \$335,800	E
Desert Hot Springs Family Care Center	3.45 7/31/07	14.08 ac @ \$7,311,000	E
Hemet Senior One-Stop Land Acquisition	4.5 10/21/08 4.1 11/4/08 4.4 12/9/08	1.42 ac @ \$1,697,300	W
North Shore Community Center	3.35 7/1/08 3.44 7/29/08	10.9 ac @ \$76,000	E
Multi-Service Center in North Palm Springs (Land)	3.34 7/1/08 3.43 7/29/08	3.53 ac @ \$4,933,412	E