

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
ACTION AGENDA SUMMARY

DEPT: Chief Executive Office

BOARD AGENDA # B-4a

Urgent

Routine

AGENDA DATE December 13, 2011

CEO Concurs with Recommendation YES NO
(Information Attached)

4/5 Vote Required YES NO

SUBJECT:

Approval of the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan; the Financing Plan for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center; Submission of the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB 900 Phase II) Application to the State of California Department of Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000; and Related Actions

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Approve the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan Needs Assessment; and Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan as prepared by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc.
2. Approve the financing plan as recommended by the Debt Advisory Committee including the commitment of \$9.5 million in required match funds 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB900 Phase II) to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000 funded through Lease Revenue Bond Financing.
(Continued on Page 2)

FISCAL IMPACT:

Stanislaus County has developed a comprehensive strategy to demonstrate its readiness to proceed with several urgently needed jail construction projects, that combined, if fully funded, would total over \$114 million in new jail construction in phases. Staff is recommending the Board of Supervisors approve several key actions in this staff report that will allow the County to position itself to demonstrate and compete for AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program funding of up to \$80,000,000 to expand jail capacity and provide needed support facilities. Stanislaus County proposes to partner successfully with the State of California to expand local jail capacity and seek solutions to ensure the safety of our community.
(Continued on Page 2)

BOARD ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

No. 2011-745

On motion of Supervisor O'Brien, Seconded by Supervisor Withrow
and approved by the following vote,

Ayes: Supervisors: O'Brien, Chiesa, Withrow, De Martini, and Chairman Monteith

Noes: Supervisors: None

Excused or Absent: Supervisors: None

Abstaining: Supervisor: None

1) X Approved as recommended

2) _____ Denied

3) _____ Approved as amended

4) _____ Other:

MOTION:



ATTEST: CHRISTINE FERRARO TALLMAN, Clerk

File No.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (Continued)

3. Authorize the Chief Executive Officer to finalize and submit the application under the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB900 Phase II) to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000 in State lease revenue bond financing to construct Jail Detention Facilities at the Public Safety Center funded through lease revenue bond financing.
4. Approve the formal Board of Supervisors Resolution required by the State for submission of the application.
5. Authorize the Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development to initiate any California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Review processes for the total project scope of the Public Safety Center Expansion.
6. Authorize the Project Manager to issue a Request for Proposals for professional architectural design services; to set the response date of January 26, 2012; modify the response date if necessary; and return to the Board of Supervisors to recommend an award.
7. Authorize the Project Manager to retain professional civil engineering services to conduct analysis for the exact recommended location of the proposed Programs/Day Reporting Center at the Public Safety Center site.
8. Authorize the Project Manager to negotiate and sign contracts, work authorizations, and purchase orders for professional services needed in this phase of the project as long as they are within the project budget. Staff will return to the Board of Supervisors for approval of the contract for design work.

FISCAL IMPACT: (Continued)

On October 11, 2011, the Board of Supervisors authorized the Chief Executive Officer and the Sheriff to submit a Letter of Interest to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) to pursue an invitation to submit an application for AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program funding of up to \$80,000,000 and acknowledging the conditions of the program, including a requirement for County match funding of 10 percent. The State indicated the program criteria include one "hard" preference for funding: to fund Counties who send the highest number of inmates to State Prison. Statewide in the medium sized counties category, Stanislaus County ranks second only behind San Joaquin County in this ranking. San Joaquin County has

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already received a significant AB 900 Award in Phase 1 of the State funded construction effort.

On October 27, 2011, the CSA formally notified the Sheriff and the County that it was invited to submit an application to CSA in response to the AB 900 Phase II Request for Applications (RFA), Construction or Expansion of County Jails by the January 11, 2012 deadline. AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program has over \$600 million; of that amount, approximately \$200 million is available for medium-sized Counties. These projects will be financed using funds from the State's pooled money investment account and long-term lease revenue bond financing.

At this time, the Board of Supervisors is requested to authorize the Chief Executive Officer to finalize and submit an application under the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB900 Phase II) to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000 funded through Lease Revenue Bond Financing. Attachment 1 is the Current Draft of the Application.

If the State awards \$80 million in funding to Stanislaus County, the County's proposed AB900 Phase II Project would construct 384 Maximum Security Beds, a 72 bed medical/mental health housing unit, a Programs/Day Reporting Facility; Central Control/Security Administration and the Health Services Unit and related facilities required to meet the projected needs through 2018 based on the recommendations outlined in the Update to the Jail Needs Assessment and Public Safety Center Master Plan conducted by Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, which is outlined below in detail in the discussion section of this staff report.

AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Plan

Staff is also recommending the Board of Supervisors approve the AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction financing plan of \$89.5 million for the Public Safety Center Expansion Plan. If the County is awarded \$80 million in funding for jail construction, the County has a 10% matching requirement or \$9.5 million dollars.

Chief Executive Office staff has worked collaboratively with KNN Public Finance, the County's financial advisor, to finalize recommendations for this financing plan, as outlined in the sources and uses chart on the next page.

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AB 900 Phase II Funding Sources

	<i>Amount</i>
AB 900 Phase II State Funding	\$80,000,000
2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund Borrowing	\$7,000,000
AB 900 Phase I Public Facility Fees Cash	\$1,500,000
Criminal Justice Facility Fund Cash	\$1,000,000
Subtotal	\$89,500,000
Non Cash Value of Land	\$500,000
Total Project Sources	\$90,000,000

AB 900 Phase II Funding Uses

	<i>Amount</i>
County cost not recognized by State (Legal Services other Professional Support)	\$500,000
Subtotal	\$500,000
Construction	\$71,280,000
Utility Access	\$230,000
Architect	\$7,650,000
Construction Management Services	\$5,140,000
CEQA	\$50,000
Audit	\$30,000
Site Acquisition	\$500,000
Needs Assessment	\$140,000
County Administration	\$3,745,000
Transition Planning	\$735,000
Subtotal	\$89,500,000
Total Project Sources	\$90,000,000

The primary sources of the match the County will commit to the project include cash on hand funds of \$1.5 million in existing appropriations previously approved by the Board of Supervisors for AB 900 Phase I efforts, and \$1.0 million from the Criminal Justice Facilities Fund. In addition to this \$2.5 million in cash on hand, it is recommended that \$7.0 million be obtained from an internal borrowing from the 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund, for a total cash match of \$9.5 million. In addition, a non-cash match from land valued at \$500,000 at the site where the new facility will be constructed is recognized by the State as an "in-kind" match source.

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Annual Debt Service Obligation to Repay the 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund

The General Fund obligation for the annual debt service for the 1997B Certificate of Participation (COP) was a borrowing to refund the construction of the kitchen and laundry functions at the Public Safety Center constructed in 1994. The debt obligation for the 1997B COP will be paid off during Fiscal Year 2011-2012 with an estimated annual General Fund savings of \$1.2 million.

The total estimated annual debt service payment over 20 years for the \$7.0 million AB900 Phase II match and the \$6.2 million for the Coroners Facility Project (see separate agenda item on December 13, 2011) totals \$13.2 million, which is recommended to be financed through an internal borrowing and the annual debt payment is anticipated to be \$1,037,000 annually including principal and lost interest earnings as outlined below:

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Term	15 years	15 years	20 years
T.I.C.:	2.62%	4.50%	2.62%
Total Project Fund Deposit:¹	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000
<i>Average Annual Gross Debt Service:</i>			
AB900:	\$598,911	\$676,646	\$468,879
Coroner's Facility:	\$530,464	\$599,315	\$415,299
Total:	\$1,129,375	\$1,275,961	\$884,178
<i>Total Estimated General Fund</i>			
Savings from Retirement of 1997B COPs: ²	\$1,217,673	\$1,217,673	\$1,217,673
Net Savings/(Cost) to GF:	\$88,298	(\$58,288)	\$333,500
<i>1 Represents both AB900 and Coroner's Facility financings.</i>			
<i>2 Source: County of Stanislaus.</i>			

This is a net savings of approximately \$180,000 over current debt service obligations with no increased General Fund obligation using the 20 year term recommended by the County's Debt Advisory Committee.

The Debt Advisory Committee reviewed in detail and approved the financing plan and recommends the terms of repayment of lost interest earnings to the 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund include the provision that the aggregate interest rate shall not exceed 4.5% during the term of repayment. This will ensure the total interest paid will not exceed the interest cost if the debt had been issued through a private bank placement at a fixed rate of 4.5%.

The County's Capital Facilities Committee, comprised of Chairman Monteith and Supervisor O'Brien, has reviewed the entire plan in detail including the financing plan

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and concurs with staff's recommendations to proceed. Attachment 2 is the Financial Analysis and Recommendations Prepared by KNN, the County's Financial Advisor.

With the Board of Supervisors' approval of the internal borrowing from the 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund, the County will successfully demonstrate it has the cash on hand to meet the minimum matching requirements of AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Funding. With the site, the Master Plan, the Needs Assessment and the Cash Match, the County meets the State criteria for funding under AB900, Phase II Jail Construction Program.

Future Phases of the Public Safety Center Expansion Plan

Despite the significance of a potential \$89.5 million jail construction effort, the need for new detention facilities exceeds this amount. Future phases of the Public Safety Center expansion will include a project funded by Public Facility Fees for the construction of support facilities and site improvements. The County's Public Facility Fee committee has approved the funding for this project in the amount of \$24,044,509 in existing and unencumbered Detention Public Facility Fees (PFF). This project is needed to support the construction of potentially state funded beds and facilities and would proceed separately from the AB900 Project if State funds are awarded to Stanislaus County.

The Public Safety Center expansion proposed to be funded by AB 900-II program will require additional support services and related development. Use of Public Facilities Fees is recommended to construct the Public Lobby, Jail Administration, Intake/Release/Transportation Facility, Staff Support areas, and Public Safety Center jail expansion project-related site improvements which are outlined in detail in the Discussion section of this staff report.

State Award Process and Notification

The County must submit its application by January 11, 2012. The State of California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Executive Steering Committee will meet on March 8, 2012 to recommend AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program funding awards.

In order to maintain this vigorous project schedule, staff recommends the Board of Supervisors approve the use of existing appropriations of approximately \$500,000 in previously allocated and remaining AB 900 Phase I Jail Public Facility Fees funding to perform program verification and planning of the proposed AB 900-Phase II project in order to continue to aggressively plan for the project.

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Future funding decisions will be brought to the Board of Supervisors at each phase of the project.

DISCUSSION:

Background

Jail Needs Assessment and Master Plan

Following the development of Stanislaus County's new jail facilities at the Public Safety Center site in 1992, incremental additional support and capacity expansion projects have occurred to meet a growing detention population including a Minimum Security Unit (1994), a new Housing Unit "I" (1996) and a Violent Offender Unit (in 1998.) A double-bunking project at the Public Safety Center in 2007 resulting in the maximum capacity of the Stanislaus County jail system at 1,492 beds; however, the detention population continued to rise while little capacity was added between 2000 and 2011.

On March 4, 2008, the Board of Supervisors approved proceeding with the Public Safety Center Expansion Project, which included initiating an Environmental Review, and establishing a new Public Safety Center Capital Project budget of \$2 million.

On June 3, 2008, the Board approved a contract with Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. for the architectural programming services to reassess the County's detention needs and to develop an updated Jail Master Plan in 2008. A draft of the updated Plan was created which illuminated projected staffing needs concerns at the projected future jail capacity. Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. conducted an analysis of staffing needs for the proposed updated Master Plan. During this completion of the Jail Master Plan, the State of California initiated steps to reduce overcrowding of state facilities – first addressing the reduction of the California Youth Authority with the funding of local sentenced juveniles in Senate Bill 81; and subsequently with the realignment of the State's adult prison population with the enactment of Assembly Bill 109 in the Spring of 2011.

On June 9, 2009, the Board of Supervisors approved Amendment No. 1 to the contract with Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. to include an update of the Jail Needs Assessment. The consultant's findings reaffirmed the Sheriff's concern that Stanislaus County's jail population required a higher level of security housing and that the majority of the existing facilities were designed to provide minimum- and medium-security level detention. Furthermore, an alarming increase in the number of inmates being held in Stanislaus County jails who are held in facilities designed for lower security-risk classification inmates has occurred; resulting in greater security risks and a

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need for higher-level (maximum) security housing capacity. The updated Needs Assessment concluded that an **additional** 433 maximum security beds are needed to meet 2018 requirements.

On May 24, 2011, the Board of Supervisors approved Amendment No. 2 to the contract with Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc to update the Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan. Stanislaus County's Public Safety Center Master Plan has been updated based on the revised Jail Needs Assessment to reflect the County's needs for additional, high-security capacity. Stanislaus County has been invited to submit an application for \$80 million in Local Detention Construction Financing (AB 900 Phase II) to the State Corrections Standards Authority by January 11, 2012. If successful in obtaining and matching the State financing, Stanislaus County could leverage existing County Public Facilities Fees (\$24 million) to construct additional support services and related development. Use of Public Facilities Fees is recommended to construct the Public Lobby, Jail Administration, Intake/Release/Transportation Facility, Staff Support areas, and Public Safety Center jail expansion project-related site improvements. The additional 456-bed capacity would be augmented with the completion of the 192-bed medium security "Honor Farm Replacement" project being funded independently by the County.

State Realignment

The impact of State prison realignment due to Assembly Bill (AB) 109 has exacerbated the County's growing detention needs with the diversion of non-serious, non-violent, non-sexual crime inmates on shorter term sentences to remain in County detention facilities rather than being transferred to State prison. Inmates being returned to custody due to parole violations would typically serve their parole violation terms at local detention facilities as well. The State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation estimated an additional impact of 400+ inmates to the County's detention system *in addition to the County's projected needs*. The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office recently reported that the actual number of additional (AB 109) inmates has been 4-5 times the original estimates in the first 60 days that the program has been in effect. AB900 Phase II funding is quickly and aggressively being pursued to construct as soon as possible additional local detention facilities as the State Prison Overpopulation and budget troubles have a direct and dramatic impact on local detention facilities and public safety in our community.

Next Recommended Actions

The State of California enacted Senate Bill 111 concurrent with the updated County Jail Needs Assessment study and Master Plan effort. SB 111 reinstated a prior Local

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Detention Facility Construction Financing program, AB 900, with a “Phase II program” to include changes in several key provisions, making Stanislaus County potentially eligible for up to \$80 million in lease revenue bond construction financing with ten percent County matching funds. The County is pursuing Jail Construction Funding (AB900-Phase II) to add additional beds at the Public Safety Center site

The next critical steps for the project recommend that the Board of Supervisors approve five additional key actions that will ensure the project proceeds including the following:

1. *Approve the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan Needs Assessment; and Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan as prepared by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc.*

Staff requests that the Board of Supervisors approve the 2011 Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan Assessment as prepared by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. The Update contains key data that has been used in the County’s application for AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program funding.

The Jail Needs Assessment has been updated by Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. to reflect jail population needs and characteristics. The update identified a need for an additional 433 beds required by 2018/2020, *in addition to* the existing planned project to replace space lost at the June 2010 Honor Farm fire with a new 192-bed medium security housing unit at the Public Safety Center as outlined below:

Within the existing jail security perimeter:

- Two 192-bed Maximum Security Housing Units
- One 72-bed Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit
- Health Services Unit
- Security Control (servicing all of the PSC)
- Video Visitation System
- Corridors and Common areas

Outside of the jail security perimeter within public access:

- Programs/Day Reporting Facility

Approval of the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan; the Financing Plan for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center; Submission of the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB 900 Phase II) Application to the State of California Department of Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000; and Related Actions

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The new capacity will address need for higher security by adding two 192-bed maximum security housing units and one 72-bed medical/mental health housing unit, along with supporting Health Services unit, and a Security Control facility.

State Corrections realignment will result in additional use of early release programs to maintain capacity for higher security risk inmates. The increased early release programs will benefit from creation of a permanent Programs/Day Reporting Facility.

The entire report as compiled by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. are provided as Attachment 3.

Additionally, the Master Plan recommends development of facilities that support the increased capacity of the Public Safety Center, including a Lobby, Jail Administration and Staff Support facilities and larger Intake/Release/Transportation spaces.

The updated Master Plan also considered the very long-term ultimate build-out of the Public Safety Center site by envisioning the jail capacity at the site. Development of this capacity is not envisioned within the next twenty years and is not included as part of this current proposal for funding.

The next phase of the Public Safety Center Expansion which is recommended to be funded by the use of existing cash on hand and unencumbered. Detention Public Facilities Fees (PFF) totaling \$24,044,509 for construction of the support facilities and site improvements also critically needed and for which State funding is not adequate. Use of Public Facilities Fees is recommended to construct the following:

- An Intake/Release/Transportation Center to accommodate the increased inmate population projected with the proposed facilities.
- Staff support facilities to accommodate the staffing needs at the Public Safety Center.
- A Central Plant to efficiently service the jail campus.

Attachment 4 illustrates the Master Plan and the specific recommended project areas.

2. Approve the formal resolution required by the State for submission with the application.

As outlined in the Request for Application (RFA), the Board of Supervisors must approve and submit a formal resolution as part of its application package. Attachment 5 is the recommended Board of Supervisors Resolution to be submitted to the State along with the request for \$80 million in construction funding.

Approval of the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan; the Financing Plan for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center; Submission of the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB 900 Phase II) Application to the State of California Department of Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80,000,000; and Related Actions

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3. *Authorize the Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development to Initiate any California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Review Processes for the Total Project Scope.*

The Public Safety Center Environmental Impact Report (1989) and Use Permit (1992) envisioned construction of up to 1,789 beds within 648,232 square feet of jail structures at the site. To date, the site contains 726 beds within 370,219 square feet of jail and support facilities. The proposed AB 900 Phase II, PFF and Honor Farm Replacement projects would add approximately 648 beds and 224,400 square feet – well within the original scope of the Public Safety Center plan permitted at the site.

Staff is recommending the Board of Supervisors authorize the Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development to initiate any appropriate environmental review as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the total project scope.

4. *Authorize the Project Manager to issue a Request for Proposals for professional architectural design services; to set the response date of January 26, 2012; modify the response date if necessary; and return to the Board of Supervisors to recommend an award.*

The Crout and Sida / Rosser International team was selected by Stanislaus County to develop a pre-architectural and operational program for the expansion of the Public Safety Center in Ceres, California. The County's stated objectives included the following:

- Develop a detailed pre-architectural facility program based upon the approved Needs Assessment.
- Conduct an operational analysis of the program, develop a planning concept to include staff analysis, security and safety considerations, and other pertinent functional considerations.
- Develop a cost estimate and schedule.
- Explore alternatives and recommend new facilities for housing Return to Custody (RTC) prisoners compliant with the State of California Corrections Standards Authority's Construction or Expansion of County Jails RFP.
- Develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors regarding project delivery systems, project budgets and implementation schedule.

The programming was the first step in a process leading to expansion of the existing Public Safety Center to include additional housing and support components. This expansion, when completed, will provide functional, security, and safety enhancements

to accommodate both the need for additional bed space and the need for additional capacity for housing special needs and higher security inmates. The architectural and operational program will guide the development of the future design and construction of such an expansion.

In particular, the program reflects the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the following components:

- Facility Administration
- Security Administration and Central Control
- Lobby and Visiting
- Staff Support
- Housing Expansion
- Intake/Release/Transportation including Inmate Property Storage
- Health Services and Sheltered Housing
- Program Services/Warehouse / Storage

At this time, staff is requesting the Board of Supervisors approve to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for architectural design services for the various phases and components of the proposed projects. Initiating this process now will continue to position our County to be in a “ready to proceed” mode for State funding and save time in the delivery of the project. The selection of the Design Team(s) will be returned to the Board of Supervisors for final consideration.

5. Authorize the Project Manager to retain professional civil engineering services to conduct analysis for the location of a Day Reporting Center on the site.

Staff recommends that additional civil engineering work be completed for determination of the exact location of the Programs/Day Reporting Center near the site’s Hackett Road location. Staff is requesting the Board of Supervisors approve to retain professional civil engineering services to conduct analysis for the exact recommended location of a Day Reporting Center on the site.

Schedule

The Project Team has made significant progress toward this effort including the completion of the 2011 Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan Assessment, development of a financing plan, and completion of the application for AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction funding. The County must submit its application by January 11, 2012. County representatives have already been invited by the State to participate in interviews conducted by CSA in February 2012. The State of

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California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Executive Steering Committee will meet on March 8, 2012 to recommend AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program funding awards. Staff will return to the Board of Supervisors to provide updates on this significant effort.

STAFFING IMPACT:

Staffing Analysis

The cost to operate and staff the additional 456 beds and the associated facilities is considerable. AB 900 Phase II funding includes the provision that the County is not obligated to fully staff the new facilities upon opening; the Sheriff and the team are confident that a flexible strategy to maximize all available tools and resources will allow the County to house inmates given available funding.

Upon construction completion, the staffing and transition to the new jail facilities will be phased based on the County's economic recovery. The inclusion of a Programs/Day Reporting Center is intentionally in the Project Scope to provide alternatives to incarceration, and the transition from existing facility beds to the new beds, in addition to the new beds that will be constructed will minimize additional operating costs. As a result of the State Realignment, the Community Corrections funding will be a key resource in meeting the increased cost to operate these new facilities, so long as the State guarantees this level of funding to Counties.

If the County is awarded \$80 million for new jail construction and the plan is fully implemented to include those components funded by AB 900 Phase II, if fully staffed, consistent with the Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants staffing plan recommendations, 72.38 additional positions may be needed at an increased General Fund obligation of approximately \$7.7 million a year.

The Companion Facility and corresponding functions constructed by Public Facilities Fees, if fully staffed, consistent with the Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants staffing plan recommendations, 21.95 additional positions may be needed at an increased General Fund obligation of approximately \$2.3 million. Combined the annual additional cost of operating all facilities envisioned in Phase I and Phase II could cost \$10 million. State realignment funding and increased general fund allocations in future years beyond Fiscal Year 2016-17 will be needed.

It is anticipated this staffing pattern will provide the supervision necessary to maintain the span of control and to ensure that transportation and administrative services required outside the new 456 beds and beyond the management required if simply monitored by Public Safety Center staff.

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The County's long-range financial model will forecast the additional costs starting in Fiscal Year 2016-2017.

Additionally, the Project Team comprised of the Chief Executive Office, Sheriff's Office, remain dedicated to the success of this Project.

POLICY ISSUES:

All of the actions recommended to expand the Public Safety Center advance the Board of Supervisors' priority to strive for A Safe Community by increasing detention capacity to meet projected needs and minimize use of alternatives to incarceration for potentially dangerous criminals.

These actions also support the Board's priority to provide Efficient Delivery of Public Services in pursuing State funds by leveraging limited County resources effectively.

CONTACT PERSON:

Patricia Hill Thomas, Chief Operations Officer. Telephone 209-525-6333.

Attachment # 1

AB900 Phase II Application Draft

(A WORK IN PROGRESS)



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

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

This document is not to be reformatted.

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A: APPLICANT INFORMATION				
COUNTY NAME Stanislaus		AMOUNT OF STATE FINANCING REQUESTED IN THIS APPLICATION \$ 80,000,000		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 OR UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
IS THIS COUNTY RELINQUISHING A CURRENTLY HELD AB 900 PHASE I CONDITIONAL AWARD? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		IS THIS COUNTY SUBMITTING MORE THAN ONE APPLICATION FOR PHASE II FINANCING? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME Public Safety Center - Jail Extension Project				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION Construct 456 detention beds, a Health Services Unit, Security Administration/Central Control and Programs/Day Reporting Center				
STREET ADDRESS 200 E. Hackett Road				
CITY Modesto		STATE California	ZIP CODE 95351	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) AND CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) II	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/REMODELING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADDING BEDS AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS ADDED. Provide the number of CSA-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be added as a result of the project. Provide the cumulative total number of beds added as a result of the project.				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS ADDED	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds added			384	72
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	456			

E: APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT

By signing this application, the authorized person assures that: a) the County will abide by the laws, regulations, policies and procedures governing this financing program, and b) certifies that the information contained in this application form, budget, narrative and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Name Patricia Hill Thomas Title Chief Operations Officer / Assistant Executive Officer

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE DATE
January 11, 2012

G: DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state/county agreements. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

Name Patricia Hill Thoma Title Chief Operations Officer / Assistant Executive Officer

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Chief Executive Office 209-525-6333

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
1010 10th Street, Suite 6800 209-525-4033

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Modesto California 95354 thomasp@stancounty.com

H: DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

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

PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

Name Lauren Klein Title Auditor-Controler

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Auditor-Controler 209-525-6398

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
1010 10th Street, Suite 5100 209-525-6487

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Modesto California 95354 kleinl@stancounty.com

I: DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

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

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

Name Darrell E. Long Title Sheriff's Liaison / Capital Projects Manager

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER
Chief Executive Office 209-525-4380

STREET ADDRESS FAX NUMBER
1010 10th Street, Suite 2300 209-525-4384

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS
Modesto California 95354 longda@stancounty.com

SECTION 2: BUDGET SUMMARY

A. BUDGET SUMMARY

In the table on the next page, indicate the amount of state financing requested and the amount of cash and/or in-kind contribution (match) allotted to each budget line-item the county elects to identify in order to define the total eligible project cost for purposes of this application.

The total amount of state financing requested cannot exceed 90 percent of the total eligible project cost. Counties must contribute a minimum of 10 percent of the total eligible project cost (unless the applicant is a small county requesting a reduction in the county contribution amount). County contributions can be any combination of cash and/or in-kind. Small counties that petition for a reduction in the contribution amount must provide a minimum of five percent contribution of the total eligible project costs. Small counties requesting a reduction in county contribution must state so in the area below, and must specify the contribution percentage being requested.

State financing limits for all counties are shown below and include current Phase I awards (not being relinquished through this Phase II application process) plus the total amount a county is requesting in Phase II.

STATE FINANCING: May not exceed (Phases I and II combined):

\$100,000,000 for large counties;

\$80,000,000 for medium counties; and

\$33,000,000 for small counties.

SMALL COUNTIES REQUESTING REDUCTION IN COUNTY CONTRIBUTION:

A small county may petition the CSA Board for a reduction in its county contribution. This application document will serve as the petition and the CSA Board's acceptance of the county's contribution reduction, provided the county abides by all terms and conditions of this Phase II RFA process. Small counties requesting the reduction must still provide a minimum of five percent contribution that may be any combination of allowable cash and/or in-kind. If requesting a reduction in match contribution, complete the following (check the box and fill in the percentage).

- This application includes a petition for a county contribution reduction request as reflected in the application budget. The county is requesting to provide _____ percent county contribution (cash and/or in-kind).**

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

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$ 71,280,000	\$ 0		\$ 71,280,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 0	\$ 230,000		\$ 230,000
3. Architectural	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 0		\$ 7,650,000
4. Construction Management	\$ 1,070,000	\$ 4,070,000		\$ 5,140,000
5. CEQA		\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000
6. Audit			\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
7. Site Acquisition			\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
8. Needs Assessment			\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000
9. County Administration			\$ 3,745,000	\$ 3,745,000
10. Transition Planning			\$ 735,000	\$ 735,000
11. Real Estate Due Diligence			\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COST	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 4,350,000	\$ 5,150,000	\$ 89,500,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	89%	5%	6%	100 %

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

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

- Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings): \$71,280,000**
The estimated construction budget of \$71,280,000 includes escalation and initiated changes. These funds will be spent on construction only and will not be used for any moveable equipment or furnishings. Cost models were prepared for each element of each facility by two independent professional cost estimating firms. Differences were reconciled by Staff and included in the budget.
- Additional Eligible Costs (be specific regarding the description of, and the costs for, each of the specified fees, moveable equipment and moveable furnishings, and public art): \$230,000**
The additional eligible costs of \$230,000 is for the off-site costs including access and utility development outside of a reasonable buffer zone.
- Architectural (describe specifically: a) the county's current stage in the architectural process; and b) how this translates into the county's intentions for state reimbursement and/or cash contribution for architectural services, given the approval requirements of the SPWB and associated state reimbursement parameters): \$7,650,000**
The County has not initiated professional architectural design services. The County intends to request State reimbursement for architectural design services after the State Public Works Board approves the

project scope. The scope of work for this category will include the preparation of bid documents, support for construction bid and award, construction administration and contract close-out.

4. **Construction Management: \$5,140,000**

Construction Management consists of the management of costs, time, quality and information for the project totaling \$5,140,000. Of the total amount, \$1,070,000 is for code inspection services to be performed by an independent inspection firm. The remaining \$4,070,000 consists of management costs, time, quality and information for the project.

5. **CEQA: \$50,000**

The Project will be circulated for a Mitigated Negative Declaration in March 2012, with the updated CEQA review process to be completed by Summer 2012. Possible issues to be evaluated may include traffic, air quality, land use compatibility and safety, climate change, water supply, sewer service and the public concern.

6. **Audit: \$30,000**

It is anticipated that the County will spend \$30,000 to contract with a Certified Public Accountant to complete and prepare the financial audit of the project as required by the funding guidelines.

7. **Site Acquisition: \$500,000**

The proposed plan will occupy approximately 5 acres. An independent appraisal of the land values the site at \$500,000.

8. **Needs Assessment: \$140,000**

The Updated Needs Assessment was performed by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc., in partnership with Rosser International.

9. **County Administration: \$4,270,000**

This in-kind match is the estimated cost for staff salary and benefits related to the project beginning July 1, 2012, and for miscellaneous administrative costs such as postage, printing, office supplies, building permits, etc.

10. **Transition Planning: \$210,000**

The Sheriff's Department plans to assign one Transition Sergeant throughout programming, design, and construction of the new facilities. The actual cost may be higher since estimated salaries are in today's dollars and do not include cost of living and step increases, and increased benefit costs.

11. **Real Estate Due Diligence (may not exceed \$16,000): \$0**

The County will not seek reimbursement for Real Estate Due Diligence performed by the Department of General Services. No significant additional due diligence costs are anticipated.

SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

Prior to completing this timetable, the county must consult with all appropriate county staff (e.g., county counsel, general services, public works, county administrator) to ensure that dates are achievable. Please consult the State Capital Outlay/Corrections Standards Authority Processes and Requirements section of the Request for Applications for further information. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, including comments if desired. Note the required timeframes for specific milestone activities in this Phase II process. (The CSA Board intends to make conditional awards at its March 8, 2012 meeting.)

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>	3/2/2012	5/24/2012	
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	3/2/2012	5/9/2012	
Begin CEQA process <u>within 90 days of award</u>	3/2/2012		
State Public Works Board meeting – Project Established <u>within 12 months of award</u>		6/15/2012	
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 18 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	6/16/2012	1/31/2013	
Performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings with Operational Program Statement <u>within 18 months of award</u> (design-build projects)			
Design Development (Preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	2/1/2013	8/7/2013	
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	1/15/2014	6/13/2014	
Construction Documents (Working drawings)	9/5/2013	6/13/2014	
Construction Bids	6/16/2014	10/3/2014	
Notice to Proceed	10/4/2014	10/14/2014	
Construction (maximum 3 years to complete)	10/15/2014	7/1/2016	
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	9/1/2016	10/1/2016	

SECTION 4: NARRATIVE

Attach up to a maximum of 35 pages of double-spaced narrative (no smaller than 12 point font) ordered in the five (A – H) subject areas indicated below. If it can be written in less than 35 pages, please do so (avoid “filler”). Up to 10 additional pages of essential appendices may be included at the discretion of the applicant. Appendices cannot be used to give required narrative information. Pictures, charts, illustrations or diagrams are encouraged in the narrative or appendix to assist reviewers in fully understanding the proposed scope of work.

Applicants must address each of these elements in sufficient detail to allow for determination of project worthiness and subsequent potential award from the CSA Board.

A. SUMMARY

Provide a one-page abstract that summarizes the key points of the application, including a description of the scope of work. If this is a Phase I relinquishing county, indicate how the scope of work has changed, if at all, from the scope of work for the county’s project that was awarded in Phase I. Be clear and concise. If this project is for a regional facility, indicate so.

B. PROJECT NEED

Applicants must demonstrate the county’s need for the construction project by providing information about the following topics. All data sources must be identified. The application narrative must summarize the county need for state financing.

Note: If a new facility is proposed, or if 25 beds or more are being added to an existing facility, one copy of a needs assessment study containing the elements as defined in Title 24, CCR must be sent to the CSA with the application.

1. State the conclusions of your needs assessment including expected increases in capacity.
2. Provide the information and statistical data to support the needs assessment conclusions.
3. Identify security, safety or health needs (if any).
4. Identify program and service needs (if any).
5. Describe litigation, court ordered caps or consent decrees related to crowding or conditions of confinement.
6. List non-compliance findings or recommendations from state and local authorities such as the CSA, health department, fire marshal, Grand Jury, building inspectors or others.
7. Discuss your Average Daily Population (ADP) as compared to system capacity.
8. To the degree possible, provide the latest available demographic data (enumerated below), including trend data if applicable, and relate the data

to facility needs:

- a. County population estimates;
 - b. County crime statistics;
 - c. Crowding and bed need estimates;
 - d. Detention facility population data as reported to CSA in the latest Jail Profile Survey that includes:
 1. Inmates with felony versus misdemeanor charges;
 2. Pre-trial/pre-adjudicated versus convicted/adjudicated offenders;
and
 3. Any additional data to support your application.
9. Provide any additional information needed to support the size and complexity of the proposed project.

C. DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Describe the programming efforts that have been undertaken, including evidence-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among local offenders. All data sources and evidence-based program citations must be included. Applicants must include, but are not limited to, the discussion points listed below.

1. Demonstrate that all appropriate steps to reduce crowding have been undertaken.
2. Describe programs, existing or new, designed to reduce recidivism.
3. Demonstrate efforts to implement a risk-based detention system (or other appropriate model) related to the decision to incarcerate or not incarcerate offenders.
4. Provide a history of actions taken to alleviate crowding.
5. Identify how long various programs have been in place and how successful they have been in reducing reliance on confinement.
6. Describe current population management measures and how effective they have been.

D. SCOPE OF WORK AND PROJECT IMPACT

In this section applicants must provide a comprehensive description of the project's scope of work and the impact the project will have on the county's detention system. The following topics must be addressed.

1. Describe the proposed scope of work specifically payable from state financing, cash and in-kind contribution and other county borne costs. If this is a Phase I relinquishing county, indicate how the scope of work has changed for this Phase II application, if at all, from the scope of work for the county's project that was awarded in Phase I.
2. Define whether the project expands an existing facility or if it creates a new facility.
3. Indicate if the county already owns the site.
4. Describe how the scope of work will meet identified needs, or mitigate/remedy/improve conditions to address the described needs.

5. Contrast pre-construction conditions with post-construction conditions, including, if applicable, the construction project's impact on: a) law; b) compliance with regulations; c) conditions of confinement; d) facility programming; e) continuum of community care; f) safety; g) security; h) health issues; and i) program space intended for rehabilitative programs and services designed to reduce recidivism.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

Applicants must provide a clear and comprehensive plan for designing, performing and managing the proposed project that is likely to result in success. The project timeline must conform to the requirements listed in the Project Timetable in Section 3 and must be thorough, reasonable and clearly articulated. The county must consider the following topics to describe the requirements of this section.

1. Describe the current stage of the project planning process, including the current status of addressing CEQA requirements.
2. Describe the plan for project design.
3. Provide the project timeline and milestones. (Information provided here should support the timeline and milestones in the Project Timetable in Section 3.)
4. Describe the plan for project management (including key staff names and titles).
5. Describe the plan for project administration (including key staff names and titles).
6. Describe the county's readiness to proceed with the project.
7. Describe the functions and responsibilities of project staff/contractors.
8. Describe the monitoring/control protocols that will ensure successful project completion.

F. PLAN FOR ADEQUATE STAFFING OF THE FACILITY

Counties are required to safely staff and operate the constructed facility within 90 days of its completion. The level of staffing needed upon opening will be determined by the number and classification of inmates in the facility at that time. In this section address the following:

1. Describe the county's plan for staffing the facility within 90 days of its completion.
2. Describe the cost-efficiency or other measures the county is intending in order to minimize the staffing impact on the long-term operating costs of the facility to be constructed.

G. EFFECTS OF REALIGNMENT

In this section, if not clearly addressed previously, applicants must describe the anticipated impact of realignment in general and how it relates to the planned project.

1. Describe the anticipated effects that AB 109, Criminal Justice Realignment, will have on the county's adult detention system.
2. Describe any anticipated changes in your detained population (e.g., percentage of sentenced inmates, average length of stay).
3. Describe the impact that realignment has had on the design of the new project.
4. Describe the extent to which realignment is related to the need for the new project.

H. BUDGET

Counties are expected to budget for the construction project in a reasonable and cost effective manner. It is recognized that there is a cost variance from one project to another based on location, size of the facility, number and type of beds, etc. In this section, address the following topics:

1. Describe how the project budget is determined to be reasonable as it relates to the Section 2, Budget Summary.
2. Describe what measures the county has taken thus far to promote a cost effective planning and design process and a cost effective construction project.
 - a. How is the county's planning minimizing the impact to the state dollar resources as well as county resources?
 - b. What are the county's plans to promote cost effectiveness in its facility design and long-term operating costs?

SECTION 5: FUNDING PREFERENCES

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

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

A. ADMISSIONS PREFERENCE

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

B. RELINQUISHING PREFERENCE

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

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

SECTION 6: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTION

All counties applying for Phase II financing must include the following components in a Board of Supervisors resolution, accompanying each application submittal. For counties submitting multiple applications, separate resolutions with the necessary language contained in each, will be required. (A and B below apply only to those counties relinquishing a Phase I award and reapplying in Phase II.)

A. If the county is relinquishing its Phase I award and reapplying for Phase II financing with this application, and **seeking** the relinquishing preference based on criteria established in this RFA, the following language must appear in the Board of Supervisors' resolution:

- The County is relinquishing its AB 900 Phase I conditional award, and reapplying for a Phase II conditional award, and requesting the relinquishing preference for this application.
- As part of receiving the relinquishing preference, the County agrees to continue to assist the state in siting reentry facilities pursuant to Chapter 9.8 (commencing with Section 6270) of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code.

B. If the county is relinquishing its Phase I award and reapplying for Phase II financing with this application, and is **not seeking** relinquishing preference in Phase II based on the criteria established in this RFA, the following language must appear in the Board of Supervisors' resolution:

- The County is relinquishing its AB 900 Phase I conditional award, and reapplying for a Phase II conditional award, and requesting admissions preference for this application.

C. For all relinquishing counties (A and B above) as well as all other applicant counties, attach the County Board of Supervisors' resolution for the project that contains the following:

- Names, titles and positions of County Construction Administrator, Project Financial Officer and Project Contact Person.
- Authorization of appropriate county official to sign the Applicant's Agreement and submit the application for funding.
- Assurance that the County will adhere to state requirements and terms of the agreements between the County, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Corrections Standards Authority and the State Public Works Board in the expenditure of any state financing allocation and county contribution funds.

- Assurance that the County has appropriated, or will appropriate after notification of conditional award of financing but before state/county financing agreements, the amount of contribution identified by the County on the financing program application form submitted to the Corrections Standards Authority; the County acknowledges the need to identify the source of funds for county contribution and other county borne costs, and assures that state and cash contribution does not supplant (replace) funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities.
- Assurance that the County will safely staff and operate the facility that is being constructed (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations) within ninety (90) days after project completion.
- (All projects: Provide the following site assurance for the local jail at the time of application or not later than ninety (90) days following the Corrections Standards Authority's notice of conditional award): Assurance that the County has project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site of facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the Corrections Standards Authority.
- Attestation to \$___ as the site acquisition land cost or current fair market land value for the proposed new or expanded jail facility. This can be claimed for on-site land cost/value for new facility construction, on-site land cost/value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, or on-site land cost/value used for expansion of an existing facility. It cannot be claimed for land cost/value under an existing operational detention facility. (If claimed as in-kind contribution, actual on-site land cost documentation or independent appraisal value will be required as a pre-agreement condition).

SECTION 4: NARRATIVE

A. SUMMARY

Stanislaus County proposes to partner successfully with the State of California to expand local jail capacity and seek solutions to ensure the safety of our community and the successful implementation of the State's Public Safety realignment programs. As the first County in the State to successfully proceed with a SB81 Project, which is under construction, we are ready to proceed. The County has the unencumbered site, the matching funds and an updated Needs Assessment and Master Plan. We are ready to proceed by submitting our application for \$80 million in AB900 Phase II Construction Funds.

The Master Plan identifies the need for 456 additional jail beds projected to the year 2018. The proposed project, which would be funded by \$80 million in Phase II State Lease Revenue Funds and \$9.5 million in local matching funds and land value, would include ancillary facilities such as a new Security Administration and Central Control; an expanded Health Services Unit;; and a Programs/Day Reporting Center. The County currently relies on 2 antiquated facilities built in the mid-1950's, accounting for 554 beds, that are in need of closure. The County presently only has 84 maximum security beds out of a total of 1226 beds. Additionally, existing County jails do not have the facilities to handle the escalating special needs arising after the Coleman-Plata decision. The County's proposed project will provide 384 maximum security beds and 72 special use beds.

Stanislaus County is proud of our proven track record with the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) and grateful for the CSA staff, advice and expertise. Our projects are delivered on time and under budget. Our past performance in the use, accountability and delivery of Jail Construction Projects is exceptional. The Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors' top priority of "*A Safe Community*" is demonstrated by the submission of this application and their commitment toward this effort.

B. PROJECT NEED

1. State the conclusions of your Needs Assessment including expected increases in capacity.

The current inmate population in the Detention System is of a higher classification level, sicker and more mentally ill since than ever. A number of factors contribute to this, not the least of which is the decline of the average daily population (ADP) due to housing units closed by the Reduction in Force, RIF, due to economic constraints. To determine which inmates to release due to this lack of capacity, the Sheriff's Office completed a risk assessment on eligible inmates. Only the ones that posed little or no risk to the community were released to bring the ADP down to a manageable level. Of particular concern is the fact that increasing numbers of inmates are being housed in units that are designed to house inmates at a lower classification level. In other words, inmates needing maximum security housing units (to control and isolate them from more vulnerable inmates) are housed in medium security, while medium security inmates are often housed in minimum security housing units. This indicates that this is a Detention System that is out of balance with its inmate population. Realignment (AB109) will probably exacerbate this situation even more.

One of the direct effects of realignment will be the increased need for programs. County Detention Facilities have historically been designed and operated to hold primarily non-sentenced inmates and sentenced inmates for relatively short periods of time. Now, inmates may be housed at the County Detention Facilities for three years or more. This longer period of detention time will require that different types of programs and a wider variety of programs need to be developed. Currently, there is very little program space at the Main Jail, and the PSC contains some for its current programs. Any addition to capacity will necessitate additional program space to be constructed at the PSC.

The final population projection presented in section 2 is a conservative one. There are clearly numerous factors at work in the County that have kept the population artificially low in recent years. Because a true projection can only rely on available statistics and quantifiable data and not on the estimated calculation of

the impact of external future factors, this projection cannot capture the full magnitude of probable increases in the inmate population. What is evident, however, based on the current inmate profile, is that even if the ADP were to grow only slightly, the County is facing a tremendous demand for maximum security housing. The current shortage of this type of bed, as well as the projected inmate increase and the impact of the State’s Realignment Plan, will present a serious operational challenge as the County attempts to proactively manage in the future. The County must focus all of its future planning on closing the gap in the need for this type of bed.

2. Provide information and statistical data to support the Needs Assessment conclusions.

Inmate Classification and Detention Housing Types: The current capacity of the County’s detention system is primarily made up of minimum and medium security beds. Many of the current maximum-security capacity exist within the Downtown MJ, which was opened in 1955.

	Total Available Beds - 2011	Minimum Security	Medium Security	Maximum Security
Public Safety Center	702	192	470	40
Men's Jail - Downtown	342	0	298	44
Honor Farm	182	182	0	0
TOTAL	1,226	374	768	84
		30.5%	62.6%	6.9%

Two principal factors are contributing toward a shift in inmate population to a greater percentage classified as being “maximum security”:

- a. Current capacity limitations of the County detention system result in greater use of alternatives to custody, such as early release, alternative work programs (AWP), electronic monitoring and a Day Reporting Center. Lesser risk “minimum security” inmates are the best candidates for early release programs.
- b. Realignment of State inmate population per the Public Safety Realignment Program will divert a significant number of inmates (215 sentenced inmates in by June, 2012; ultimately 400-500 inmates) from custody in State prison to Stanislaus County detention facilities, resulting in an increased need to release lower security risk inmates to detention alternative programs.

The resulting projected capacity requirements (when proper classification of inmates is factored) results in a net shortfall of 717 maximum-security beds.

	Existing Capacity	Projected Need	Add'l Need / (Surplus)
Minimum Security	374	350	-24
Medium Security	768	518	-250
Maximum Security	84	801	717
TOTAL	1,226	1,669	443

The downtown MJ is experiencing significant deterioration as it ages, suggesting that the 342 “rated” bed facility be replaced at the PSC in future years and county funds be allocated for its repair and maintenance.

3. Identify security, safety or health needs (if any).

Of the three adult detention facilities in Stanislaus County, the MJ in downtown Modesto is the oldest and is responsible for holding the most violent and higher security risk inmates within the system. To compound the security challenges experienced in this old and overcrowded facility that houses and processes over 55 inmates or arrested persons daily, the MJ is also the central booking for all adult males arrested or transferred through the detention system in Stanislaus County and acts as the only downtown Court Holding Facility. On average, approximately 120 inmates or detainees are delivered *daily* to court, from all three facilities, through the Jail’s stairwells, tiers and sally ports.

Another security challenge for the MJ is its antiquated and linear design. It is difficult to manage the supervision of staff and inmates due to numerous blind spots. Cell configurations are becoming increasingly difficult to manage due to the varied and diverse classifications of inmates in custody today. Sheriff’s custodial staff works hard at managing this population with the limitations created by an aging and out-of-date facility. Other than the on-going requirement to house un-sentenced and less desirable inmates due to their more elevated classification level and projected AB109 population increases, the HF’s remote location (approximately 14 miles from downtown Modesto) makes response time from Custodial facilities and other law enforcement agencies problematic. The June 2010 fire that devastated the H/F compound resulted in reducing the potential available beds from 370 to 158 which, when compounded with

an already deteriorating facility and housing type, begs consideration for replacement beds to be constructed at an alternate site . Like the MJ, the HF is in need of extensive maintenance and creates additional costs for operating systems. By the time any additional beds can be constructed, the PSC (“the new Jail”) will be just under twenty years old, which means that the integrity and confidence in some systems and practices are being questioned. There is no more room within the facility’s aging Central Control for additional panels or monitors for future housing areas or security administrative services that require monitoring. Alarm systems and service contractors are becoming obsolete and in need of replacement or repair.

Sheriff’s adult detention administration indicates there is a need to upgrade the security and construction of inmate housing units and staging areas to house today’s more criminally sophisticated and dangerous inmates.

Finally, mental health and substance abuse issues are more difficult to recognize, manage and treat within our jail system, as it exists today. For example, staff estimates that up to 16% of the inmate population suffers from mental health related issues, while 80% suffer substance abuse related problems. Currently, only 166 “known” mental health cases are being treated or serviced daily in Stanislaus County Jails. Mental Health and Sheriff’s staff concur that both ends of the spectrum, from services and treatment to more efficient management and safe/secure housing, need to be addressed immediately.

4. Identify program and service needs (if any).

Stanislaus County recognizes there is a critical need for seamless inmate programs and the continued development of viable job or career building service alternatives such as vocational education, parenting skills and financial planning. AB 109, Public Safety Realignment, dictates that there will be programs available to what were previously state inmates in excess of what counties are currently providing. This includes the addition of a Programs/Day Reporting Center at the Public Safety Center that will focus on probationers/parolees/early detention releases. While there is limited programming space at the PSC and

the HF, the MJ lacks adequate space to conduct meaningful programs to reduce recidivism. Overcrowded conditions and facility construction restrictions make it difficult to conduct the most basic programs (e.g. religious services, counseling, basic mental health programs, AA/NA classes, etc.) at that location.

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

In March 1992, a stipulated judgment processed through the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California was issued to Stanislaus County and targeted specifically the jail facilities operated by the Sheriff's Department. The federal court order (Rodriguez vs. Stanislaus County) directed the County to ensure that specific conditions, practices and policies for the Sheriff's jail facilities be closely monitored. In short, Rodriguez vs. Stanislaus requires at least the following orders:

- The judgment encompassed the MJ, HF, Female Facility (Closed in 1993) and the PSC (opened first phase December 1992).
- The Sheriff shall not house any inmate in a facility encompassed by this Judgment who is not given an assigned housing bed.
- The Sheriff of Stanislaus County is authorized by this Judgment to release or refuse to accept inmates into the jail facilities affected by this Judgment beginning whenever said facilities, individually, are within ten percent of being filled to maximum capacity as defined in this Judgment.
- Sheriff shall not increase bed capacity without prior notification to counsel representing plaintiffs.
- Finally, other areas falling under the responsibility of Rodriguez include: providing inmates access to a law library and ensuring that the inmate population is provided access to proper medical, dental and psychiatric/psychological treatment.

6. List non-compliance findings or recommendations from state and local authorities such as CSA, Health Department, Fire Marshal, Grand Jury and Building Inspections or others.

Record-keeping and compliance requirements within Stanislaus County Sheriff's Detention Facilities have been quite detailed. The Sheriff's Bureau of Administrative Services (BAS) Unit is responsible for ensuring that compliance issues and inspections are kept up-to-date, addressed or corrected in a timely manner and recorded for the various entities to review. A review of the most recent inspections or reviews revealed the following:

CSA Bi-annual Inspection:

On April 13-15, 2011, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) conducted the 2010-2012 biennial inspection of the MJ, PSC and the HF facilities, managed and operated by Sheriff's Department. The facilities were inspected for compliance with physical plant and operational requirements in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Titles 15 and 24, Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities.

Men's Jail – Type II –The following item of non-compliance is noted: Title 24 Section 470A.2.6: Single Occupancy Cell – This regulation limits the occupancy of a single occupancy cell to a maximum of one inmate. During the inspection, two inmates occupied 29 single occupancy cells. These cells were double-bunked prior to 1989. Public Safety Center – Type II - No areas of non-compliance were noted in the physical plant inspections of the PSC. Honor Farm – Type II - No areas of non-compliance were noted in the physical plant inspections of the Honor Farm.

Fire Marshal:

Health and Safety Code Section 13146.1 requires an inspection for fire and life safety every two years. All of the Stanislaus County Adult Detention facilities have a current inspection and fire clearance.

Environmental Health Standards (CSA biennial inspection): Staff from the County Department of Environmental Resources conducted Environmental Health inspections. No significant issues of non-compliance were noted. Inspectors were complimentary of the agency's automated tracing system for maintenance repairs.

Grand Jury Inspection:

The 2010/2011 Grand Jury findings for Stanislaus County Detention facilities were as follows:

- Shut down the HF operations and use the two vacated housing units at the PSC to house the remaining inmates. Current custodial staff can also be placed at the PSC. Insurance settlements can be placed into the public facilities fund for future expansion of the PSC.

(Note: These vacated PSC housing units are currently occupied with AB109 inmates)

- Custodial staff must remain mindful of complying with the federal consent decree.
- Stalling levels are well below what is appropriate for the community members of Stanislaus County. Stanislaus County shall adhere to the standards contained within the U.C. Irvine report of one custodial deputy for every 6.46 inmates.
- Increase staffing levels to ensure the safety of staff, inmates and the public.
- The Sheriff's Department shall be part of the site selection planning authority for the location of the new courthouse and conduct a needs assessment to see if a new men's jail can be constructed at this location.
- Staffing level updates need to be upgraded to ensure public safety.
- Enhance the monitoring/video technology for safety/security.
- County health care officials will ensure compliance, accreditation, and satisfactory service and closely monitor CCS.

7. Discuss your Average Daily Population (ADP) as compared to system capacity.

As detailed in Section C of the Stanislaus County Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 Update, the average daily population (ADP) in Stanislaus County's adult detention facilities reached its peak in September 2007, when it averaged 1,429 for the month. The population declined from an average of 1,384 in 2007 to 1,130 in 2010, a decrease of 18.4%. Most of this decline, however, occurred from 2009 to 2010. From January through July 2011, the population continued to run below 2010 population levels, in part due to artificial suppression of the population in response to unprecedented local budget reductions to the

Sheriff's Department. Despite the drops in average daily population, there have been increases within the length of stay by an inmate and the type of crime and inmate classification level. Housing assignments are made based on classification, within the limitations of the number and type of beds available. As witnessed throughout California jails, the number of maximum security, administrative segregation, and segregation beds – single or double beds – is limited. In Stanislaus County, Adult Detentions housing assignments are constantly challenged to follow classification guidelines. For example: ***Stanislaus County is forced to house higher classifications of inmates in lower security settings; Serious and violent offenders and gang affiliates are currently housed in dorm cells instead of single or double bunked cells for better segregation efficiency; Protective Custody (PC) inmates are housed in the same unit – which poses a security risk.***

These conditions pose a threat to the safety and security of the staff, visitors and inmates in these facilities. The following chart displays the percentage of inmates within the inmate population who are classified as Maximum Security, regardless of actual assignment to less secure housing units.

The 2011 Needs Assessment specifically points out that the inmate population statistics, which speak to the impact of the lower ADP on future facility planning, that this trend is simply an indication of inmate quantity, not inmate “quality.” The current and emerging inmate profile is one that will largely require a higher security setting and will require proper supervision. The majority of beds currently operated by Adult Detention staff in Stanislaus County do not meet this requirement.

Current Capacity versus Projected Bed Need

	Facility	Current Rated Capacity by Bed Type by Location	Honor Farm Replacement Beds at PSC / Closure at Grayson	Revised Current Rated Capacity	Current Inmate Count by Classification ¹	2018 Projection by Classification ²	Added Realignment Population Estimate ^{3,4}	Revised Capacity Requirements	Deficit / Surplus	Recommended to Build	Deficit / Surplus after Master Plan
Minimum	HF	182	(182)								
	PSC	192	192								
	CJ	---	---								
Minimum Total		374	10	384	314	350	---	350	34	0	34
Medium	HF	---									
	PSC	470									
	CJ	298									
Medium Total		768		768	220	248	270	518	250	0	250
Maximum	HF	---									
	PSC	40									
	CJ	44									
Maximum Total		84		84	465	531	270	801	(717)	384	(333)
Total		1,226	10	1,236	999	1,129	540	1,669	(433)	--	(49)

Notes

1. Count date August 2011.
2. This projection uses the current 2011 percentage distribution by classification of population for the projection and includes an 11.2% peaking factor: Minimum 31%, Medium 22%, Maximum 47%.
3. This 270-bed estimate is based on full capacity. It is not anticipated that realignment inmates would be housed in minimum security beds. The assumption is that 50% will be housed in medium security beds and 50% in maximum security beds.
4. The 540 beds total estimated represent full implementation of AB109.

Section F of the Stanislaus County Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 Update further details that even though the population trends for incarcerated inmates drops from 2007 to 2011, a certain percentage of this drop in population can no doubt be attributed to other forces, such as significant budget reductions, resulting in closure of detention beds, an increase in numbers and higher custody levels of inmates assigned to the Alternative Work Program and Departmental policy changes such as an aggressive cite and release policy by the Sheriff's department. Based on the current inmate profile, if the ADP were to grow only slightly, we are facing a tremendous demand for maximum-security housing.

8. **To the degree possible, provide the latest available demographic data (enumerated below), including trend data, if applicable, and relate the data to facility needs:**
 - a) **County population estimates;**

Population growth statistics from the California Department of Finance are depicted on

Attachment 1, which shows that the County's population has continued to grow since the 1940s,

ranging from a low of 17.16% population growth from 1990 to 2000 to a high of 41.16% between 1940 and 1950. The growth rate has averaged 25.36% per decade since the 1940s. The median growth rate over the last six decades was 19.67%. The California Department of Finance projects the County population to increase by 19.32 between 2000 and 2010. Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. November 2006.

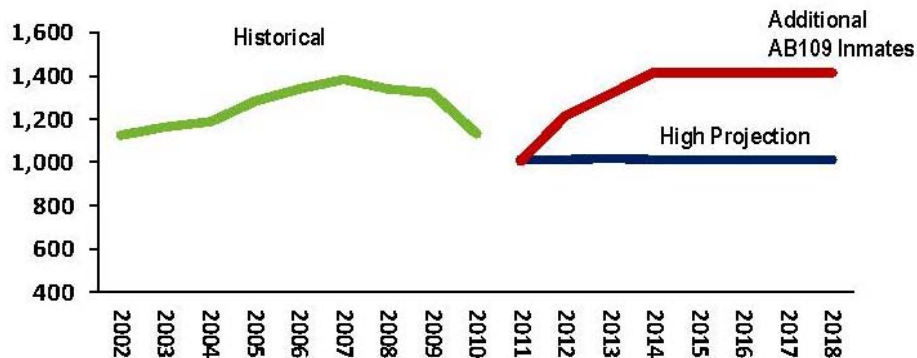
b) County crime statistics;

The 2011 Needs Assessment updated report indicates that it is important to note that while the crime rates are dropping in California, the drop has not been across the board for all crimes in Stanislaus County and the other Northern San Joaquin Valley counties of Merced and San Joaquin. Several of crimes rate differences are exhibited in **Attachment 2**.

c) Crowding and bed need estimates;

As detailed in the 2011 Needs Assessment update, changes have occurred in policy decisions and incarceration practices here as well as across the State, and there are several major forces at work outside the County’s control. Projections provided within the Needs Assessment cannot incorporate these types of future occurrences. This approach to planning should be considered a conservative approach. The chart below does not estimate any circumstances or future policy or law changes except the current realignment change (AB109). N/A Bed Projection – Historical Data

Stanislaus County Detention Population
Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)

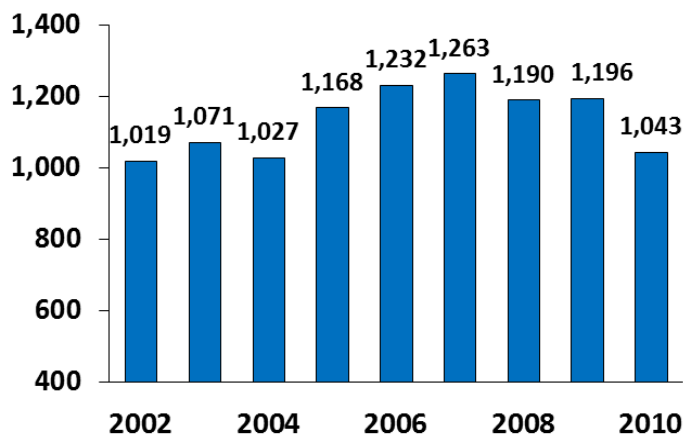


d) **Detention facility population data as reported to CSA in the latest Profile Survey that includes:**

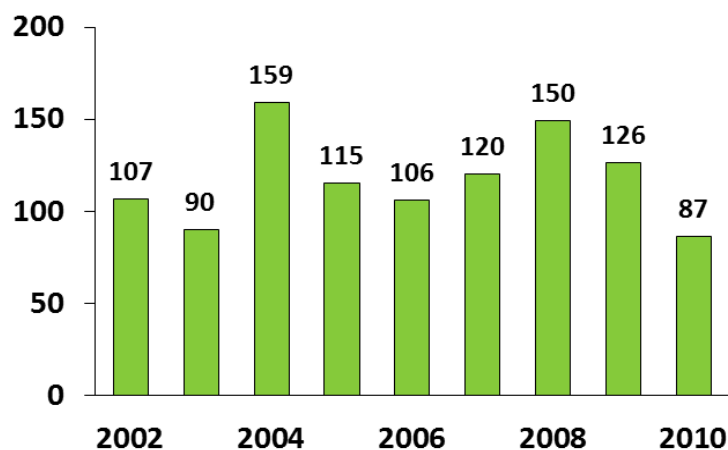
1) **Inmates with felony versus misdemeanor charges;**

The County's detention population was analyzed based on the seriousness of the charge for which the person was detained. Both felony and misdemeanor populations have declined in recent years. The number of inmates in detention for a felony charge has decreased overall since 2007, while the number of inmates with a misdemeanor charge has declined since 2008.

Stanislaus County Detention **Felony** Inmate ADP



Stanislaus County Detention **Misdemeanor** Inmate ADP



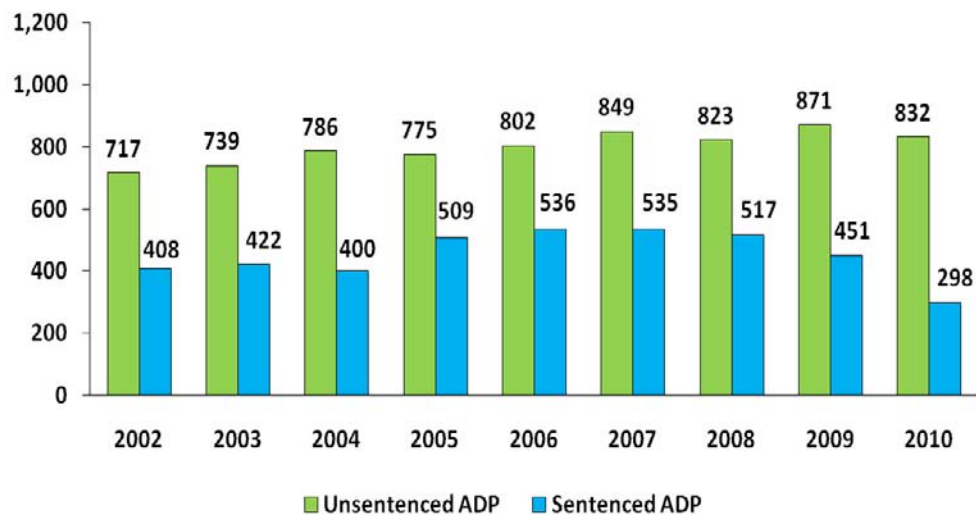
a. **Inmates with violent versus non-violent charges**

Data pulled from the “Inmates Today”, one-day snapshot of the Stanislaus County adult detention facilities, indicates that there were 1,057 inmates in custody on October 17, 2011. Of these, **611** were for violent charges, as defined in Penal Code Sections 667.5 and 446 for non-violent charges.

2) Pre-trial/pre adjudicated versus convicted/adjudicated offenders;

Categorizing inmates by court status (un-sentenced or sentenced) reveals that the downward trend in the overall detention population is being driven by the decline in the number of sentenced offenders in the population. While the number of un-sentenced inmates held in detention has fluctuated over the last four years, the number of sentenced inmates fell 44% from 2007 to 2010.

Average Daily Population (ADP) of Un-sentenced and Sentenced Inmates



3) Any additional data to support your application.

In Stanislaus County, inmate-housing assignments are currently made based on a classification evaluation, within the limitations of the number and type of beds available. Since the number of maximum security, administrative segregation, and segregation beds – single or double beds – is limited within the existing facilities operated by the Stanislaus County Sheriff’s Department, housing assignment cannot follow classification guidelines. Stanislaus County is forced to house higher classifications of inmates in lower security settings. This poses a threat to the safety and security of the staff, visitors and inmates in these

facilities. **Attachment 3** clearly displays the percentage of inmates within the inmate population who are classified as **Maximum Security**, regardless of actual assignment to less secure housing units. Additional Maximum Security Beds are urgently needed.

9. Provide any additional information needed to support the size and complexity of the proposed project.

In June 2010, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department, was enormously impacted by a Reduction in Force (RIF) brought on, in part, due to these difficult economic times and unprecedented reductions in local property tax revenues. About the same time as the RIF at the HF, a fire destroyed 172 beds (Barracks 1 and 2). It should also be noted that in 2008, sections of Barracks 4 at the HF were closed due to dilapidated living conditions. Since 2007, there are still 268 fewer beds available. The fire that destroyed Barracks 1 and 2 created an even more significant challenge to provide jail beds to house inmates in Stanislaus County. At the HF, located approximately 14 miles from downtown Modesto, the classification type of the inmate housed has changed significantly over the past fifty years. This dramatic shift in the classification type of inmate currently being housed at the HF had a direct effect on the type of replacement facility to be considered for reconstruction and the siting of that reconstruction or replacement of space. Both the original Master Plan and its most current 2011 Needs Assessment update recommend the eventual the closure of the HF. On December 13, 2011, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved the Updated Needs Assessment and Master Plan, which details inmate bed and housing needs through year 2018. At the same December 13, 2011 BOS Meeting, the Stanislaus County BOS considered an application be submitted for the 2011 AB 900 Phase II Construction or Expansion Of County Jails Program and is prepared to commit to an overall total project cost of \$89.5 million.

Proposed is the construction of an additional of 456 inmate beds (two-192 medium/maximum bed units and one 72 bed health care housing unit) as well as the required security and processing space required.

Additionally, a Day Reporting Center is needed to successfully implement the AB109 Realignment Program.

C. DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

1. Demonstrate all appropriate steps to reduce overcrowding have been undertaken.

Rodriguez vs. Stanislaus County places a maximum inmate housing capacity on Stanislaus County jail facilities. As detailed in the Sheriff's Adult Detention Division Policy, the Sheriff will establish a "flexible capacity" (Flex Cap) schedule or list of release criteria to assist detention. When "flex cap" is reached at any facility, Sheriff's staff initiate a number of steps until the population is manageable and at acceptable levels to include 13 steps, some described as follows: Release sentenced inmates (3 day pass) per section 4019 PC; Invoke accelerated release per 4024.1 PC; Release low level misdemeanants; Sentenced inmates will be released to ICE 120 days prior to release date, Other agencies will be notified 90 days in advance to arrange transportation of their inmates; Eligible sentenced inmates (365 days) transferred to Jail Alternatives Program; Pre-trial misdemeanor remands will be released by citation per 853.6 PC; All pre-trial felony arrests certified as pre-trial misdemeanors will be released by citation per 853.6; Most misdemeanor arrests are refused at booking and Release qualifying felony/misdemeanor inmates to the Day Reporting Center (DRC) for supervision and programs delivered by County Probation.

Reduction in Force (RIF)

The most significant current impact on the Jail system's inmate population relates to the economic downturn that began in 2008. As a result of the downturn, Stanislaus County's operating budget has been significantly reduced. The Sheriff's Department has been forced to reduce the staffing levels within the jail system. This Reduction in Force (RIF) potentially made housing inmates at their current population levels unsafe at each facility. Consequently, several housing units were closed and inmates released in order to keep a safe minimum staffing level and work and housing environment.

To date, there has been a reduction of 426 beds that are still counted in the system's capacity. At the same time, a reduction of usable beds (as opposed to capacity) went from 1492 beds to 1224 beds. On June 26, 2010, the same day that the RIF for the HF occurred, a fire destroyed 172 beds (Barracks 1 and 2). These

beds were permanently, rather than temporarily, lost. **Attachment 4** illustrates the impact of the RIF to Jail Beds. Partnering with the Sheriff's department, the Stanislaus County capital projects team is currently designing a partial replacement of the 172-bed Honor Farm beds lost in the fire with an updated and compliant 192-bed type II facility to be relocated at the Public Safety Center site, but not within the proposed Ab900 carved out project area.

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

Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Program - Stanislaus County has developed collaborative approaches to the identification of mentally ill offenders and some pre-release planning for their ongoing care after custody. Although State grant funding has been eliminated, programs continue to challenge the provision of these critical services. This program continues to provide services by partnering with the Probation Department, Stanislaus County Superior Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, local Mental Health Professionals and the Sheriff's Department. Stanislaus County has an extensive array of programs and services addressing the mental health needs of adult offenders. Among others, programs include the Behavioral Health and Recovery Services Adult System of Care (ASOC); Adult Drug Court; Restorative Policing and The Integrated Forensic Team (IFT.); Friend's Outside -provides the following in-custody programs and services for the inmate population: Breaking Barriers, job development workshops, Parenting and T.A.L.K [teaching and loving kids], Story Time Video and anger management courses; Stanislaus Literacy Center -. Provides two major programs: GED Preparation and Literacy Instruction; Chaplain Services -Provides Chaplain Services for the inmate population in Stanislaus County' AIDS Testing and Sexually Transmitted Disease Awareness – Provided by the County Health Services Agency. The primary task of the Local Implementation Group is to develop a comprehensive HIV plan that is based on scientific evidence and community values and is responsive to the local epidemic; Men in Recovery & Women of Wisdom - Stanislaus County Behavioral Health Services provides extensive alcohol and narcotic awareness programs in the detention facilities; Welding Program - Modesto City Schools provides a welding program

at the Public Safety Center, restricted to sentenced, in custody inmates who qualify and Jail Alternative participants, as assigned.

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

The Bureau of Administrative Services is the centralized authority responsible for the classification of inmates in Stanislaus County. The proper classification of inmates is critical in the Stanislaus County Jail System, particularly due to the age of the Men's Jail and the lack of single and double cells at the Honor Farm to properly separate and segregate inmates. Mixed classifications, along with insufficient holding cells for inmates that are being transported to court present a number of challenges for staff and security. The overcrowding at the existing adult detention facilities and the lack of enough beds to hold the number of inmates that should be held in custody further exacerbates the difficulty in classification. The Sheriff's classification deputies are doing a remarkable job of properly classifying and separating inmates according to classification criteria.

The primary purpose of the classification system in the Stanislaus County Adult Detention facilities is to properly assign inmates to housing units and activities according to specific categories/criteria and make objective classification decisions to provide for the safety and security of the staff and prisoners. All newly received inmates will be initially classified to determine the level of security and immediate needs in terms of personal, criminal, medical and social history.

All classification deputies use the *Offense Charge Scale* during the initial custody assessment. The inmate's classification will be reviewed 30 days after the initial custody assessment to determine if re-classification is needed. The classification status of inmates is identified by Hazard Codes.

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

When the "Flex Cap" (Flex Cap was determined as a result of the Rodriguez v. Stanislaus class action lawsuit and is generally initiated when facility reaches or exceeds a specific inmate population.) maximum is reached at any detention facility, Sheriff's Shift Sergeants are authorized to initiate a number of steps or

consider initiation of specific early release mechanisms until the population is manageable and at acceptable levels. Some of these steps are described below:

- Invoke accelerated release orders;
 - Ensure early release order is invoked as authorized by California Penal Code Section 4024.1 (inmates may be release who are within 10% of their total sentence, not to exceed 5 days)
 - Release sentenced inmates per Penal Code Section 4018.6 (3-day pass);
 - Some un-sentenced misdemeanor inmates are transferred to another facility or citation released;
 - Some misdemeanor arrests found to be not in compliance are refused at booking; and
 - Eligible sentenced inmates in their last 90 days are transferred to the Alternative Work Program.
5. **Identify how long various programs have been in place and how successful they have been in reducing reliance on confinement.**

Stanislaus County offers a variety of detention alternatives to be certain that detention is used as a sanction only when absolutely necessary. These jail alternative programs resulted in an average of 799 inmates released or on programs every day in 2010.

Alternative Work Program - This program, started in October 1987 is fee-supported, pursuant to Penal Code Section 4024.2 and has a daily participant average of 725 for 2011. The maximum sentence for participation in this program is 365 days.

Work Furlough, School Furlough and Job Training Program - This is a fee-supported process where length of commitment is not an issue. The original program was started in 1972 and the job training programs were initiated in February 1996.

Electronic Monitoring Program - This is another fee-supported process where length of commitment is not an issue. The program, with authorization from the Board of Supervisors, was started in May 1992 and had an average daily population of 80 in 2011.

Sheriff's Parole - This program was started pursuant to Penal Code Section 3074. Sheriff's Parole is open to any sentenced inmate who has completed one-third of their commitment. There were 0 inmates placed on this program in 2010.

Day Reporting Center (DRC) – On October 11, 2009, Senate Bill 678 provided funding for Probation Departments throughout California to provide program services. The DRC serves as a “one stop shop” for offenders to report to their Probation Office, make payments to victims and the probation department, be drug/alcohol tested and receive a myriad of services. Services include Drug/Alcohol/Cognitive Behavioral Courses, GED Courses, Anger Management Counseling, Property Crimes Workshop, Cognitive Life Skills Maturity Courses, Probation Services Meetings and Chaplain Services. The center also provides an alternative to incarceration or a split sentence between incarceration and DRC. A temporary location is being used currently for the DRC.

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

The Flex Cap policy and practice is monitored daily. However, the demands on the facility are ever changing and growing. Between the last new jail construction in 1998 and October 2006, average length of stay has grown since 1996 from 16.15 days to 170 days currently in 2011. This change, combined with the increased population, has caused the Sheriff's Department to respond with several of the options and practices as follows:

- Increased Cite and Release, going further down the Sheriff's release criteria list;
- More adjudication pushed into the future as people fail to appear after being cited out;
- 100 beds were double bunked in late 2007, increasing the total system capacity from 1,392 to the current level of 1,492;
- Double Bunking started as a replacement for beds at the HF to house more serious offenders at the PSC as a short-term relief to overall population. However, population pressure necessitated use of the HF beds, and the majority of the population are un-sentenced inmates, increasing the overall population

housed by 100. The Sheriff modified the citing and release policy and modified the Emergency Release Process to Alternative Work Program (AWP) for sentenced inmates to provide some level of structure to their “early release.”

In October 2006, as authorized in Sheriff’s policy, staff engaged in an emergency release mechanism to release sentenced inmates, who otherwise might not meet eligibility requirements, to the Jail Alternatives Unit for placement into the Alternative Work Program (AWP). AWP participant populations nearly doubled since the engagement of this release mechanism. In February 2007, the County authorized the Sheriff to increase the sentence eligibility for AWP participants from 45 days to 90 days and this program received authorization again in 2001 to increase the eligibility to 365 days. The Home Detention Program has increased its level of supervision and the number of Electronic Monitoring units available to allow placement of higher risk inmates, including AB109 inmates, back into the community as another necessary release method.

Subsequently, program participant failures have increased as well as the number of warrants for arrest due to failure to appear and other program rule violations. There are options to consider instead of releasing inmates early, but that would mean that staff would be required to focus on the other end of the Booking-Housing- Releasing process and thereby attempt to ascertain which types of arrest should no longer be accepted for booking into Stanislaus County Detention facilities. On June 16, 2001, the Sheriff made notification to local agencies related to only booking a limited number of qualifying misdemeanors. Changes have been made to accelerate the release of inmates who have holds/warrants etc. from other agencies.

D. SCOPE OF WORK AND PROJECT IMPACT

- 1. Describe the proposed scope of work specifically payable from state funds, cash and in-kind contribution and other county borne costs.**

- Security Administration (Control) Facility – Includes; central control, sally port entry, armory and key control, staff briefing, facility commander and other shift and watch office space, multipurpose and interview rooms.
- (Two) Maximum Security Housing Pods (192 beds each) – Each housing unit includes: secure sally port entry, unit control room for eight 32 cell sections -“double bunked”, video visitation cubicles, showers, secure dayroom and outdoor recreation space, retherm kitchen and multipurpose and interview rooms A conceptual rendering of a proposed Maximum Security Housing Unit as depicted in our 2008 Master Plan can be seen on **Attachment #5**
- Medical Housing Unit (72 beds) – 72 beds are mixture of single and double bunked cells combined with several special needs and handling holding areas. Also included is; secure sally port entry, secure staff and unit control space, retherm kitchen, showers and video visitation cubicles and secure dayroom and outdoor recreation area and multipurpose and interview rooms. A conceptual rendering of the Medical Housing Unit and Health Services space as detailed in our 2008 Master Plan can be seen on **Attachment #6**.
- Health Services – includes medical staff offices, secure records space, holding cell, dentisitopery, dental lab – equipment room and workstation, pharmacy, conference room, laboratory, exam rooms, sheltered housing, anteroom and officer and nurses workstations.
- Programs/Day Reporting Facility – facility includes: public lobby and reception area, administration space, processing area, classrooms, multipurpose room, counseling and interview rooms.

These facilities will meet the projected population needs identified in the Stanislaus County Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 Update, together with the anticipated housing needs from the realignment inmates. Stanislaus County proposes to use a unique opportunity of funding options available to use as cash and in-kind match. With these unique and available funding opportunities and the combined

state funding, Stanislaus County will be better able to adhere to inmate classification housing issues and compliant rated bed needs for the future. **Attachment Pages 7 and 8** outlines the AB900 Phase II Project Plan and Proposed Cost and Project Budget.

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

The maximum bed capacity at the PSC is currently 726 beds. The AB900 Phase II Construction Project will increase the bed capacity by **456** beds, totaling **1,182** Beds. Inmate beds constructed by AB900 funding may also be used to address the existing inmate population who are currently placed in under classified beds and housing areas.

3. Indicate if the County already owns the site.

Stanislaus County wholly owns the property on which the PSC sits and the site for the AB900 Project. Current Title Reports were obtained in November 2011 and the land identified for the Project Scope is unencumbered from any other financing and can be dedicated to the lease revenue State Financing. Approximately 100 acres, targeted for Jail Expansion, is surrounded by existing and planned County facilities acting as buffer and will serve as the County's detention location for generations to come. The AB900 funded construction portion of the expansion project will be located in a carved out section, which will provide access and separation from existing and future construction during the grant authorized time period. Examples of improvements outside the carved out section of the AB900 proposed project include improvements to project entryway and related utility connections (water, sewer, electric lines).

4. Describe how the scope of work will meet identified needs, or mitigate/remedy/improve conditions to address the described need.

The AB900 project will provide state-of-the-art, new generation, direct visual supervision podular designed adult detention facilities, which will meet Title 15 & 24 of the California Code of Regulations; Provide a safe and secure environment for staff, visitors, volunteers and adults with a well defined secure perimeter that includes fencing, demolition, pedestrian and vehicular safety ports; Include a new central

control and security administration space that controls the secure perimeter and has visual supervision of the housing units and recreation areas as well as other secure areas and a Program/ Day Reporting Facility.

5. Contrast pre-construction conditions with post-construction conditions, including, if applicable, construction project impact on: a) law; b) compliance with regulations; c) conditions of confinement; d) facility programming; e) continuum of community care; f) safety; g) security; h) health issues and i) program space intended for rehabilitative programs and services designed to reduce recidivism.

a. Law

There are not enough beds to meet adult detention inmate classification requirements in the near future. This situation is exacerbated by the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment, which will require counties to house what were previously state inmates sentenced to prison for specified non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenders and the bulk of state parole violators. If additional beds are not constructed, local criminals who should serve detention time will not serve any time, while other felons may continue to be released early and risk violation of current State and Federal compliance or restrictions. With the AB 900 construction funding, the newly added /reclassified beds will ensure that Stanislaus County could maintain state and federal compliances and reduce the overcrowding/early release of its own local inmates.

b. Compliance with regulations

All new beds will be constructed at the PSC. The PSC will remain a Type II Facility (i.e. a local detention facility used, based on classification and security level, for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon sentence of commitment as defined in Title 24 of the *California Code of Regulations*). Current housing areas at the MJ and HF are not sufficient for security and housing needs of current and anticipated inmate populations. The AB 900 Phase II financing program will assist in improving these conditions by constructing higher level security and modern facilities at the Central Public Safety Center.

c. Conditions of confinement

The cells in the MJ are medium-security and dormitory style at best because of the age of the design. These cells were not designed to house today's more violent adult offenders. Staff often feels compromised by the antiquated, linear design. The older design of the MJ does not meet today's standards for state-of-the-art detention facilities. The first phase of construction in the PSC – Construction /Expansion project will include 456 beds within a cell configuration of at least eight double bunked sections within each housing pod. The County has specific plans and is currently designing a partial replacement of the Honor Farm beds lost in the fire of June, 2010. In addition, if funding is received to construct urgently-needed beds under AB 900 Phase II, the County will seek local funding for a future phase to construct (some of these future elements include: public lobby, jail administrative staff area, intake/release/transportation, and staff support area)

d. Facility programming

The new generation design will provide Sheriff's staff with future design options for its detention facilities where housing cells will be positioned around the perimeter of a common dayroom, forming a housing/living unit. Expansion of this design concept will allow more opportunities for secure surroundings, while providing the majority of services for each housing/living unit (such as dining, medical exam/sick call, programming, school, etc.) to occur in a self contained space. In short, more inmate services with less inmate movement in the facility

e. Continuum of community care

All male inmate booking and intake processing occurs at the MJ and is located in a space that is overcrowded, unsafe and in need of replacement. Located with- in a carved out portion of the construction site at the PSC and separated but adjacent to existing and future jail construction, a new intake/release/processing center will be constructed at the PSC site.

The new facility will serve as the hub and central point of activity for the addition of any new beds at the PSC site. Key services located within portions of the Administrative and Staff Support may

include, but not be limited to holding cells, safety cells, sobering cells, showers for inmates, toilet facilities for staff and inmates, inmate property storage areas, medical and mental health triage rooms, processing areas, administrative office spaces and interview rooms and pedestrian and vehicular sally ports.

f. Safety

Currently, the layout of the County Detention system takes extra effort and cost by administration and line staff to provide safety. In the new plan, all staff stations will be ergonomically designed and all work areas or access ways will meet County, State and Federal safety regulations. Sheriff's staff will ensure that all safety manuals are kept current and are compliant with all guidelines. As stated earlier, all housing and other inmate areas will be located appropriately and according to federal and state standards.

g. Security

Due to its linear design, the MJ provides insufficient security and response access for staff. The HF has been devastated by fire and continues to require repair and maintenance. The PSC will be nearing 20 years at its existing site and requires security system upgrades, detention bed and housing unit reconditioning and numerous other evaluations to ensure support services remain sufficient for the increased population. In the new construction, staff stations will be located within a distance sufficient to respond to emergencies or to conduct day-to-day security rounds and checks. A double fenced secure perimeter will be added at the PSC site. The two fences will be separated by at least twenty feet. Closed Circuit Television coverage monitored by Sheriff Staff in the Central Control area will be provided for the fence line.

h. Health issues

Currently, there are limited or shared areas used for medical services and storage. Often times, medical equipment is stored in exam rooms. Also, records require additional space for more secure

storage. Once new construction is completed, additional medical examination rooms and secure pharmaceutical storage will be provided for medical screening and routine medical care. More advanced care, which cannot be provided at existing Stanislaus County Detention facilities will be provided outside of the facility. Mental health professionals will evaluate inmates and provide mental health programs as necessary. Interview rooms and program space will be provided for this purpose.

i. Program space intended for rehabilitative programs and services designed to reduce recidivism.

Stanislaus County has long been at the leading edge of program delivery. This is due, in part, to being awarded and managing successful grants and State/National recognition awards. As detailed earlier in the narrative, Stanislaus County obtained approval from our Board of Supervisors to establish a AB109/AB900 required Community Corrections Partnership Committee, which identified various programming and alternative means of housing for the purpose of assisting with inmate rehabilitation and recidivism. With additional space added and continued funding; the County can continue to deliver excellent program services. The proposed program rooms will be provided at each housing unit within the Public Safety Center – Construction /Expansion project. Activities that will occur in these spaces include adult education, religious services and counseling, AA and NA classes, mental health evaluations and classes, along with other life-skill and job/career preparatory programs to reduce recidivism.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

1. Describe the current stage of the planning process including the current status of addressing CEQA requirements.

On January 10, 2008, the Board of Supervisors authorized the issuance of a request for proposals for the PSC Jail Expansion Project – Programming Phase. The contracted consultant (Crout & Sida Criminal Consultants with Rosser International) worked closely with the Project Team to develop an architectural

program with a comprehensive list of interior and exterior space requirements. This jail Master Planning effort identifies characteristics and operations for each space and adjacency requirements with workflow considerations and diagrams. The master plan document was completed in December 2008. Brought on, in part, by concerns regarding the effects of AB109 – Public Safety Realignment, the Needs Assessment and Master Plan were updated in the Fall 2011. The Project will be circulated for a Mitigated Negative Declaration in December 2011. It is expected that the updated CEQA review process will be complete by Spring 2012.

2. Describe the plan for the project design.

In April 2011, a set of goals and objectives presented by the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office and adopted by the Board of Supervisors ensure that current philosophy and facility design will assist general facility operation. The new set of goals and objectives further ensure that staff and those remanded to the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff are provided with safe, secure, and humane treatment, consistent with applicable standards, laws and judicial decisions. Medical and mental health care, nutritious meals and a hygienic clean environment will be provided to inmates in the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff. Religious materials and counseling as well as educational opportunities shall be provided to inmates where security permits. The continuity of family and community contact will be encouraged by appropriate policies governing visiting, telephone usage, volunteer involvement and mail.

3. Provide the project timeline and milestones.

Stanislaus County's PSC – Jail Expansion project team has been vigorously engaged in the planning for additional detention beds and future support services needs at the PSC site since June 2007. The County's Public Safety Center's Use Permit allows for the recommended expansion. The County intends, at its own expense, to initiate Program Verification prior to the award of the AB900 funds in order to aggressively seek State Public Works Board approval of the Project Scope prior to June 2012 if allowed. The Project is projected for completion in 2016.

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

PSC – Jail Bed Expansion project will be managed by the County’s Chief Operations Officer and a collaborative team from the Stanislaus County Chief Executive Office, including professional Capital Projects staff and Construction Management professionals, working in a team environment with Stanislaus County Sheriff Adam Christensen and his Detention Executive Leadership Team. The team is organized to provide an executive level of involvement in the project. Decision-making includes key individuals from the Chief Executive Office Leadership Team, as well as the Sheriff’s Department Executive Team. Community input will be sought as expansion plans are developed. The core project management team will primarily consist of some or all of the following:

- Patricia Hill Thomas - Chief Operating Officer; Don Phemister - Senior Construction Manager; Tim Fedorchak - Senior Management Consultant; Mark Loeser, Associate Management Consultant; Darrell Long - Sheriff’s Liaison / Management Consultant
- Adam Christianson - Sheriff-Coroner; Captain Bill Duncan; Lieutenant Gregg Clifton, Public Safety Center; Sergeant Jim Jacobs, Transition Sergeant

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

The actions recommended and later approved by the Board of Supervisors for the PSC – Jail Bed Expansion project are intended to address the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors priorities of A Safe Community, A Healthy Community, Effective Partnerships and Efficient Delivery of Public Services by creatively and effectively addressing local detention needs. This capital projects effort will be administered by the Chief Executive Office in a team environment working directly with the Stanislaus County Sheriff’s Department along with other county and public agencies as needed. Governing Board Representation and Policy Guidance will be provided by the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors; Dick Monteith - Supervisor, District 4 (Chairman); William O’Brien - Supervisor, District 1 (Vice-Chairman);

Vito Chiesa - Supervisor, District 2; Terry Withrow - Supervisor, District 3; Jim De Martini - Supervisor, District 5

6. Describe what the County will do to demonstrate their readiness to precede with the Project.

As stated earlier, Stanislaus County's PSC – Jail Expansion project team has been aggressively engaged in preparation for the potential construction of additional beds and future support services needs at the Public Safety Center site since June 2007, well before the passage of AB 109-Public Safety Realignment Laws. . We are proud of our track record and working relationship with the Corrections Standard Authority and the California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitations. On December 13, 2011 Stanislaus County CEO and Sheriff's Department staff presented to our BOS the following recommendations for approval:

- Approve the Needs Assessment and Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan; Approve the Financing Plan as Recommended by the Debt Advisory Committee, including commitment of \$9.5 million in required matching funds; Authorize the submission of the RFP to the CDCR, CSA for \$80 million in Lease Revenue Bond Financing; Approve Formal Resolutions as required by the State Financing Program; Direct Staff to proceed to initiate current CEQA Compliance for the Project and Issue RFQ for Design for Program Validation

The record is clear; Stanislaus County is prepared to proceed immediately to construct the AB900 Phase II Construction Project, if awarded funds by the State. Our Sheriff and his team and our dedicated Capital Projects Division of the CEO's Office is experienced and prepared to deliver a successful project for the State and the County and demonstrate a successful partnership for corrections realignment in the State. Stanislaus County meets the hard preference for the allocation of Phase II funding as the second County in the Medium Sized Counties Category. This ranking demonstrates the need for the detention facilities and the related support services required. The required Cash Match is dedicated to the project by Board of Supervisors Resolution **XXXXXX**. Programming, master planning and Needs Assessment updates are

complete. These documents are included with this RFA, as well as 2011 updated needs assessment, which specifically details and confirms our most recent and current needs for the projected future growth in Stanislaus County. **Attachment # 9** depicts the Planned Site Configuration for the Project. Preparation is well under way to begin to meet CEQA and Due Diligence requirements. Our Community Corrections Partnership Committee has been authorized by the BOS and is operational.. Finally we have our BOS Resolutions in hand and ready for delivery as required by the AB900 Jail Construction Financing RFA. The County is ready to proceed.

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

The Chief Executive Office will manage the Project, and County staff will comprise the Project Team. Professional Design and Construction Management services will be contracted as well as legal resources. The General Contractor will be sought in accordance with the State Public Works Contracts Code, Public Bidding Requirements.

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

Stanislaus County has completed several successful construction projects in partnership with the State, as well as private and community partnerships. Historically, these projects have come in on time and under budget. A talented, experienced and dedicated project team approach will be used for the AB900 Project. Regular public reporting and strict adherence to Project and Construction Management Protocols will ensure our success. This team has completed successfully hundreds of millions of dollars of public construction projects together. The Board of Supervisors commitment is demonstrated by Board resolution which accompanies this application.

F. PLAN FOR ADEQUATE STAFFING OF THE FACILITY

1. Describe the County's plan for staffing the Facility within 90 days of its completion

The County's long range plan calls for the closure of the aging Downtown Jail and Honor Farm Facilities. The AB900 Phase II project will provide funding for the construction of the additional 384 Maximum Security Beds needed but not for the full the closure of the older facilities. Upon completion of the AB900 Phase II Project, with the construction of 384 Maximum Security Beds, the County commits to incrementally staff and operate the additional facilities through a phased process that will ensure adequate staffing is provided for the population detained. A phased opening of the new facilities will occur based on the housing demands faced by the Sheriff's Department, the local economic recovery and by the transition of staffing from the Main Jail at the Sheriff's discretion. It is the County's goal to fully open the new facilities as soon as possible

2. Describe the cost-efficiency or other measures the County is intending in order to minimize the staffing impact on the long-term operation costs of the facility to be constructed.

The existing, antiquated type of jail beds focuses special attention by Jail administrators and Watch Sergeants to constantly review reevaluate and determine housing locations for inmates, who are placed into housing areas or cells that normally would be intended for a lower classification level individual.

G. EFFECTS OF REALIGNMENT

1. Describe the anticipated effects that AB 109, Criminal Justice Realignment, will have on the County's Adult Detention System

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department anticipates that the enactment of AB 109, Public Safety Realignment, has clearly exacerbated local efforts to provide viable public safety and retain dangerous criminals in custody due to a shortage of available detention beds. When AB 109 was implemented on October 1, 2011, all three local detention facilities were already operating at or near maximum capacity, except for 150 beds at the PSC and 72 beds at the HF that were left vacant due to a mandated reduction in work force related to dire economic conditions in this county. On October 1st, the 150 beds at the PSC were reactivated as Phase I of the county's plan to implement AB 109. As of November 15, 2011, we had already received 108 parole violators from the state prison system and 64 newly sentenced inmates under

AB 109. In essence, the newly activated beds were filled immediately, necessitating a release of inmates early to our Jail Alternatives Program (JAP), which includes both the Alternate Work Program and Electronic Monitoring. Should this pace continue until June 30, 2012, it is safe to assume the JAP will have nearly as many participants as are confined in the three detention facilities. Adding to our local dilemma is a severe shortage in the number and types of beds available to accommodate a higher security level of inmate. The classification unit makes all housing assignments. Since the number of maximum security, administrative segregation, and mental health and segregation beds is limited in the existing facilities, housing assignments cannot follow classification guidelines.

2. Describe any anticipated changes in your detained population (e.g., percentage of sentenced inmates, average length of stay).

Even before the enactment of AB 109, Stanislaus County Jails were facing the challenge of housing more than half of the inmates below their required level of security classification because they simply did not have sufficient medium and maximum-security beds. As referenced above and clearly outlined in the Needs Assessment Report, serious and violent offenders are housed in dorm cells, in proximity with other inmates who are gang dropouts and in need of Protective Custody. With the enactment of AB 109, these challenges have become even more pervasive. The housing of the so-called “non-non-nons” and the retention of parole violators in local jails are unprecedented; consequently, it is challenging to benchmark the impact on who exactly will be retained in custody. The simplistic answer is that the “worst of the worst” will be retained in custody, without regard to whether or not they are sentenced or un-sentenced. Clearly, misdemeanants will not be retained in custody at all, and we believe most of the sentenced inmates will be amongst those subject to early release because they are a known quantity. In fact, it is highly doubtful most sentenced inmates will even serve their sentences despite applied sentence credits.

3. Describe the impact that realignment has had on the design of the new project

The enactment of AB 109 itself has not changed the county’s plan to construct high-medium or maximum-security beds. This need was clearly evident even before October 1, 2012. Realignment reinforces this

need. With the passage of Realignment the need to accelerate the construction of new additional higher security beds is even more urgent.

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

Public safety Realignment has exacerbated an already dire need to construct new, higher security inmate beds in Stanislaus County. In the first six weeks since the enactment of AB 109, this county is struggling mightily to retain those criminals in custody who pose the most significant risk to public safety. It has taken less than six weeks since the implementation of the new law to not only fill the 150 beds reactivated as part of the County Phase I Plan to accommodate AB 109, but increase the number of participants significantly in the JAP, particularly Electronic Monitoring. The JAP now has in excess of 800 participants, conservatively half of which should still be in custody due to the risk to public safety. This county is experiencing an escalation of crime in the community, as well as a significant increase in serious and assaultive behavior by inmates in the jails.

H. BUDGET

1. Describe how the project budget is determined to be reasonable as it relates to Section 2, Budget Summary.

As detailed in Section D of this Narrative, Stanislaus County is proposing a scope of work for the Stanislaus County PSC – Jail Expansion Project, which includes two 192-bed medium/maximum bed housing units, one 72-bed Medical/Mental Health housing unit, a health services building and a security administrative and central control center programs/day reporting center at a cost of \$89,5 million. In addition to the updated Master Plan and Needs Assessment work which included the Architectural Program prepared by Rosser International, the Project Manager retained the services of an independent Professional Cost Estimator to obtain a second opinion of cost for the Proposed Project. An entire Project Budget has been prepared, identifying Eligible Project Costs in strict accordance with the Phase II Guidelines and the State Fund Requirements and Local Match Requirements. These costs have been escalated to the mid-

point of construction to ensure that the entire project scope can be delivered within the state and local funds dedicated to the AB900 Project.

2. Describe what measures the County has taken thus far to promote a cost effective planning and design process and a cost effective construction project

A. How the County is planning minimizing the impact to the State dollar resources as well as County's resources?

In June 2011, Stanislaus County working, with the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team, updated the PSC Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan. The County's stated objectives of the updated Master Plan included the following:

- Update the detailed pre-architectural facility program based upon the approved Needs Assessment.
- Review an operational analysis of the program and develop a planning concept to include the staff analysis, security and safety considerations and other pertinent functional considerations.
- Revise the Master Plan cost estimate and schedule to reflect current thinking.
- Align project priorities with funding sources.
- Explore alternatives and recommend new facilities for housing Return to Custody (RTC) prisoners compliant with the state of California Corrections Standards Authority's Construction or Expansion of County Jails RFP and AB109.
- Develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors regarding project delivery systems, project budgets and implementation schedule.

B. What are the County's plans to promote cost effectiveness in its facility design and long term costs?

The County will procure professional services through a competitive process to manage the design and construction of the facility under the management of County Staff. The professional services will be contractually obligated to design and construct the facility in accordance with the scope and the project budget as approved by the County's Board of Supervisors.

According to the County process for the management of major Capital Projects, plans will be reviewed at the Schematic, Design Development and Construction Document phases of design. The reviews will include at a minimum, user reviews, constructability reviews, cost reviews, and code reviews to ensure the design is in accordance with the approved scope, approved schedule, and approved budget. Staff will make any corrections necessary.

Specific to the State capital outlay process, the County will submit plans to the CDCR and SPWB staff for review. The CDCR and SPWB staff will review preliminary plans (design development) and working drawings (construction documents) for consistency with the SPWB's previously approved project scope and cost. Thank you for your consideration.

Work In Progress

County Population Last 10 Years

County Population Projected to 2050

Year	County Population
2001	466,128
2002	478,399
2003	489,178
2004	497,981
2005	508,161
2006	514,792
2007	520,202
2008	524,450
2009	527,704
2010	531,364

Year	County Population
2010	599,708
2020	699,144
2030	857,893
2040	1,014,365
2050	1,119,344

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007

2010 Crimes Statistics⁶

While crimes statewide declined in 2010 compared to 2009, there was an up-and-down mix of criminal activity in the Northern San Joaquin Valley last year. Here are 2010 statistics by county for a variety of violent and property crimes:

	Homicide	Percent Change from 2009	Rape	Percent Change from 2009	Robbery	Percent Change from 2009	Aggravated Assault	Percent Change from 2009	Burglary	Percent Change from 2009	Vehicle Theft	Percent Change from 2009	Arson	Percent Change from 2009
Stanislaus County	29	-37.0%	135	10.7%	767	8.6%	1,741	-5.7%	5,400	-6.1%	3,596	5.7%	269	-27.9%
Merced County	26	0%	72	-7.7%	269	-2.5%	1,081	-15.4%	2,347	1.3%	953	5.5%	60	-33.3%
San Joaquin County	63	23.5%	163	10.1%	1,849	5.1%	3,449	-3.5%	7,666	1.9%	3,327	-16.6%	133	9.9%
Tuolumne County	1	0%	23	8.0%	21	-10.5%	76	-32.7%	403	13.8%	86	-14.0%	9	-18.2%

Source: California Department of Justice

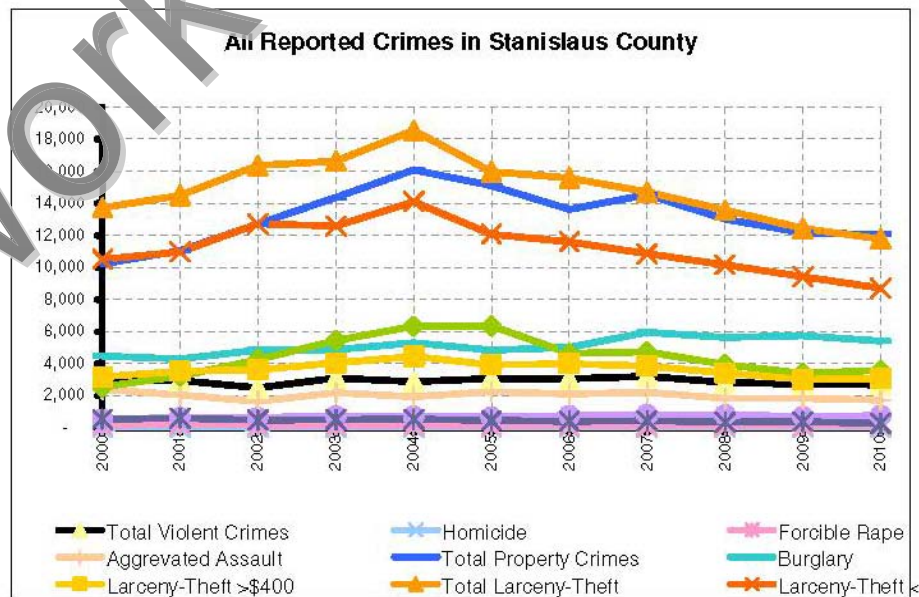
Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁷

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Violent Crimes	3,088	2,951	2,493	3,110	2,875	3,080	3,356
Homicide	16	34	15	27	42	30	29
Forcible Rape	148	215	174	170	159	129	111
Robbery	520	644	638	724	719	611	767
Aggravated Assault	2,404	2,058	1,666	2,189	1,955	2,188	2,109
Property Crimes	10,226	11,048	12,708	14,376	16,095	15,141	13,612
Burglary	4,481	4,288	4,837	4,872	5,304	4,833	5,012
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,561	3,224	4,244	5,451	6,348	6,356	5,042
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,184	3,536	3,627	4,053	4,413	4,922	3,981
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	13,708	14,509	16,358	16,641	15,551	15,778	15,586
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,524	10,973	12,731	12,588	14,105	12,005	11,605
Arson	534	597	473	503	530	450	400

Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2009-2010 (continued)

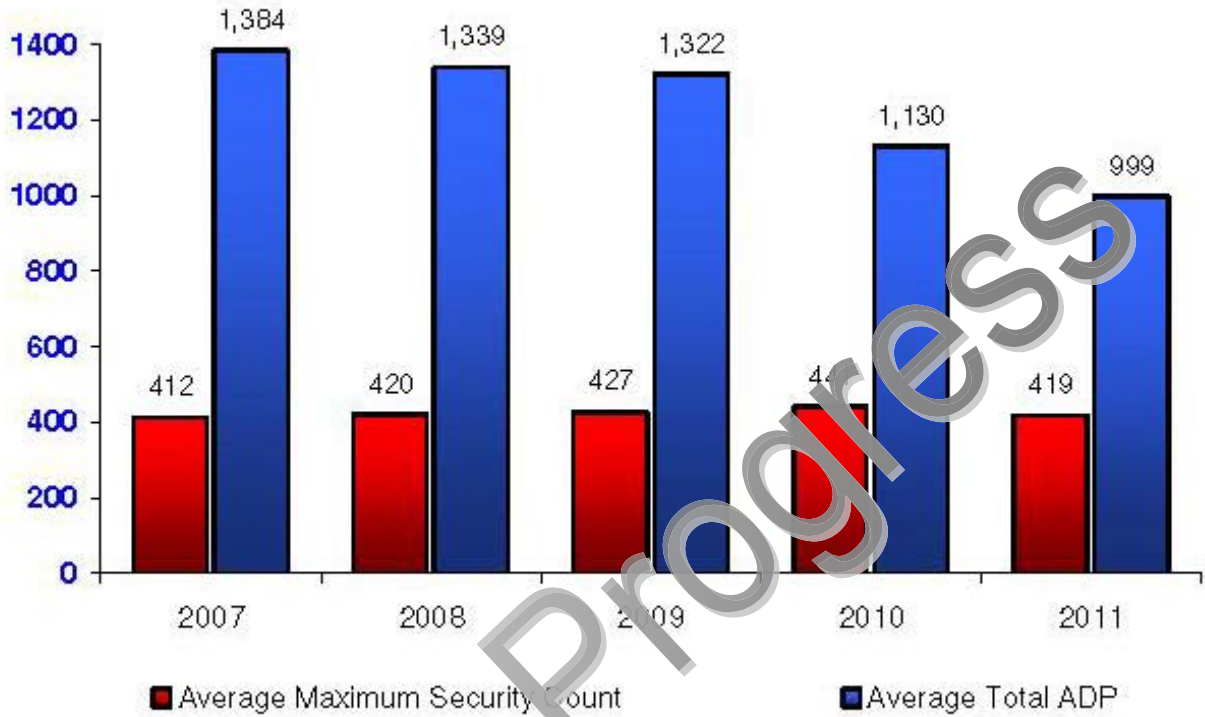
	2007	2008	2009	2000-2008	2010	Δ2009-2010
Violent Crimes	3,207	2,699	2,721	3,088	2,672	-1.80%
Homicide	27	31	26	27	29	-36.96%
Forcible Rape	135	141	122	135	135	10.66%
Robbery	826	811	706	767	767	8.64%
Aggravated Assault	2,215	1,847	1,847	2,189	1,741	-5.74%
Property Crimes	14,554	13,113	12,156	14,376	12,066	-0.74%
Burglary	5,971	5,644	5,748	5,400	5,400	-6.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,238	3,949	3,401	3,401	3,596	5.73%
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,848	3,418	3,007	3,007	3,070	2.10%
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	14,712	13,583	12,428	13,708	11,782	-5.20%
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,867	10,165	9,421	10,701	8,712	-7.53%
Arson	449	354	373	503	269	-27.88%

Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁸



5 & 6 - Modesto Bee, September 13, 2011.
7 & 8 - "Crime in California 2010 report.

Average Maximum Security Population Based on Classification



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Work in Progress

Historical Detention Bed Availability 2007-2011

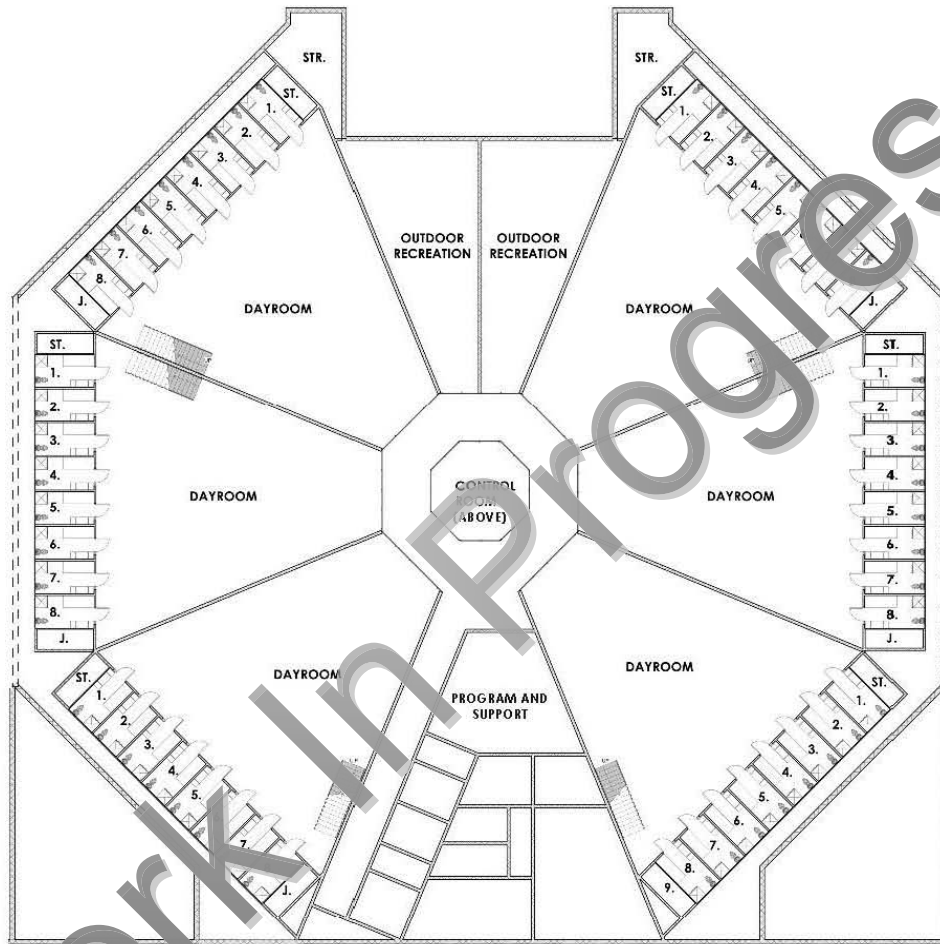
Year	Main Jail	PSC	Honor Farm	Totals	Notes
2007 TRG Numbers	396	726	370	1492	Numbers reflect the Design Capacity for the detention system plus non-Title 24 CCR compliant beds.
2008	396	726	(-32) 338	1460	HF Barracks 4 partial closure due to conditions.
2010	396	726	(-140) 198	1320	HF fire removed Barracks 1 and 2.
2011	(-52) 342	726	(-16) 182	1252	This represents deducting the non-compliant ⁴ beds. This is the Design Capacity (DC).
2011	(-2) 342	(-24) 702	182	1226	This represents deducting the non-rated, Title 24 compliant beds to give the Rated Capacity (RC).

Reduction in Force (RIF)

Year	Current Total Capacity	Physical Beds	Location of Reduced Beds
2008	1460	1460	Base Line
2009	1396	1396	64 PSC Minimum Security Beds
2010	1324	1396	72 Honor Farm Beds
2010	1152	1224	172 Honor Farm Beds
2011	1066	1224	86 PSC – Unit I Beds



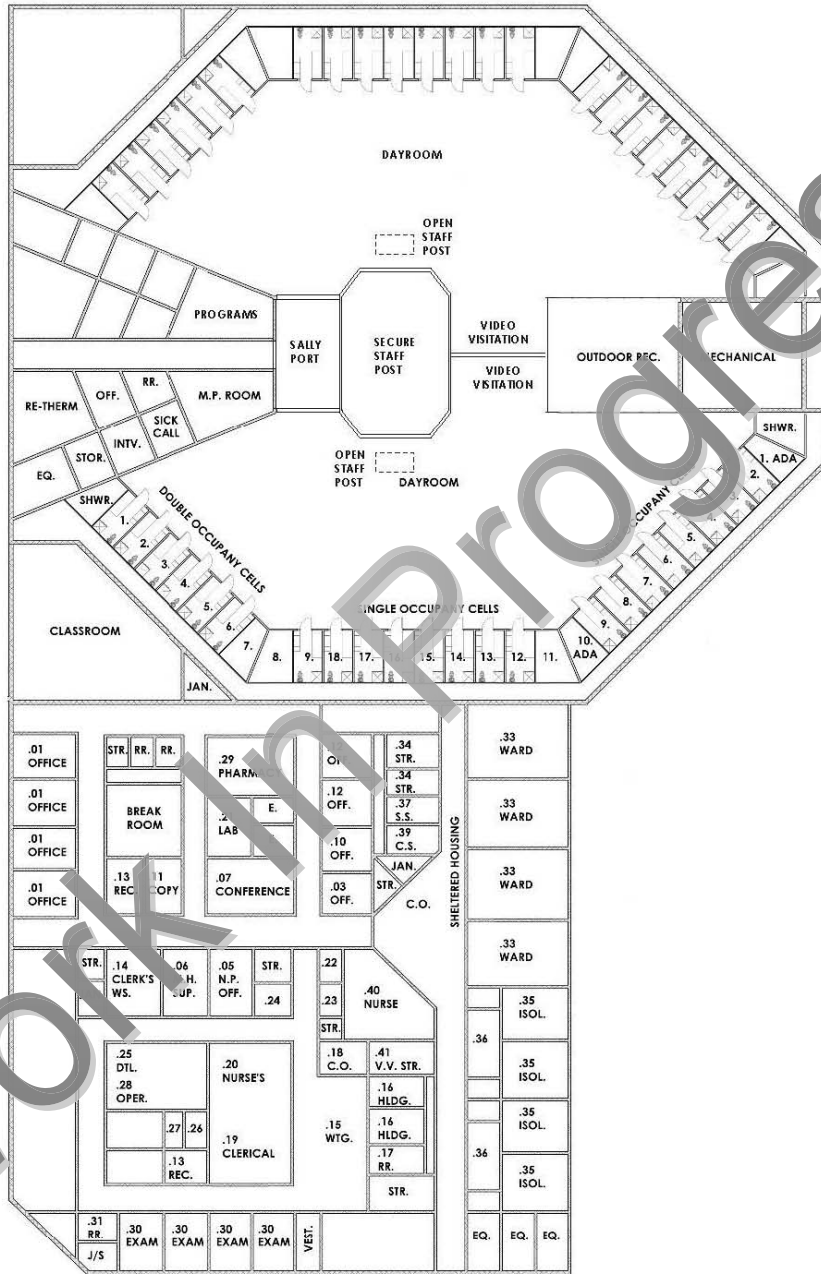
OCTOBER 2011



GROUND LEVEL-MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION
 OPERATIONAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM AND SITE MASTER PLAN 2011 UPDATE
 OCTOBER 2011



GROUND LEVEL - MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING / HEALTH SERVICES / CLINIC

AB 900 Phase II Project	Bed Capacity	Gross Sq. Ft.
Security Control		6,020 GSF
Program Services		2,335 GSF
Health Services Unit		10,864 GSF
Maximum Security Housing Unit 1	192 Beds	38,544 GSF
Maximum Security Housing Unit 2	192 Beds	38,544 GSF
Medical Housing Unit	72 Beds	21,010 GSF
Programs/Day Reporting Facility		14,000 GSF
Circulation/Common Space Area		17,598 GSF
<hr/>		
Total – AB 900 Phase II Project	456 Beds	148,915 GSF
Estimated Project Cost		\$89,500,000
AB 900-Phase II Funding		\$80,000,000
	Total County Match Funding	\$ 9,500,000

This plan specifically addresses the 2011 reality of the Stanislaus County Detention System, including: The fire at the Honor Farm that destroyed two of the housing units; the realignment of the rules and regulations between the State and County jurisdictions; the impact of legislation, including early release programs, which will influence the ADP of local detention facilities; the current trends and profile of today’s and tomorrow’s inmates.

These factors have been evaluated to best determine the needed bed expansions and the resulting program and support space that will be required with that expansion. This expansion, when completed, will provide functional, security, and safety enhancements to accommodate both the need for additional bed space and also address the need for additional capacity for housing special needs and higher security inmates. In particular, the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the Components listed above.

The components and spaces necessary to support desired operations were developed in conjunction with staff from the Sheriff’s Office and the Capital Projects Project Manager. Issues

addressed include: California Standard Authority references and requirements; Hours of operation; Functional requirements; Activities; Number and types of users; Staffing requirements; Processes and procedures; Work and process flow; and Adjacency requirements

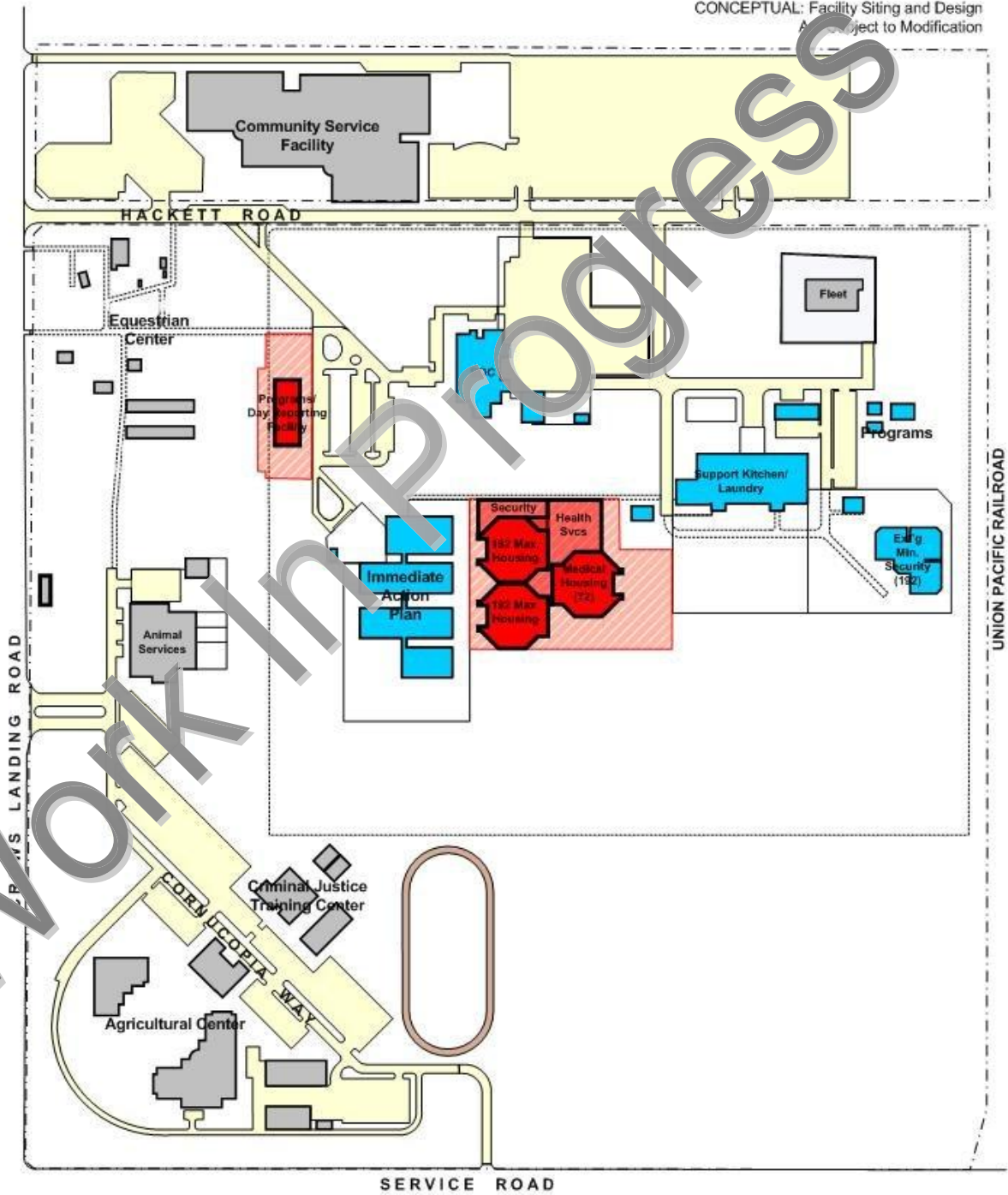
The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria including mandates of the California Standards Authority, American Correctional Association Standards, the Needs Assessment and Master Plan of 2007, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. In general, the California Standards Authority guidelines took precedence over all other standards. The architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The following operational and design objectives were used to guide program development:

Expansion shall provide flexibility for operations and be expandable for future growth; shall serve the County as the primary criminal justice complex; will recognize the goal to house all offenders in one location as soon as feasible; will reflect the need to house more violent offenders with higher security requirement; will provide a mix of housing and supervision levels appropriate for the types of inmates to be detained; shall be creative and cost effective; will be safe for all staff, visitors, and inmates, must be operationally and staff efficient; and will enhance services to inmates with medical or mental health needs.

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center
Proposed AB 900 Phase II Jail Expansion Projects

CONCEPTUAL: Facility Siting and Design
Subject to Modification



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Existing Buildings |  Proposed AB 900 Phase II Project |
|  Existing PSC Jail & Sheriff Buildings |  Proposed AB 900 Lease-Revenue Bond Property |



Existing Facilities Photo Collage

Work In Progress

Attachment # 2

Financial Analysis and Recommendations

Prepared by KNN



Stanislaus County

Presentation to County Board of Supervisors

December 13, 2011



1333 Broadway, Suite 1000, Oakland, CA 94612
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A Division of Zions First National Bank

Agenda

- Financing Plan for AB900 County-Match and Coroner's Facility Borrowing
- Impact Upon County Debt

AB900 County-Match and Coroner's Facility Borrowing



Plan of Finance

AB900 County Match - Public Safety Center

Total Cost of Criminal Justice Facility:		\$90,000,000
Sources of Funding:		
90%	AB900-II from State of CA:	\$80,000,000
10%	Loan from Tobacco Endowment: ¹	7,000,000
	Criminal Justice Facility Fund:	1,000,000
	Remaining Jail Public Facilities Fees: ²	1,500,000
	Land Value (non-cash match)	500,000
	Total:	<u>\$90,000,000</u>

¹ Borrowing from County's 2006 Tobacco Endowment fund.

² Previously allocated.

Coroner Facility

Total Cost of Coroner's Facility:		\$6,200,000
Sources of Funding:		
	Loan from Tobacco Endowment: ¹	\$6,200,000

¹ Borrowing from County's 2006 Tobacco Endowment fund.

Evaluating the Plan of Finance

- KNN evaluated the economics of financing a \$7.0 million AB900 County matching financing and a \$6.2 million County Coroner's Facility as two variable rate loans from one or both of the County's Tobacco Securitization Endowments.
- As with the recent Animal Shelter loan, we have assumed direct loans from the County's Tobacco Endowment with quarterly principal and interest payments into a non-tobacco capital projects fund.
- The borrowing rates would vary each quarter, depending upon the earnings rate of the source endowment fund, and there would be a periodic "true-up".
- We examined the economics of this variable rate loan at various interest rate assumptions, terms, and against a public sale of COPs.

Borrowing Rate Assumption

- We have based our borrowing rate assumptions upon the historical performance of the County's 2002 and 2006 Tobacco Endowment Funds.

Fiscal Year Ending	2002 Tobacco Endowment	2006 Tobacco Endowment
2011	3.77%	1.87%
2010	4.01%	1.10%
2009	4.34%	2.58%
2008	4.26%	2.95%
2007	4.49%	3.51%
2006	4.51%	3.72%
2005	4.40%	
2004	4.28%	

	2002 Tobacco Endowment	2006 Tobacco Endowment
Historical Average:	4.26%	2.62%
High:	4.51%	3.72%
Low:	3.77%	1.10%

Source: Stanislaus County Treasurer's Office, as of 10/3/2011.

AB900 Borrowing: Significant Savings Against a Public Offering

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Method of Sale:	Public Sale	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment
Par Amount: ¹	\$7,735,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Term:	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years
Project Fund Deposit:	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Costs of Issuance: ²	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Underwriter's Discount: ³	\$58,013	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reserve Fund:	\$629,738	\$0	\$0	\$0
T.I.C.: ²	4.57%	1.10%	2.62%	4.50%
Average Annual Net Debt Service:	\$621,669	\$408,766	\$468,879	\$550,044
Total Net Debt Service: ⁴	\$11,511,802	\$7,766,548	\$8,908,694	\$10,450,829
Payment Structure:	Annual Principal, Semi-annual Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest

¹ Assumes the public sale scenario is an asset transfer scenario and therefore no capitalized interest is required.

² Costs of issuance includes cost for bond and disclosure counsel, rating, financial advisor, printing, trustee, and other misc. costs.

³ Assumed at \$7.50 per \$1,000 of par amount.

⁴ Public Sale market conditions based on "A" rated California COP as of 11/17/2011. Tobacco endowment loan borrowing rates represent the annualized low and average earnings rate of the County's 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund since inception. Also includes hypothetical "4.50%" borrowing scenario.

⁵ Assumes reserve fund is invested in 5-year U.S. Treasury, currently yielding 0.90% as of 11/17/2011.

⁶ Excludes last fiscal year for the public sale scenario in which the reserve fund fully offsets the debt service payment.

AB900 Borrowing: Impact of Different Repayment Terms

- Assuming a constant borrowing rate of 4.50%, the below table shows the impact of borrowing the funds over 15 and 20 years.

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Method of Sale:	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment
Par Amount:	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Term:	15 years	20 years
Project Fund Deposit:	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
T.I.C.: ¹	4.50%	4.50%
Average Annual Gross Debt Service:	\$676,646	\$550,044
Total Gross Debt Service:	\$9,473,042	\$10,450,829
Payment Structure:	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest

¹ Borrowing rate assumption is held constant at 4.50%.

Coroner's Facility: Significant Savings Against a Public Offering

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Method of Sale:	Public Sale	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment
Par Amount: ¹	\$6,875,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000
Term:	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years
Project Fund Deposit:	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000
Costs of Issuance: ²	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Underwriter's Discount: ³	\$51,563	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reserve Fund:	\$558,638	\$0	\$0	\$0
T.I.C.: ²	4.54%	1.10%	2.62%	4.50%
Average Annual Net Debt Service:	\$551,182	\$362,050	\$415,292	\$487,182
Total Net Debt Service: ⁴	\$10,208,837	\$6,878,942	\$7,890,557	\$9,256,449
Payment Structure:	Annual Principal, Semi-annual Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest

¹ Assumes the public sale scenario is an asset transfer scenario and therefore no capitalized interest is required.

² Costs of issuance includes cost for bond and disclosure counsel, rating, financial advisor, printing, trustee, and other misc. costs.

³ Assumed at \$7.50 per \$1,000 of par amount.

⁴ Public Sale market conditions based on "A" rated California COP as of 11/17/2011. Tobacco endowment loan borrowing rates represent the annualized low and average earnings rate of the County's 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund since inception. Also includes hypothetical "4.50%" borrowing scenario.

⁵ Assumes reserve fund is invested in 5-year U.S. Treasury, currently yielding 0.90% as of 11/17/2011.

⁶ Excludes last fiscal year for the public sale scenario in which the reserve fund fully offsets the debt service payment.

Coroner's Facility: Impact of Different Repayment Terms

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Method of Sale:	Loan from Tobacco Endowment	Loan from Tobacco Endowment
Par Amount:	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000
Term:	15 years	20 years
Project Fund Deposit:	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000
T.I.C.: ¹	4.50%	4.50%
Average Annual Gross Debt Service:	\$599,315	\$487,182
Total Gross Debt Service:	\$8,390,409	\$9,256,449
Payment Structure:	Quarterly Principal and Interest	Quarterly Principal and Interest

¹ Borrowing rate assumption is held constant at 4.50%.

Impact to General Fund

- DAC proposed 20-year term with 4.50% ceiling on overall interest cost.

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Term	15 years	15 years	20 years	20 years
T.I.C.:	2.62%	4.50%	2.62%	4.50%
Total Project Fund Deposit: ¹	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000
Average Annual Gross Debt Service:				
AB900:	\$598,911	\$676,646	\$468,879	\$550,044
Coroner's Facility:	\$530,464	\$599,315	\$415,292	\$487,182
Total:	\$1,129,375	\$1,275,961	\$884,171	\$1,037,225
Total Estimated General Fund Savings from Retirement of 1997B COPs: ²	\$1,217,673	\$1,217,673	\$1,217,673	\$1,217,673
Net Savings/(Cost) to GF:	\$88,298	(\$58,288)	\$333,502	\$180,448

¹ Represents both AB900 and Coroner's Facility financings.

² Source: County of Stanislaus.

Conclusions and Analysis

- Borrowing from the Tobacco Endowments saves significantly over a public sale of COPs.
 - No costs of issuance, capitalized interest, underwriting fees, rating fees, or reserve fund.
 - Variable rate interest risk.

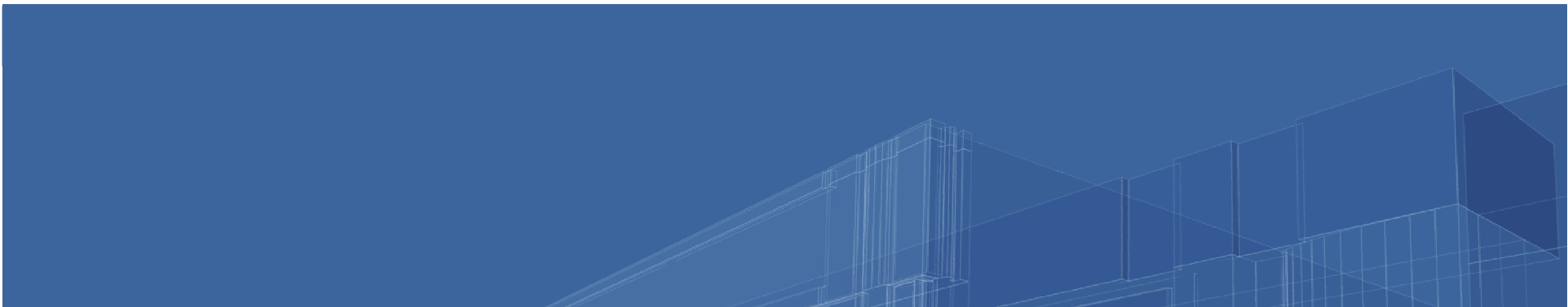
- With the AB900, Coroner's Facility, and Animal Shelter financings all variable rate, the County's variable rate exposure will increased to about 22% of the total COP debt portfolio. However, internal loan structure mitigates many elements of traditional variable rate risk.
 - The DAC recommends a 4.50% T.I.C. cap over the life of the loan, mitigating interest rate risk.
 - Tobacco Endowment borrowings do not have bank liquidity and other risks associated with publicly offered variable rate bonds since the County is holding the paper. This is a credit positive.

- The County maintains flexibility with an internal borrowing.
 - Pre-payment, terms, administrative ease, no continuing disclosure.
 - The County is re-paying itself.

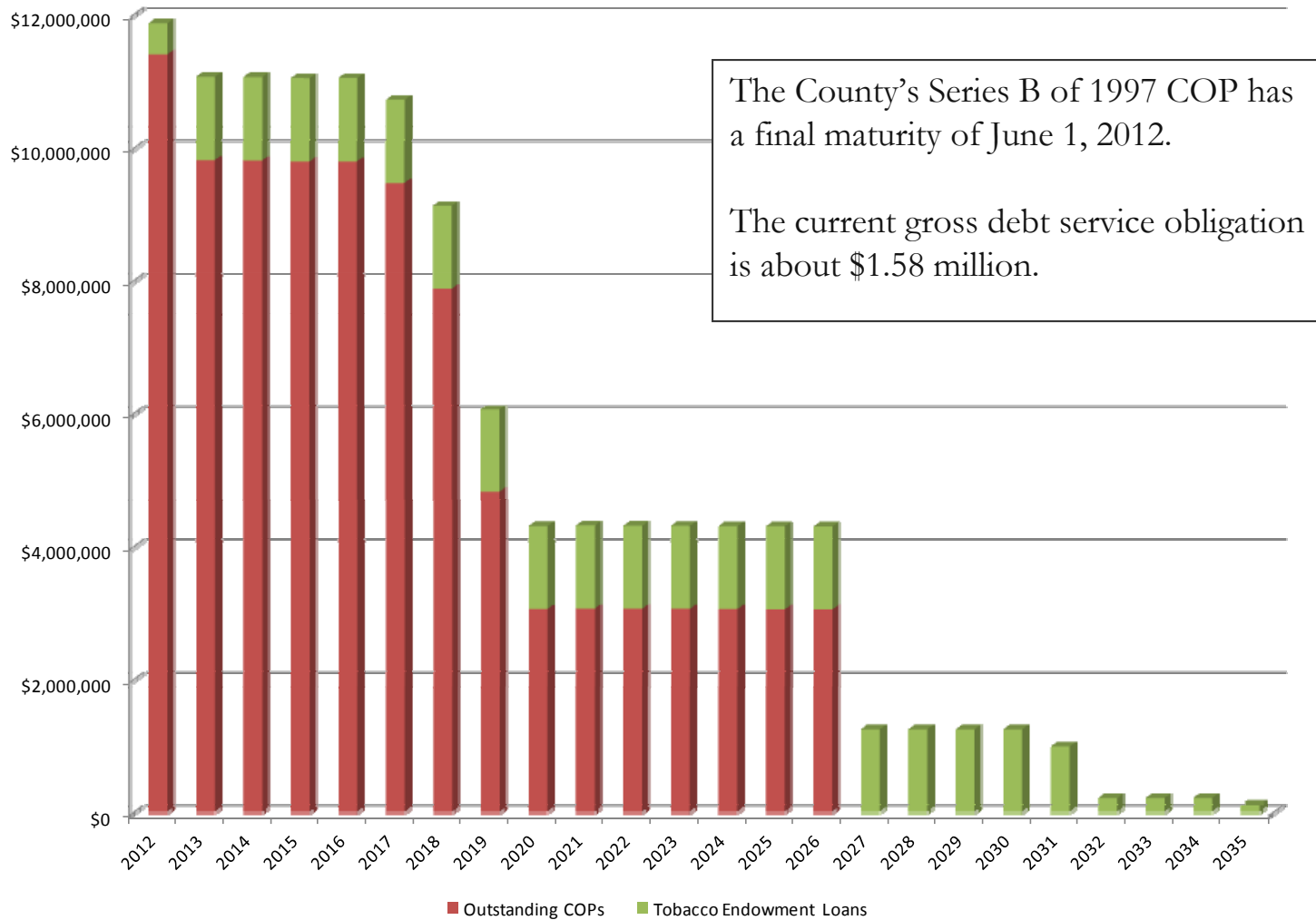
Conclusions and Analysis (continued)

- The County loan repayment will build a capital projects fund that is not restricted by Tobacco Endowment investment criteria, which will benefit the County in the long-run and provide the County with maximum flexibility with respect to the future use of those funds.
- Use of Tobacco Endowment funds allows the County to comply with the State Public Works Board requirement that the title of the asset being built remain free for the SPWB's own bond transaction. If the County were to issue bonds through a public offering, it would have to secure the bonds with a different asset.
- Per Bond Counsel, the Tobacco Endowment funds are not considered to be “federal funds” for any purpose, and therefore do not trigger federal construction bidding guidelines.

Impact Upon County Debt

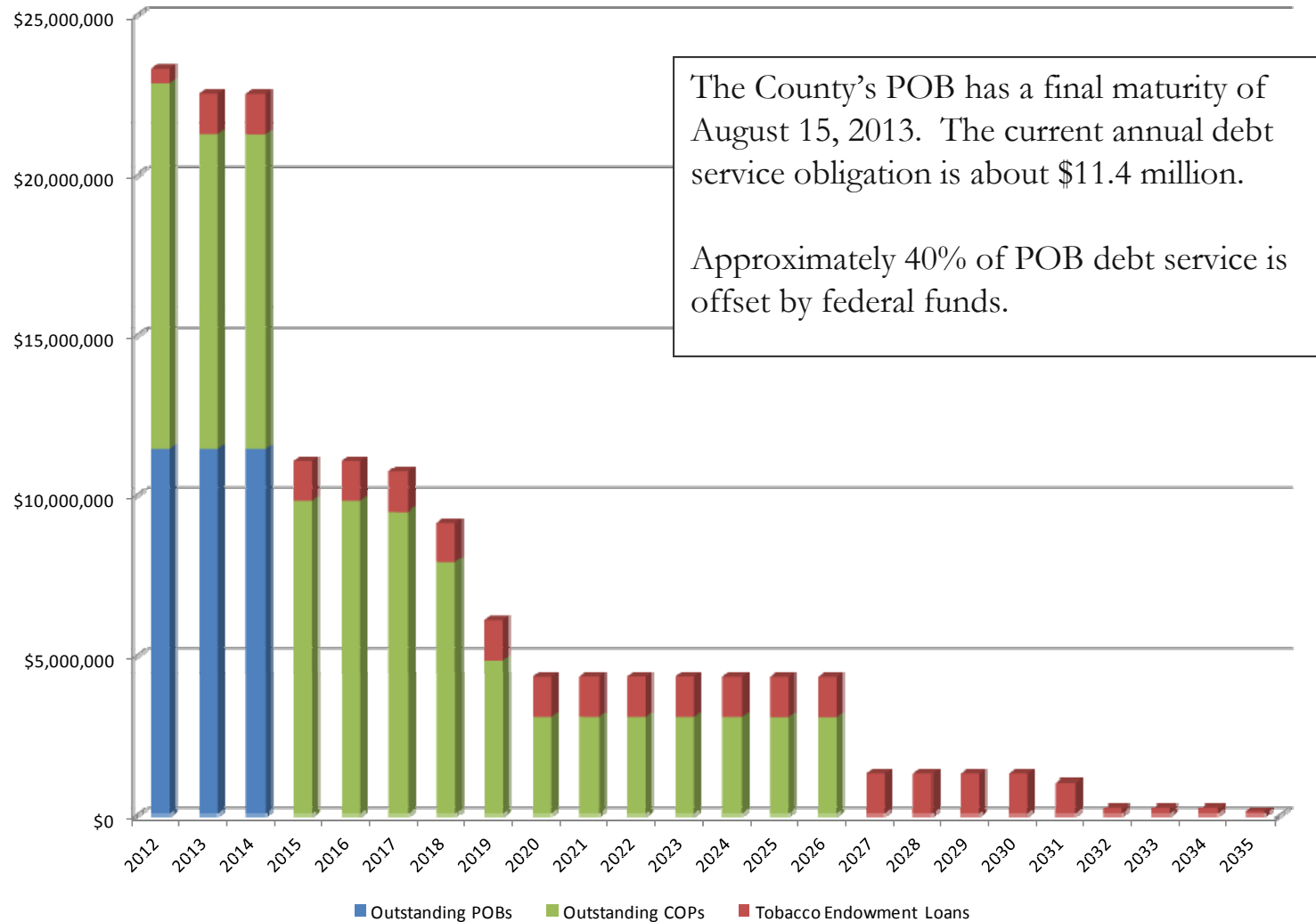


Existing COP Debt Service Drops in FY 2013



* AB900 and Coroner's Facility Tobacco endowment assume 20-year borrowings and average rate of 4.50%.

Debt Service with POB Debt Service Drops in FY 2015



* AB900 and Coroner's Facility Tobacco endowment assume 20-year borrowings and average rate of 4.50%.

Debt Affordability Model

- The Debt Affordability Model is a planning tool designed to model and forecast the impacts of current and future debt on key debt ratios.
- We compare the debt ratios under various financing scenarios with the medians and target ranges in order to draw conclusions about the “affordability” of particular elements of the County’s capital plan.
- Although an emphasis is placed on carrying charge, the model also compares direct debt per capita and direct debt per AV.
- In advance of a debt issuance, the County can utilize the model to forecast the potential impact on debt ratios.
- The County can also see the impact on debt ratios that may result from potential changes in economic or financial health of the County.

Moderate Impact to County Debt Ratios

- The table below shows the impact of the proposed AB900 and Coroner’s facility borrowings to the existing debt ratios in FY 11-12.

	FY 10-11 ¹	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15
Existing Net COP Debt Service as % of GF Expenditures: ²	3.19%	3.41%	3.43%	3.37%	3.29%
Existing Net COP Debt Service with New Tobacco Borrowings as % of GF Expenditures: ³	3.19%	3.52%	3.86%	3.79%	3.71%
Debt Service (Net COP and POB) with New Tobacco Borrowings as % of GF Expenditures:	8.09%	8.33%	8.58%	8.41%	3.71%
Total Gov Funds as a % of Total Gov Expenditures: ⁴	4.26%	-	-	-	-

¹ Debt service figures net of offsetting revenues for 1997B, 1998A, and 2004B. Source: County of Stanislaus.

² Ratios assume 2.00% annual growth in General Fund Expenditures for FY2011 - FY2015. General Fund expenditures do not appear to include majority of the County's COP and POB debt service, which were reported in "Other Governmental Funds" in the County's FY2010 Annual Financial Report.

³ Tobacco Endowment loans assume 20-year term and 4.50% borrowing rate.

⁴ Based on information from County of Stanislaus Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010, page 20.

Attachment # 3

Reports by:

Crout and Sida Criminal Justice
Consultants, Inc.

In Association with

Rosser International, Inc.

Adult Detention Needs Assessment, 2011 Update
October 2011

Public Safety Center Expansion
Operational and Architectural Program
and Site Master Plan
December 2008

Public Safety Center Expansion
Operational and Architectural Program
and Site Master Plan, 2011 Update
October 2011



"Planning for Excellence..."

Stanislaus County

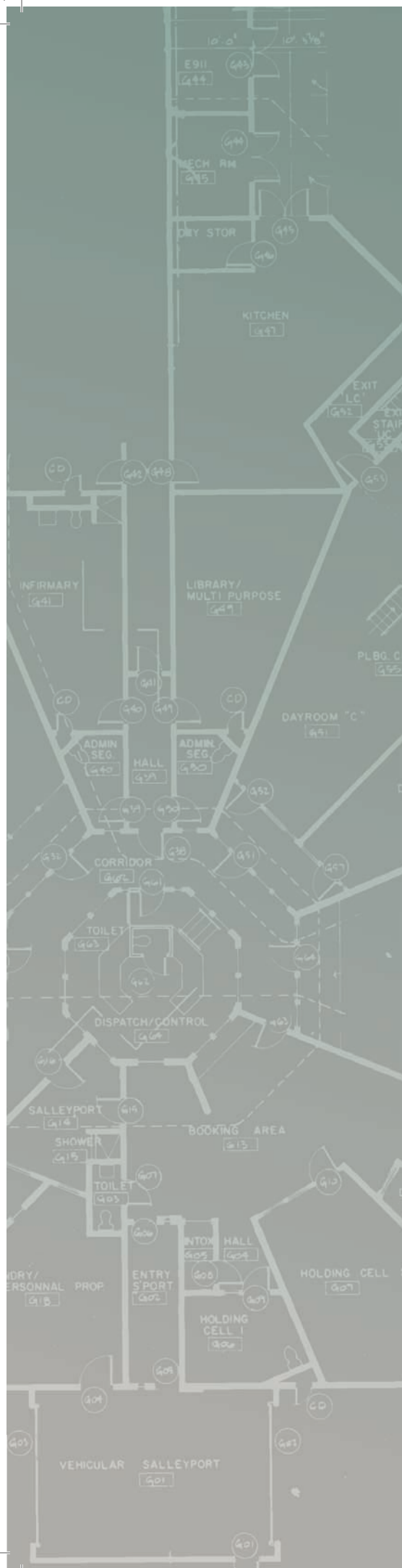
Adult Detention Needs Assessment

2011 Update

October 2011



Crout & Sida in association with Rosser International, Inc.





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Ms. Teresa Vander Veen, Project Administrator, Capital Projects

Mr. Jerry Powers, Chief Probation Officer

Captain Bill Duncan, Sheriff's Office
Lieutenant Brenda Suarez, Sheriff's Office
Lieutenant Jennifer Hudson, Sheriff's Office
Lieutenant Ronald Lloyd, Sheriff's Office
Lieutenant Gregg Clifton, Sheriff's Office
Sergeant Jim Jacobs, Sheriff's Office

THE DATA GATHERING, RESEARCH, AND STUDY WERE CONDUCTED AND DEVELOPED BY CROUT AND SIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONSULTANTS INC., IN ASSOCIATION WITH ROSSER INTERNATIONAL, INC.

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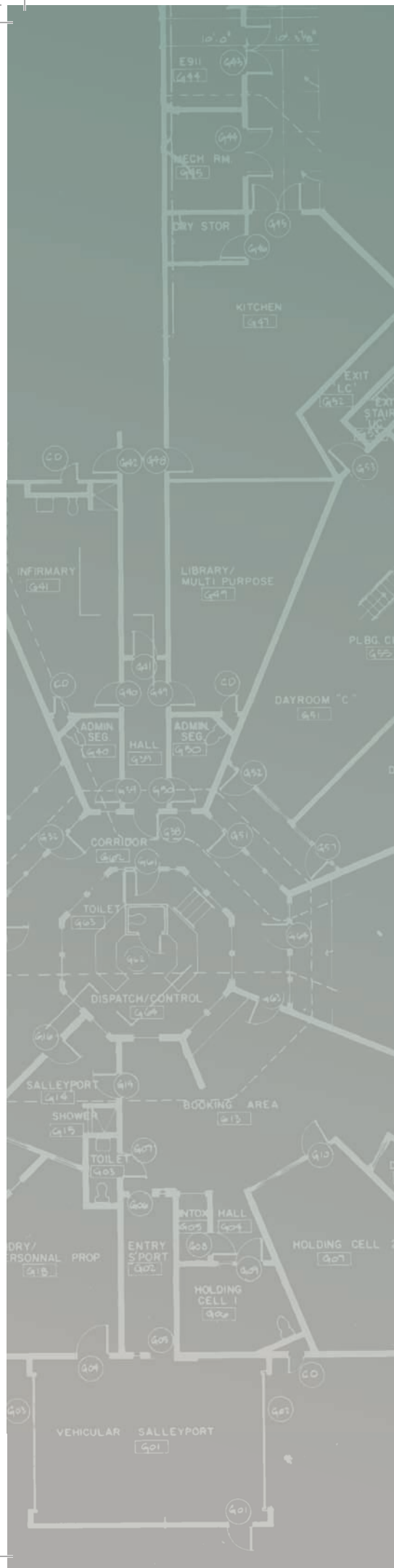
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Executive Summary



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 26, 2001, TRG Consulting completed a Jail Needs Assessment for the Stanislaus County Detention System. Based upon that work, Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. completed and presented the County with the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan* in 2008. Since that date, a number of significant events have occurred including: the downturn in the economy resulting in staff Reduction in Force (RIF); the closing of several housing units and associated release of inmates due to this RIF; a fire at the Honor Farm where two housing units with 140 rated beds were destroyed; and perhaps most significantly AB109 *Realignment* where inmates previously sent to State Prison for up to three years would be housed in the Detention System instead.

AB 900, a bill that allocates funding for the construction of County Detention Facilities, was recently amended to allow counties to pay a reduced "match" and make additional State funds available. Stanislaus County Decision makers see AB 900 as an opportunity to remedy some of the deficits in the Detention System and are aggressively competing for these funds. Consequently, the County hired the firm of Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants Inc. associated with Rosser International, Inc to complete updates for both the TRG 2007 Needs Assessment and the 2008 Master Plan.

The Stanislaus County Detention System contains three detention facilities: the Main Jail, the Public Safety Center, and the Honor Farm. The 2007 Needs Assessment reported that the Stanislaus County Detention System had a total of 1492 beds. For this report, we deducted the beds lost in the 2010 Honor Farm Fire, the beds lost at the Honor Farm due to conditions, and the non-Title 24 compliant beds we found for a total of 1252 design capacity beds. By deducting the non-rated beds from the total, the Detention System has a total of 1226 rated capacity beds as of October 2011.

The overall design goals for the Detention System should be to consolidate all detention services at the PSC. This will involve:

- Constructing the 192 beds minimum security Honor Farm replacement facility at PSC.
- Mothballing the Honor Farm for possible future use as a fire camp.
- Constructing maximum security housing at PSC.
- Constructing medical and mental health housing and services at the PSC.
- Constructing support functions (Intake/Release, Administration, Central Control, etc) at PSC.
- Eventually constructing sufficient maximum security beds at the PSC to allow for the Main Jail to be closed as intake/release and housing units.



The current inmate population in the Detention System is of a higher classification level, sicker and more mentally ill since the 2007 Needs Assessment. A number of factors contribute to this, not the least of which is the decline of the average daily population (ADP) due to housing units closed by the RIF. To determine which inmates to release due to this lack of capacity, the Sheriff's Office completed a risk assessment on eligible inmates. Only the ones that posed little or no risk to the community were released to bring the ADP down to a manageable level. Of particular concern is the fact that increasing numbers of inmates are being housed in units that are designed to house inmates at a lower classification level. In other words, we found that inmates needing maximum security housing units (to control and isolate them from more vulnerable inmates) are housed in medium security, while medium security inmates are often housed in minimum security housing units. This indicates that this is a Detention System that is out of balance with its inmate population. Realignment (AB109) will probably exacerbate this situation even more.

One of the direct effects of realignment will be the increased need for programs. County Detention Facilities have historically been designed and operated to hold primarily non-sentenced inmates and sentenced inmates for relatively short periods of time. Now, inmates may be housed at the County Detention Facilities for three years or more. This longer period of detention time will require that different types of programs and a wider variety of programs need to be developed. Currently, there is very little programs space at the Main Jail, and the PSC contains some for its current programs. Any addition to capacity will necessitate additional program space to be constructed at the PSC.

The final population projection presented in the Population Projection area of Section F is a conservative one. There are clearly numerous factors at work in the County that have kept the population artificially low in recent years. Because a true projection can only rely on available statistics and quantifiable data and not on the estimated calculation of the impact of external future factors, this projection cannot capture the full magnitude of probable increases in the inmate population. What is evident, however, based on the current inmate profile, is that even if the ADP were to grow only slightly, the County is facing a tremendous demand for maximum security housing. The current shortage of this type of bed, as well as the projected inmate increase and the impact of the State's Realignment Plan, will present a serious operational challenge as the County attempts to proactively manage in the future. The County must focus all of its future planning on closing the gap in the need for this type of bed.

As a part of the 2008 Master Plan, we completed a *Staffing Analysis* for the Stanislaus County Detention System. Since that date, there have been a number of housing units that have closed and staff laid off as a part of the RIF. Any future construction or re-activation of detention beds will need to take staffing into consideration. We are of the opinion that the numbers contained in the analysis are still valid.



The needs of the Stanislaus County Detention System are presently well defined. For the immediate future we recommend the following be constructed at the PSC:

- Two 192-bed maximum security housing pods (384 beds)
- A medical/mental health housing building with 144 beds
- Security Administration
- Health Services
- Site work
- Intake/Release Center
- Staff Support
- Central Plant (phase I)
- Community Corrections Center (Day Reporting)

The above will meet the projected population identified in this report together with the realignment inmates.

We further recommend the following to replace the Main Jail as an intake/release and housing detention facility. This will only address replacing this facility and not added inmate population. This will be constructed at the PSC:

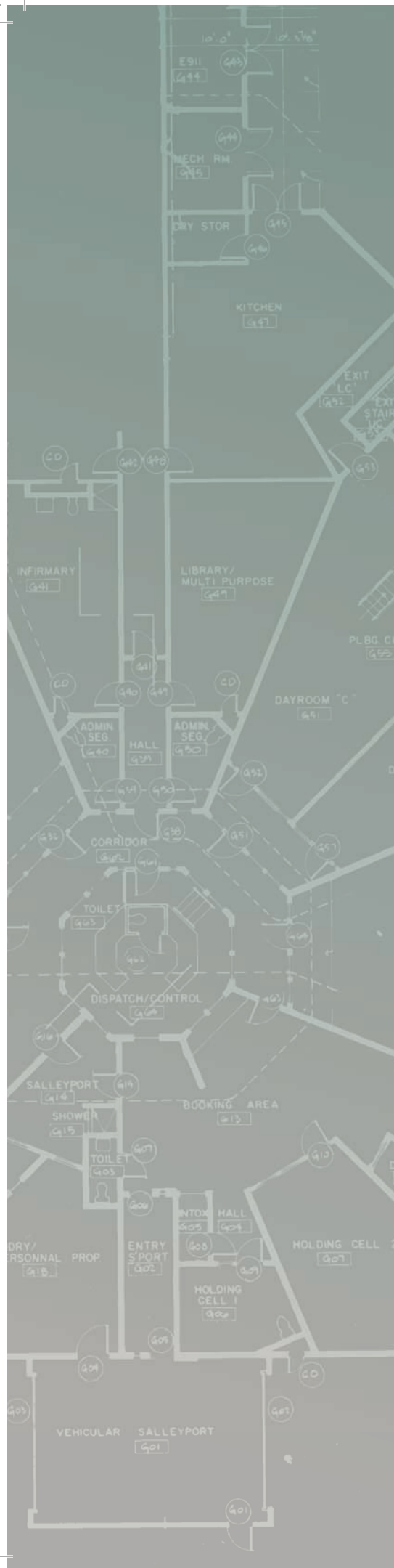
- Jail Administration
- Lobby/Visiting
- Two additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 384 beds
- Central Plant (Phase II)
- Site Work

Finally, as the inmate population increases where there is a need for additional detention beds, we recommend the following for the PSC:

- Four additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 768 beds
- 1 1/2 additional Medium Security pods - 378 beds
- Site Work
- Programming

Ultimately, we acknowledge that the County can only address what it can afford to construct and operate. The most critical need that we see, besides adding beds, is to add maximum security beds.

This Updated Needs Assessment was completed to augment the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, and not completely replace it. Therefore, we recommend that both the 2007 and the 2011 Updated Needs Assessments be kept together to provide a comprehensive view of the Stanislaus County Detention System.



Section A Elements of the System



SECTION A ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office currently operates three separate detention facilities as elements of its "detention system". The three detention facilities include:

- Men's Jail (MJ) located at 1115 H Street, Modesto, CA 95354 (Downtown Modesto)
- The Public Safety Center (PSC) located at 250 East Hackett Road, Modesto, CA 95358 (Suburban Modesto)
- The Honor Farm located at 8224 West Grayson Road, Modesto, CA 95384 (Rural Stanislaus County).

The MJ was constructed in 1955 and is the central intake facility of the county. The housing units in this facility are of the old linear design with open bars and long corridors. This facility is three stories high with the exercise yard located on the roof. The Corrections Standards Authority rates this facility at 342 beds while a Federal capacity limit is 372 beds. Most of the higher security inmates are housed at this facility due to the cell configurations and remote supervision. The MJ is old, outdated and inefficient.

The PSC is a newer facility that takes advantage of modern podular designed housing units. The campus contains a three-dorm, 192 bed minimum-security housing units located approximately 500 yards from the main facility. One of the 64-bed dorms was recently taken out of service due to a reduction in force (RIF) or staffing reduction. The main facility contains a total of six housing units. Five housing units are medium security, direct-supervision single and double occupancy cells. The sixth unit is a mixture of single and double occupancy cells, maximum security beds (40), medium security beds (40) and (24) non-rated mental health beds. The total rated capacity for these units is 702 beds.

The Honor Farm is a minimum security facility that is located in the rural area of Stanislaus County. This facility was constructed in 1967 and originally contained four barracks buildings with a rated capacity of 322 Beds. Three of the barracks were rated at 70 beds each (dorm housing), and one barracks with a capacity of 112 beds. On June 26, 2010, two of the 70-bed dorms were destroyed by a fire. This resulted in a reduced maximum rated capacity of the 182 beds. The remaining dorms (#3 and #4) continue to house a small minimum security population.

The Corrections Standards Authority provided rated capacities (RC) for all detention beds in jails in California. Their RC is based upon the existing space in a given jail and its compliance with the Title 24, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Standards that were in effect at the time the facility was constructed. Occasionally less restrictive standards will be adopted and the county then has the option to comply with these less restrictive standards which may increase the RC of the facility. Finally, there are a number of holding and "special use" cells (such as holding, medical, and



disciplinary isolation cells) that are not counted in the RC of the facility. These cells are not counted as the RC because the cells are not operationally used to house general population inmates, rather they are used to fulfill a special need.

The 'design capacity" (DC) includes all of the cells in a facility that meet Title 24 CCR standards. Since special use cells, or non-rated cells, cannot be used by the general population and this special population often fluctuates, we prefer to use the CSA's RC for each of the facilities. However, to ensure that all beds are counted and to attempt to alleviate any confusion, we will provide numbers for both the RC as well as the DC. **This is particularly important since this Needs Assessment will recommend medical/mental health beds (special use beds) that will not be add to the RC of the facility, but will be part of its DC.**

As a baseline, the following represents the current rated capacities of the three detention facilities. These are the number of CSA rated beds as of October 2011.

CSA Jail Bed Rated Capacities (RC)

	Single Cell Beds	Double Cell Beds	Dormitory and Multiple Beds	Total Rated Beds
Main Jail	65	0	154 + 223 = 277	342 ²
Public Safety Center	142 ³	368	192	702
Honor Farm	0	0	182	182
Totals	207	368	651	1226

The following chart represents the DC for the three facilities that meet the Title 24 CCR Standards with the number of "special use beds" included in the totals.

CSA Jail Bed Design Capacity (DC)

	Total Rated Beds	Special Use (non-rated) Beds	Total Design Capacity
Main Jail	342	2	344
Public Safety Center	702	24	726
Honor Farm	182	0	182
Totals	1226	26	1252

¹ The MJ contains the only multiple cells in the system (old standards)- which are similar to dormitories

² The MJ has a federal cap of 396 beds, 39 single cells identified above have double occupancy

³ PSC Building B contains 24 additional single beds that are not CSA rated due to their "special use"



Since the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, there have been a number of changes to the RC of the detention system. Some of these changes have been physical and some operational. Within the parameters of this Needs Assessment, we will only identify the changes to the RC based upon physical changes to the physical plants.

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment provided a table on page A 1 which was used to develop the 2007 baseline bed count. These numbers reflected both Title 24, CCR RC, Title 24, CCR DC **and beds that were present that were not in compliance with Title 24 CCR**. The following chart identifies how the numbers of beds included in the 2007 Needs Assessment has changed to what the above tables show...

Historic Detention Bed Capacities

Year	Main Jail	PSC	Honor Farm	Totals	Notes
2007 TRG Numbers	396	726	370	1492	Numbers reflect the Design Capacity for the detention system plus non-Title 24 CCR compliant beds.
2008	396	726	(-32) 338	1460	HF Barracks 4 partial closure due to conditions.
2010	396	726	(-140) 198	1320	HF fire removed Barracks 1 and 2.
2011	(-52) 342	726	(- 16) 182	1252	This represents deducting the non-compliant ⁴ beds. This is the Design Capacity (DC).
2011	(-2) 342	(-24) 702	182	1226	This represents deducting the non-rated, Title 24 compliant beds to give the Rated Capacity (RC).

Urgent Service Gap in Adult Criminal Justice System

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified six main urgent service gaps. The first identified additional beds that are needed to meet the near future needs. This updated report finds that this is only partially true. The most pressing need for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Detention System is maximum security beds. These beds are needed both as an addition to the PSC facility as well as replacement beds to ultimately phase out MJ. TRG's five bullet points on the top of page A2 are still valid. Those points include:

- The antiquated linear design of MJ makes it difficult to manage and control and expensive to operate.

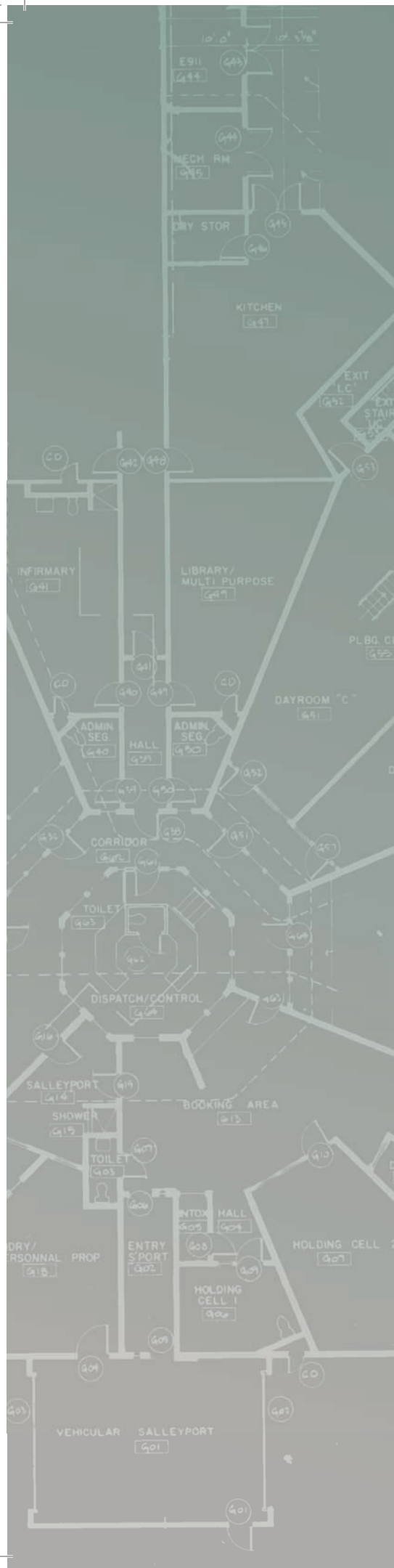
⁴ Non-compliant beds are not in compliance with Title 24 CCR standards.



- The HF lacks the security necessary for the type of inmate housed there.
- The age of MJ requires extensive maintenance with many replacement parts for key systems no longer available.
- The cells at MJ are not designed to house today's more violent offender. In addition, the facility has a number of suicide hazards that are inherent with this design
- The overall design at MJ does not meet today's standards.

In addition to these issues the following are added to this updated report.

- The reduced size of the Honor Farm, together with its location, makes it less economical to operate given the reduced economies of scale.
- Far too many inmates are housed in housing units that are below the security level required by their classification due directly to a lack of maximum security beds (see later chapters).
- The Intake/Release area at MJ is inadequate for the number of inmates processed and a new area should be added to PSC as a replacement.



Section B Operational and Design Philosophy



SECTION B OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified a "goals and objectives" statement taken from the Adult Detention Division Policy Manual (number 1-1) that was last reviewed on March 5, 2004. Since 2007, a new set of "goals and objectives" was been adopted on 04-01-2011. This set of goals and objectives presents the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office current philosophy.

- The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Adult Detention facilities were designed and constructed to provide the citizens of Stanislaus County with safe and secure facilities that either comply with or exceed standards articulated by local, state, federal, and professional government agencies.
- The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department will maintain lawful, secure, and humane detention of persons held in custody within Stanislaus County. Written documentation describing the Division's philosophy, goals, and policies will be updated as necessary and reviewed annually. Adult Detention staff shall participate in the development and implementation of the Division's goals, objectives, policies, and procedures.
- Alternatives to incarceration shall be utilized and remain consistent with our responsibility to ensure public safety and to protect inmate rights. Inmates shall be classified in a manner that enhances overall facility security while providing safety to the public. While considering public safety as well as facility security, inmates shall also be classified in a manner that provides safe, secure, and humane housing.

The Mission Statement

"We, the members of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department are dedicated to serve and protect the community through the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct by ENFORCEMENT, PREVENTION and EDUCATION in partnership with the community."

Procedure

- 1) General facility operation is designed to ensure, that those remanded to the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff, are provided with safe, secure, and humane treatment consistent with applicable standards, laws and judicial decisions.
- 2) Medical and mental health care, nutritious meals, and a hygienic clean environment will be provided to inmates in the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff. Religious materials

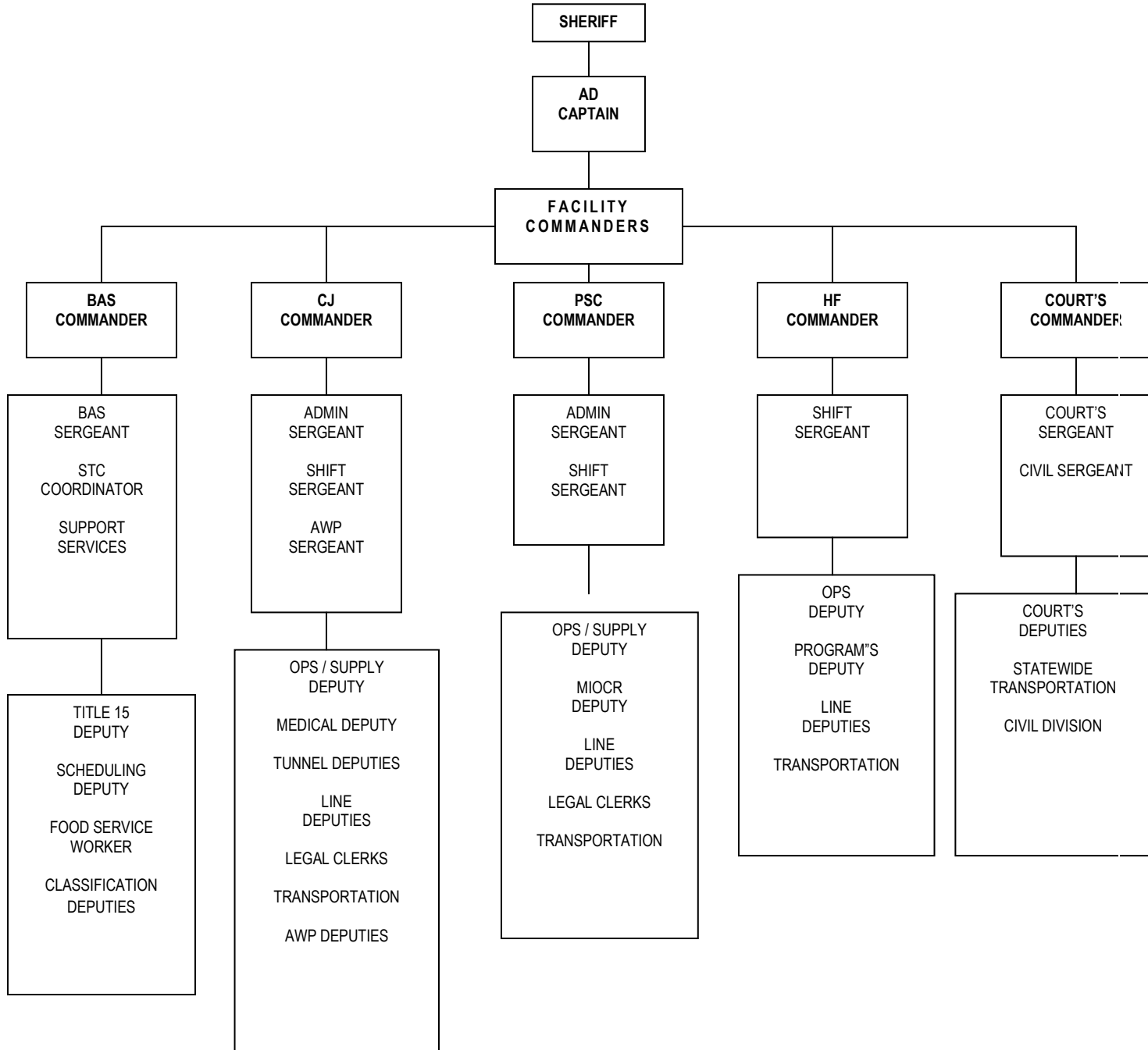


and counseling as well as educational opportunities shall be provided to inmates where security permits.

- 3) The continuity of family and community contact will be encouraged by appropriate policies governing visiting, telephone usage, volunteer involvement and mail.



Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Organization Chart Detention Division

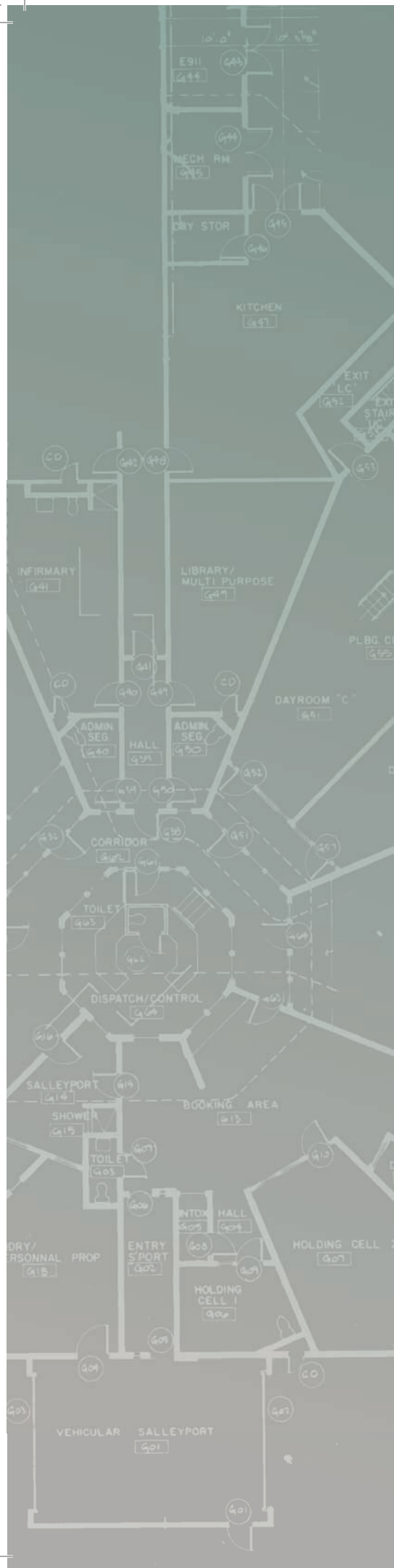




The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified the "Design Goals for the New Adult Detention Beds and Support Spaces" on page B-2 of the report. There are twenty bulleted items beginning on page B-2 and ending at the top of page B-3. With the exception of the final two bulleted items (double fencing and court suite) the items remain valid. In addition to these we need to add the following:

- Replace all minimum security housing current located at the Honor Farm with (182 beds - remaining after the fire) 192 minimum security beds at the PSC.
- Mothball the Honor Farm for possible future use as a "fire camp."
- Replace all of the current Main Jail beds with new housing units, intake and support areas at PSC, thus consolidating all detention activities at PSC.
- Consider converting the Main Jail as a court holding facility.
- Focus on video visiting to provide a majority of all visiting at PSC.

The *Construction and Administrative Work Plan* described by TRG on the middle of page B-3 through B-5 remains valid as a generic design process.



Section C Current Inmate Population



SECTION C CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

Introduction

The information presented in this chapter, collected from both the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Corrections Standard Authority (CSA) portrays a significant change in the type of inmate currently housed in the County's facilities. Recent trends are illustrated in this section in the areas of:

- Persons Booked in Facilities
- Average Daily Population
- Female Inmates
- Average Length of Stay
- Unsentenced and Sentenced Inmate Numbers
- Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison
- Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity
- Felony versus Misdemeanor Comparison
- Population by Security Level
- Sick Call Occurrences
- Inmates on Psychotropic Drugs
- Recent Inmate Classification Levels

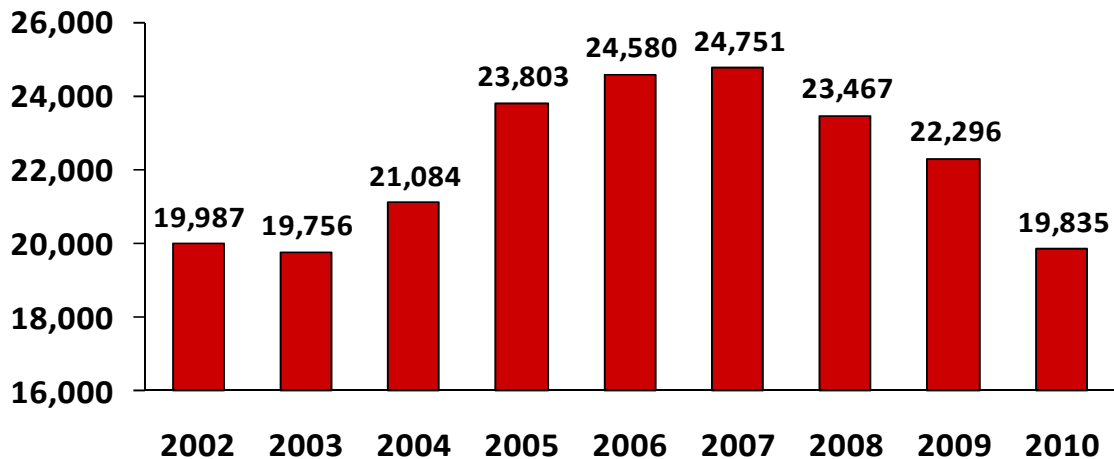
The graphs provide snapshots of the current population and provide a broad overview of the characteristics of the population during the last decade. The major findings are summarized in the conclusion of this section.



Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities

The population in adult detention facilities is driven by the number of admissions to those facilities and length-of-stay. The number of persons booked into detention was higher in 2007 than in any other year in the last decade, at 24,751. Bookings have declined in each of the last three years, however. In 2010, bookings totaled 19,835 for the year and were the lowest recorded since 2003. This represents a decline of 19.9% in admissions to detention from 2007 to 2010. The downward trend in admissions is affecting the County's overall detention population.

Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

Note: Year 2010 represents 6 months of data x 2.

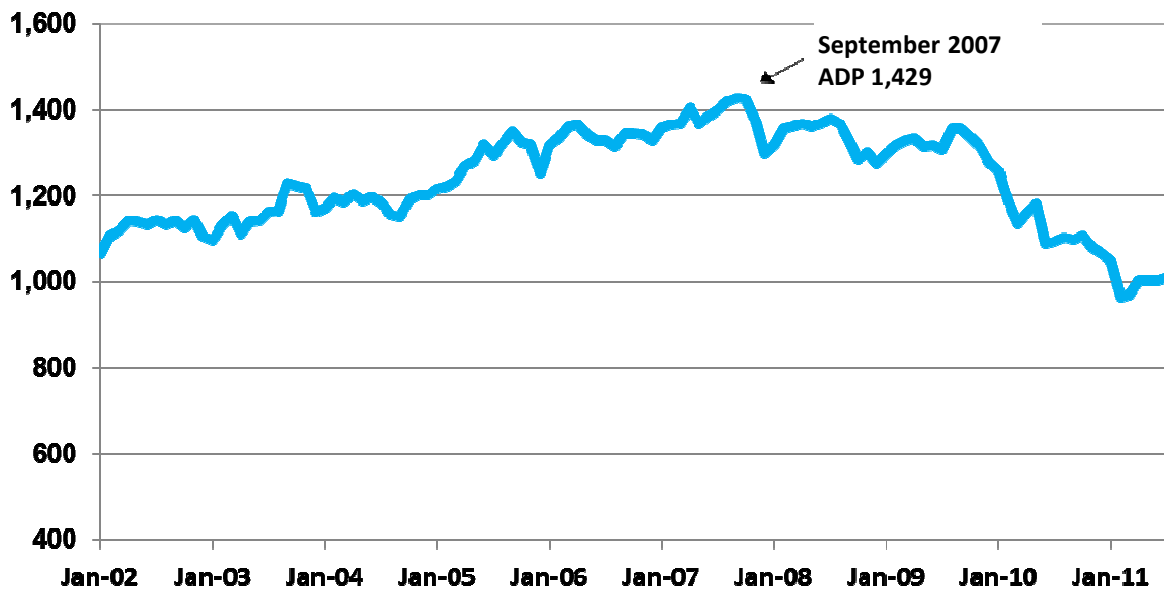
The booking numbers have been impacted by recent edicts from the Sheriff's Department in order to address capacity limitations (see pages F-9 and F-10, Section F). This Cite and Release Policy has been particularly instrumental in reducing bookings.



Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population

The average daily population (ADP) in Stanislaus County's adult detention facilities was examined for the nearly ten-year period from January 2002 through July 2011. The detention population reached its peak in September 2007, when it averaged 1,429 for the month. The population declined from an average of 1,384 in 2007 to 1,130 in 2010, a decrease of 18.4%. Most of this decline, however, occurred from 2009 to 2010. From January through July 2011, the population continued to run below 2010 population levels.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) by Month



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	June 2011 ¹
ADP:	1,125	1,161	1,186	1,284	1,338	1,384	1,339	1,322	1,130	999

Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

Note: 1. Source - Stanislaus County's Sheriff's Department

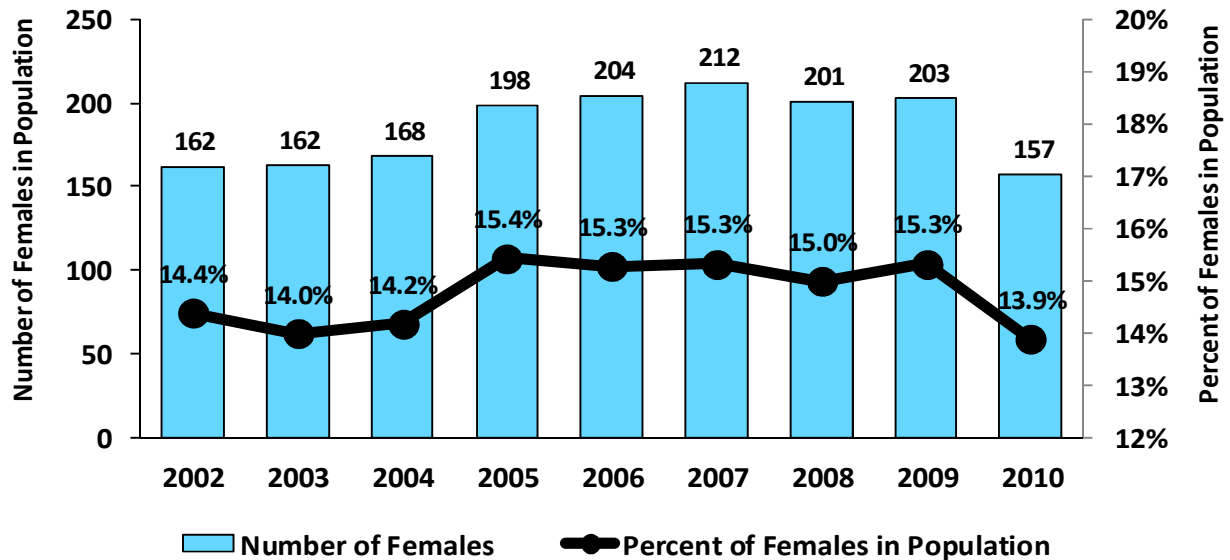


Female Inmates in the Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population

The number and percent of females in the County's detention population is shown below. From 2005 through 2009, the average number of females each year ranged from 198 to 212. Females represented 15.0% to 15.4% of the population during this period. The peak number of females in the average monthly population was 223.

In 2010, the average number of females decreased to 157, or 13.9% of the population.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) of Female Inmates



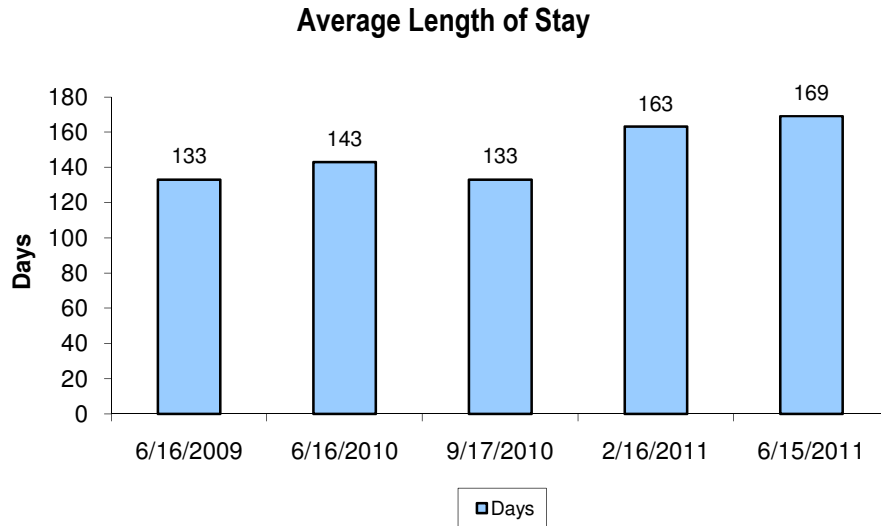
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A partial explanation of the drop in the female population has to do with the closure of the Women's Unit, Housing Unit I (HUI), which occurred on January 29, 2011. This resulted in a loss of 86 medium security beds.



Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay is highlighted below for recent history.



Source: Stanislaus County's Sheriff's Department.

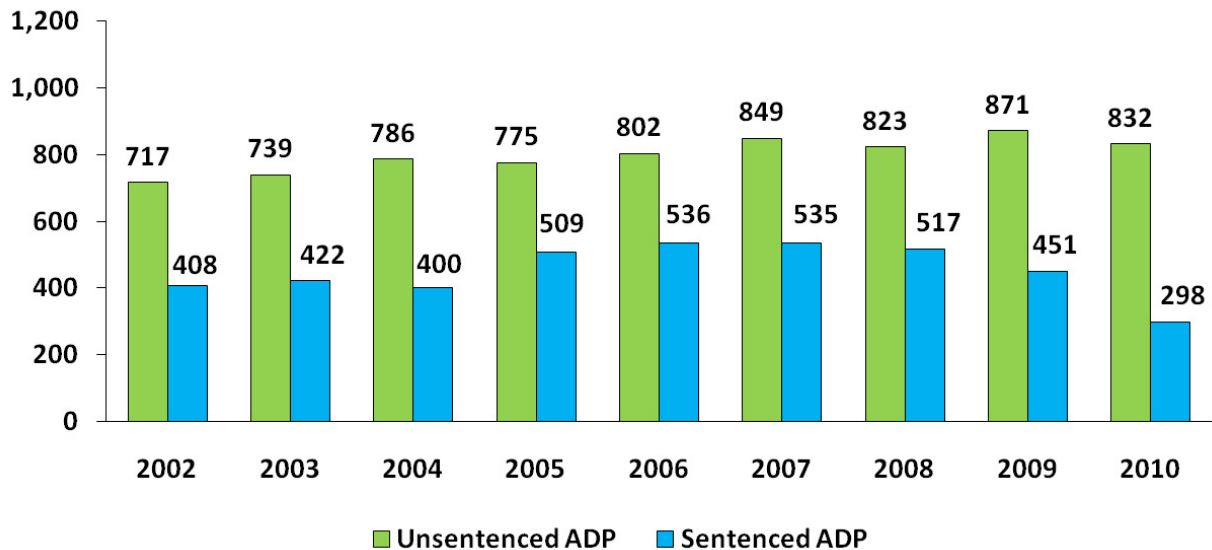
The last nine months has shown an upward trend in the length of incarceration. Length of stay is a major contributing factor to bed demand and if this trend continues, a correlated increase in ADP will result.



Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population by Court Status

The Stanislaus County detention population was examined by population categories to identify any pertinent trends. Categorizing inmates by court status (unsentenced or sentenced) reveals that the downward trend in the overall detention population is being driven by the decline in the number of sentenced offenders in the population. While the number of unsentenced inmates held in detention has fluctuated over the last four years, the number of sentenced inmates fell 44% from 2007 to 2010.

**Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) of
Unsentenced and Sentenced Inmates**



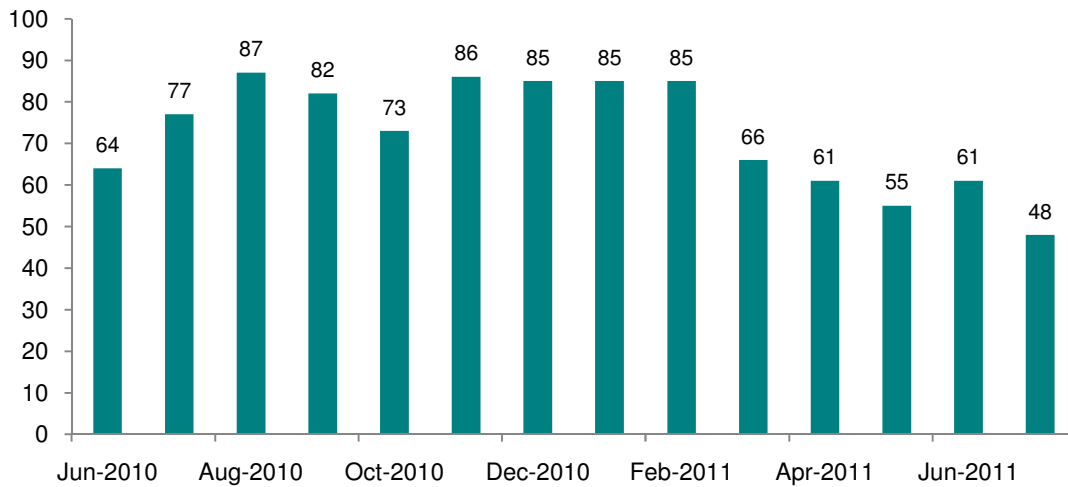
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison

The number of inmates who are awaiting transfer to State Prison is shown below for the last 18 months. ***The variation by month is insignificant. These inmates, however, are taking up critical bed space, particularly considering the County's recent closure of housing based on the reduction in work force.*** Currently, approximately a little less than 5% of the total ADP is made up of inmates awaiting transfer to State Prison.

Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison



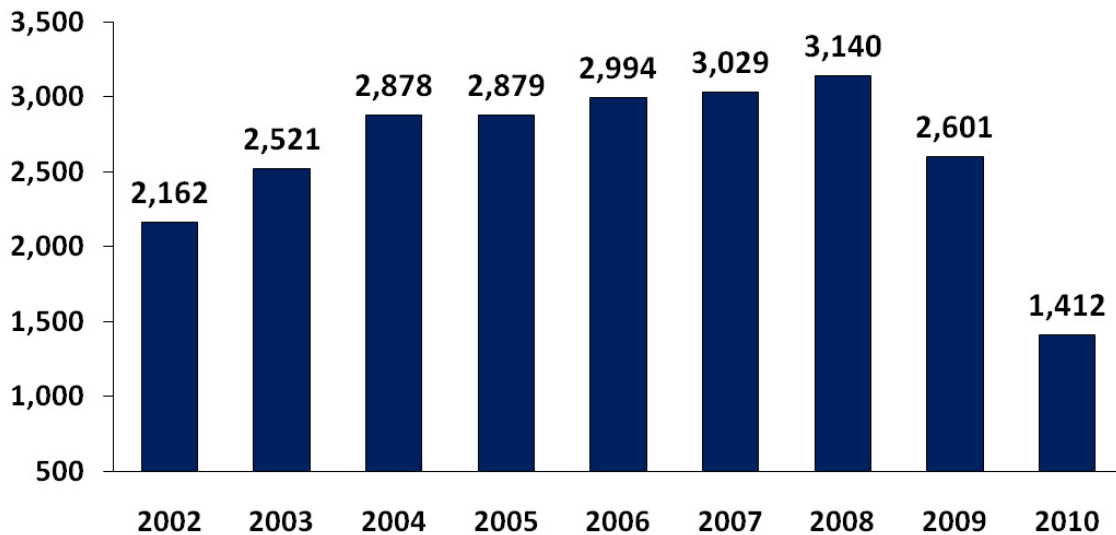
Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity

The number of sentenced inmates released due to a lack of housing capacity peaked in 2008 at 3,140 for the year. The number of these released inmates has since declined, dropping significantly from 2009 to 2010. In 2010, the number of sentenced inmates released due to lack of housing was less the half the number released in 2008.

Number of Sentenced Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A detailed explanation of the factors impacting this phenomenon is provided in pages F-13 through F-14 in Section F.



Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication

The number of inmates requiring psychotropic medication while under the supervision of the detention staff is charted below and is compared to the average daily population for the same period.

Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication Compared to the Average Daily Population (July 2010 – June 2011)

Date	Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication	Total ADP	Medicated Inmates as a Percentage of Total ADP
Jul-2010	150	1,094	13.7%
Aug-2010	144	1,102	13.1%
Sep-2010	147	1,099	13.4%
Oct-2010	170	1,108	15.3%
Nov-2010	119	1,080	11.0%
Dec-2010	118	1,065	11.1%
Jan-2011	114	1,050	10.9%
Feb-2011	109	964	11.3%
Mar-2011	115	968	11.9%
Apr-2011	112	1,003	11.2%
May-2011	106	1,004	10.6%
Jun-2011	108	1,003	10.8%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

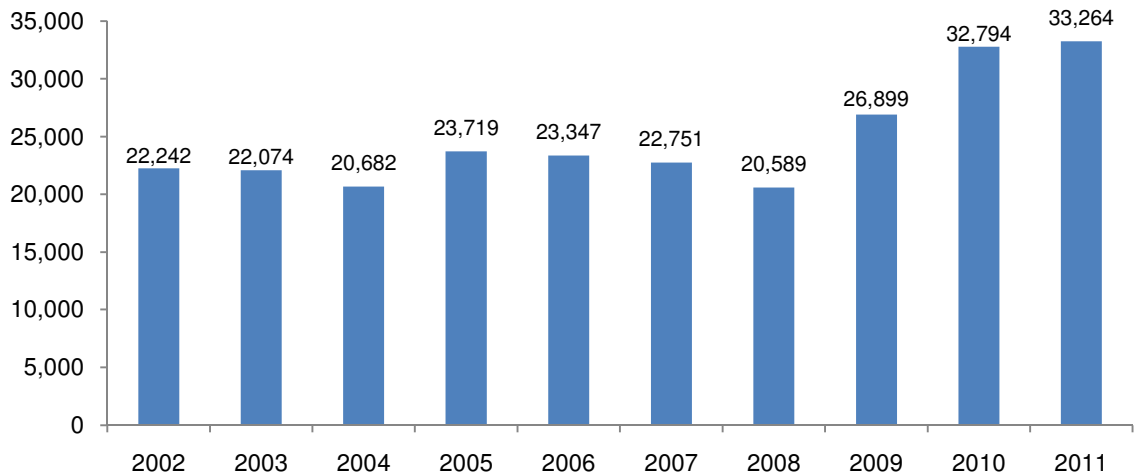
As shown in this two-year period, while the population has ranged from a low of 964 to a high of 1,108, ***there has not been less than 10.6% of the inmate count on psychotropic medication at any time. The high percentage of inmates requiring this level of medical treatment presents obvious management and housing issues.***



Inmates Participating in Sick Call

The number of inmate sick calls is charted below. As is shown, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of sick call visits from 2008 until 2011. During the period from 2008 to 2010 (which reflects documented, rather than estimated, 2011 final counts), 39% more calls occurred.

Sick Call Occurrences



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Note: Year 2011 estimate represents a 7-month average (January-July) multiplied times 12.

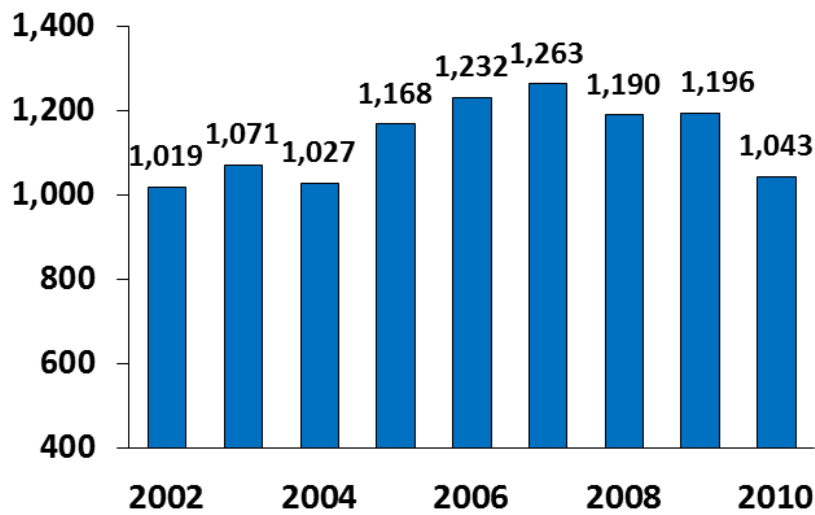
This trend, like the mental health trend and use of psychotropic drugs, is indicative of the evolving population to an older, more health plagued population which requires more treatment facilities with associated and appropriate housing.



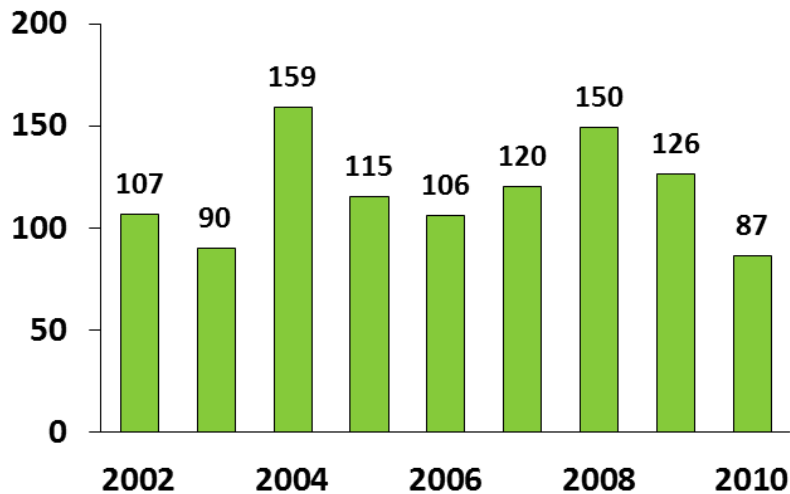
Felony versus Misdemeanor Comparison

The County's detention population was analyzed based on the seriousness of the charge for which the person was detained. Both felony and misdemeanor populations have declined in recent years. The number of inmates in detention for a felony charge has decreased overall since 2007, while the number of inmates with a misdemeanor charge has declined since 2008.

Stanislaus County Detention Felony Inmate ADP



Stanislaus County Detention Misdemeanor Inmate ADP



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Population Described by Security Level

Analyzing the population by security level is critical to detention facility planning. In reporting data to outside agencies in the past, Stanislaus County has chosen to report the security level of the ADP (average daily population) based on bed availability rather than classification. Classification is the only accurate metric that can be used for facility planning and is, therefore, the basis of this population profile.

Average Maximum Security Population Based on Classification

Year	Average ¹ Maximum Security Count	Total Maximum Security including Parole Violators Count	Average Total ADP	Maximum Security Count as a % of Total ADP
2007	412	526	1,384	29.8%
2008	420	547	1,339	31.4%
2009	427	610	1,322	32.3%
2010	441	591	1,130	39.0%
2011	419 ²	552 ²	999 ²	41.9%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Notes:

1. Averaged through June 2011.
2. Maximum security classification is in part based on 187 PC status, 3 strikes status, maximum security status, gang members or gang dropouts, and other relevant criteria.



Classification

The initial classification assessment occurs during the intake process for all newly admitted inmates. Inmates are interviewed, screened and assessed according to several risk and need factors including sex, age, criminal sophistication, seriousness of the current charges, physical or mental health needs, gang affiliation and other criteria. This initial classification guides the level of supervision required for each inmate and thus determines their initial housing assignment. All classification decisions are finalized by the on-duty Classification Deputy within 72 hours after intake.

Classification/Custody Levels

Classification and corresponding housing needs are as follow:

Maximum Security / Administrative Segregation

Considerations: History of escape, assault of staff or other inmates, criminal gang activity, disruption of the operations of the facility, needing protection from other inmates; current charge of murder (187 PC) and other egregious crimes; criminal gang activity.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Single or Double Cell.

Segregation

Considerations: Nature of offense is heinous, such as armed robbery, home invasion, drive-by shooting, and extortion. Gang member.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Single or Double Cell; Segregated from other Gang members, co-defendants, prior gang affiliates, or other inmate groups for safety or protection.

Sub-Categories of Segregation:

Norteno/Northern Structure: Self-reported or documented member of the Norteno Gang.

Sureno: Self-reported or documented member of the Sureno Gang.

Northern Riders: Self-reported or documented member of the Northern Riders (former inmates previously housed in protective custody).

Drop-Outs/Protective Custody: Drop-outs are those who have renounced their gang ties; Protective Custody (PC) are those unable to function in general population.

Three Strikers – At least two prior commitments, subject to three strikes commitment if convicted of current charges.



Levels 1-5

Considerations: Nature of offense, behavior and prior classification history if applicable. Level 5 is Maximum Security; Level 1 is Minimum Security. Other factors for housing assignment for Levels 1-5 include level of supervision and perimeter security of the facility.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Dormitory, Dormitory Cell of 12 beds, Multiple Occupancy Cells (various sizes), Double Cells.

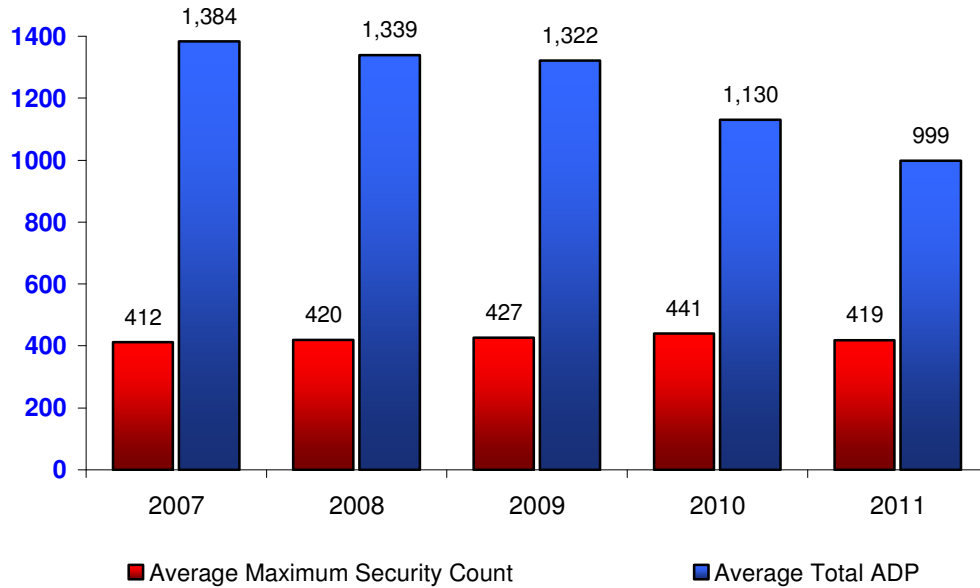
Limitations of Classification due to Housing Availability

Housing assignments are currently made based on classification, within the limitations of the number and type of beds available. Since the number of maximum security, administrative segregation, and segregation beds – single or double beds – is limited within the existing facilities operated by the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department, housing assignment cannot follow classification guidelines. Serious and violent offenders and gang affiliates are currently housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of 12 beds. Drop-Outs and Protective Custody inmates are housed in the same unit – which poses a risk to those inmates who need protection from those predator inmates, who could possibly also be included in the Drop-Out population.

Stanislaus County is forced to house higher classifications of inmates in lower security settings. This poses a threat to the safety and security of the staff, visitors and inmates in these facilities. The following chart displays the percentage of inmates within the inmate population who are classified as Maximum Security, regardless of actual assignment to less secure housing units.



Average Maximum Security Population Based on Classification



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Shown graphically and in the table above, the upward trend and significant increase of over 10% in maximum security inmates as a percentage of ADP from 2007 to 2011 is readily apparent.

This upward trend, along with the sheer magnitude in numbers of this high custody inmate, will prove to be the driving factor in all immediate and future facility planning.



Recent Inmate Characteristic Trends

The most recent data depicting the key inmate characteristic trends has been summarized below. This chart tracks the changes in the percentage increase or decrease as related to the average daily population during this time.

In each of the profile characteristics identified below except gang dropout, there has been an increase from June 2009 until June 2011. During this period:

- 187 PC inmates increased by 2.4%.
- 3-Strike inmates increased by 1.5%.
- Mental health cases increased by 37%, meaning that 1 out of every 9 inmates currently has documented mental health issues. (This percentage is under reported.)
- Maximum security classifications increased by 4.3% (this percentage is not indicative of the true classification percentage of maximum security inmates).
- Gang membership (documented) increased by 1.3%, currently making slightly more than 1 out of every 12 inmates in the facilities a gang member.
- Unsentenced inmates being housed in the detention facilities increased by 12.2%.
- And finally, felony cases increased by 4.8%.

Profile Described as a Percentage of Total ADP

Date	Inmate Characteristics as a Percentage of ADP								
	187 PC	Mental Health Cases	3-Strike Inmates	Maximum Security Classification	Documented Gang Member	Gang Dropout	Unsentenced	Felony	ADP
June 2011	8.9%	11.2%	3.3%	6.8%	12.6%	9.5%	80.5%	95.4%	999
February 2011	9.6%	11.3%	2.7%	6.6%	13.3%	10.2%	82.7%	93.4%	973
September 2010	7.8%	12.1%	3.5%	5.1%	13.6%	11.6%	76.3%	91.7%	1,099
June 2010	7.9%	14.9%	3.1%	5.5%	13.1%	12.0%	73.3%	92.6%	1,090
June 2009	6.5%	7.5%	1.8%	2.5%	11.3%	10.7%	68.3%	90.6%	1,317

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.



Each of these trends reflects the notably “hardening” of the inmate population. Gang association and mental illness, in addition to classification challenges based on bed availability, serve to further necessitate a higher level of housing for adequate management, security, and safety levels.

Summary

To briefly summarize the key findings of the analysis of the past and current inmate profile, the following observations can be made:

- The average daily population in Stanislaus County’s detention facilities decreased by 18.4% between 2007 and 2010.
- The total capacity of the Stanislaus County detention system, and a controlling factor in the lower ADP, has been reduced by 426 beds since 2007 because of a significant reduction in work force caused by the economic downturn.
- The number of persons booked into detention was higher in 2007 than in any other year in the last decade, but this number has declined in each of the last three years. From 2007 to 2010, admissions decreased by 19.9%. This is the result of several key factors.
- The number of unsentenced inmates held in detention has fluctuated over the last four years; however, the number of sentenced inmates fell 44% from 2007 to 2010.
- The average number of state inmates in detention awaiting transport has ranged from 48 to a high of 87 from June 2010 to July 2011, taking up a significant number of higher custody levels.
- The number of sentenced inmates released due to a lack of housing capacity has dropped since 2008; however, this correlated to a reduction in bookings and admissions as well as a change in the parameters of the Alternative Work Program.
- The number of inmates requiring psychotropic medication has ranged from 108 to 170 from July of 2010 through June 2011. The number has exceeded 10% of the population in every month during this period.
- Sick calls have risen significantly and are at an all time high in 2011. It is estimated that the total number of calls for the year will be 33,264.
- Inmate classifications, profile, and sentences have changed over time, indicating a higher custody inmate. Significant increases are shown on the following page.

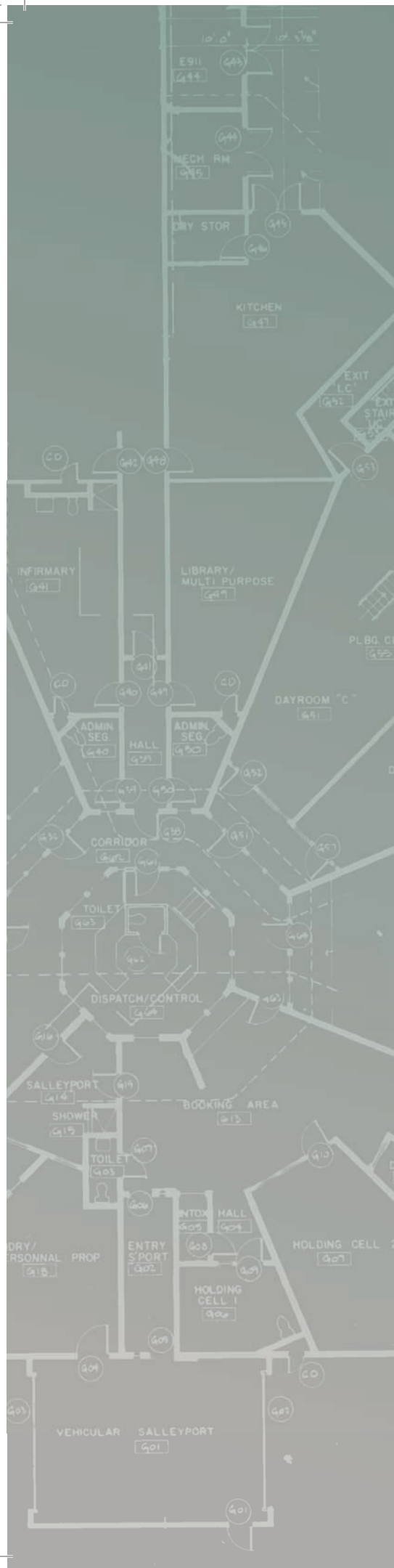


Inmate Profile as a Percentage of Total ADP									
Date	187 PC	Mental Health Cases	3-Strike Inmates	Maximum Security Classification	Documented Gang Member	Gang Dropout	Unsentenced	Felony	Inappropriate Housing Assignment ¹
June 2011	8.9%	11.2%	3.3%	6.8%	12.6%	9.5%	80.5%	95.4%	24.7%
February 2011	9.6%	11.3%	2.7%	6.6%	13.3%	10.2%	82.7%	93.4%	21.2%
September 2010	7.8%	12.1%	3.5%	5.1%	13.6%	11.6%	76.3%	91.7%	27.2%
June 2010	7.9%	14.9%	3.1%	5.5%	13.1%	12.0%	73.3%	92.6%	21.9%
June 2009	6.5%	7.5%	1.8%	2.5%	11.3%	10.7%	68.3%	90.6%	14.9%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

Note:

1. Inmates housed below their classification level based on bed availability.



Section D Classification of Inmates



SECTION D CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

Introduction

Classification is the term given in a detention center for determining the relative risk that each inmate presents in terms of safety and security to staff, other inmates and the public. A standardized objective tool is used to determine the classification level of each inmate. This is essentially the same as doing a "risk assessment" on each inmate in the facility where the booking charge is only one part in determining the classification level.

Once the classification level is determined, the inmate may be housed in the proper level housing unit (maximum, medium or minimum security). The inmates are further segregated within each housing level based upon the safety and security of each inmate within that housing unit. Consequently, while minimum security inmates may be generally housed together in a dorm environment, maximum security inmates may need to be housed separately from other maximum security inmates - thus the need for single and double occupancy cells. Further, these inmates must be moved separately or in small groups which requires remote supervision environments in the detention facility (with secure control centers).

Clearly, this update to the needs assessment has identified the overwhelming need for both maximum security housing as well as medical and mental health housing as a primary need based upon the classification of current inmates. As identified in Section C, there are a relatively large number of inmates who are not properly housed, simply because of the lack of enough maximum security beds.

Background

Because the classification system is driving the need for a specific type of bed (maximum security), it is critical that the decision makers, who may not be completely knowledgeable of complexity of a classification system, to be provided information on how the system works in Stanislaus County. As a result, a Stanislaus County Detentions professional prepared the following:

All newly received inmates are initially classified objectively to determine their level of security and proper housing location. This process is known as the "initial classification assessment." The classification plan is designed to properly assign inmates to the appropriate housing according to the categories of sex, age, criminal sophistication, seriousness of crime charged, physical or mental health needs, gang affiliation, and other relevant criteria. The Intake Deputy will use all of the information obtained during the intake process to determine the inmate's



proper placement into a temporary holding cell. All the information obtained during the intake process will be delivered to the on-duty Classification Deputy, who will objectively classify the inmate with-in 72 hours after booking (classification assessment interview).

An inmate may be classified as Administrative Segregation or Maximum Security at the time of the classification assessment interview based on the criteria above, and more specifically, whether the inmate is prone to: escape, assaulting staff or other inmates, engaging in criminal gang activity, disrupting the operations of the facility; or, they are likely to need protection from other inmates. The inmate's custody / classification history will aid in making this determination.

All newly received inmates, charged with murder (187 PC) and other egregious crimes, are initially housed as maximum security. The classification plan has a process built into it that allows these types of inmates to request a downgrade in their classification. Unfortunately, classification downgrades are being over-used to remedy the current lack of bed space to properly house maximum-security inmates. Once requested or because of need, due to lack of bed space, a Classification Deputy may initiate a classification downgrade packet to downgrade the inmate's classification. If approved by the Classification Sergeant, the inmate's classification is downgraded and the inmate is housed in a general population bed, which in many instances is a severely lower level of housing. Currently, the facilities do not have the bed space to properly house every maximum-security inmate in a single cell or double cell.

Classification or segregation of inmates is not based on race, color, creed, or national origin. Currently, a large number of our jail population requires segregated housing or is made up of active and non-active gang members, also known as dropouts. To maintain the safety and security of inmates and staff as well as the good general order and overall operation of each facility, inmates with gang affiliation or requiring segregation are classified and segregated into several categories:

- Norteno/Northern Structure - There are almost 200 inmates identified in this classification, many of these inmates have committed heinous crimes in the community such as armed robbery, home invasion robberies, drive by shootings, and extortion. Due to a lack of bed space, the majority of the inmates in this classification are housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of twelve inmates. Housing these types of inmates in a dorm cell is very difficult due to their criminal sophistication, organizational structure, and criminal mentality. An inmate must claim affiliation or be documented, by a Classification Deputy or Gang Intelligence Deputy, to be classified as a Norteno gang member.*
- Sureno - There are approximately thirty inmates identified in this classification. As with any other affiliated gang member, these inmates pose significant challenges in their housing. They must be kept segregated for their safety from the Norteno population, other gang dropouts and other active gang members.*
- Northern Riders – This is a newly documented and court validated criminal street gang classification in Stanislaus County. This gang evolved from inmates who were previously*

housed and classified as dropouts in segregated protective custody housing. As with all of the other gang classifications, they pose a significant challenge to house. Due to a lack of bed space, the majority of the inmates in this classification are housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of twelve inmates. Some have also been moved into the Special Handling Unit due their criminal activity and attempts to disrupt facility operation.

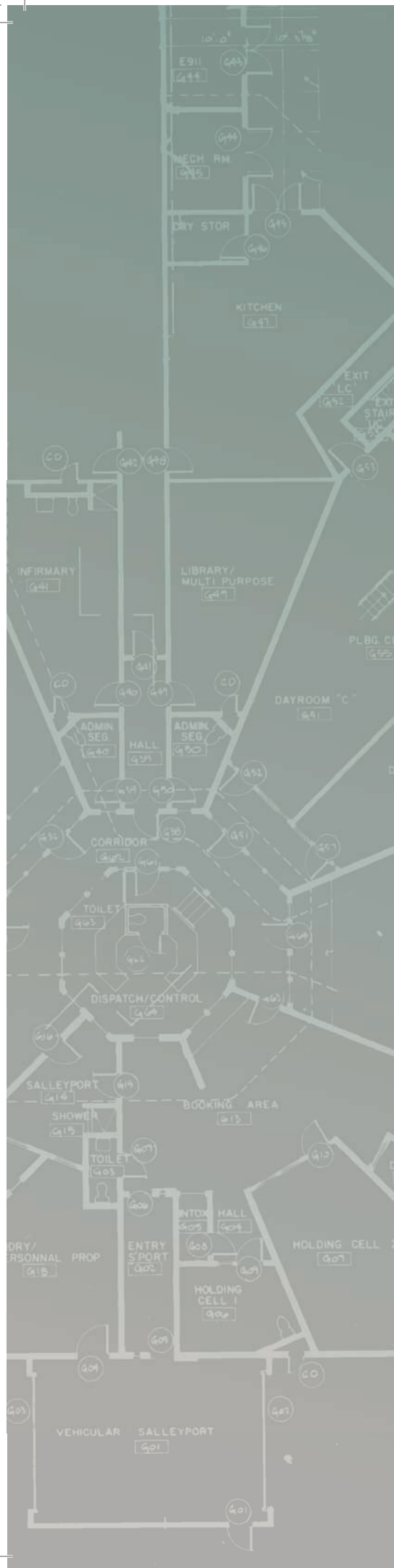
- *Drop Outs/Protective Custody - This is by far the most difficult type of inmate to house. Due to appropriate cell limits we have been forced to house all drop outs and Protective Custody inmates together. Drop outs are inmates who have renounced their gang ties, they include, Norteno, Sureno, Nazi Low Rider, White Supremacist to name a few. Many of these inmates are arrested on serious high level crimes that would require restrictive housing. Protective Custody (PC) inmates are inmates who are unable to function in general population, due to charges or weakness, they must be housed separately.*
- *Three Strikers - Around 1998, shortly after the “Three strikes, you’re out” law was signed, Stanislaus County housed inmates going to trial on three strikes cases separately, they were treated like Maximum Security inmates. They are very sophisticated criminally because they have been to prison on at least two prior commitments. There are not have the suitable beds to house these inmates at the level required.*
- *Administrative Segregation - These are inmates who due to behavior, possession or manufacturing of weapons, assaults on inmates and/or staff etc., need to be housed in a more restrictive location. We place these types of inmates in single or double cells; they are treated as maximum security inmates.*

Classifications levels 1-5 - this numbering system is used to categorize inmates, based on charges, behavior and prior classification history to determine their proper level of housing. Currently there are Level 5 inmates (maximum security) in Minimum Security beds.

Adequate and appropriate bed space is necessary to maintain the safety and security of inmates and staff. Not housing inmates in the proper level of housing severely jeopardizes the ability of staff to maintain the good order and operational capacity of each facility. Stanislaus County has continually been forced to house a higher security inmate in a lower security setting. There are inmates convicted of armed robbery and other serious crimes at the Men’s Honor Farm. Inmates are classified on a variety of factors; however with the proper number of high security level beds we could reduce liability, create a safer environment for staff and inmates, and house inmates that are Medium/Maximum correctly.

Update

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment described the classification policies that are being used at Stanislaus County. With the exception of not focusing on the critical need today to provide additional maximum security, medical and mental health staffing, the TRG content remains valid.



Section E Programs



SECTION E PROGRAMS

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment does an excellent job in describing the programs that were in place during the time that this document was completed. Indeed most of these programs continue to occur. That said, there have been a reduced number of inmates able to participate in programs offered at the Honor Farm simply because two of the HF housing units' buildings burned down. In addition, the Reduction in Force has resulted in other housing units being closed and minimum security inmates released.

The most significant change for the area of programs is currently taking place. AB109 dictated that a large number of state inmates (non-serious/non-violent/non-sex offense) who are serving sentences of up to three years will be transferred, or sentenced directly to local county jails including Stanislaus County Detention System. This Act provided in addition that lower level parolees returning from state prison be supervised by counties. This Act also dictates that there be programs available for these inmates that are in excess of what is currently provided. This Act also sets up state funding for these programs. While the basic issues associated with AB 109 are known, many details need to be clarified.

On September 20, 2011, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors approved the *Community Corrections Partnership Plan for Implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB109)*. This plan, which was presented by Chief Probation Officer Jerry Powers, identified the Community Corrections Partnership of which Chief Powers is the chair. Phase 1 of the Implementation Plan, which is intended to run from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, is intended to contain the following:

Re-Opening Vacant Beds

Since June 2009, the Sheriff's Office closed 434 beds due to a Reduction in Force (RIF). Phase 1 will re-open 150 of these beds to house and provide services to the increased number of sentenced inmates as well as the new group of probation/parole violators.

Jail Alternatives

The Jail Alternatives Unit consists primarily of two programs: the Alternative Work Program and the Home Detention Program. Both of these programs will be expanded to address the increased jail population associated with AB 109.

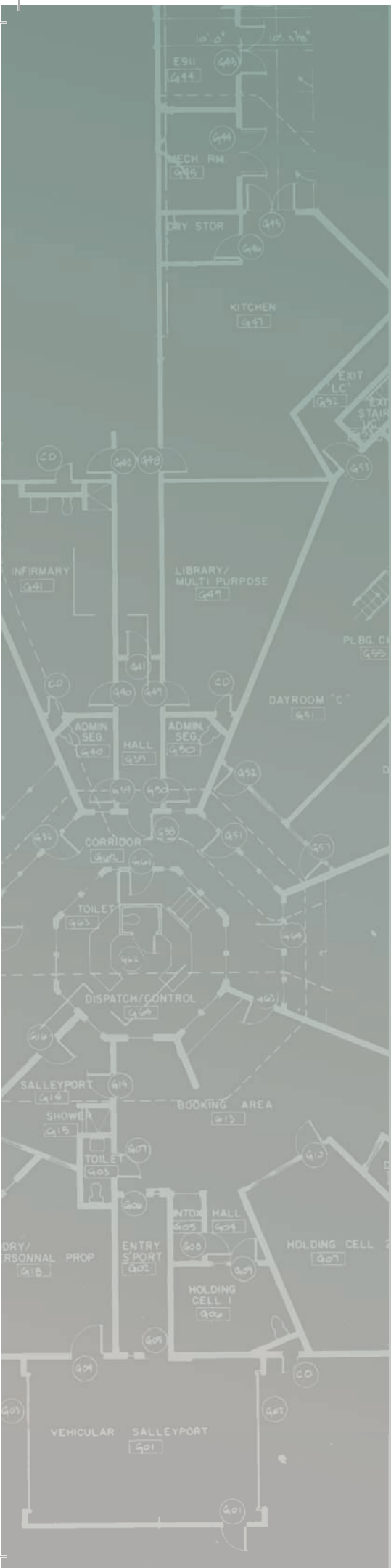
Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Although this is primarily a Probation Department program serving approximately 100 probationers, it is expected to double in size of need and will have a direct correlation to the Detention System inmate population.



The future phases of the plan will only increase the need for programs in the jail. Any new housing units must have necessary programs space included to provide programs for in-custody inmates. In addition, this updated Needs Assessment concurs with the County's plan to add a "Programs Building" at the PSC that will focus on probationers/parolees. This building will consolidate probation services needed to address AB 109, including the Day Reporting Center.

Section F An Analysis of the Local Trends and Characteristics





SECTION F AN ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

The analyses of local trends within the Stanislaus County community are essential to sound planning for the future criminal justice policy making. Because of recent monumental national events, it is important to look first globally at criminal justice trends to fully understand what is occurring within the County.

The United States is experiencing an unprecedented downturn in the crime rate across the Country. Since 2006, there has been a decline in almost every one of the nine major crimes tracked by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reports*. Most recently, violent crimes, as a whole, dropped 5.5 percent from 2009 to 2010. In the preliminary 2010 annual report *Crime in the United States*, the following percentage drops were reported from 2006 through 2010.

Percent Change for Consecutive Years

¹

Years	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
2007/2006	-0.7	-0.6	-2.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.6	-8.1	-6.7
2008/2007	-1.9	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	+2.0	+0.3	-12.7	-3.6
2009/2008	-5.3	-7.3	-2.6	-8.0	-4.2	-4.6	-1.3	-4.0	-17.1	-10.8
2010/2009	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3

Methodology

The data used in creating this table were from law enforcement agencies submitting 6 or more common months of offense reports from 2006 through 2010. When the FBI determines certain variables have created unusual fluctuations in the data, those data are excluded from the trend tabulations.

¹ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 3



Relating this trend more specifically to what is occurring in the Western Region of the United States, again, each of the nine reported crimes decreased from 2009 to 2010.

Percent Change by Region²

Region	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Total	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3
Northeast	-0.4	+8.3	+1.4	-2.6	+0.7	-0.5	+3.5	-1.2	-4.8	-7.1
Midwest	-5.9	-5.4	-3.9	-9.7	-4.0	-2.7	-0.5	-3.5	-2.6	-1.9
South	-7.5	-7.5	-6.7	-12.6	-5.1	-3.8	-2.7	-3.5	-9.5	-7.9
West	-5.8	-6.8	-4.1	-10.1	-3.6	-2.5	-0.9	-2.0	-7.9	-13.9

Methodology

The data used in creating this table were from law enforcement agencies submitting 6 or more common months of offense reports for 2009 and 2010. When the FBI determines certain variables have created unusual fluctuations in the data, those data are excluded from the trend tabulations.

Regions

The U.S. Census Bureau has established the four regions of the United States, which are used by the UCR Program in compiling the Nation's crime data. The following table lists the 50 states and the District of Columbia arranged according to the regions of the United States.

NORTHEASTERN REGION

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

MIDWESTERN REGION

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

SOUTHERN REGION

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia

WESTERN REGION

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

In the cities which the Uniform Crime Report groups by size, Modesto falls into the category of 100,000 to 249,999 persons. (In the 2010 census, Modesto reported its population at 201,165 people.) All comparable cities in this group, as well, showed a decreasing crime trend in each major crime.

² [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 2



Percent Change by Population Group³

Population group	Number of agencies	Population	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Total	13,007	264,046,159	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3
Cities:												
100,000 to 249,999	202	30,224,170	-5.2	-6.9	-5.4	-9.1	-2.9	-3.7	-0.9	-3.9	-9.4	-3.8

Specifically, the City of Modesto reported the following notable reductions over the 12 month period in 6 of the major crimes.

Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement by State by City 100,000 and Over in Population⁴

City		Population ¹	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ²
Modesto	2009		1,419	21	55	369	974	10,269	2,291	6,637	1,341	97
	2010	203,890	1,398	10	62	427	899	9,383	2,171	5,786	1,426	56

¹ The 2010 population figures are FBI estimates based on provisional data from the U.S. Census Bureau. (See Data Declaration.)

² The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months for 2009 and/or 2010.

Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement, by State by City 100,000 and over in Population

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

General comment

This table provides the number of offenses known to law enforcement in cities with populations of 100,000 and over for 2009 and 2010.

Methodology

- The data used in creating this table were from city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2009 and 2010. Consequently, when arson does not appear in this table, it indicates the FBI did not receive 12 complete months of data.
- Data from law enforcement agencies whose resident population falls below 100,000 are published in this table for 2 consecutive years. At that time, if the population remains below 100,000, the agency's data are no longer published in this table.
- When the FBI determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with the national UCR Program's guidelines, the number of offenses is not included in the table, and the discrepancy will be explained in a footnote.

Population estimation

For the 2010 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2000 decennial population counts and 2001 through 2009 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2009 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2010 population estimate.

³ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 1

⁴ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 4



It is important to note that while the crime rates are dropping in California, the drop has not been across the board for all crimes in Stanislaus and the other Northern San Joaquin Valley counties of Merced and San Joaquin. There was an up and down mix of criminal activity in these counties last year, according to the California Department of Justice Statistics. While Stanislaus experienced a 1.8% drop in violent crime this past year, approximately one in 200 Stanislaus residents was a victim of a violent crime during 2010 compared to one in 237 Californians victimized by violent crime during the same period. While homicide was down considerably from a particular high in 2009, rapes and robberies were up in Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties. ⁵

2010 Crimes Statistics⁶

While crimes statewide declined in 2010 compared to 2009, there was an up-and-down mix of criminal activity in the Northern San Joaquin Valley last year. Here are 2010 statistics by county for a variety of violent and property crimes:

	Homicide	Percent Change from 2009	Rape	Percent Change from 2009	Robbery	Percent Change from 2009	Agravated Assault	Percent Change from 2009	Burglary	Percent Change from 2009	Vehicle Theft	Percent Change from 2009	Arson	Percent Change from 2009
Stanislaus County	29	-37.0%	136	10.7%	767	8.6%	1,741	-5.7%	5,400	-6.1%	3,596	5.7%	269	-27.9%
Merced County	26	0%	72	-7.7%	269	-2.5%	1,081	-15.4%	2,347	1.3%	953	5.5%	60	-33.3%
San Joaquin County	63	23.5%	163	10.1%	1,849	5.1%	3,449	-3.5%	7,666	1.9%	3,327	-16.6%	133	9.9%
Tuolumne County	1	0%	23	-8.0%	21	-10.5%	76	-32.7%	403	13.8%	86	-14.0%	9	-18.2%

Source: California Department of Justice

Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁷

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Violent Crimes	3,088	2,951	2,493	3,110	2,875	3,080	3,056
Homicide	16	34	15	27	42	30	29
Forcible Rape	148	215	174	170	159	129	151
Robbery	520	644	638	724	719	663	767
Aggravated Assault	2,404	2,058	1,666	2,189	1,955	2,258	2,109
Property Crimes	10,226	11,048	12,708	14,376	16,095	15,114	13,625
Burglary	4,481	4,288	4,837	4,872	5,304	4,836	5,002
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,561	3,224	4,244	5,451	6,348	6,356	4,642
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,184	3,536	3,627	4,053	4,443	3,922	3,981
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	13,708	14,509	16,358	16,641	18,548	15,988	15,586
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,524	10,973	12,731	12,588	14,105	12,066	11,605
Arson	534	597	473	503	530	450	400

⁵ Modesto Bee, September 13, 2011.

⁶ Modesto Bee, September 13, 2011.

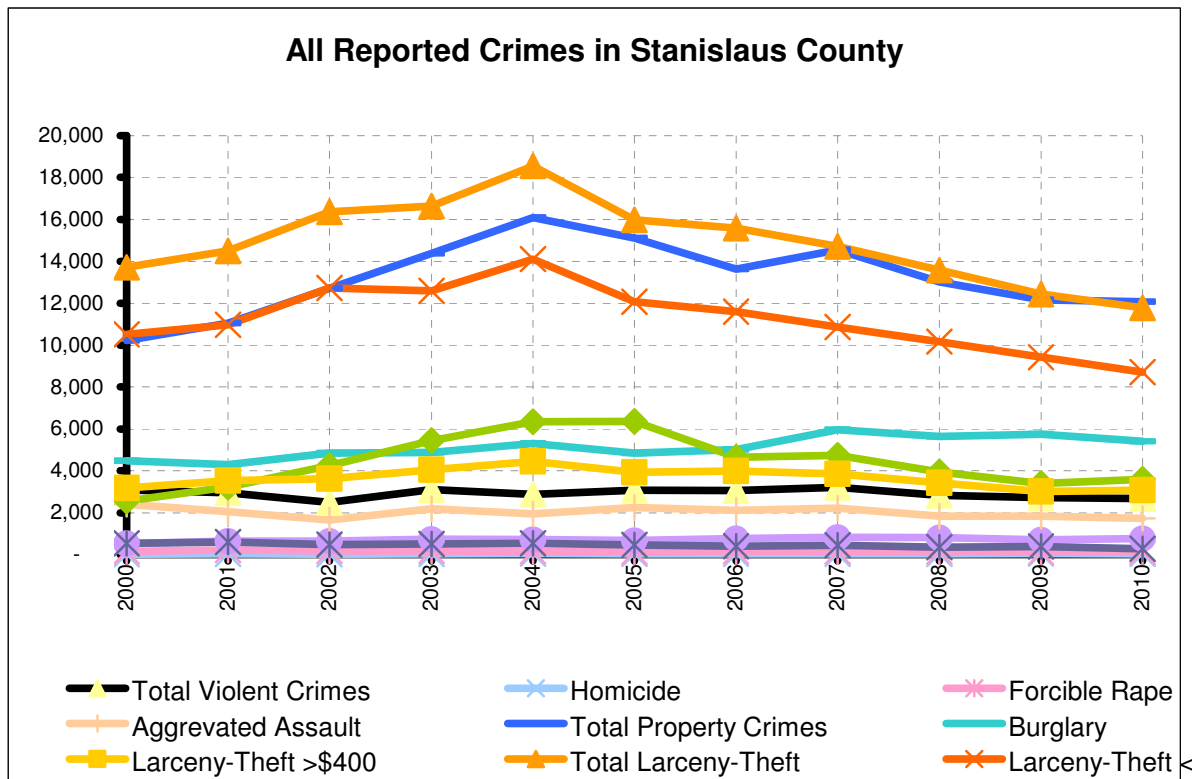
⁷ "Crime in California 2010" report



Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009 (continued)

	2007	2008	2009	Δ2000-2008	2010	Δ2009-2010
Violent Crimes	3,207	2,829	2,721	0.45%	2,672	-1.80%
Homicide	27	31	46	7.29%	29	-36.96%
Forcible Rape	139	141	122	-3.86%	135	10.66%
Robbery	826	810	706	6.10%	767	8.64%
Aggravated Assault	2,215	1,847	1,847	-0.56%	1,741	-5.74%
Property Crimes	14,554	13,013	12,156	3.95%	12,066	-0.74%
Burglary	5,971	5,646	5,748	3.72%	5,400	-6.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,738	3,949	3,401	7.68%	3,596	5.73%
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,845	3,418	3,007	1.28%	3,070	2.10%
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	14,712	13,583	12,428	-0.25%	11,782	-5.20%
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,867	10,165	9,421	-0.72%	8,712	-7.53%
Arson	449	354	373	-4.25%	269	-27.88%

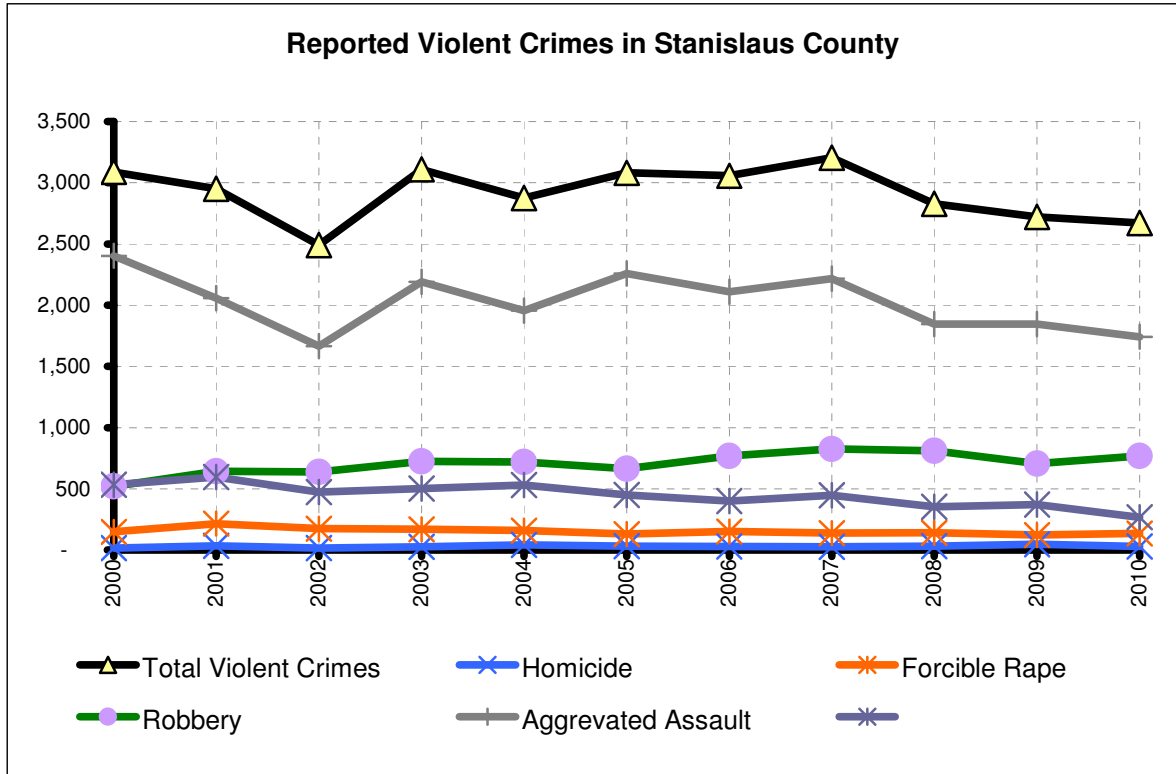
Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁸



⁸ "Crime in California 2010" report



Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁹

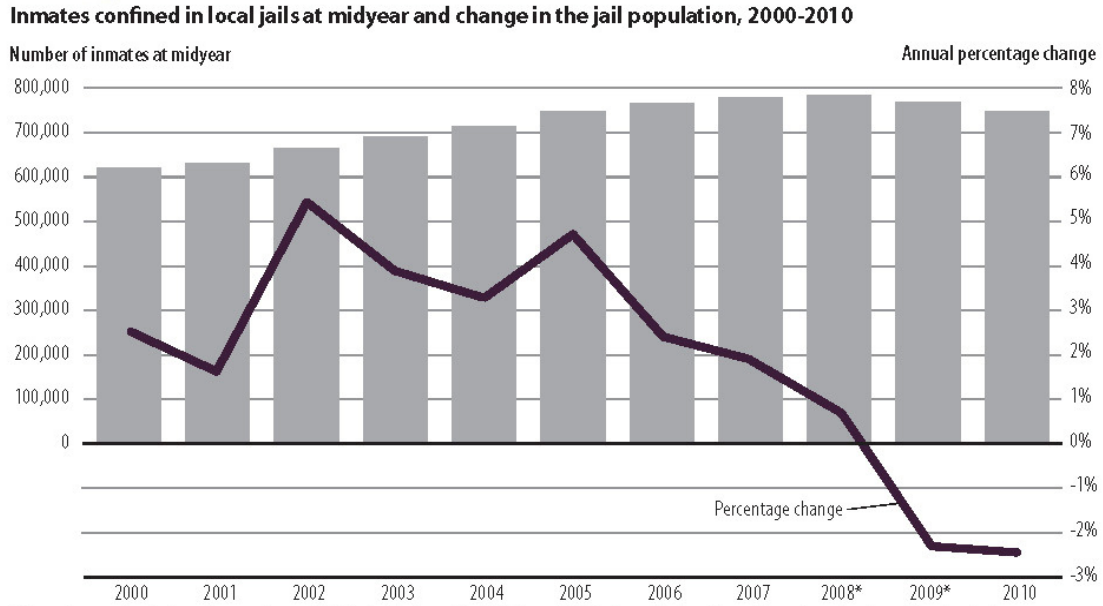


With these dropping crime rates, it is logical to expect and to realize a drop in incarceration rates on a national, regional, and local level. In June 2010, the Bureau of Justice statistics reported a rate of detention incarcerations of 242 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents or a reduction of almost 20,000 inmates over a 2010 population of 767,434. This decline was preceded by a 2009 decline of 2.3 percent. The current incarceration rate is the lowest rate the Country has experienced since 2003.

⁹ "Crime in California 2010" report



Inmates Confined in Local Jails at Midyear and Change in the Jail Population, 2000-2010¹⁰



*Based on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

Naturally, if the incarceration rate has declined, the detention population would as well. The decline in detention population shown above reflects a 2.4% drop between mid-year 2009 and mid-year 2010. This is only the second decline in the jail population recorded since the Bureau of Justice Statistics began their annual survey of jails in 1982.

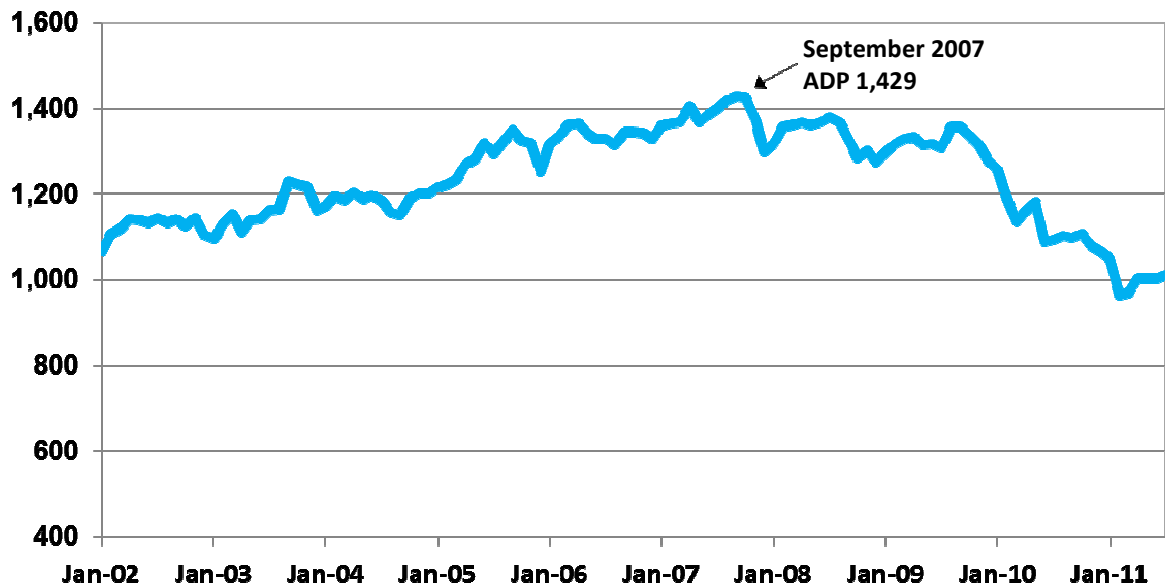
¹⁰ Figure 1 - U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Bureau of Justice Statistics Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 - Statistical Tables* By Todd D. Minton, *BJS Statistician*, April 2011, NCJ 233431, Revised 6/28/2011



Current Trends in Stanislaus County

As described earlier in Section C of this assessment, Stanislaus County is experiencing the same trends that are occurring nationally. The detention population has decreased from 1384 inmates in 2007 to its current population of 999 in August of 2011.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) by Month



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ADP:	1,125	1,161	1,186	1,284	1,338	1,384	1,339	1,322	1,130

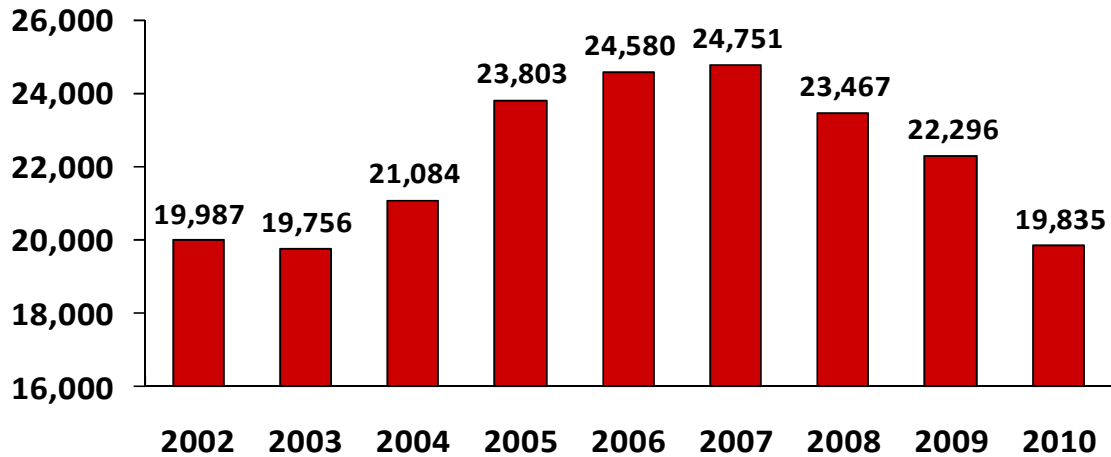
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A certain percentage of this drop in population can no doubt be attributed to other forces at work in the County, including closure of detention beds, an increase in numbers and higher custody levels of inmates assigned to the Alternative Work Program, and an aggressive cite and release policy by the Sheriff's Department.



Persons booked into the County facilities have decreased with the corresponding crime rates. As serious and violent crime drops, it is understandable that the number of bookings occurring within the County will have decreased. This, again, is also impacted by many of the measures the Sheriff's Department has been forced to employ.

Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Detention Facilities



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Before moving on to the impact of the lower ADP on future facility planning, it is important to note that this trend is simply an indication of inmate quantity, not inmate “quality.” As shown in Section C, the current and emerging inmate profile is one which will largely require a high security setting to be properly supervised.



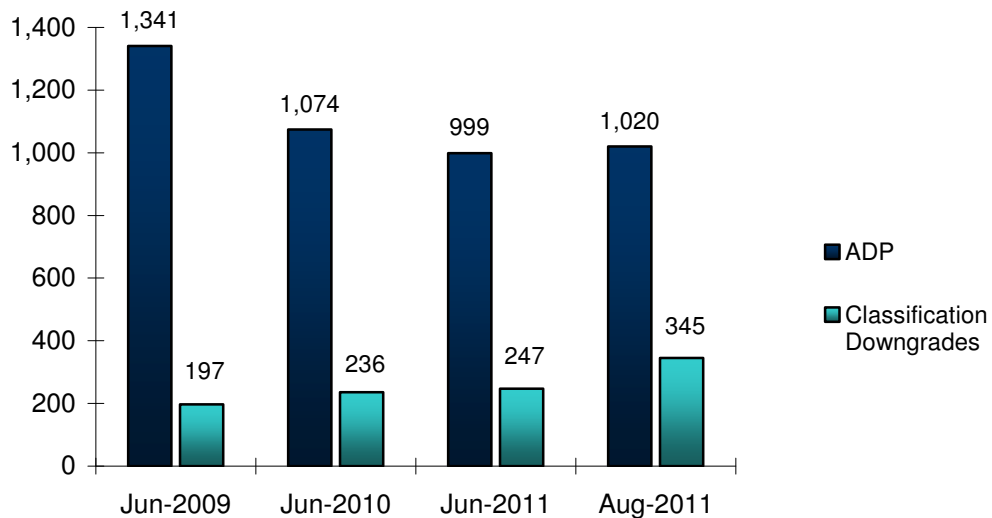
Recent Trends Influencing Future Detention Requirements in the County

Since the original PSC was opened in 1996, the demographics of the inmate population have shifted to higher classification levels. Programs have contributed to this phenomenon by channeling the lowest security inmates away from detention incarceration and into other community programs. While the Average Daily Population has been slowly increasing, or in the experience of the last four years, decreasing, the true classification level of inmates has been increasing. Consequently, many inmates who should be housed in maximum security beds are instead housed in medium security beds. Significantly, the number of medium security beds in Stanislaus detention facilities System is quite high, while there are few maximum security beds available. This contributes to unsafe conditions for inmates and staff in these facilities.

Classification Overrides Based on Housing Availability

Historically, Stanislaus County has been forced to override its classification system to downgrade a significant number of inmates for housing placement. The extent to which this practice has been maintained is clearly shown on the following page:

Incidents of Classification Reduction Based on Bed Availability



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



Date	ADP	Classification Downgrades	Cases as a Percentage of Total ADP
Jun-2009	1,341	197	14.7%
Jun-2010	1,074	236	22.0%
Jun-2011	999	247	24.7%
Aug-2011	1,020	345	33.8%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

The most current snapshot of inmates housed in County facilities can be broken down even further. On August 25, 2011, the system count was 1,005 inmates, of which 325, or 32 percent, were housed below their appropriate classification level.

Of these 325 inmates, 84 percent were maximum security inmates that received a medium security classification for housing purposes. This shortage presents numerous management and operational issues for the County.

Future planning must attempt to correct the routine use of classification overrides by providing housing that supports proper inmate classification and security level.

Field Citations

The County utilizes multiple procedures in its attempt to manage detention capacity proactively. One program put in place fairly recently is the use of field citations. In order to help manage the detention population, the Sheriff's Department issued the following memorandum in June of 2010:

Advisory¹¹

As of June 16, 2010, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office recommends the following categories of arrestees be cited in the field:

- *Infractions or Municipal Code violations, On View or I&B*
- *Any Infraction or Municipal Code warrant*
- *Non-violent misdemeanor charges, On View or I&B*
- *Any type of misdemeanor warrant*
- *DUI arrests, at which time the suspect is no longer intoxicated or impaired*

¹¹ Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department Memorandum dated June 7, 2010, subject: Field Citations



Agencies who arrest suspects falling into the above categories should issue citations in a manner consistent with Stanislaus County Court's Citation guidelines, which are as follows:

- *Court dates are to be set 60 days from the date of arrest*
- *Appearance dates are to be scheduled Monday through Friday, but not on a Tuesday, unless the 60th day falls on a Monday that is a holiday*
- *The appearance time is to be scheduled for 0800 hours*

Shift Sergeants at each booking facility shall have the ultimate responsibility and authority to manage the facility count. As with any new procedure, we expect that not every situation will be easily defined in this advisory and that the Shift Sergeant must work with the arresting officer when unique booking situations arise.

Our ability to adequately and appropriately house offenders is an ever-growing challenge. Budgetary constraints, unfunded statutory corrections mandates and inadequate bed space all affect our daily/average inmate population. We appreciate your efforts in reducing unnecessary bookings whenever possible.

The results of this recommendation and practice are summarized below.

Cites and Releases which Occurred from August 2009 to August 2011

Locale	Arresting Agency	Number of Persons
Modesto	Police Department	175,161
Turlock	Police Department	10,180
Ceres	Police Department	12,390
Newman	Police Department	1,334

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

This practice has been instrumental in helping to keep the ADP at the recent lower levels. Though a useful and much needed tool as of now, the viability of this approach could change at any time causing the County to revert back to a policy of booking these individuals and thus experiencing a significant increase in housing demand.



Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity

Reduction In Force (RIF)

The most significant current impact on the detention system's inmate population relates to the economic downturn that began in 2008. As a result of the downturn, Stanislaus County's operating budget has been significantly reduced. In order to address the many reductions in the Sheriff's budget, the Department has been forced to reduce the staffing levels within the detention system. This reduction in staffing (or *Reduction in Force RIF*) potentially made housing inmates at their current population levels unsafe at each facility. Consequently, several housing units were closed and inmates released in order to keep a safe minimum staffing level and work and housing environment. Ultimately, as of the time this report was written, there has been a reduction of 426 beds that are still counted in the system's capacity. At the same time, a reduction of usable beds (as opposed to rated capacity) went from 1492 beds to 1224 beds. This is charted below.

Loss of Physical Beds Due to Reduction in Force¹²

Year	Current Total Capacity	Physical Beds	Location of Reduced Beds
2008	1460	1460	Baseline
2009	1396	1396	64 PSC Minimum Security Beds
2010	1324	1396	72 Honor Farm Beds
2010	1152	1224	172 Honor Farm Beds
2011	1066	1224	86 PSC - Unit 1 Beds

It should be noted that on June 26, 2010, the same day that the RIF for the Honor Farm occurred, a fire destroyed 172 physical beds (Unit 1 and 2). These beds were permanently lost. The beds at PSC that were closed due to RIF can be reopened.

It should also be noted that in 2008, Barracks 4 at the Honor Farm was closed due to dilapidated conditions. This resulted in a reduction of the total capacity by 32 beds. Since 2007, there are still 268 fewer beds available should staffing once again be increased over its current level.

¹² Physical beds are not the same as "rated capacity." Physical beds are the number of rated and non-rated beds within each facility. As of 1-03-2011, there are a total of 1226 rated beds in the system (see Section A in the updated *Adult Detention Needs Assessment*).



The County has been forced to aggressively release both sentenced and unsentenced inmates over the last 13 months as a result of housing limitations. Since April 2011, an approximate average of 50% of the ADP has been released early. This situation, like field citations, can produce a risk to the public safety if the County is forced to release inappropriate inmates and is not recommended as routine practice by the County.

Inmates Released as a Result of Insufficient Housing Capacity

Date	Sentenced Inmates	Unsentenced ¹ Inmates	Total Releases	ADP	Releases as a Percentage of ADP
Jun-2010	112	540	652	1,090	59.8%
Jul-2010	56	373	429	1,094	39.2%
Aug-2010	39	426	465	1,102	42.2%
Sep-2010	87	364	451	1,099	41.0%
Oct-2010	133	413	546	1,108	49.3%
Nov-2010	125	380	505	1,080	46.8%
Dec-2010	153	394	547	1,065	51.4%
Jan-2011	168	406	574	1,050	54.7%
Feb-2011	84	358	442	964	45.9%
Mar-2011	112	346	458	968	47.3%
Apr-2011	134	402	536	1,003	53.4%
May-2011	87	401	488	1,004	48.6%
Jun-2011	97	364	461	1,003	46.0%
Jul-2011	129	404	533	1,010	52.8%

Note: 1. Includes cite and felony OR.

All future facility planning should address the magnitude of this practice on housing capacity.



Alternative Work Programs

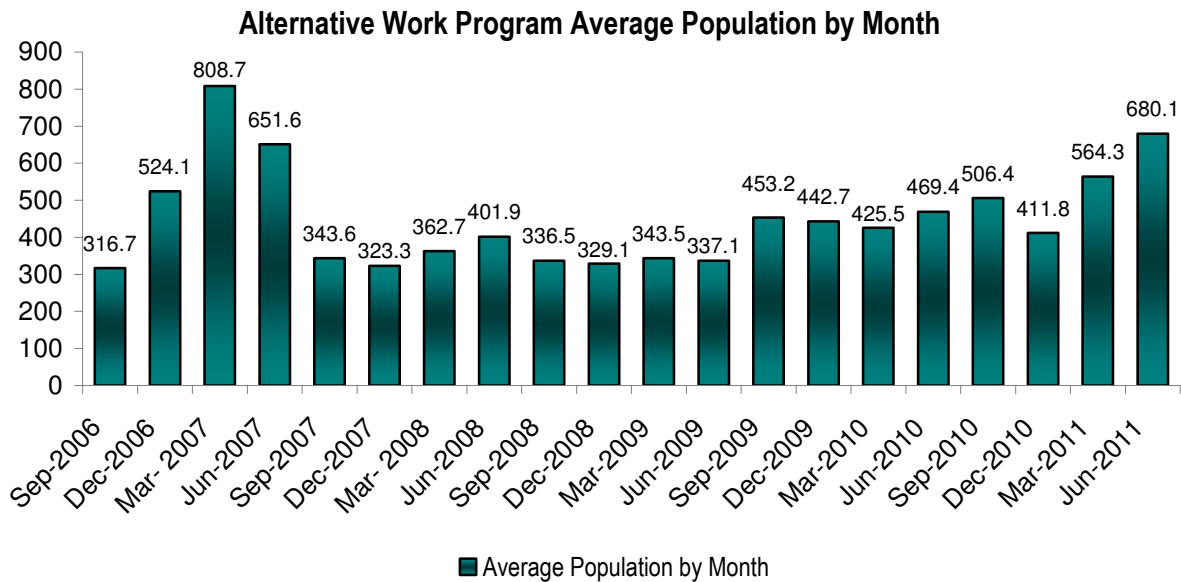
Further, to help minimize the demands of a reduced housing capacity, the Sheriff's Department operates an Alternative Work Program which permits inmates to work during the last phase of their sentence. They are either released from the detention facility or booked directly into the program and spend their final sentence time working in the community.

This program has proved highly successful in controlling bed capacity issues at the detention facilities, while at the same time allowing what at one time were considered low risk inmates to remain employed while serving their sentence. **Because of the loss of available housing capacity due to the RIF, however, more serious offenders are being assigned to this program.**

In order to accommodate additional demands, the Alternative Work Program increased the allowable days of working from 45 to 90 on January 30, 2007.

The program criteria were changed once again on August 31, 2010. The Alternative Work Program increased the allowable working days from 90 to 365, substantially reducing incarceration time.

The increases in participation of higher custody inmates are clearly evident in the following chart and table as is the notable upward trend since June 2009. Numbers shown in the chart include active Alternative Work Program participants only. Those participants for whom a Failure to Appear warrant is issued are released from the program and are not included in the totals.



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



**Alternative Work Program
Average Population by Month**

Date	Average Number of Inmates per Month
Sep-2006	316.7
Dec-2006	524.1
Mar- 2007	808.7
Jun-2007	651.6
Sep-2007	343.6
Dec-2007	323.3
Mar- 2008	362.7
Jun-2008	401.9
Sep-2008	336.5
Dec-2008	329.1
Mar-2009	343.5
Jun-2009	337.1
Sep-2009	453.2
Dec-2009	442.7
Mar-2010	425.5
Jun-2010	469.4
Sep-2010	506.4
Dec-2010	411.8
Mar-2011	564.3
Jun-2011	680.1

**Home Detention
Average Population by Month**

Date	Average Number of Participants per Month
Sep-2006	61.10
Dec-2006	71.42
Mar- 2007	57.03
Jun-2007	61.70
Sep-2007	56.87
Dec-2007	55.00
Mar- 2008	67.97
Jun-2008	74.67
Sep-2008	78.50
Dec-2008	58.61
Mar-2009	70.87
Jun-2009	76.73
Sep-2009	77.70
Dec-2009	74.55
Mar-2010	78.68
Jun-2010	66.97
Sep-2010	67.93
Dec-2010	68.42
Mar-2011	65.74
Jun-2011	65.47

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

The average monthly inmate participation in the Alternative Work Program has more than doubled from September 2006 to June of 2011, experiencing almost a 110% increase. Additionally, a number of offenders participate in the Home Detention Program, and are electronically monitored. The average daily population for the Home Detention Program for the same period is shown above. The average daily population of Home Detention has remained fairly constant for the period reported, at approximately 68 participants.



Future Impacting Factors - AB109 - Realignment

Another factor that will have an enormous impact on future housing capacity within the County is the State's Realignment Plan. According to the US Supreme Court, the State of California has been unable to manage its increasing inmate population. Coupled with the latest, and most severe, budget crisis, Assembly Bill 109 was passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. This statute is designed to relocate (by realigning the criminal justice system) certain inmates from the state prison population to county jails. During the last year there has been much discussion on the specifics of exactly how many more inmates the County will be expected to house due to this bill, but it will be, by all accounts, significant. For now, future planning can only provide what best case analyses indicate as the potential increase of ADP in the Stanislaus detention system.

The projection presented later in this section estimates the impact on capacity as a result of AB109. It is projected that 400 additional inmates will need to be housed in the County by the time AB109 is fully implemented.



Projections of the Stanislaus County Detention Population

Introduction

Projections of criminal justice populations, though a key requirement of a Needs Assessment, are essential tools for budgeting, operations, and capacity planning as well. The projections of the Stanislaus County adult detention population are based on all of the statistical and trend information known at the time that the forecasts were produced. The projections were developed using a set of statistical techniques known as time-series forecasting and were based on rigorous statistical testing. Time-series forecasting assumes that there is a pattern in the historical values that can be identified. The goal is to define the pattern, understand the short-term and long-term trends, and pinpoint any seasonal fluctuations. Significant policy changes made in past years, if known, can be quantified and included in the statistical model. Time-series forecasting then utilizes the pattern, trend, and seasonal variation identified in the historical data to project future values. Future changes in policies or in critical factors affecting the adult detention population cannot be accounted for using historical data.

The projections of the Stanislaus County adult detention population were generated from the historical data reported on the California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey for the period of January 2002 through July 2011 and verified and supported by additional data from the Sheriff's Department.

The projections reflect the trends in the detention population through July 2011. Over the last three years, the average daily population in Stanislaus County's detention facilities has declined. Between 2007 and 2010, average daily population in Stanislaus County's detention facilities decreased by 18.4%. During that time period, total detention capacity has been reduced by 426 beds. The number of persons booked into the County's detention facilities each year has also declined. Admissions fell 19.9% between 2007 and 2010. The downward trend in admissions is affecting the County's overall detention population. Due to the recent declines in the County's detention population (particularly from 2009 to 2010), statistical projections of the population generated from the historical data initially decline before leveling off in the later years of the forecast horizon. Numerous models were produced and tested; finally resulting in a low, middle, and high model. The low and middle projections are based on data for the overall detention population. The high projection is based on separate projections for the unsentenced and sentenced populations in the detention facilities, which were summed to produce the overall population projection.



Population Forecasting Methods and Limitations

It is important to note that population forecasting is not an exact science. Multiple factors influence facility admissions and length of stay; these factors are influenced by law, criminal justice policy, economics, and the social environment of the jurisdiction. As a result, the estimates of future capacity requirements must be considered as statistically sound baselines. A baseline forecast identifies what the population is likely to be if the current trends continue. While it is possible to calculate the impact of known changes, there are too many items that will affect the County's criminal justice system in years to come that are simply unknowable today.

Jurisdictions like Stanislaus typically confront this problem by employing two strategies:

- Modifying the baseline projection to include any known changes in criminal justice practices, and
- Providing an easily expandable and adaptable building that is flexible enough to respond to change.

Stanislaus County's future planning effort must employ both strategies in order to address the recent events described below and the evolving inmate profile described in Section C.

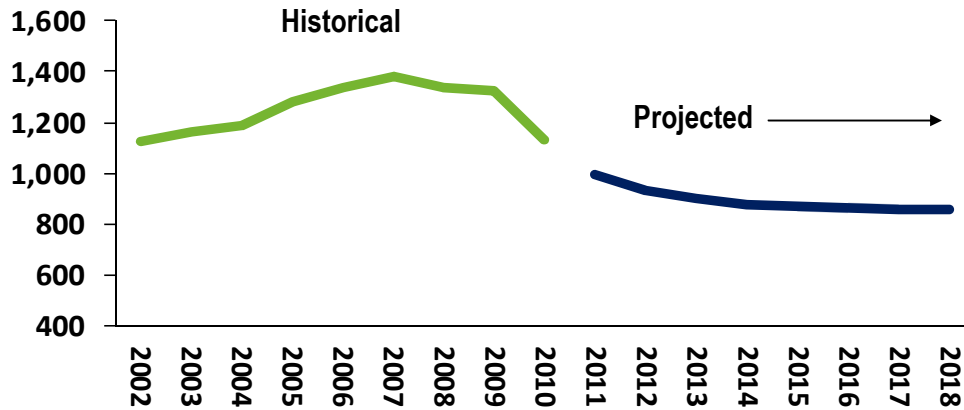
These are challenging times. Changes are occurring in policy making and incarceration practices across the State, and there are several major forces at work outside the County's control. These projections can not incorporate these types of future occurrences. This approach to planning can, therefore, only be considered a conservative one. The final projection does not estimate any circumstances or future policy except AB109.



Low Projection Model

The low Detention population projection is heavily influenced by the downward trend that began in 2008. The projection levels off by the year 2018 at 856 inmates.

Stanislaus County Detention Population Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)



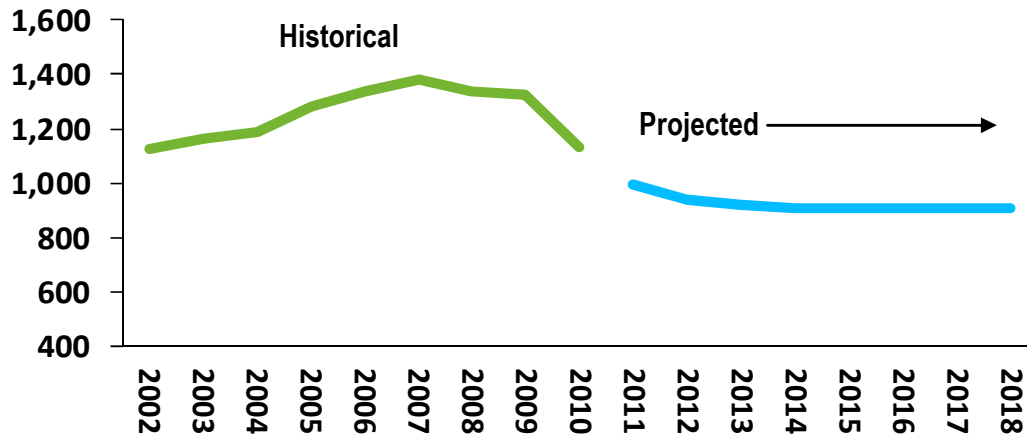
Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population	
Year	Low Projection Model
2011	993
2012	931
2013	899
2014	876
2015	866
2016	861
2017	857
2018	856



Middle Projection Model

The middle Detention population projection is also influenced by the decline in the population since 2008, but to a lesser extent. This projection levels off at 906 inmates from 2017 through the year 2018.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
 Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



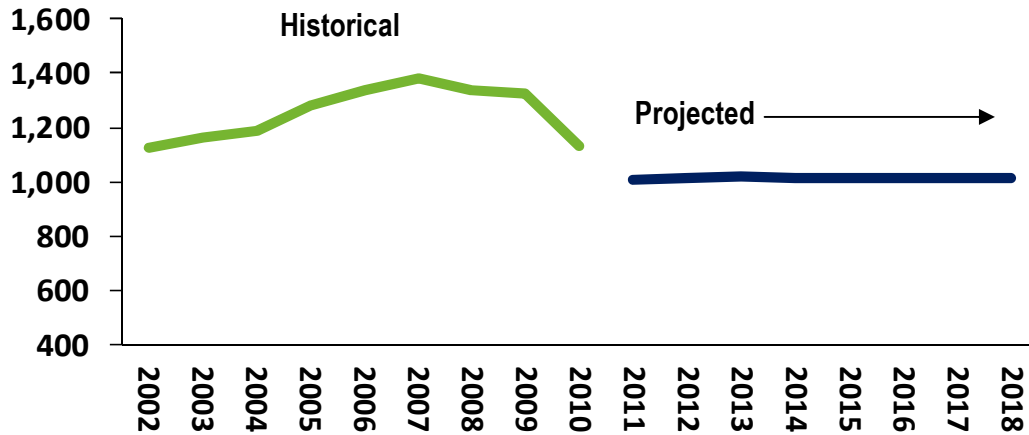
Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population	
Year	Middle Projection Model
2011	994
2012	936
2013	918
2014	909
2015	907
2016	907
2017	906
2018	906



High Projection Model

The high detention population projection anticipates a decrease in the population from 2010 to 2011, but remains flat for the remaining years of the forecast period at 1,015 inmates.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
 Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



**Projections of the Stanislaus County
 Average Daily Detention Population**

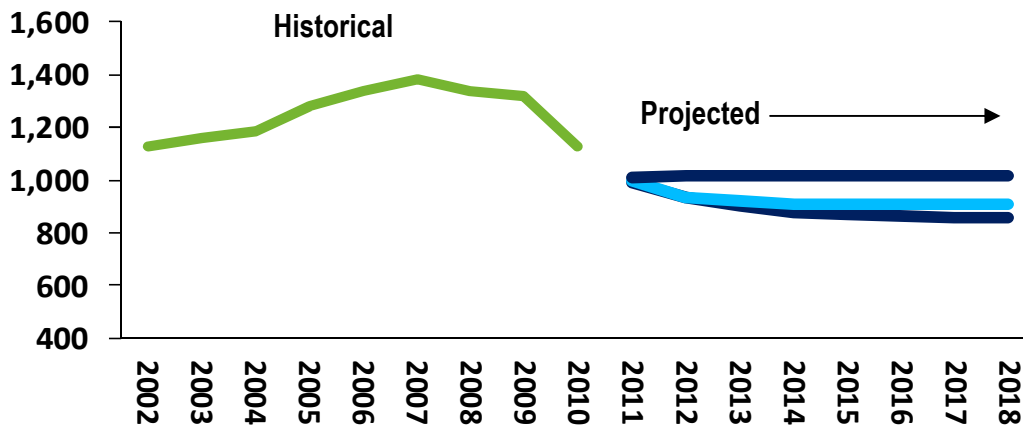
Year	High Projection Model
2011	1,009
2012	1,015
2013	1,016
2014	1,015
2015	1,015
2016	1,015
2017	1,015
2018	1,015



Summary of Population Projections

As shown on the preceding pages, projections of the Stanislaus County Detention population for the year 2018 range from a low of 856 to a high of 1,015.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
 Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



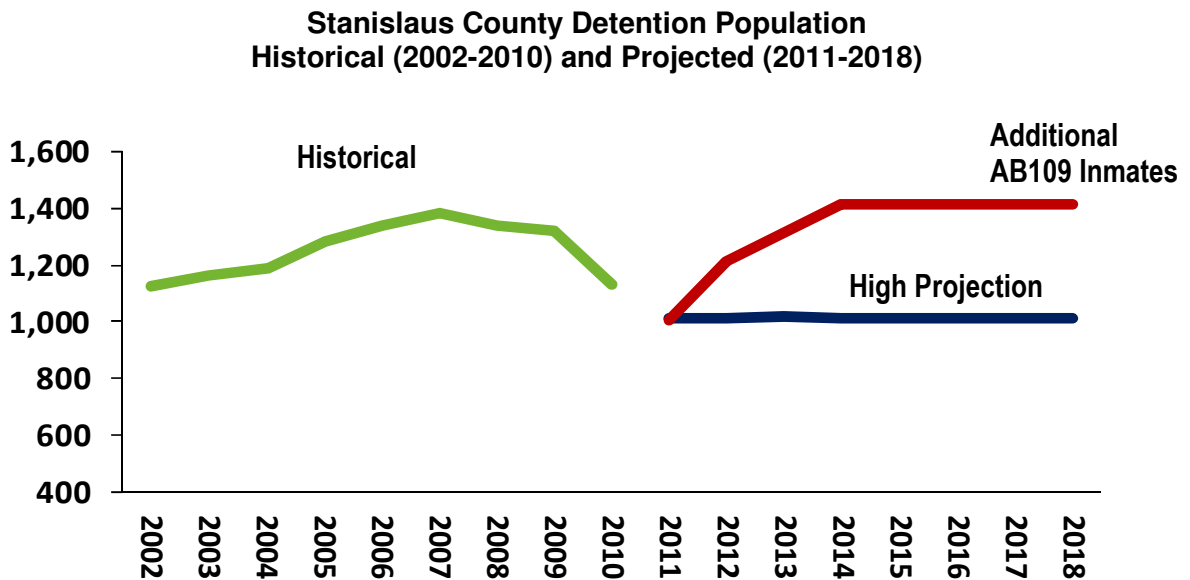
**Projections of the Stanislaus County
 Average Daily Detention Population**

Year	Low	Middle	High
2011	993	994	1,009
2012	931	936	1,015
2013	899	918	1,016
2014	876	909	1,015
2015	866	907	1,015
2016	861	907	1,015
2017	857	906	1,015
2018	856	906	1,015



High Projection Model with AB109

The high detention population projection is also shown below with an estimated adjustment for additional inmates as a result of AB109 for comparative purposes. It is estimated that there will be 400 inmates added to the ADP by 2015.





Stanislaus County Detention Population Projection Adjusted for Peaking Factors

There are months in which the Stanislaus County adult detention facility houses more inmates than is reflected by the average daily population for the year. These peaks, or “surges,” in the population should be factored into the projection. Population figures from 2006 through 2010 were analyzed and each monthly figure was compared to the average daily population for the year. During this period, the highest monthly peak was 11.2% above the average daily population for the year. The projections produced by the statistical model were increased by 11.2% to accommodate months when the population peaks. The adjusted projections are shown below.

Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population - Adjusted for Peak Months			
Year	Low	Middle	High
2011	1,104	1,105	1,122
2012	1,035	1,041	1,129
2013	1,000	1,021	1,130
2014	974	1,011	1,129
2015	963	1,009	1,129
2016	957	1,009	1,129
2017	953	1,007	1,129
2018	952	1,007	1,129

Projections adjusted for peak months are based on the highest monthly peak observed from 2006 to 2010 (which was 11.2% above the average daily population for the year).

This adjusted projection for peaking, along with the addition of 400 AB109 inmates, will serve as the planning baseline for capacity analyses on the next page.



Population Projection versus Capacity

Using the population projection on the following page, a calculation of future capacity demands can be extrapolated. This analysis, as is the case with the projection, has been done in a conservative manner using best estimates as to what could occur with AB109. This analysis does not take into consideration the current practice of classification overrides based on bed availability. If the County were to attempt to adjust this practice, experience a reversal of current local criminal justice edicts described earlier, experience an increase in crime rate, or any one of several other factors, this projected bed need could prove to be woefully understated.

Current Capacity versus Projected Bed Need

	Facility	Current Rated Capacity by Bed Type by Location	Honor Farm Replacement Beds at PSC / Closure at Grayson	Revised Current Rated Capacity	Current Inmate Count by Classification ¹	2018 Projection by Classification ²	Added Realignment Population Estimate ^{3,4}	Revised Capacity Requirements	Deficit / Surplus	Recommended to Build	Deficit / Surplus after Master Plan
Minimum	HF	182	(182)								
	PSC	192	192								
	CJ	---	---								
Minimum Total		374	10	384	314	350	---	350	34	0	34
Medium	HF	---									
	PSC	470									
	CJ	298									
Medium Total		768		768	220	248	270	518	250	0	250
Maximum	HF	---									
	PSC	40									
	CJ	44									
Maximum Total		84		84	465	531	270	801	(717)	384	(333)
Total		1,226	10	1,236	999	1,129	540	1,669	(433)	---	(49)

Notes

1. Count date August 2011.
2. This projection uses the current 2011 percentage distribution by classification of population for the projection and includes an 11.2% peaking factor: Minimum 31%, Medium 22%, Maximum 47%.
3. This 270-bed estimate is based on full capacity. It is not anticipated that realignment inmates would be housed in minimum security beds. The assumption is that 50% will be housed in medium security beds and 50% in maximum security beds.
4. The 540 beds total estimated represent full implementation of AB109.



The Interface between the Needs Assessment and the 2011 Update of the Master Plan

The population projection from the previous table established a clearly defined need for new beds, especially maximum security beds to fill a significant shortfall in this classification category. The chart demonstrates that the current facility has (or will have with the construction of the 192-bed Minimum Security Replacement Facility) an adequate number of minimum security beds, 350 needed versus 384 available. It also shows that there are a lot more medium security beds available than are anticipated and entirely too few maximum security beds as forecast by the 2018 projections. Of the 1669 total beds projected for the year 2018, some 801 are seen as being maximum security while currently there are only 84 beds at the PSC and the CJ for this higher-risk population. Clearly, the site master plan reacts by identifying 2 new Maximum Security Housing Pods of 192 beds each as the housing part of the Phase One proposed construction program at the PSC. While not fully closing the gap, Phase One housing will significantly realign the available housing types with the classification system, balancing the need with facilities.

In addition to the 384 proposed maximum security beds, the plan calls for a Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit of 72 beds. While not specifically designated for a maximum security population, it would generally house a higher security level inmate, supplementing the potential for upgrading classification relative to the maximum security population. This Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod would consist of two 36-bed units, be configured as a single level unit of single and double cells, and be situated in close proximity to the new Health Services component. Its 72 beds would bring the design capacity of the Phase One construction to 456 new beds and increase the overall capacity of the PSC to 1374 beds. With Phase One in place, potentially by the year 2015, the inmate population as classified by housing would look like the following:

- Maximum Security: 468 beds
- Medium Security: 768 beds
- Minimum Security: 384 beds
- Special Populations: 98 beds

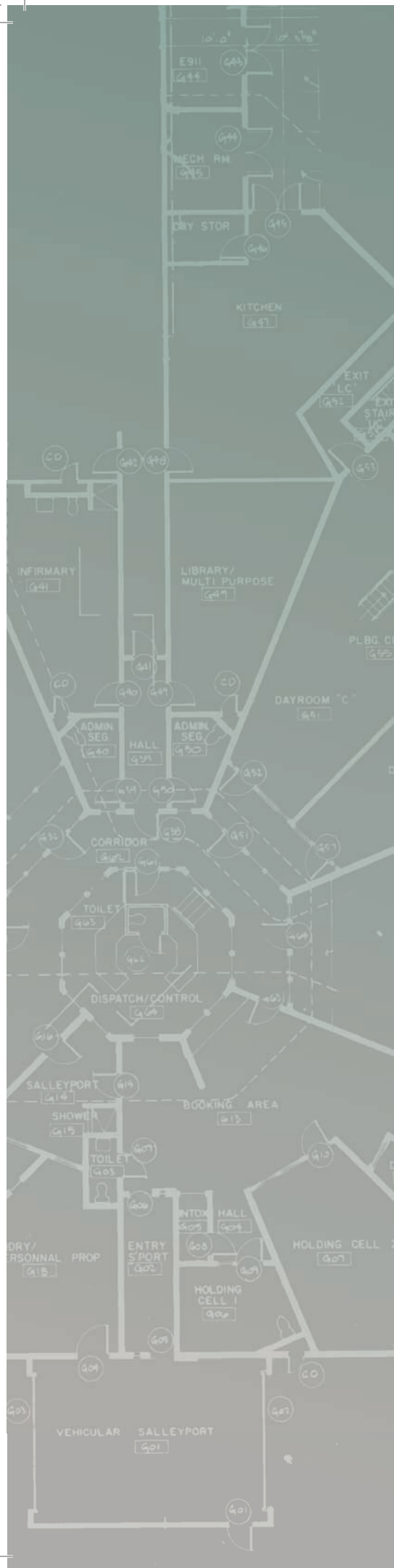
This allocation of cells, by security level, would provide a total of 1718 beds available to the County, with 1278 rated capacity beds at the Public Safety Center site, plus the additional 72 beds in Medical/Mental Health occupancy, and 24 other special use beds. This compares to the current design capacity of 1252 total beds.

Other facilities associated with the Phase One construction program of the PSC Master Plan would include the Intake/Release/Transport component, Staff Support facilities, Security Administration including Central Control, a Central Utility Plant, and the Entry/Lobby function. Future Phases would suggest building additional housing, mostly Maximum Security by design, along with support elements such as Jail Administration, Program Services including a Vocational component for the Minimum Security population, and a Warehouse/Commissary.



Conclusion

The final population projection presented in this section is a conservative one. There are clearly numerous factors at work in the County that have kept the population artificially low in recent years. Because a true projection can only rely on available statistics and quantifiable data and not on the estimated calculation of the impact of external future factors, this projection can not capture the full magnitude of probable increases in the inmate population. What is evident, however, based on the current inmate profile, is that even if the ADP were to grow only slightly, the County is facing a tremendous demand for maximum security housing. The current shortage of this type of bed, as well as the projected inmate increase and the impact of the State's Realignment Plan, will present a serious operational challenge as the County attempts to proactively manage in the future. The County must focus all of its future planning on closing the gap in the need for this type of bed.



Section G Adequacy of Staffing Level



SECTION G ADEQUACY OF STAFFING LEVEL

Since the 2007 Needs Assessment was completed by TRG, the county contracted with Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants to perform the comprehensive *Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System*. This study was completed and published as a part of the 2008 Master Plan. That report recommended the addition of a number of staff positions for all three detention facilities. We recommend that the reader refer to that report for details on the study. The following charts represent a summary of those recommendations:

Men's Jail

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	41	2	6	0	8	25	68.45 Deps

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Inmate Workers Quarters /Kitchen	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake/Processing	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
2nd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
3rd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Facility Rover	1 Dep	0	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1		3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	51	2	6	0	15	28	85.91 Deps.

Public Safety Center and BAS

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	6	3	0	3	0	0	8.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	53	3	4	0	10	36	90.66 Deps

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Central Control	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	
Kitchen/Laundry	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	
Supply Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Facility Rovers	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps	
Sergeant - Floor	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgt	1.78	5.34 Sgts.	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	9	3	0	6	0	0	13.68 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	65	3	5	0	19	38	110.88 Deps

Honor Farm and AWP

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	26	5	4	0	3	14	40.43 Deps.

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	0	0	1 Deps	1.83	1.83 Deps	
Rovers/Transport /Search	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	33	5	4	0	6	18	52.88 Deps.

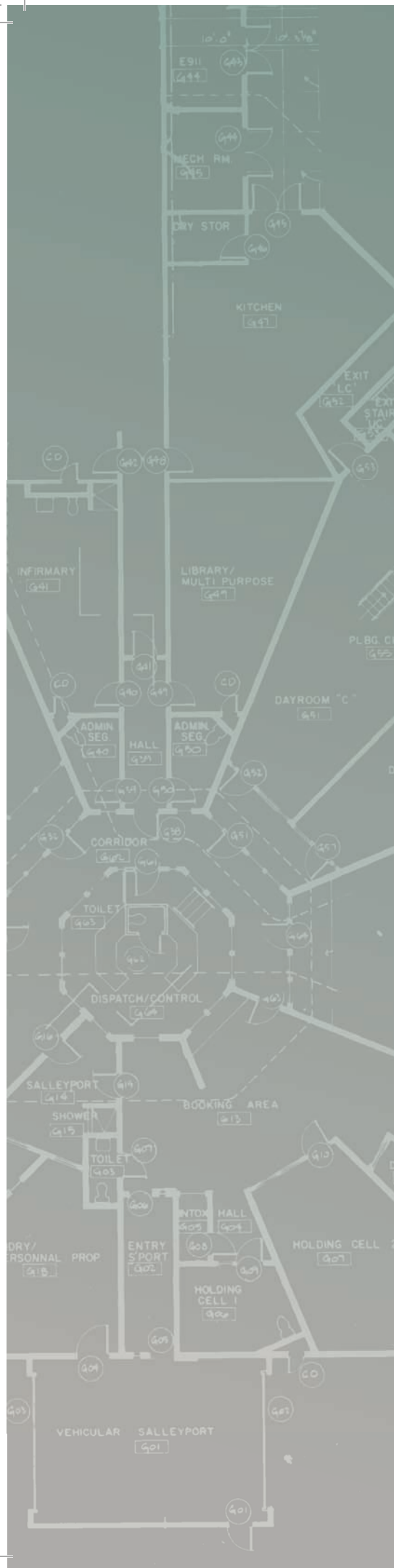
Update

Since the October 2008 Staffing Analysis was published, a number of significant events have occurred in the Stanislaus County Detention System. These included:

- 32 Beds in Honor Farm Barracks #4 closed by conditions (2008)
- 64 beds at PSC Minimum Security Beds closed due to a Reduction in Force (RIF) (2009)
- 172 beds (140 rated beds) at Honor Farm closed due to a fire (June 26, 2010)
- 86 beds at PSC closed due to RIF.(2011)

With the closed beds a number of staff positions were eliminated that are reflected in the above tables. We recommend that the positions lost due to RIF continue to be reflected in the above tables. Ultimately when these units are reopened (with the exception of the Honor Farm beds lost to the fire) staff will need to be re-hired to operate them and this analysis will hopefully provide the county with guidance on their number to re-hire.

While the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) found that the county was in compliance with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Section 1027 *Staffing*, during their April 2011 inspection of the Stanislaus County Detention System, we are of the opinion that the current staffing level needs to augmented to meet safety and security concerns raised in the 2008 report. With additional facilities that may be constructed in response, in part, to this report, the recommended staffing level in the *2008 Staffing Analysis* should reflect the base level of staffing that should be combined with additional staffing for each functional use area. Simply adding staffing to cover only those additions made to the system will not be adequate to safely operate this system.



Section H Ability to Provide Visual Supervision

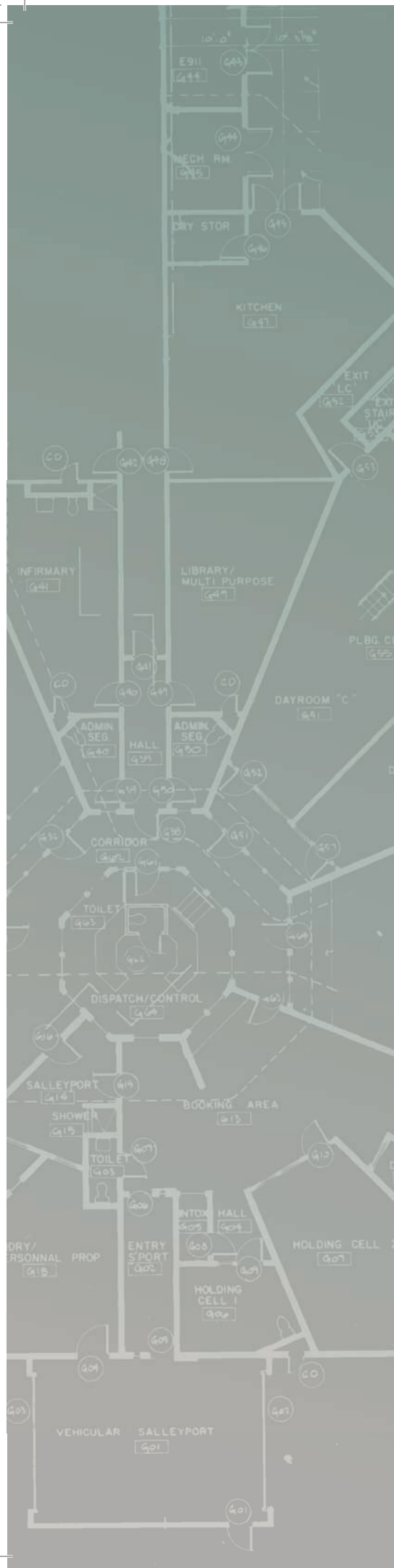


SECTION H ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment correctly describes both the strengths and the weaknesses with the current Stanislaus County Detention System. The old Main Jail continues to present staff with extreme difficulty in adequately providing visual supervision of inmates. There are many points in the jail where inmates cannot be readily observed by staff which creates a safety and security problem for both the inmates as well as staff. Conversely, the housing units located at the PSC are open podular designed that provide for exceptional visual supervision.

The Intake/Release/Transfer space in the Main Jail also provides challenges for visually supervising inmates. Relocating these services to the PSC in a new IRT center will address visibility issues.

The Honor Farm consists of old dormitory housing that has been reduced in size by the 2010 fire. The 2008 Staffing Analysis for the Detention System attempts to mitigate some of the problems inherent with both the Honor Farm and the old linear Main Jail and the difficulty in visually supervising inmates with adding staff. Staffing alone, however, will not solve the problems with the design of the Main Jail. We strongly recommend constructing new and safer housing units at the PSC to replace the beds at the Main Jail and the Honor Farm. In our view, this is the only answer to remedying the problems associated with providing visual supervision of inmates.

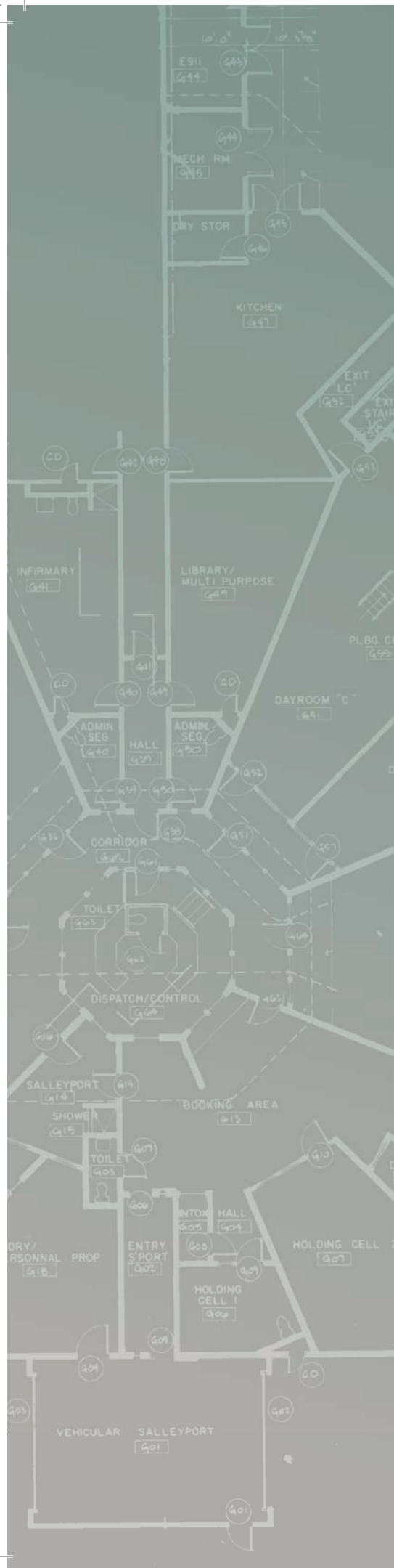


Section I Adequacy of Record Keeping



SECTION I ADEQUACY OF RECORD KEEPING

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment description of Adequacy of Record Keeping remains valid. The Stanislaus County Detention System Bureau of Administrative Services (BAS) continues to be the central repository for a wide variety of documents associated with the operation of the system. Not only are documents and records associated with Title 15, CCR maintained within BAS, but a significant number of additional records relating to areas of the management of the system as well as statistical information needed for a wide variety of studies are maintained. This allows the Sheriff's Office to provide hard statistical facts to justify expenditures and requests for expenditures of taxpayer's money. Indeed, most of the data needed for this report was provided by the BAS unit.



Section J History of Compliance with Standards



SECTION J HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment Section J - History of Compliance with Standards is no longer valid. Since its writing, there have been two CSA compliance inspections. Additionally, there has been a comprehensive Master Plan developed for the County in 2008 and an Updated Master Plan to be submitted on October 3, 2011. Consequently, most of the information presented in the 2007 Section is no longer valid.

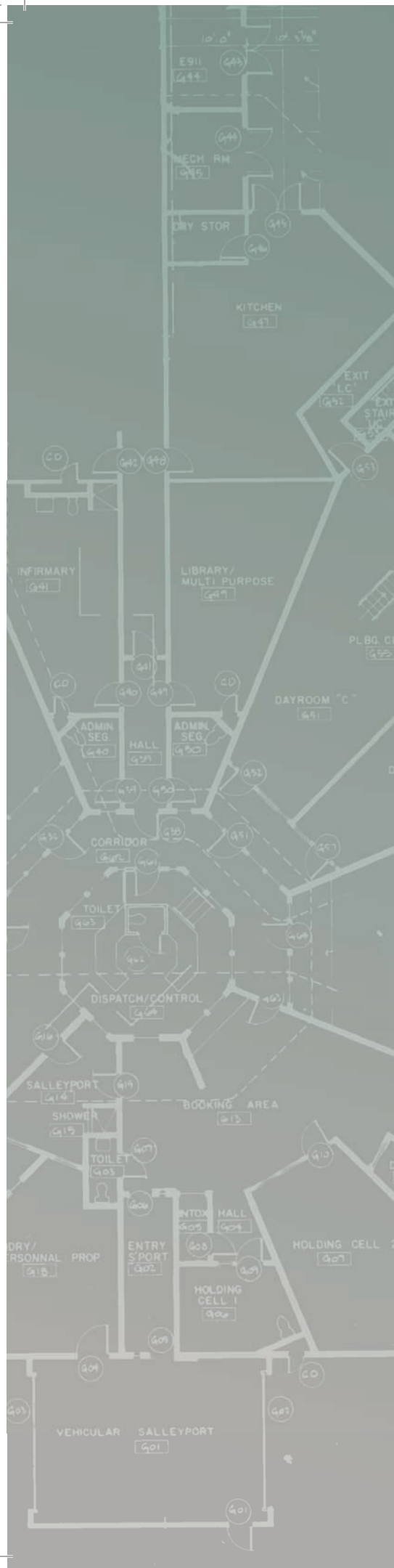
CSA Titles 15 and 24, CCR Inspection

The CSA is statutorily mandated by California Penal Code Section 6031 to inspect all local detention facilities in the state biennially. The Stanislaus County detention System was inspected by the CSA on April 13 through 15, 2011 for compliance with Titles 15 and 24 CCR. On August 25, 2011 CSA Field Representative Steve Keithly submitted the findings of the CSA inspection to Sheriff Christianson and other decision makers in the County.

This inspection found that the policies, procedures and practices for all three detention facilities within Stanislaus County Detention System were in compliance with all sections of Title 15, CCR (Minimum Jail Standards). With the exception of one standard, all three detention facilities were in compliance with applicable sections of Title 24, CCR (Physical Plant Standards). The one exception was at the Main Jail where 29 single occupancy cells were "double bunked" in violation of Section 470A.2.6, Title 24, CCR *Single Occupancy Cell*. Although this is a violation with Title 24, a Federal Court population limit allowed this crowding.

This one violation to the Title 24, CCR Standards was taken consciously, but not lightly, by the management of the Detention System. It illustrates the critical need for maximum security housing that is in extremely short supply within this system. The fact that the staff work so diligently to ensure that the Detention System is in compliance with all Title 15, CCR Standards -- no small feat -- also illustrates that this County is very serious about compliance with standards and works very hard to maintain their compliance.

All detention facilities are "grandfathered" into the Title 24, CCR standards that existed at the time the facility was constructed. It should be noted that although the older Main Jail and Honor Farm are in compliance with Title 24, CCR Standards, these standards were written before the development of safer "new generation" detention facilities. These standards also do not assess the obsolete building systems in place at these facilities including (but not limited to) door hardware, security electronics, and physical design. It is very clear that consolidating all detentions operations at the PSC is good public policy.



Section K Unresolved Issues



SECTION K UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Updating the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, we feel that there are now principally four unresolved issues. These issues are:

1. Funding/Phasing - Detention Facilities
2. Consolidation of Detention System at PSC
3. Effects of AB109 - State Realignment
4. The Economy - Duration of Recession in Stanislaus County

Funding/Phasing - Detention Facilities

The Funding and Phasing for the Stanislaus County Detention System has been combined because one is really dependent on the other. No matter the need that is identified in this report, the County can only add the number of detention beds that it can afford to construct and operate. The County does have the necessary funding to construct and operate the new 192-bed minimum security Honor Farm (fire) replacement beds, so it is a resolved issue. Beyond this addition, which should allow the county to close the current Honor Farm, the following funding/phasing issues are unresolved:

- AB900 Funds. The county is eligible to apply for approximately \$80 million in AB900 funds from the State of California and intends to do so. Preliminary analysis has shown that the following could be constructed at the PSC with this funding:
 - Two 192-bed Maximum Security Housing pods
 - A Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit with 72 beds
 - Security Administration
 - Health Services
- Criminal Justice Facility Funds and Public Facilities Fees. The County may be able to utilize these funds to construct the following at the PSC:
 - Site Work
 - Intake/Release Center
 - Staff Support
 - Central Plant (phase I)
 - Community Corrections Center (Day Reporting)
- County General Fund. While it is unknown at this time what the County can afford to construct using this funding (debt service), the County will likely be able to fund Video Visiting as an efficiency and cost savings project.



- Unknown Funding: Replace Main Jail Housing - In order to replace the Main Jail, it is anticipated that funding needs to be secured to support the following construction at the PSC:
 - Jail Administration
 - Lobby/Visiting
 - Two additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 384 beds
 - Additional Medical/Mental Health Housing with 72 beds
 - Central Plant (Phase II)
 - Site Work

- Unknown Funding: As the need for additional detention beds increases and funding become available, the following would need to be added to the PSC for build-out.
 - Four additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 768 beds
 - 1 1/2 additional Medium Security pods - 378 beds
 - Site Work
 - Programming

Consolidation of Detention System at PSC

The goal for the Stanislaus County Detention System should be to consolidate all detention facilities at the PSC site. Part of this goal has been realized and will likely occur in the near future with the construction of the 192-bed minimum security Honor Farm replacement facility at PSC. This will likely result in closing the Honor Farm for current activities; however, the site may be used in the future for other activities.

The next piece of the goal is to construct adequate beds and support buildings to replace the aging Main Jail. While the Main Jail may have further use with remodeling as a Court Holding Facility, it should not exist as a primary housing facility. Replacing the Main Jail is not only to address safety and security issues, it makes good long-term financial sense. As the parts of the facility continue to fail and wear out, the price of the replacement parts increases. This is especially true with many hardware and electronic systems that haven't had spare parts manufactured for many years.

The consolidation of detention services at PSC should reduce duplications that presently occur with maintaining three different detention facilities at three different sites. The efficiency that can be realized just makes good fiscal sense.

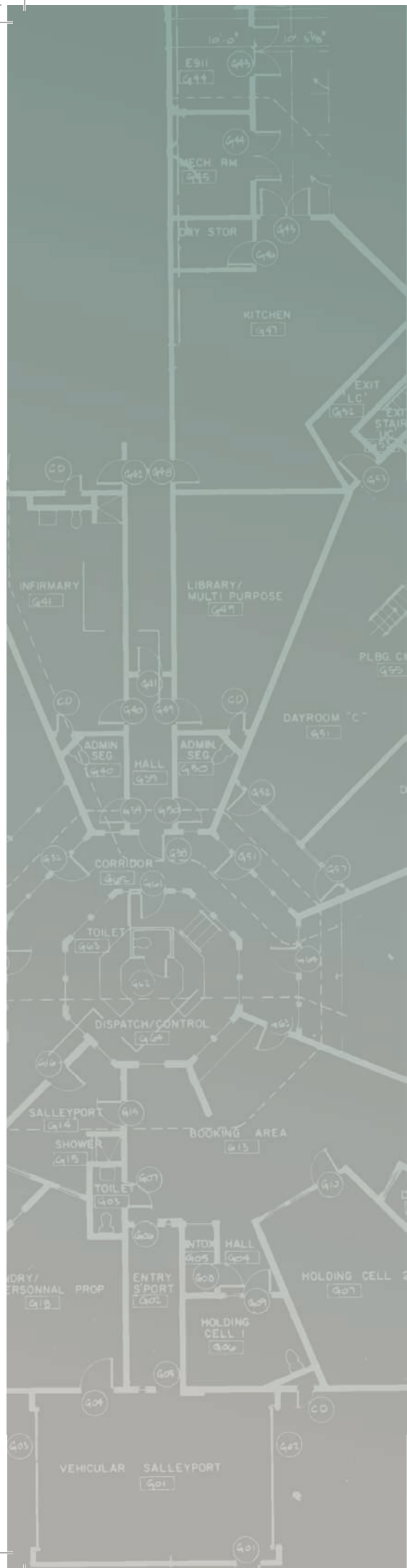


Effects of AB 109 - State Realignment

While there has been much forecasting on the effects of AB 109 on the Detention System's inmate population and classification of inmate, the real impact will only be known as the process matures over the next three years. Section F attempts to use the best numbers available to forecast the inmate population and the associated need for adding new beds, the real impact remains unknown. The Master Plan that is being completed at the same time as this Needs Assessment update should allow for flexibility in adding detention beds and associated support areas to the PSC site.

The Economy - Duration of Recession in Stanislaus County

Perhaps the largest unresolved issue revolves around the economy and how long the recession will continue in Stanislaus County. For the past three years the Detention System (in addition to all governmental services) has suffered with decreasing funding to support activities. Indeed, for the first time since Proposition 21 was passed in the 1978, deputies were laid off and housing units were closed. Importantly, inmates were also released due to a lack of housing. Hopefully, the State will make up for some of the funding lost through realignment, but the County will need to come out of the recession and increase tax revenue before it can afford to solve the ills of the Detention System. When that occurs, the County has already planned on how best to incrementally add to the Detention System to meet its demands.



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"Planning for Excellence..."

Stanislaus County

Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan

December 2008



Crout & Sida in association with Rosser International, Inc.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROGRAM. THANK YOU FOR YOUR DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE QUALITY OF THIS PLANNING EFFORT.

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Lieutenant Jennifer Hudson, Sheriff's Office
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Appendix

Appendix A (by Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants Inc.)

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PROJECT HISTORY

Beginning in the late 1980's, Stanislaus County has been proactive in the development and implementation of various initiatives to meet the needs of a constantly growing detention population. The 1988 Implementation Plan for the Public Safety Center included an initial development of four medium security housing units, one maximum security housing unit, and one 20 bed unit for special needs inmates, for a total capacity of 296 beds. Further projects included the construction of the minimum security housing facility in 1994, and the Kitchen/Laundry facility in March 1994. In 1996, the Sheriff's Operations Center was opened and a fifth medium security housing unit added to the Public Safety Center.

In June 2007, the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County accepted the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for Jail Expansion prepared by TRG Consulting and directed that the next phase of the project be implemented.

The Crout and Sida / Rosser International team was selected by Stanislaus County to develop a pre-architectural and operational program for the expansion of the Public Safety Center in Modesto, Ca. that includes a staffing analysis of the existing and the planned facility and a cost estimate based on the new program.

The County's stated objectives of this phase of the project include the following:

- Develop a detailed pre-architectural facility program based upon the approved Needs Assessment.
- Conduct an operational analysis of the program, and develop a planning concept to include staff analysis, security and safety considerations, and other pertinent functional considerations.
- Revise the Master Plan cost estimate and schedule.
- Explore alternatives and recommend new facilities for housing Return to Custody (RTC) prisoners compliant with the state of California Corrections Standards Authority's Construction or Expansion of County Jails RFP.
- Develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors regarding project delivery systems, project budgets and implementation schedule.



CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Purpose

The current pre-architectural programming project is the first step in a process leading to expansion of the existing Public Safety Center to include additional housing and support components. This Expansion, when completed, will provide functional, security, and safety enhancements to accommodate both the need for additional bedspace and also address the need for additional capacity for housing special needs and higher security inmates. The architectural and operational program presented by this project will guide the development of the future design and construction of such an Expansion.

In particular, the program reflects the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the following Components:

- Facility Administration
- Security Administration and Central Control
- Lobby and Visiting
- Staff Support
- Housing Expansion
- Intake/Release/Transportation including Inmate Property Storage
- Health Services and Sheltered Housing
- Program Services
- Warehouse / Storage

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office, Administrator and staff of the Public Safety Center Detention Facilities, Stanislaus County Chief Operating Officer, Stanislaus County Capital Projects Project Manager and staff, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for Jail



Expansion prepared by TRG Consulting in 2007 and subsequently approved by the Stanislaus Board of Supervisors for continuation of this next phase.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, concept drawings of certain components were developed and presented for discussion. Based on the draft space program, preliminary options for development of this Expansion on the site were also presented, reviewed and finalized.

The programming effort addressed each of the functional components based on an operational assessment. A list of spaces necessary to support desired operations was developed in conjunction with staff from the Sheriff's Office and the Capital Projects Project Manager. Issues addressed include:

- California Standard Authority references and requirements
- Stanislaus County Workstation Standards and Space Allocation Standards
- Hours of operation
- Functional requirements
- Activities
- Number and types of users
- Staffing requirements
- Processes and procedures
- Work and process flow
- Adjacency requirements

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the California Standards Authority, American Correctional Association Standards, the Needs Assessment and Master Plan of 2007, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. In general, the California Standards Authority guidelines take precedence over all other standards. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.



Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives had been used to guide program development:

- The design of the expansion to the Public Safety Center should provide flexibility for operations and be expandable for future growth.
- The design should recognize the goal of Stanislaus County to house all offenders in one location as soon as feasible in the future.
- The design should reflect the need to house more violent offenders with higher security requirements because of the anticipated early release of a number of felony offenders currently sentenced to and housed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- The design should thus provide a mix of housing and supervision levels, including both direct and indirect supervision, that are appropriate for the types of inmates to be detained.
- The program and design should be creative and cost effective.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and inmates.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The facility design should enhance services to inmates with medical or mental health needs.

Programming Definitions

The following terms will be used throughout the document in the Space Lists:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.



California Standards

In California the law governs detention standards. Minimum standards for local adult detention facilities are defined in Title 24, Part 1, Section 13-102, and Part 2, Section 270, 2005 Regulations of the California Code of Regulations authorized by the California Standards Authority. Where applicable the standards were used as the basis for the space allocation, and the regulations have been sited.



Space Requirements – Summary for Option A Housing (312 Beds)

Program Component	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
1.00 Lobby/Visiting	4,825	1.40	6,755
2.00 Jail Administration	5,042	1.40	7,059
Administration	2,892		
Support Spaces	2,150		
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation	18,330	1.60	29,328
Intake	14,570		
Release	1,520		
Transportation	2,240		
4.00 Health Services	6,710	1.60	10,736
Administration	1,910		
Clinic	1,960		
Sheltered Housing	2,840		
5.00 Staff Support	4,888	1.40	6,843
6.00 Program Services	1,768	1.40	2,475
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary	6,518	1.25	8,148
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			71,344
HOUSING - Option A (84 Medium + 192 Maximum + 36 Medical = 312 Beds)			
8.00 Housing - Medium Security	8,346	2.20	18,361
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security	17,520	2.20	38,544
8.00 Medical Housing	4,830	2.20	10,626
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			67,531
SECURITY			
9.00 Security Administration	4,300	1.40	6,020
Administration	2,020		
Central Control	450		
Security Support	1,830		
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Security			6,020
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			144,895
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.20
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility (with Option A Housing)			173,874



Space Requirements – Summary for Option B Housing (420 Beds)

Program Component	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
1.00 Lobby/Visiting	4,825	1.40	6,755
2.00 Jail Administration	5,042	1.40	7,059
Administration	2,892		
Support Spaces	2,150		
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation	18,330	1.60	29,328
Intake	14,570		
Release	1,520		
Transportation	2,240		
4.00 Health Services	6,710	1.60	10,736
Administration	1,910		
Clinic	1,960		
Sheltered Housing	2,840		
5.00 Staff Support	4,888	1.40	6,843
6.00 Program Services	1,768	1.40	2,475
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary	6,518	1.25	8,148
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			71,344
HOUSING - Option B (384 Maximum + 36 Medical = 420 Beds)			
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (38,544sf x 2)	17,520	2.20	77,088
8.00 Medical Housing	4,830	2.20	10,626
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			87,714
SECURITY			
9.00 Security Administration	4,300	1.40	6,020
Administration	2,020		
Central Control	450		
Security Support	1,830		
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Security			6,020
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			165,078
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.20
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility (with Option B Housing)			198,093



1.00 Lobby / Visiting

The Public Lobby will serve as the entry point to the Jail for inmate visitors and administrative visitors. All visitors will be screened here prior to admission to the facility. Additionally, two interview rooms will provide space for private meetings between staff and visitors outside the secure perimeter of the facility. Visitors include inmate visitors, official visitors, and attorneys. Visitors will wait in the Lobby prior to screening and then move through the screening area to Visitation.

The objective of reducing inmate and visitor movement within the facility will be accomplished through the use of Video Visitation. This process will greatly minimize inmate movement, enhance security, reduce the introduction of contraband, and simplify the procedure of clearing visitors. Some non-contact visitation will occur in the Visitation area by exception. Inmates will be escorted to the Visitation area for these non-contact visits. No contact visits will be allowed.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18

Attorney Visits: Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.26

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Greet each official and/or inmate visitor and direct to appropriate area
- Provide instructions and assistance
- Answer questions
- Answer main telephone line
- Process, screen and document all visitors
- Observe behaviors and compliance with rules; take corrective action as needed
- Conduct searches of visitors as necessary
- Track time of each visit and terminate visits as needed.



Visitors

- Check in with Reception and complete necessary paperwork
- Official visitors access administration through controlled door
- Inmate visitors wait in seating area until called to visit
- Inmate visitors proceed through metal detector before proceeding to video visitation.
- Visit with inmate
- Attorneys visit with inmates in non-contact visitors booths.
- Attorneys visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

Inmates

- Clean area under supervision.
- Be escorted to non-contact visiting booth and visit with official or attorney.

Hours of Operation

- The Public Lobby is open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Visitation is open from 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m., every day except Wednesday, by appointment. Inmates are allowed two, 30 minute, visits per week, 4 people per visit. Attorney visits are unlimited.



Space Requirements – for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting					
1.01	Reception	2	60	120	Two staff workstations with computers; visual observation of visitor waiting; raised counter; accessible
1.02	Lobby	1	800	800	Circulation space
1.03	Visitor Screening/Metal Detector	1	140	140	Package x-ray; walk-thru screener; staging
1.04	Visitor Waiting	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for 50 people, 20 sq. ft. per person; tandem seating
1.05	ADA Visitor Video Visiting Booths	2	100	200	ADA accessible; visual privacy; accommodates 3 persons per booth
1.06	Public Lockers	1	50	50	20 lockers (2.5 sq. ft. per locker) for small items storage
1.07	Video Visitation Room	1	1,500	1,500	50 open video visitation stations, each with 2 stools; (30 sq. ft. per booth)
1.08	Attorney/Non-Contact Visiting Booth	4	80	320	Private visitation in non-contact booth at a central location; 2 booths equipped with paper pass.
1.09	Visitor's Toilets (Male)	1	180	180	Multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 2 toilets, 2 urinals; with changing station
1.10	Visitor's Toilets (Female)	1	180	180	With changing station; multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 3 toilets



Space Requirements – for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting (continued)

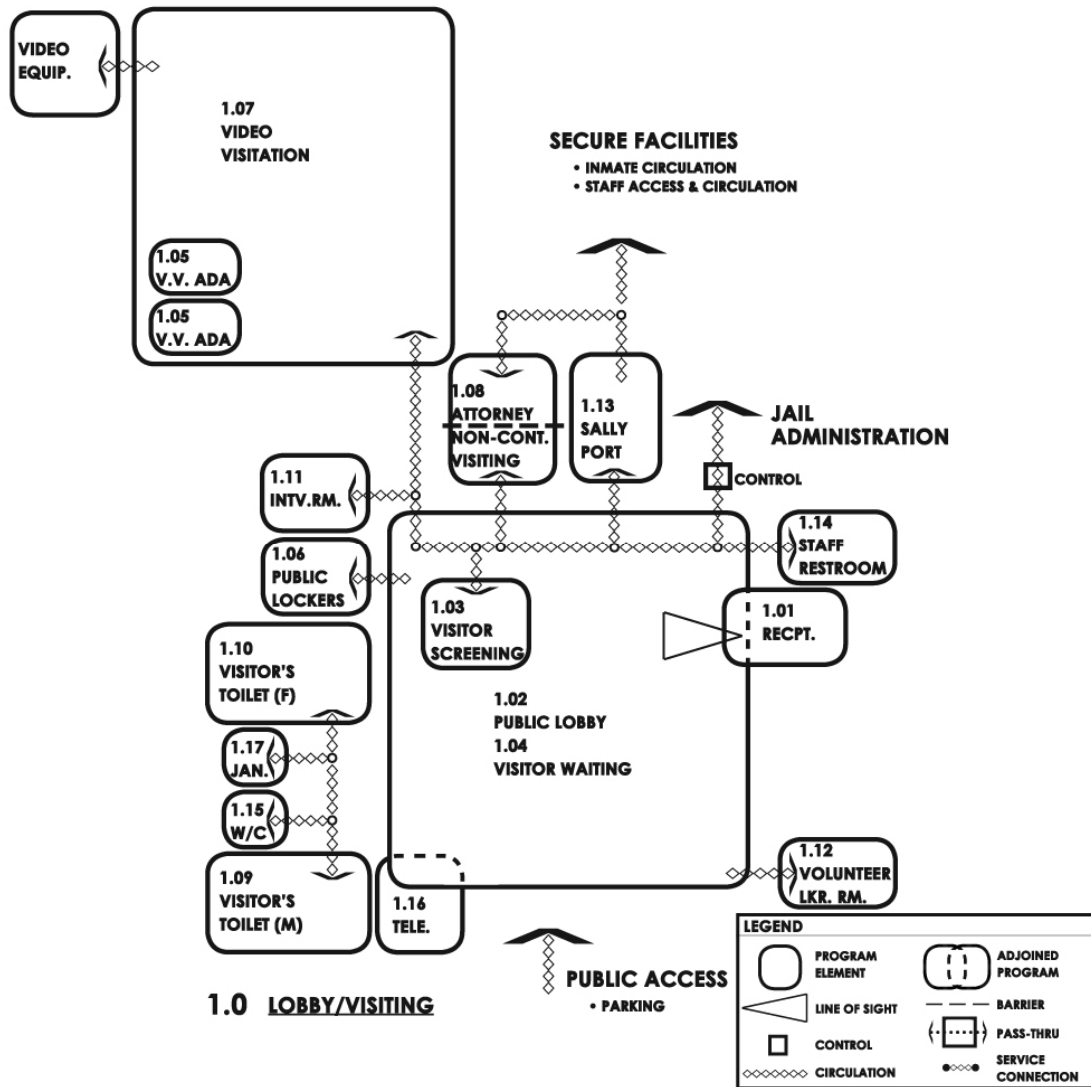
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting (continued)					
1.11	Interview Room	1	80	80	For meetings with inmate visitors/public; outside secure areas of the facility
1.12	Volunteer Locker Room (M/F)	1	25	25	10 lockers; 2.5 sq. ft. x 10
1.13	Perimeter Entrance Vestibule	1	150	150	Controlled by Central Control for entrance into secured area
1.14	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	ADA accessible
1.15	Water Cooler Alcove	1	0	0	Located near restrooms; 2 water fountains
1.16	Public Telephones	1	---	---	Located in waiting area; mounted on wall
1.17	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Lobby/Visiting				4,825	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Lobby/Visiting				6,755	



Adjacency Requirements

- This component should be adjacent to the Public Entry and near the Public Parking lot.
- Reception should be in the Lobby, adjacent to Visitor Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- The Public Lobby should be visible from the adjacent Reception/Information Counter area of the Jail Administration component.
- Visitor Screening will be located in the Public Lobby; a metal detector will be installed in the Visitor Screening.
- The Interview Rooms will be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Volunteers' Locker Rooms should be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Electronic Monitoring Offices will be adjacent to the Lobby and each other. The Electronic Monitoring Equipment Room will be adjacent to the Offices.

Adjacency Diagram (Lobby/Visiting)





2.00 Jail Administration

The Jail Administration component provides operational management for routine and emergency support for all daily operations for the facility. This area is located outside the secure perimeter of the facility and is a staff only area. Inmates should never gain access to this critical function. Although not within the secure perimeter, this component is within a controlled access area. Visitors should be screened prior to entry.

Jail Administration should be located close to the Public Lobby and Main Entrance of the facility, as well as be easily accessible to the secure portions of the facility. This will allow command staff to remain in close proximity to both public and jail operational requirements and not become isolated from either external or internal responsibilities.

Functions include jail management, administrative functions, personnel management, financial record keeping, and other management and record keeping requirements. The area will accommodate offices for Jail Management staff, waiting, meeting and conference areas, and support spaces. The area will include workstations, private office space, meeting rooms, and support spaces for record keeping and staff support.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.24

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Manage and supervise the operation and activities of the Jail and the Jail staff
- Conduct personnel administration functions
- Order supplies and equipment
- Conduct conferences and meetings
- Provide support functions
- Maintain and support computer and IT functions
- Take breaks
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records



Visitors

- Official visitors check in with Reception in Lobby and complete necessary paperwork
- Official visitors will access Administration through a secure access in the Lobby.

Inmates

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Hours of Operation

Administration is operational from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday and all other times as required.



Space Requirements – for 2.00 Jail Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration					
Administration					
2.01	Reception Workstation	1	80	80	Desk, chair, computer
2.02	Visitor Waiting	1	100	100	Accommodates 5 persons; adjacent to Reception; loose chairs
2.03	Captain's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.04	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.05	B.A.S. Lt.'s Office	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.06	Administrative Lt.	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.07	Assistant Sheriff's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.08	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.09	B.A.S. Sgt.'s Office	1	160	160	Two desks, chairs
2.10	Administrative staff workstations	6	80	480	Desk, chair, computer; should be in close proximity to B.A.S. Lt.'s Office
2.11	Specialist's Office	2	108	216	Desk, chair, computer
2.12	Administrative Assistant Workstations	2	80	160	Desk, chair, computer
2.13	FTO Sgt. Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.14	STC Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.15	Administrative Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.16	Classification Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.17	Multipurpose Office	1	120	120	For future growth
2.18	Scheduling Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
2.19	Compliance Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,892	



Space Requirements – for 2.00 Jail Administration (continued)

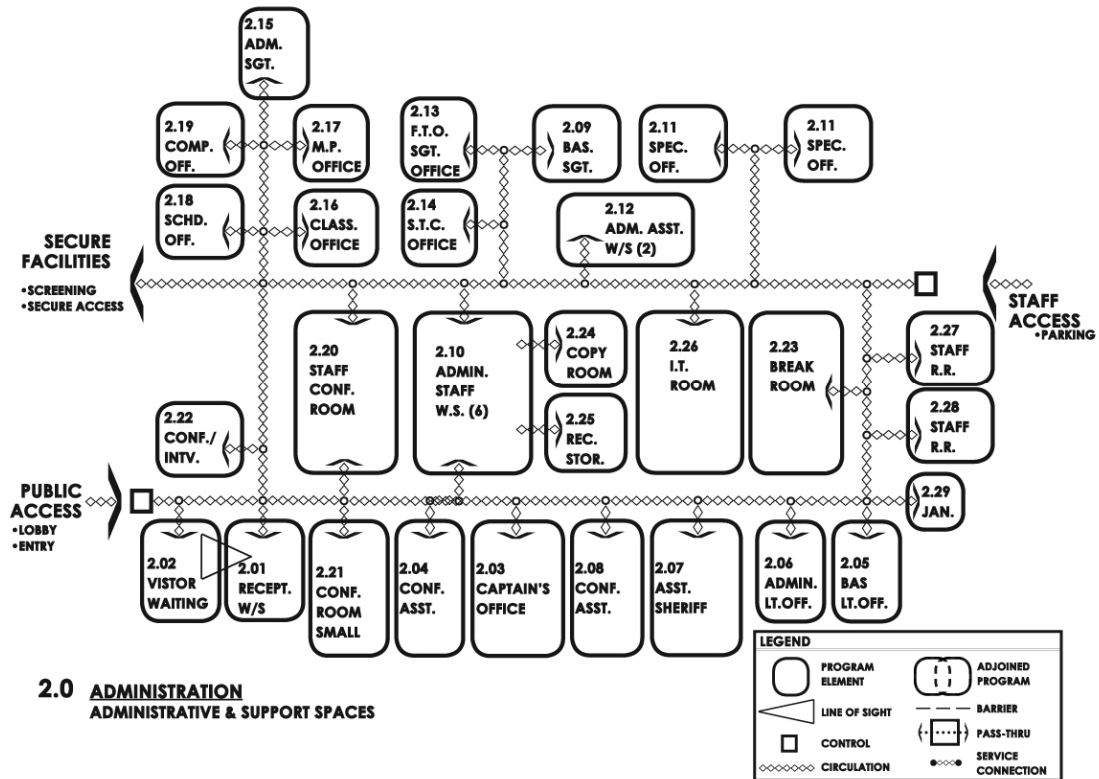
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration (continued)					
Support Spaces					
2.20	Staff Conference Room	1	400	400	Sized for 20 people; table, chairs
2.21	Conference Room	1	240	240	Sized for 12 people
2.22	Small Conference/Interview	1	160	160	Sized for 4 people
2.23	Coffee Service/Break Room	1	300	300	Sink, counter, cabinet storage, with refrigerator and microwave; seating for 20; 15 sq. ft. per user
2.24	Fax, Copy, Storage Room	1	150	150	Shelving for supplies
2.25	Records Storage	1	150	150	General office storage
2.26	IT Room	1	400	400	Two workstations, with emergency back-up
2.27	Staff Toilet (Male)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.28	Staff Toilet (Female)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.29	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Support Spaces				2,150	
Total NSF for Jail Administration				5,042	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Jail Administration				7,059	



Adjacency Requirements

- Jail Administrative spaces will be located outside the secure perimeter but adjacent to the Lobby and accessible by controlled access.
- Staff will have a separate path to a secure Sallyport admitting them into the secure perimeter of the facility.
- Confidential Secretary's Offices will be adjacent to the Captain's Office and the Assistant Sheriff's Offices.
- The Administrative staff workstations should be near the Lt's Office and the B.A.S. Sgt's Offices.
- The Conference Room, sized for 12 people, should be located near the Captain's and Assistant Sheriff's Offices; there is no direct access between the Conference Room and either the Captain's or Assistant Sheriff's offices.

Adjacency Diagram (Jail Administration)





3.00 Intake, Release, Transportation

Stanislaus County currently processes only Female inmates at the Public Safety Center. To support the objective to provide processing for all incoming inmates in the expanded facility, a new Intake, Release, and Transportation Unit must be provided. This new component will receive and process all inmates, both male and female, into custody, from arrest, transfer, the courts, or return to custody. The existing Intake functions at the Main Jail will be closed. Most releases will be processed at the Public Safety Center or the Honor Farm, with the exception that the Main Jail will continue to release downtown.

The Intake/Release/Transportation Unit will also serve as a staging area for inmates going to Court and/or reentering the Jail upon return from Court. Transfers to CDCR will also be processed in the component.

A Line-Up Room will be provided adjacent to the Release Lobby to aid Law Enforcement in investigations.

A vehicular sallyport will be required to support van transports, with an enclosed sallyport for high risk inmates and security related requirements.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.8

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Intake:

- Review admissions paperwork
- Screen inmate; pat down prior to admission to Intake area
- Strip Search inmates in Strip Search Room
- Accept inmate for Booking



- Complete intake paperwork; enter information into computer
- Take photograph and fingerprints
- Instruct inmate as to rules and regulations
- Monitor inmate in Intake Waiting and Holding areas
- Take inmate property and valuables and complete itemized list of all property
- Store property in bag/bin
- Account for inmate cash and deposit with Accounts personnel
- Assess eligibility for bail and clarify to inmate
- Conduct initial classification and assign inmate to appropriate unit

For Transportation:

- Escort inmate from Housing Units to Transportation Area and Vehicular Sallyport
- Identify inmate to be transported (to courts, state prisons, hospital, etc.)
- Verify paperwork
- Exchange inmates clothes when they go to or come from court
- Transport inmates

For Release:

- Escort inmates to be released to Intake/Release Area
- Verify identity/check holds/detainees
- Complete paperwork
- Return personal property/collect county property
- Return money in account
- Escort inmates to the Line-Up Room
- Escort directly to Release Sallyport
- Release

Inmates

For Intake:

- Submit to pat and strip searches
- Wait in Intake Holding area
- Make telephone calls (collect)
- Answer questions for Booking process
- Release property; sign forms
- Participate in initial classification interview
- Exchange clothes
- Shower



- Move to assigned Housing
- Bondsmen visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

For Transport:

- Be escorted to Intake/Transport Area
- Submit to ID verification
- Change clothing, if necessary
- Wait in group holding room prior to boarding transport

For Release:

- Be escorted to Release Area
- Submit to ID verification
- Exchange clothing/change clothes
- Sign for property/money in accounts
- Be escorted to the Inmate only side of Line-Up room from housing.
- Exit via Release Sallyport.

Visitors

- No Inmate visitors are allowed in the Intake component
- Official visitors (law enforcement officers) complete paperwork, release inmate to custody of Intake personnel.
- Official visitors (law enforcement) may interview an inmate in an Interview Room. These visitors must enter the building through the Lobby and be escorted to Intake.
- Bondsmen and Attorneys may visit at the non-contact visitation booths for this purpose.
- Witnesses may enter the Line-Up Room from the Release Lobby.

Hours of Operation

Intake/Release/Transportation will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation					Two access points, secured separately
Intake					
3.01	Intake Pedestrian Sallyport	1	120	120	Sized for 4 people; with secure document pass-through; used for both combative and non-combative
3.02	Intake Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) - (12 Autos + 2 Vans)	1	---	---	Sized for 12-person vans, no turnaround; parking for 12 vans; gun lockers for 20; wide enough for two lanes and 6 cars
3.03	Vehicular Sallyport (Enclosed)	1	5,000	2,500	Drive through with 2 lanes; parking for 2 vans, 6 cars, and 1 bus. Garage type doors with panic button. The total net area is calculated at 50% for estimating purposes.
Pre-Booking					
3.04	Pre-Booking Holding Cell	2	50	100	Single occupancy; with toilet and sink
3.05	Pre-Booking Inmate Waiting	1	300	300	Sized for 20 people; cuffing bar; bench seating; TV's, phones; 15 sq. ft. per user
3.06	Medical Screening Exam Room	1	150	150	Used for triage. Sound privacy; exam table, storage, refrigerator, sink
3.07	Triage Room	2	80	160	Glazing to Pre-booking; sound privacy
3.08	Officer Workstation	2	80	160	At or adjacent to Pre-Booking Waiting Area; with computer capability and form storage
3.09	Officer's Toilet	1	30	30	
3.10	Inmate Toilet with Urine Sample Locker	1	50	50	Near Medical Exam Room and Triage Rooms
3.11	Strip Search Room	2	60	120	Adjacent to Pre-Booking



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking					
3.12	Holding Cell (4-person)	18	60	1,080	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.13	Holding Cell (8-person)	2	120	240	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.14	Sobering Cell (4-person)	8	80	640	Padded floor; maximum visual supervision; with combo fixture with screening, and food and cuff pass
3.15	Safety Cell	6	50	300	Flushing ring toilet; food pass; padded; maximum surveillance
3.16	Inmate Waiting	1	1,000	1,000	Chairs for 60; includes video for orientation and TV; 15 sq. ft. per user; telephone alcoves (8) on wall
3.17	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	4	50	200	Two for each waiting area; 1 each gender ADA accessible
3.18	Booking Processing	6	200	1,200	6 Booking Stations; separated by counter barrier; raised from Inmate side of booking counter; chair and computer workstation and attached cabinetry; 1 station ADA
3.19	Photograph/Fingerprint Area	4	55	220	With washstand, appropriate lighting, background
3.20	Supply Storage	2	50	100	1 for blankets, 1 for office supplies
3.21	Personal Property Storage	1	100	100	Near Booking Processing; Secure



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking (continued)					
3.22	Inmate Records Storage (Active only)	1	400	400	Adjacent to staff side of Booking; copier, fax; with workstations
3.23	Interview Room (2-person)	2	80	160	With duress alarm
3.24	Interview Room (4-person)	1	120	120	Includes classification Interview; with duress alarm; with desk and chairs
3.25	Medical Exam Room	2	100	200	With duress alarm; sink and Counter
3.26	Classification Office for Sgt.	1	120	120	
3.27	Classification Workstations	6	80	480	Sized for 6 people with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
3.28	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Includes eyewash; ADA accessible
3.29	Bonding/Attorney Interview	2	80	160	Adjacent to Release Lobby; sized for 4 people; secure pass-thru; non-contact space
3.30	Temporary Property Storage	1	50	50	Secure
3.31	Breakroom	1	100	100	With sink, coffee alcove, refrigerator
3.32	Pedestrian Sallyport	1	60	60	Sized for 8-12 people; accessible to housing
3.33	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Dress-Out/Inmate Staging					
3.34	Staging	2	45	90	Male, Female
3.35	Inmate Shower (Male)	6	30	180	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area
3.36	Inmate Shower (Female)	2	30	60	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Storage					
3.37	Inmate Property Storage	1	2,500	2,500	Adjacent to Dress Out, Release, & Transportation areas; sized for bins; 2.5 sq. ft. per user; includes 2 work-stations with computers; outside air exchange. Inmate Property Storage could be located on a second level above Intake with connections to Book
3.38	Inactive Records Storage	1	240	240	Sized for Space Saver System for 4,000 files
3.39	Soiled Property Storage	1	100	100	Adjacent to Inmate Staging Area; with washer and dryer
3.40	Clean Storage/Clothing Issue	1	150	150	Shelving for Clothing; Linens; adjacent to Staffing Area
Video Arraignment					
3.41	Video Arraignment	2	100	200	With video arraignment capability. Single person room to facilitate privacy between Judges and defendant. Each sized for video equipment and two-person seating.
3.42	Waiting Area	1	300	300	For 30 persons; with sound treatment
Total NSF for Intake				14,570	



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Release					
3.43	Release Processing Workcounter	1	120	120	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting; near Exterior Sallyport; 2 work-stations
3.44	Inmate Waiting	1	450	450	Chairs for 30; pay telephones (4); 15 sq. ft. per user
3.45	Release Lobby	1	200	200	Chairs for 10; pay telephones; exterior door away from Public Lobby
3.46	Line-Up Room	1	150	150	Provide visual separation between inmates and witnesses; locate off the Release Lobby
3.47	Holding Cells (4-person)	2	60	120	Four persons each; with food pass
3.48	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Near a public entrance
3.49	Changeout Room	6	40	240	For males/females, subdivided by partial privacy door
3.50	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	1	50	50	
3.51	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	ADA compliant
3.52	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Release				1,520	



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)

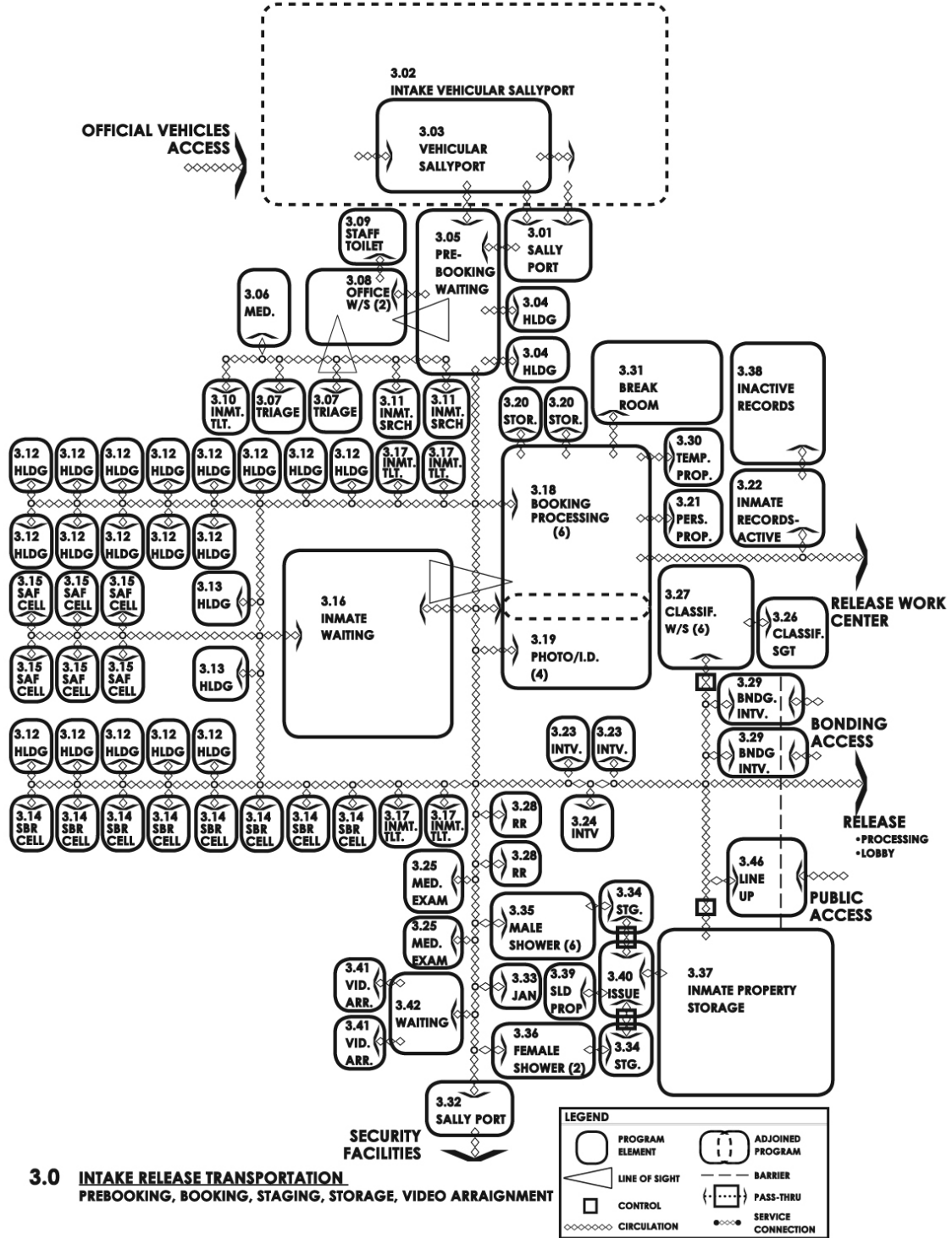
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Transportation					
3.53	Transportation Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) (2 Buses + 20 Vans)	1	---	---	Partially enclosed, secure yard for vehicles with space for 2 buses and up to 20 vans. No turnaround. Gun lockers for 20
3.54	Transportation Processing	1	120	120	Two workstations
3.55	Holding Cell (4-person)	3	60	180	Male (2), Female (1); 15 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.56	Holding Cell (12-person)	3	120	360	Male (2), Female (1); 10 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.57	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Males)	1	500	500	Bench seating for 50; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.58	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Females)	1	250	250	Bench seating for 25; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.59	Clothing Storage	1	200	200	For trial clothing
3.60	Transportation Officer's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 4 people; Includes space for equipment
3.61	Dress-Out Area	2	50	100	Male, Female
3.62	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Adjacent to Vehicular Sallyport
3.63	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
3.64	Staff Toilet	2	50	100	
3.65	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Transportation				2,240	
Total NSF for Intake/Release/Transportation				18,330	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Intake/Release/Transportation				29,328	



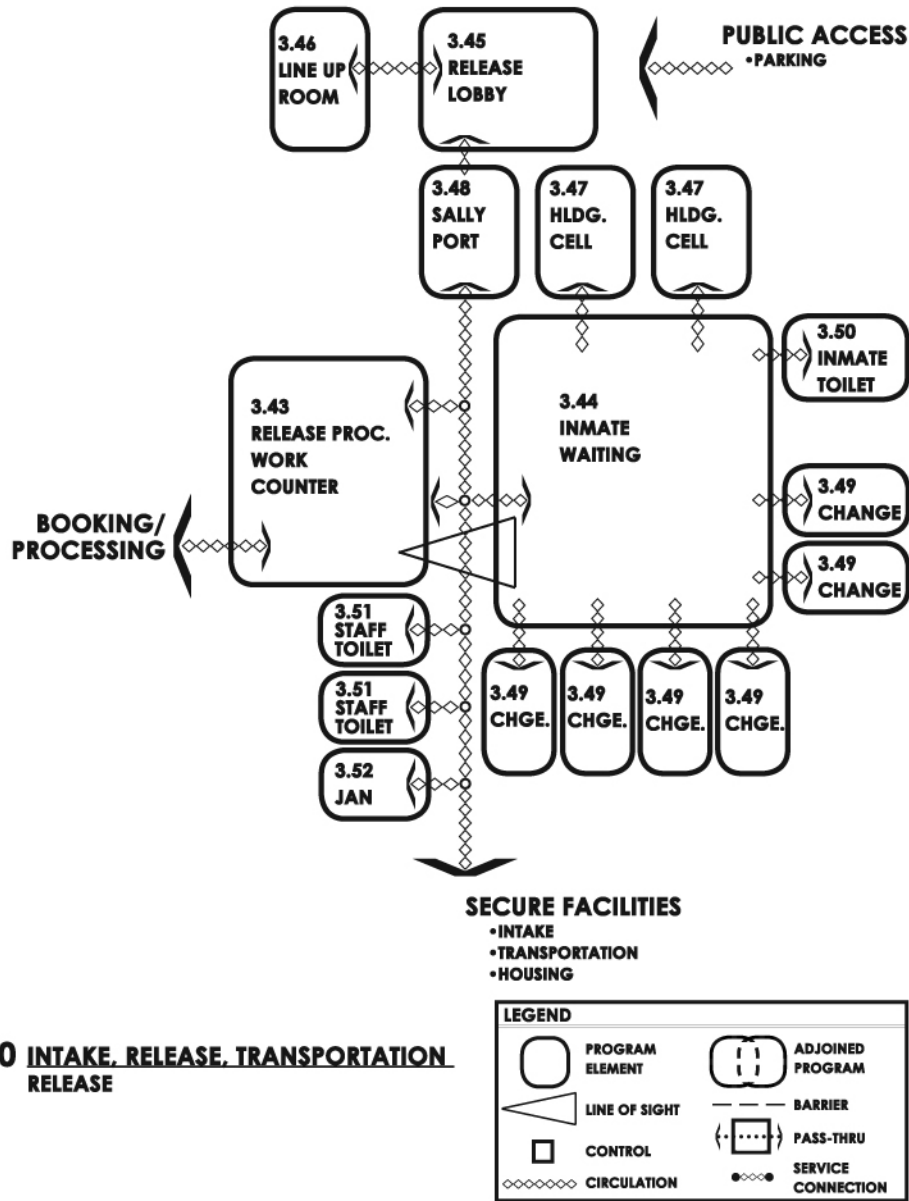
Adjacency Requirements

- Intake/Release/Transportation should be adjacent to the Vehicular Sallyports (provide a separate Vehicular Sallyport for Intake and for Transportation)
- Pre-Booking should be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport
- Intake Waiting should be adjacent to Holding Cells
- Interview Rooms and Classification should be adjacent to Intake Waiting
- Booking should be adjacent or near to Intake Waiting and Holding Cells. Booking should visually observe Waiting and Holding Cells.
- The Vehicular Enclosed Sallyport will be adjacent to the Vehicular Exterior Sallyport. Both will be adjacent to a Pedestrian Sallyport, controlled from Intake.
- There will be gun lockers at both Vehicular Sallyports.
- Vehicular Sallyport will be under direct visual observation of the Booking staff.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for male detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for female detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Intake Booking area should view Inmate Holding and Waiting areas; the preference for observation is to be able to see the Sobering Cells directly.
- The Strip Search Room in Pre-Booking will be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport.
- Intake Holding should be separate from Release areas
- Photograph/Fingerprint should be near or adjacent to Inmate Holding and Booking areas; the Photo area will be adjacent to the Booking area.
- Clothing Exchange with Shower should be adjacent to Property Issue/Storage
- The Medical Screening Room will be located adjacent to Pre-Booking and near the Booking area.
- Property Storage should be near Dress-Out/Staging and Release.
- The Lineup Room will be adjacent to the Release Lobby.
- The Release Lobby will be adjacent to the Release Sallyport and near the Visitor's Parking.
- Release will be near Transportation.

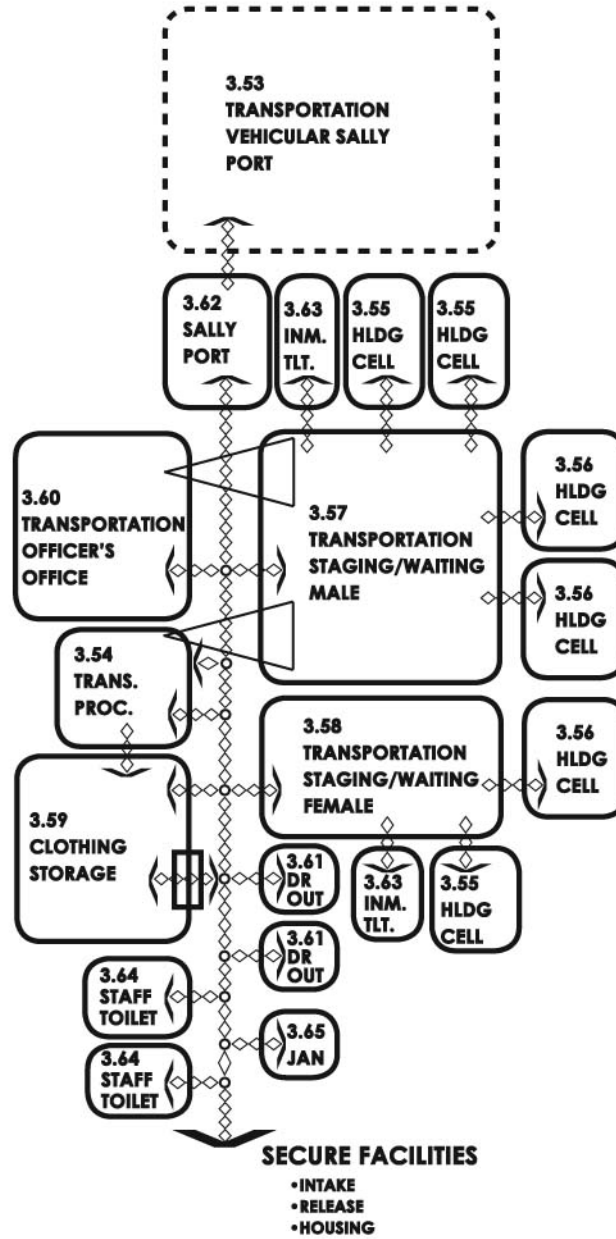
Adjacency Diagram (Intake)



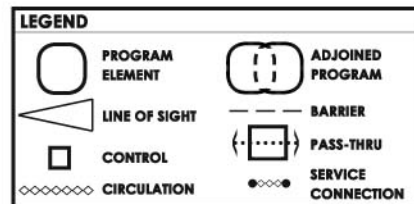
Adjacency Diagram (Release)



Adjacency Diagram (Transportation)



3.0 INTAKE. RELEASE. TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION





4.00 Health Services

This component will provide services to address the physical and mental health needs of the inmates in the Public Safety Center. Daily Sick Call and initial screening will occur in individual Housing Units. Minor health care will be provided at individual housing units. Inmates requiring visits with the Physician or consultant Specialists will be seen in the Clinic. Nursing staff will visit inmates in their housing units, and schedule appointments for inmates with medical staff in the Clinic, when required. Jail security staff will escort the inmates to the Clinic for examinations/tests.

Prescribed medications are supplied by contract and delivered to inmates in the housing units by the Nursing staff by cart. The Pharmacy in the Health Services Unit will serve as a storage and staging area for this function. Laboratory testing will occur either in the Exam rooms in housing or in the Clinic. The Lab will process specimens for outside processing and will manage the distribution and follow up of results. Storage for Clean and Dirty Linens and supplies will be provided in this area and near the exam rooms. Storage of medical equipment is also required in this area.

The Health Services Unit will also provide a Dental Operatory (two chairs) for screening and treatment as necessary.

Inmate waiting areas for scheduled appointments will be under supervision and surveillance by security staff. Holding cells for inmates requiring higher security will be provided at or near Inmate Waiting.

This area will also provide for office and workstations for medical staff. Active medical records will be stored and accessed in this area in a secured location and accessed only by Medical staff or on a need to know basis approved by Medical staff.

The Health Services Unit will include Sheltered Housing for inmates requiring overnight observation while recovering from illness or surgical procedures. Inmates requiring more than minor surgery and specialized care will be transported elsewhere for treatment. Post-operative care will be provided in Sheltered Housing and inmates will be housed in Sheltered Housing on a temporary basis.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct Sick Call (in Housing Units)
- Store and distribute medications
- Conduct initial medical screenings and evaluations
- Maintain medical records
- Provide routine medical, dental treatment and counseling for all inmates
- Provide referrals to specialists
- Supervise inmates receiving care in the Clinic.
- Collect lab samples and send for testing to professional laboratory
- Provide medical care for post-op, and other ailments requiring bed rest and nursing attention
- Provide follow-up care
- Provide dental services, as required
- Complete paperwork and records
- Provide health care with 24-hour nursing services for Negative Pressure Rooms and Sheltered Care housing.
- Provide emergency care triage
- Provide suicide intervention as needed
- Provide drug/alcohol use evaluations
- Provide mental health assessment

Inmates

- Provide medical history information
- Request medical/dental treatment
- Receive screening for mental health issues.
- Receive exams/screening within the Housing Units
- Receive medical treatment in the Clinic.
- Take prescribed medications
- See medical specialists when needed
- Receive counseling/treatment for mental health issues

Visitors

- Official staff, such as Visiting Medical Specialists, may access this component
- Vendors may access this component



Hours of Operation

Health Services operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements – for 4.00 Health Services

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services					
Administration					
4.01	Medical Program Director's Office	1	120	120	Desk with chair, visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
4.02	Physician's Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.03	Director of Nursing Operations (DNO) Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.04	Administrative Office	1	120	120	
4.05	Nurse Practitioner's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people; with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
4.06	Mental Health Supervisor's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people with desks, chairs, visitor's chairs, bookcases, and file cabinets
4.07	Conference Room	1	200	200	Sized for 10 people
4.08	Break Room	1	240	240	Sink, cabinets, microwave, undercounter refrigerator; seating for 12 persons
4.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.10	Visiting Physician's Office	1	120	120	One Desk and two chairs
4.11	Copy/File/Fax	1	150	150	Copy machine, fax, printer; shelving and counter space
4.12	Records Storage, Active	1	120	120	Adjacent to Copy room; file cabinets and work station; lockable; storage for 2,700 records; Space Saver System
4.13	Medical Clerk Workstation	3	60	180	Adjacent to Active Records Storage
Subtotal NSF for Administration				1,910	



Space Requirements – for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Clinic					
4.14	Inmate Waiting	1	150	150	Sized for 10 people, fixed seating; 15 sq. ft. per person
4.15	Holding Cell	2	60	120	Each accommodates 4 persons; bench, sink and toilet
4.16	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting
4.17	Officer Workstation	1	60	60	At or near Inmate Waiting; visual observation of exam room
4.18	Clerical Workstation	1	80	80	
4.19	Nurse's Workstation	1	400	400	Sized for 10 workstations; visible from Officer's Workstation
4.20	Laboratory	1	80	80	Sink, cabinet, refrigerator, counter workstation; sterilization; biohazardous
4.21	Soiled Storage	1	50	50	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.22	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.23	Cart Storage	1	80	80	Storage for carts, gurneys, crutches, wheelchairs
4.24	Dental Operatory	1	240	240	2 chairs; x-ray equipment; sink and cabinet for each chair; sterilization area
4.25	Dental Lab	1	50	50	With sink, x-ray viewing
4.26	Dental Equipment Room	1	50	50	Electrical equipment
4.27	Dentist's Workstation	1	80	80	At or near Dental Operatory
4.28	Pharmacy	1	150	150	Lockable cabinets; refrigerator; computer; staging area for carts
4.29	Exam Room	2	100	200	OB/GYN, minor surgery/multipurpose
4.30	Toilet (Unisex)	1	50	50	For specimens
4.31	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	Mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Clinic				1,960	



Space Requirements – for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

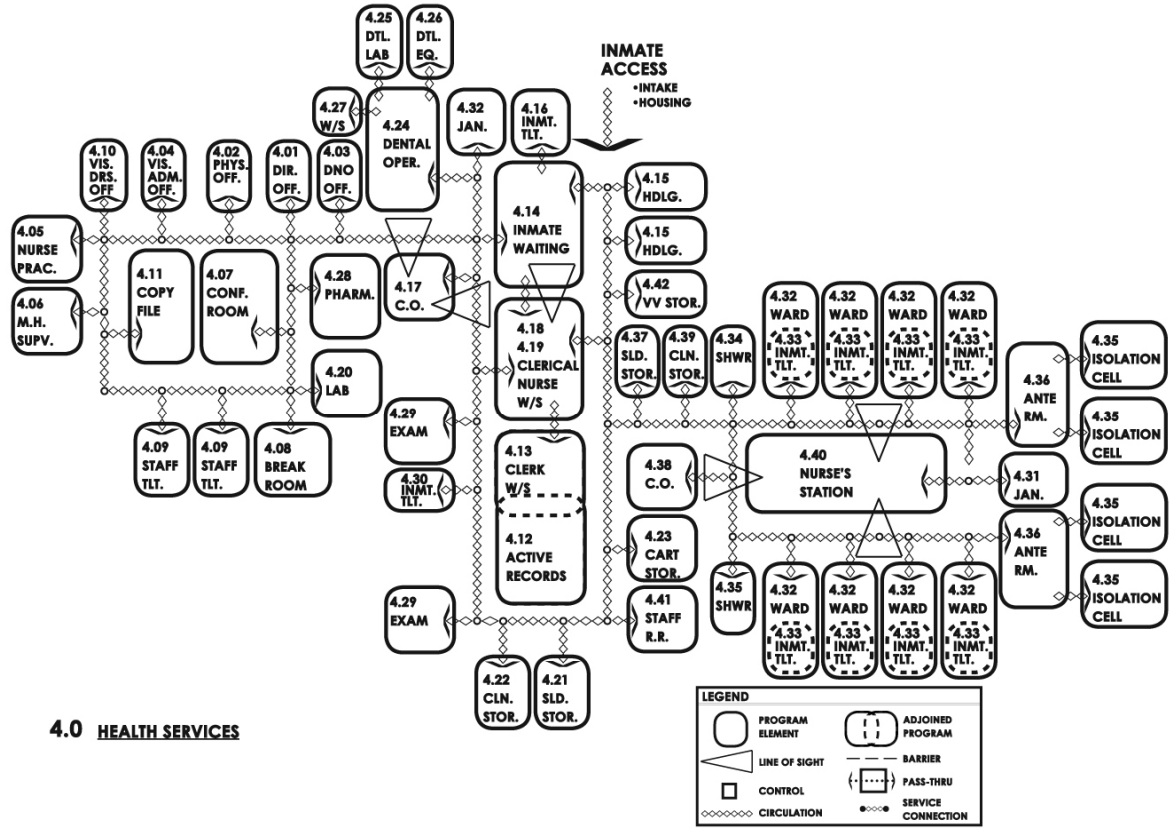
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Sheltered Housing					
4.32	Sheltered Housing Ward	8	160	1,280	4-bed Ward, Male and Female
4.33	Inmate Toilet	4	50	200	1 for each Ward, ADA compliant
4.34	Shower Room	2	50	100	ADA compliant; 1 stall with dressing area
4.35	Single Hospital Cells (Medical Isolation)	4	160	640	IV capability; nurse call; hospital bed; negative air pressure; with shower
4.36	Anteroom	2	50	100	Each room serves 2 isolation cells; requires minimal storage
4.37	Soiled Storage	1	40	40	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.38	Officer's Workstation	1	60	60	
4.39	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.40	Nurse's Workstation	1	240	240	With sink and eyewash; 4 workstations adjacent: observation of Sheltered Housing
4.41	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.42	Video Visitation Storage	1	40	40	Movable equipment
Subtotal NSF for Sheltered Housing				2,840	
Total NSF for Health Services				6,710	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Health Services				10,736	



Adjacency Requirements

- The Health Services Unit should be located near the Intake component of the Detention Center.
- The Health Services Unit should be located convenient to the Housing Units.
- One of the Nurse's Stations should have visibility of the Waiting/Holding Area and be near the Exam Rooms.
- The other Nurse's Station should be near and have visibility of the Negative Pressure Rooms and the Sheltered Housing.
- The Nurse's Stations should each consist of an open workstation with counters; they will serve as the central core of the Health Services Unit, with all other functions easily accessible from them.
- Medical Records and the Medical Records Clerk's Workstation will be near the Nurse's Workstation.
- The Physician's Office and Supervisor's Office will be located near the Conference Room and remote from inmate circulation areas.
- One Officer's Workstation will be in or near the Inmate Waiting Room and will visually observe the exam rooms; the other Officer's Workstation will be at or near the Sheltered Housing.
- The Holding Rooms will be adjacent to the Inmate Waiting Area.
- The Dentist's Workstation will be adjacent to the Dental Operatory.

Adjacency Diagram (Health Services)





5.00 Staff Support

Staff plays a critical role in the operations of the Stanislaus Public Safety Center. Staff needs such as training, report writing, equipment maintenance and storage, physical fitness, daily briefing, and break and meal accommodations will enhance the operational effectiveness of the facility, and improve morale and retention of capable staff. Most of these activities are located outside the secure perimeter of the building but within a staff only area of the facility. It should be near the staff entrance and accessible by card entry or other screening and/or controlled access. The entrance should be near staff parking.

The Staff Support areas of the facility include Training Rooms for orientation and in-service programs, and shower and locker rooms. Additional training rooms will provide space for smaller training programs and testing as required. Ample outlets for audio-video equipment and other visual training aids such as boards and screens are required. Training materials should be stored adjacent to the Training Room and be sized for CPR education props, as well as printed materials. As computer learning will be used for training, accommodation for computer carousels should be included in all training spaces.

The Locker/Shower areas should be located on the path to the Muster Room (space included in the Security Administration component, inside the secure perimeter) and the Staff only entrance to the building. The area will include separate facilities for male and female staff, with a shared break/coffee service area. Half-height lockers will be provided in a quantity large enough to support all the uniformed staff projected for the next 20 years. The areas should provide enough flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in the number of male/female staff for the 20-year period

The Fitness/Exercise room should be located near the Locker/shower rooms and include aerobic and anaerobic equipment. The flooring should support the activities and be designed to reduce physical injury and stress. The area should be sound-proofed from other Staff Support areas.

The staff Dining Room should be located within the security perimeter of the building and easily accessible from staff posts in housing and other areas where staff supervise inmates on their regular duty post.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

None



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Participate in staff briefings, on-site training, continuing education sessions
- Participate in classroom and physical training
- Exercise and participate in recreation with other staff
- Shower and change clothes after exercise and following work related incidents
- Store property and uniforms in lockers

Visitors

- Official Visitors may access this area for routine business, special training, and briefing sessions.

Inmates

- This is a staff only area
- Inmates may clean this area under staff supervision.

Hours of Operation

Staff Support operates 7 days per week, 24 hours per day.



Space Requirements – for 5.00 Staff Support

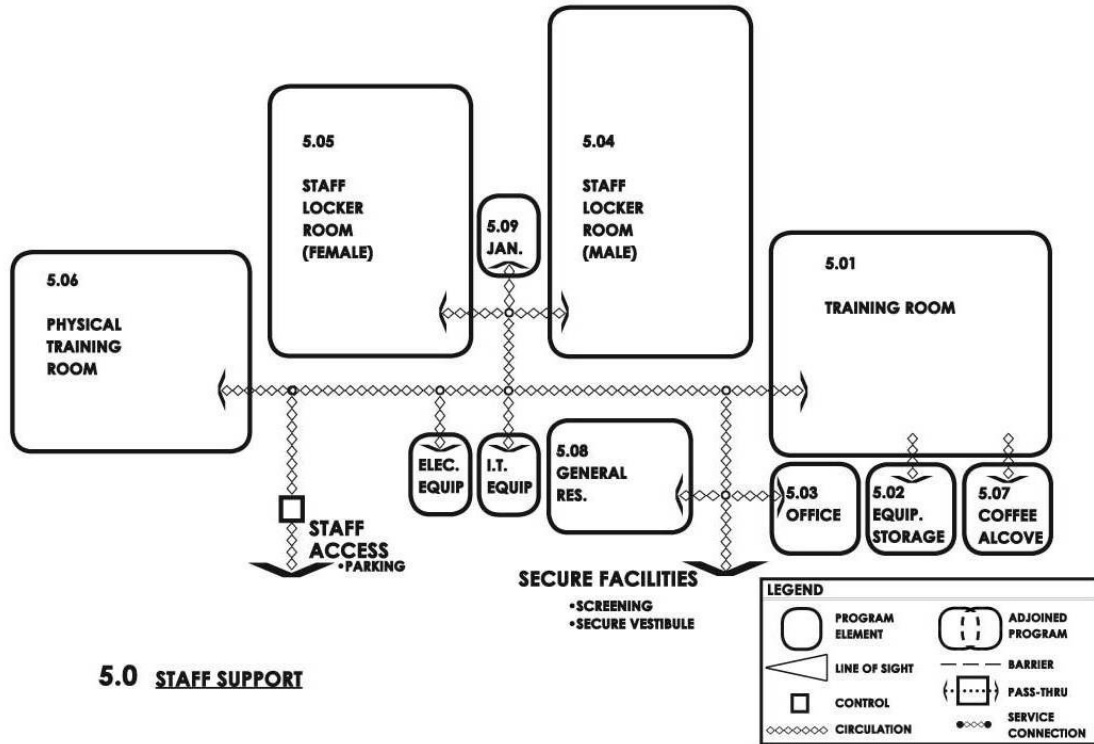
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
5.00 Staff Support					
5.01	Training Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for 50 people; whiteboard; audio-video equipment; small desks
5.02	Equipment Storage Room	1	100	100	Shelving and cabinetry
5.03	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
5.04	Staff Locker Room (Male)	1	1,800	1,800	Assumes 200 persons at 9 sq. ft. per person; 200 half-lockers; 5 toilets and sinks and 3 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.05	Staff Locker Room (Female)	1	1,000	1,000	Assumes 100 persons at 10 sq. ft. per person; 100 half-lockers; 4 toilets and sinks and 2 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.06	Physical Training Room	1	650	650	Co-ed; accommodates 8 workout stations
5.07	Coffee Alcove	1	50	50	Sink; Undercounter refrigerator, cabinets; adjacent to Training Room
5.08	General Resource Room	1	150	150	Sized for shelving for training materials and audio-video equipment
5.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Staff Support				4,888	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Staff Support				6,843	



Adjacency Requirements

- This component will be near the Staff Entry near the staff parking.
- Locker Rooms will be near the Physical Training/Exercise Room.
- The Audio-visual storage will be near or adjacent to the Training Room.
- The Break area will be near the Muster Room (see Security Administration)
- Staff Dining will be within the secure perimeter.

Adjacency Diagram (Staff Support)





6.00 Program Services

Program Services includes those areas associated with inmate programs and activities. These spaces will be located at or near inmate housing areas. Larger classrooms can be shared between housing units and used on a scheduled basis.

Programs that are currently provided include Substance Abuse Treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous (Recovery), Breaking Barriers, Bible Study, OHN, and Anger Management. These groups generally include 10-15 inmates per session. Additionally, a large multipurpose area for graduation for Recovery programs is required to serve the entire facility.

Library and Law Library materials are delivered to the Housing Units on Carts. A Library for books and materials storage and cart staging is required to accommodate the increased inmate population. The Library functions should be centrally located.

All recreation occurs adjacent to each Housing Unit.

All educational and religious programs are delivered on the Housing Units. There are no individualized computer learning programs delivered at this time and no space or equipment needs for these types of programs. Storage for educational and religious programs should be centrally located. A Chaplains' office and lockable storage should be centrally located in the facility.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct/lead educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/ or substance abuse/recovery programs
- Provide individual counseling/coaching program services to inmates
- Maintain program materials and equipment
- Implement delivery of general reading material to inmate housing
- Update and catalogue library materials
- Conduct individual and group religious services and counseling
- Maintain and distribute religious materials

Visitors

- Participate as volunteers in educational, self-help and/or recovery programs under staff supervision

Inmates

- Participate in educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/or substance abuse/recovery programs
- Select and read library materials

Hours of Operation

Programs are generally operational 7 days per week, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.



Space Requirements – for 6.00 Program Services

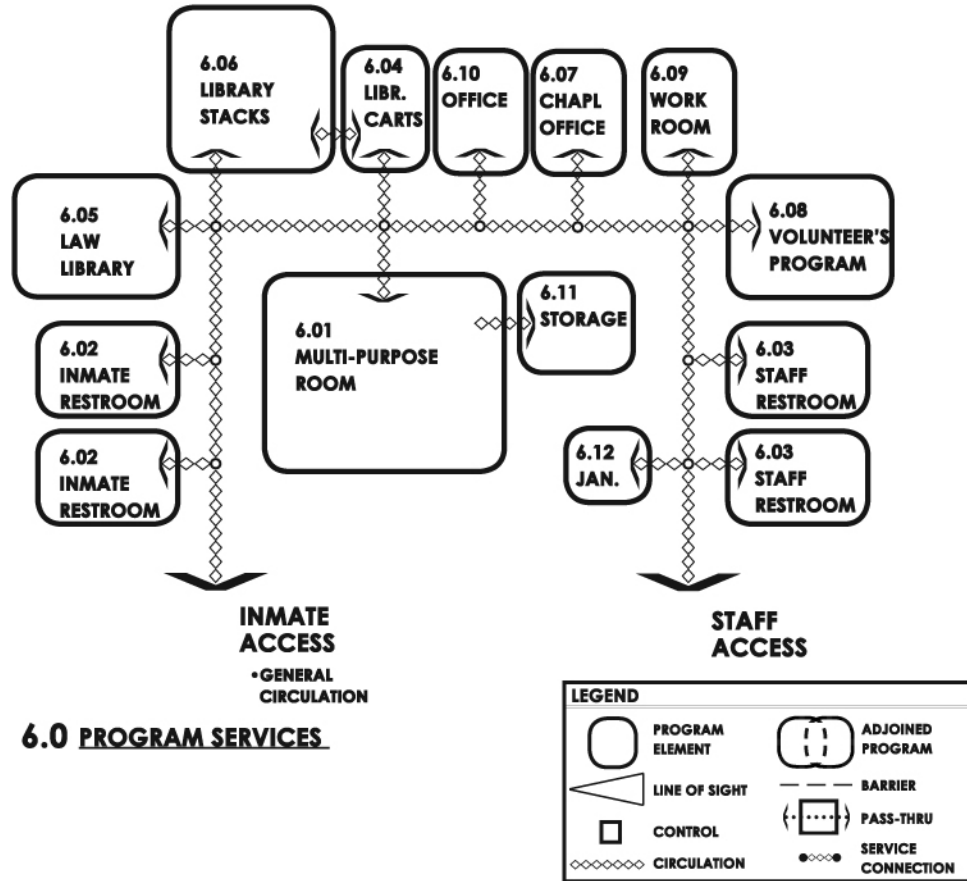
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
6.00 Program Services					
6.01	Multipurpose Room	1	450	450	Sized for 15 people; centrally located in facility; used for various ceremonies, with audio-visual capability
6.02	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.03	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.04	Cart Storage for Library	1	140	140	Storage for library books on carts
6.05	Law Library Cubicle	1	100	100	Contracted out; and delivered; future use only
6.06	Library Stack Area	1	280	280	To accommodate 5,000 books
6.07	Chaplain's Office	1	120	120	
6.08	Volunteer Program	1	160	160	Shared by 2-4 people
6.09	Workroom	1	120	120	Two workstations
6.10	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
6.11	Supply Closet	1	60	60	With shelving
6.12	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Inmate & Program Services				1,768	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Inmate & Program Services				2,475	



Adjacency Requirements

- Program meeting rooms will be located within the Housing Units or shared between two Housing Units. (See Housing Component for a list of these spaces.)
- The Large Multipurpose Room will be within the secure perimeter of the building centrally located near Housing.
- The Chaplains Office will be adjacent to Religious Storage and located near Security Administration and Housing.

Adjacency Diagram (Program Services)





7.0 Warehouse / Commissary

The Warehouse/Commissary area should be sized to maintain a 30-day supply of goods. The Warehouse should be divided into the following subcomponents:

- Lockable areas for bulk storage, such as linens, mattresses uniforms, institutional supplies, and paper products.
- Lockable storage should be included for cleaning supplies and other chemicals. This area should be well ventilated.
- Refrigeration for temporary storage of cook/chill food supplies should be provided.

The Warehouse should be climate controlled. All bulk storage should be palletized with an appropriate rack storage system. Aisle widths will be wide enough for a forklift.

The Warehouse should also contain an Office for a Supervisor, with glazing into the Warehouse area. The Warehouse should also include a small break area for inmate meals. Staff and inmate Toilets should be provided.

The Commissary will store inmate commissary items for cart staging and delivery to inmate housing units. Ample workspace for staff will accommodate the ordering of inventory goods and the accurate accounting of inmate purchased. The Commissary will require refrigeration and bulk storage spaces.

Staff in both areas will supervise operations as well as inmate workers. Computers should accommodate the warehouse inventory programs and commissary inmate accounting systems.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.20

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Receive and store bulk supplies and archived records.
- Maintain security of confidential records.
- Maintain inventory records



- Distribute materials, as required
- Supervise inmate workers
- Distribute commissary request/order forms to inmates
- Distribute commissary orders to inmates

Visitors

- Vendors may enter the Warehouse to deliver goods, as required

Inmates

- Inmates will work under staff supervision
- Complete commissary order forms
- Receive commissary items

Hours of Operation

The Warehouse and Commissary will operate from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 5 days per week.



Space Requirements – for 7.00 Warehouse/Commissary

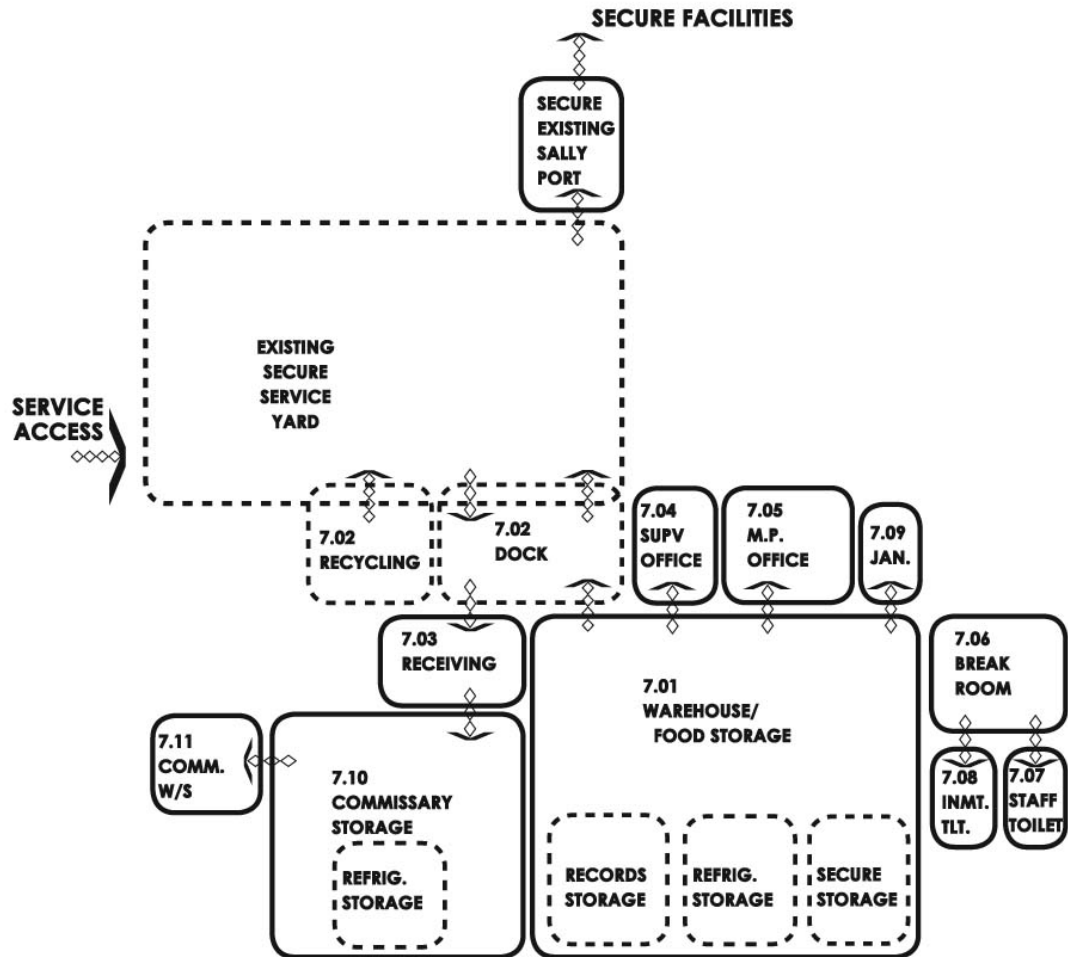
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary					
7.01	Warehouse/Food Storage (Includes 250 sq. ft. of lockable space for Inactive Medical Records in a Space Saver System)	1	3,500	3,500	Includes separate area for refrigeration; dry storage: area for other facility supplies; lockable storage for chemicals subdivided by chainlink fence.
7.02	Loading Dock with Recycling Center	1	(300)	(300)	Exterior space directly adjacent to Warehouse; overhead door; near Vehicular Sallyport/ Gate; distant from Intake
7.03	Receiving	1	300	300	Accessible to Loading Dock, Warehouse, and Commissary
7.04	Supervisor's Office	1	108	108	View into Warehouse; networked computer
7.05	Office, Multipurpose	1	160	160	Accommodates 2 workstations with computer, desks, chairs
7.06	Breakroom with Coffee/Beverage Alcove	1	160	160	Within warehouse; 2 tables, 8 chairs; sink, counter, cabinet
7.07	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
7.08	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	
7.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
7.10	Commissary Storage	1	2,000	2,000	Includes separate area for refrigerated storage; dry storage.
7.11	Commissary Clerks	2	80	160	Accommodates 1 workstation, each, with computer, desks, chairs
Total NSF for Warehouse/Commissary				6,518	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.25	
Total GSF for Warehouse/Commissary				8,148	



Adjacency Requirements

- The Warehouse should be adjacent to or near a Loading Dock.
- The Warehouse should be adjacent to a Vehicular Sallyport or secure service yard.
- The Warehouse Office should be adjacent to and have visual observation of the Break area and sightlines into the Warehouse.
- Toilets should be near the Office.

Adjacency Diagram (Warehouse / Commissary)



7.0 WAREHOUSE/COMMISSARY

LEGEND	
	PROGRAM ELEMENT
	LINE OF SIGHT
	CONTROL
	CIRCULATION
	ADJOINED PROGRAM
	BARRIER
	PASS-THRU
	SERVICE CONNECTION



8.0 Housing

Option A – Housing:

General Population/Medium, Maximum, and Medical Housing

Option A consists of adding 312 new beds in a configuration having an 84 Bed Medium Security housing unit, a 192-bed Maximum Security Pod of six 32-bed housing units, and a 36-bed Medical housing unit. All units will provide capacity to manage inmates requiring a higher level of security than that currently available at the existing Public Safety Center through the use of “hardened” materials and equipment such as metal doors with food and cuff slots and large vision panels.

This option includes adding an additional 120 beds to the Public Safety Center through the use of double occupancy of the remaining housing units/cells in the existing Center.

Each housing unit will include a multipurpose room for meetings and group activities for up to 12 inmates. Two additional Interview Rooms will allow for one-on-one meetings and interviews. Two Sick Call/Exam Rooms will allow for medical/ mental health screenings and examinations not requiring a visit to the Clinic. Family visitation will be conducted through the use of video visitation equipment provided on the unit or in the non-contact attorney visitation booth on the unit. Meals will be delivered to the Retherm Kitchens on each unit.

The Medium Security/General Population housing unit consists of 42 double occupancy cells for a total of 84 beds. Inmates will be managed in new medium security/general population housing units by a combination of direct and indirect supervision. A roving correctional officer will be available on the unit to directly interact with the inmates assigned there. Additionally, supervision will be provided indirectly from a Control Room. The Medium Security Unit will have all support spaces on the unit. Doors will be metal with food and cuff ports.

A Maximum Security housing Pod of 192 beds, consisting of six housing units of 16 double-occupancy cells, or 32 beds in each unit, will be provided for high security classification inmates. The Maximum Security housing units will be managed through the use of indirect supervision from a Unit Control Room. All units in the Maximum Security Pod will share the pod support spaces, including two Sick Call Rooms, a Multipurpose Room, and two Interview Rooms. There will a Dayroom on each unit, with fixed tables and seating. Doors will be metal with food and cuff ports.

The Medical housing unit will consist of 9 double occupancy cells and 18 single cells, providing a total of 36 beds on the unit. This unit should be adjacent to or near the Clinic and Sheltered Housing Unit. The Medical Unit will be managed by direct supervision with an Officer assigned to a post within the unit. All support functions will be provided on the unit. Inmates assigned here will require higher medical or mental health supervision than that provided in general population and may required medical management on a daily basis.



Option B – Housing: Maximum and Medical Housing

Option B plans for 420 beds consisting of 384 Maximum Security beds, configured in two Maximum Security Pods of 192 beds each, and a Medical Unit of 36 beds.

The description of each Pod and Unit is the same as above.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.6
- 470 A. 2.7
- 470 A. 2.9
- 470 A. 2.10
- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
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- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 2.26
- 470 A. 3.1
- 470 A. 3.2
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.4
- 470 A. 3.5
- 470 A. 3.6
- 470 A. 3.7
- 470 A. 3.8
- 470 A. 3.9
- 470 A. 3.10
- 470 A. 3.11



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- The management of inmate activities and behaviors within the unit will be monitored in either an indirect or a direct (with indirect backup control) mode depending on the inmate custody level.
- Supervise inmate movement within the units and to activities outside the unit (e.g., to Intake/Transportation).
- Communicate with inmates to minimize problems, provide needed information, and promote positive behaviors.
- Supervise the distribution of supplies.
- Perform roll calls and counts of inmates; report counts to Shift Command.
- Maintain activity logs.
- Collect requests for sick call; monitor sick call and medication distribution by medical staff in the Dayroom.
- Collect and manage inmate requests and distribute requests to appropriate command staff.
- Search inmates' property and cells during security inspections.
- Assign and supervise cleaning activities within the unit.
- Issue and pick up mail.
- Supervise the delivery and consumption of meals in the Dayroom or in the cells dependent on level of security required.
- Supervise outdoor exercise.
- Supervise leisure time activities in the Dayroom, and other activities in the shared areas
- Oversee barbering; control barbering equipment.
- Attach restraints as necessary

Inmates

- Groom and sleep within cell.
- Clean and maintain personal and group space.
- Answer roll calls and respond to counts.
- Shower within the Unit.
- Dine in the Dayroom or in the cell.
- Make telephone calls.
- Participate in religious, educational, substance abuse, or other risk reduction or self-help programs and educational activities.
- Exercise in outdoor recreation area.
- Have family visits through the use of video visitation equipment.
- Have attorney or official visits in the non-contact visitation booth either on the unit or at a central location depending upon the design.



- Exchange laundry.
- Undergo medical screening/sick call.
- Take medications.
- Submit to restraints

Visitors

- Participate in video visitation and meetings (not on the unit).
- Provide approved religious and rehabilitative programs.
- Possibly provide non-contact attorney visiting booth on unit depending upon the design.

Hours of Operation

24 hours per day, 7 days per week



Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Medium Security

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
8.01	Cells	40	70	2,800	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.02	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.03	Dayroom	84	35	2,940	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV
8.04	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.05	Showers	5	30	150	One per 20 inmates, one to meet ADAAG
8.06	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.07	Storage	1	60	60	
8.08	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.09	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with cabinets, sink
8.10	Interview Room	2	108	216	Multi-use, with sink
8.11	Video Visitation Booth	5	40	200	Video visiting cubicles
8.12	Attorney Visitation Booth	1	80	80	Non-contact, attorney access
8.13	Secure Outdoor Recreation	1	1,000	500	Actual area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.14	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
84-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				7,796	



**Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Medium Security
 (continued)**

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security (continued)					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
Support Space for Medium Security Housing, 1 Unit					
8.15	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Unit control room shared by two housing units, if applicable
8.16	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.17	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.18	Storage	1	60	60	
8.19	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.20	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.21	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space Subtotal				550	
Subtotal for Medium Security Housing				8,346	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medium Security Housing				18,361	



Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Maximum Security

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security					Indirect Supervision Pod
32-Bed Unit					
8.22	Cells	15	70	1,050	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.23	Cells, ADA	1	90	90	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.24	Dayroom	32	35	1,120	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones and TV
8.25	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.26	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Accessible to dayroom, with privacy screening
8.27	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.28	Video Visitation Cubicles	2	40	80	One private, one to meet ADAAG
8.29	Secure Vestibule	1	80	80	
32-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				2,560	
192-Bed Pod, Subtotal for 6 Units				15,360	



**Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Maximum Security
 (continued)**

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (continued)					Indirect Supervision Pod
Shared Support Elements					
8.30	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Pod control room for 6 units, indirect supv.
8.31	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.32	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.33	Sick-Call Room	2	100	200	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.34	Interview Room	2	100	200	Multi-use, with sink
8.35	Secure Outdoor Recreation	2	750	750	Multiple recreation areas, area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.36	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.37	Storage	1	60	60	
8.38	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.39	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.40	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.41	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Max. Sec. Housing				2,160	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing				17,520	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Maximum Security Hsg. (192 Beds)				38,544	



Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Medical Housing

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical Housing					1 Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
8.42	Cells	9	70	630	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.43	Cells	14	70	980	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.44	Safety Cells	2	70	140	Single occupancy; with flushing ring toilet; padded; maximum surveillance; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.45	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.46	CO Workstation/Post	1	80	80	Open workstation within dayroom
8.47	Dayroom	36	35	1,260	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV
8.48	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.49	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.50	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.51	Storage	1	60	60	
8.52	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.53	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.54	Interview Room	1	100	100	Multi-use, with sink
8.55	Video Visitation Booth	2	40	80	
8.56	Secure Outdoor Recreation	0.5	800	400	Area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.57	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
8.58	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
Subtotal for Medical Housing Unit				4,720	



**Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option A – Medical Housing
 (continued)**

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical Housing (continued)					1 Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
Support Space for Medical Housing					
8.59	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Shared between two housing units, ADAAG
8.60	Storage	1	60	60	Shared between two housing units
8.61	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.62	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Medical Housing Unit				110	
Total NSF for Medical Housing				4,830	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical Housing				10,626	



Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option B – Maximum Security

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
Housing - Maximum Security					Indirect Supervision Pod
32-Bed Unit (6)					
8.01	Cells	15	70	1,050	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.02	Cells, ADA	1	90	90	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.03	Dayroom	32	35	1,120	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones and TV
8.04	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.05	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Accessible to dayroom
8.06	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.07	Video Visitation Booth	2	40	80	One private, one to meet ADAAG
8.08	Secure Vestibule	1	80	80	
32-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				2,560	
192-Bed Pod, Subtotal for 6 Units				15,360	



**Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option B – Maximum Security
 (continued)**

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
Housing - Maximum Security (continued)					Indirect Supervision Pod
Shared Support Elements					
8.09	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Pod control room for 6 units, indirect supv.
8.10	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.11	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.12	Sick-Call Room	2	100	200	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.13	Interview Room	2	100	200	Multi-use, with sink
8.14	Secure Outdoor Recreation	2	750	750	Multiple recreation areas; area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.15	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.16	Storage	1	60	60	
8.17	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.18	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.19	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.20	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Max. Sec. Housing, 1 Pod				2,160	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing, 1 Pod				17,520	



Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option B – Medical Housing

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical Housing					1 Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
8.21	Cells	9	70	630	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.22	Cells	14	70	980	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.23	Safety Cells	2	70	140	Single occupancy; with flushing ring toilet; padded; maximum surveillance; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.24	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.25	CO Workstation/Post	1	80	80	Open workstation within dayroom
8.26	Dayroom	36	35	1,260	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV
8.27	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.28	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.29	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.30	Storage	1	60	60	
8.31	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.32	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.33	Interview Room	1	100	100	Multi-use, with sink
8.34	Video Visitation Booth	2	40	80	
8.35	Secure Outdoor Recreation	1	800	400	Area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.36	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
8.37	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
Subtotal for Medical Housing Unit				4,720	



**Space Requirements – for 8.00 Housing Option B – Medical Housing
 (continued)**

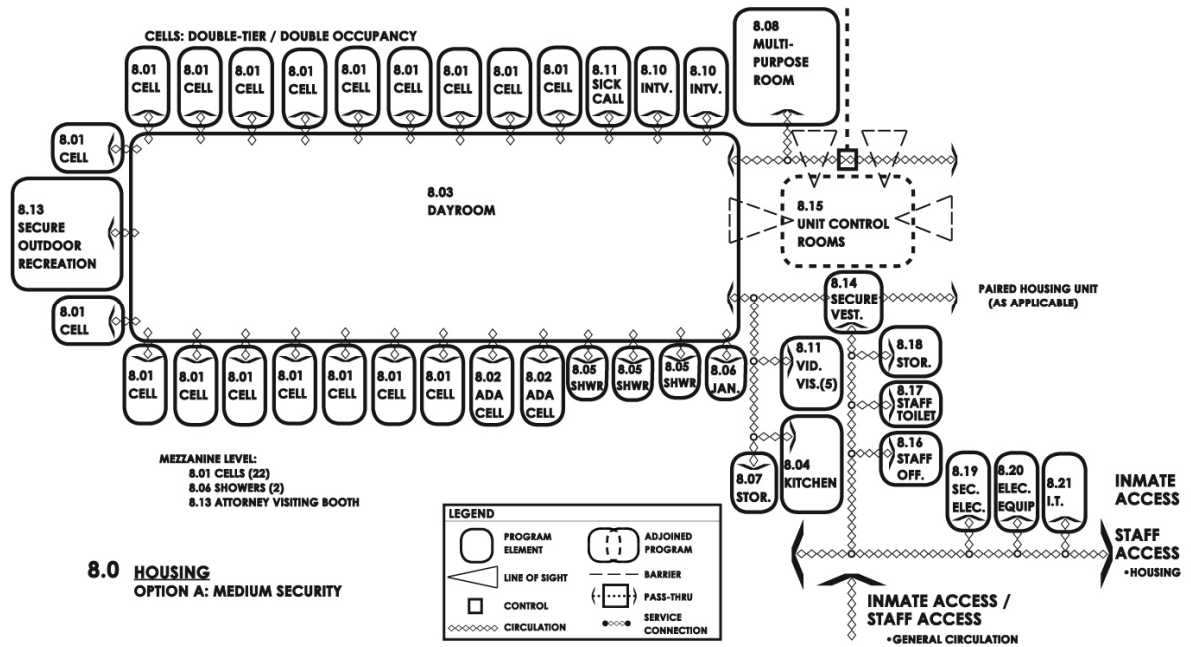
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical Housing (continued)					1 Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
Support Space for Medical Housing Unit					
8.38	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Shared between two housing units, ADAAG
8.39	Storage	1	60	60	Shared between two housing units
8.40	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.41	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Medical Housing Unit				110	
Total NSF for Medical Housing				4,830	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical Housing				10,626	



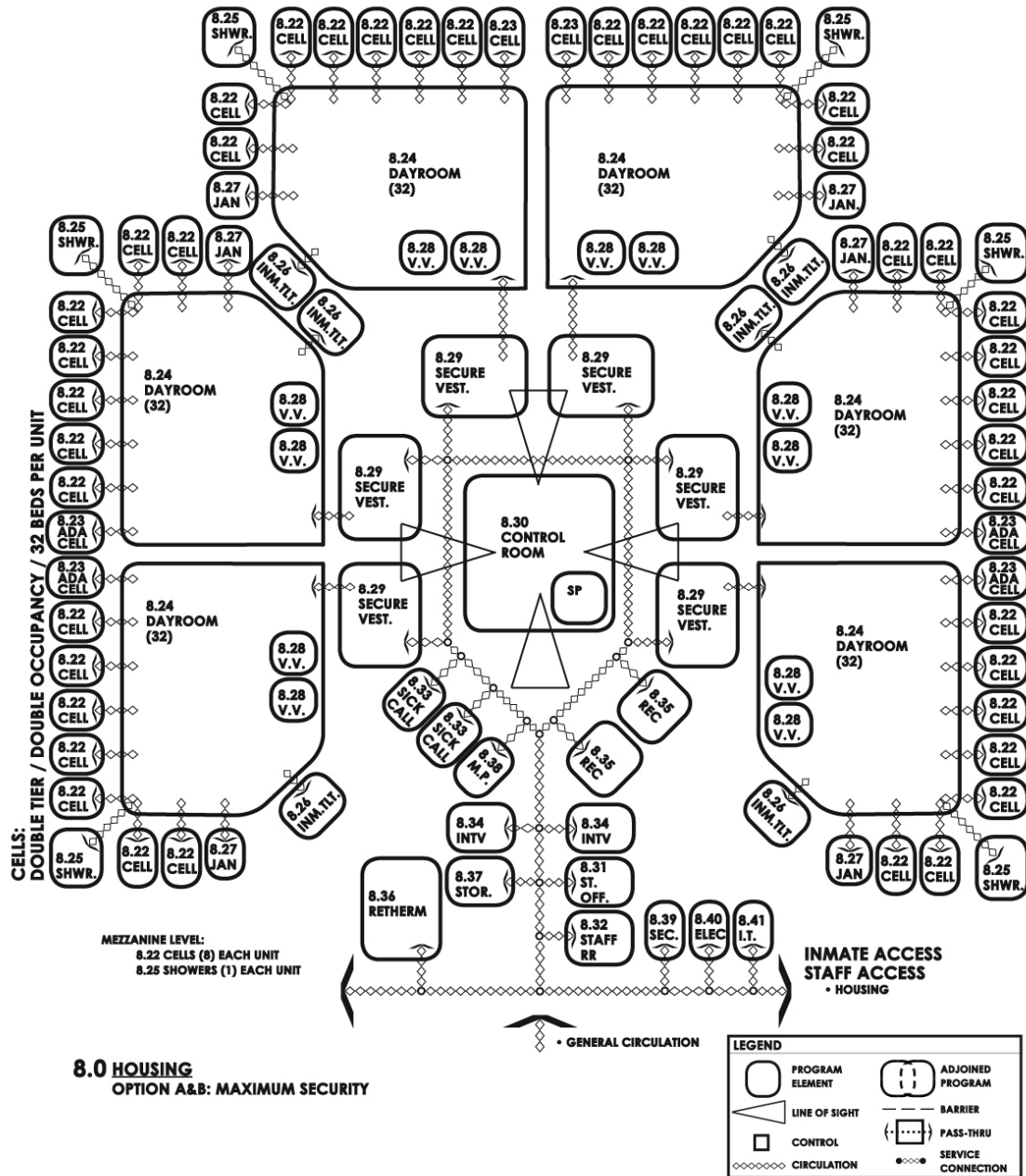
Adjacency Requirements

- Cells will be arranged in a double-tiered and single-tiered configuration based on custody level and special needs of inmates.
- Within each Unit, Cells and Showers will be off each Dayroom.
- All inmate accessible areas, including support spaces, will be visible from Officer's Workstations and/or Housing Control Rooms.
- Areas will be provided in each housing unit for functions such as adult education classes, counseling, religious services, medical exams, barbering, and video visiting.
- Food will be delivered to inmates in their housing units and served in the Dayroom or individual cells depending on the security requirements of the unit or the individual inmate.
- An Outdoor Recreation Yard will be accessible to each housing pod; its entrance will be controlled from the Housing Control Room.
- Video Visiting Booths (and Non-Contact Attorney Visiting Booths where applicable) will be visible from the Housing Control Room.
- Access to the Maximum Security housing units will be remotely controlled by the Housing Control Room with ancillary control at Central Control; access to the Medium Security housing units will be remotely controlled by Central Control.
- Housing units occupied by women will be visually screened from other areas as feasible.
- Each housing unit will provide for handicapped accessibility, as required.

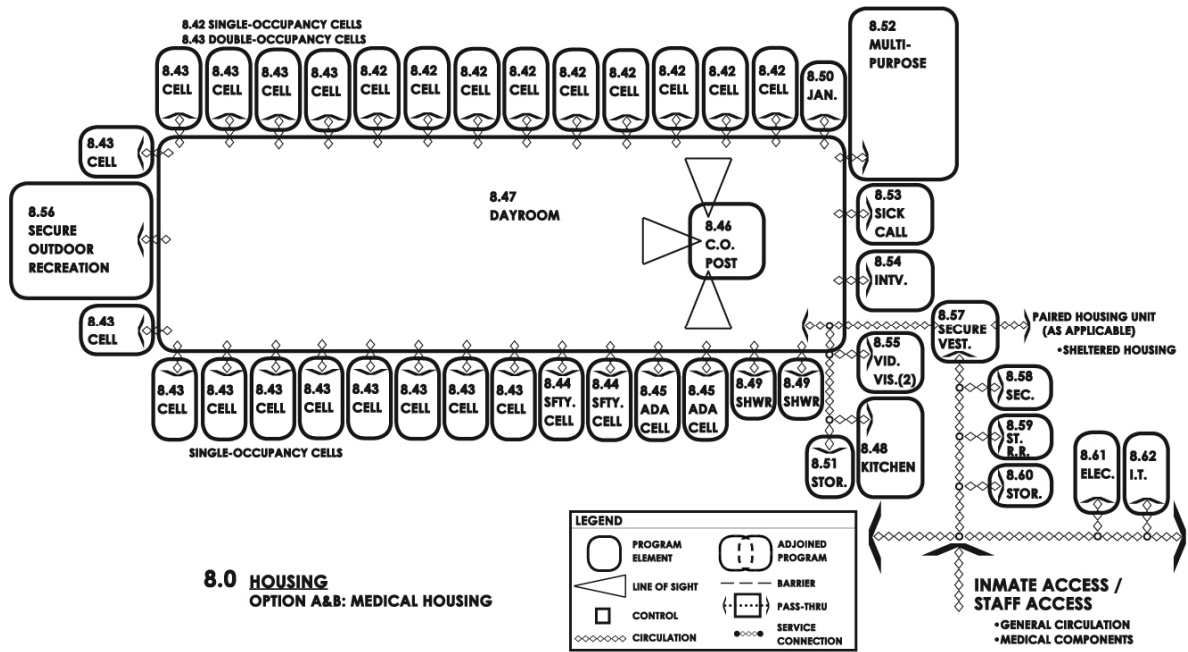
Adjacency Diagram (Housing Option A: Medium Security)



Adjacency Diagram (Housing Options A & B: Maximum Security)



Adjacency Diagram (Housing Options A & B: Medical Housing)





9.00 Security Administration

Security Administration includes space for the management of day-to-day security functions and personnel of the facility. This component is located inside the secure perimeter of the Detention Center. Visitors will be restricted and must be screened in the Lobby, pass through the Lobby secure access entrance, and enter this space only by escort through the secure interior Sallyport, controlled by Central Control.

Central Control is responsible for the safety and security of all staff, visitors, and inmates and manages and facilitates all facility operations. This is the most secure area in the facility. Central Control will be located within the secure perimeter of the facility, and access into this area is strictly limited to authorized personnel. Entry into Central Control is controlled only inside the Central Control room. Security electronics and control devices in Central Control should monitor and control all exterior and interior doors and Sallyports, as well as fire and life safety monitors. This includes both the existing and new expanded areas.

Central Control should visually observe the Armory and Key Control Areas. Staff toilets and Coffee Service area will be provided in Central Control. Special ventilation should be provided in this area in case of emergency.

Security Administration also includes accommodation for security operations and management, and emergency equipment storage and staging. The Muster Room provides space for daily shift briefings, and general and emergency communications. The Mail Screening Room screens and sorts inmate mail. The Staff Mail area provides for the distribution and pick-up of staff mail.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.22
- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 3.12



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Security Administration

- Provide for and manage security operations and staff
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records
- Supervise Central Control and secondary control centers
- Manage Key Control operations
- Store and access Armory and emergency equipment
- Deliver shift briefing and other communications
- Pick up mail
- Screen and distribute inmate mail
- Take mid-shift breaks and eat meals

Visitors

For Security Administration

- Official visitors will enter through the Public Lobby, be screened, and enter only by escort.
- Jail staff will conduct business and hold meetings with Security Administration in these offices.

Inmates

For Security Administration

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Staff

For Central Control

- Observe and control all interior and perimeter doors/exits
- Maintain official counts.
- Control movement in and out of housing units.
- Control keys
- Monitor life safety, fire and emergency systems and alarms
- Control public address system
- Maintain and monitor all internal communications and radio communications
- Monitor all duress alarms
- Monitor all CCTV cameras and monitors areas under CCTV surveillance
- Visually monitor armory and control ingress and egress into armory and key control areas.
- Maintain override control of all secondary control rooms and secure sallyports



Visitors

For Central Control

- This area is restricted to staff assigned to Central Control and Security Administration personnel. All others will be admitted on a limited and restricted basis.
- There will no admission to this area during emergency events.

Inmates

For Central Control

- Inmates are never allowed in this area.

Hours of Operation

Security Administration and Central Control are operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements – for 9.00 Security Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration					
Administration					
9.01	Facility Commander's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 3 persons; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.02	Operations Sergeant's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.03	Operations Deputy's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.04	Watch Sergeant's Office	1	120	120	Used by 1 person; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.05	Facility Training Officer's Office	1	320	320	Used by 4 persons; desks with chairs and visitor's chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
9.06	Internal Investigations Evidence Storage	1	120	120	Secure
9.07	General Storage	1	200	200	Secure; in close proximity to Intake
9.08	Staff Dining	1	600	600	Sized for 30 people; serving counter with warming trays; beverage service; refrigerator, microwave, tables and chairs, centrally located in building in security area
9.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Staff Dining
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,020	
Central Control					
9.10	Control Room	1	250	250	Sized for control of entire facility; two staff workstations; visual observation of Armory and Key Control Room; remote from Housing
9.11	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.12	Safety Vestibule	1	150	150	
Subtotal NSF for Central Control				450	



Space Requirements – for 9.00 Security Administration (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration (continued)					
Security Support					
9.13	Armory/CERT Team	1	150	150	Near and observable from Central Control
9.14	Tactical Equipment Storage	1	200	200	With 10 large lockers for equipment
9.15	Muster/Briefing Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for one shift; include equipment storage and charging; audio-video equipment.
9.16	Key Control	1	80	80	Master key storage and key duplication equipment; secure
9.17	Equipment Room	1	200	200	Alarm switching equipment, power supplies, etc.; adjacent to Central Control
9.18	Mail Room	1	120	120	Includes a package screener and mail slots for staff; near Muster Room
9.19	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.20	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sin, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Security Support				1,830	
Total NSF for Security Administration				4,300	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Security Administration				6,020	



Adjacency Requirements

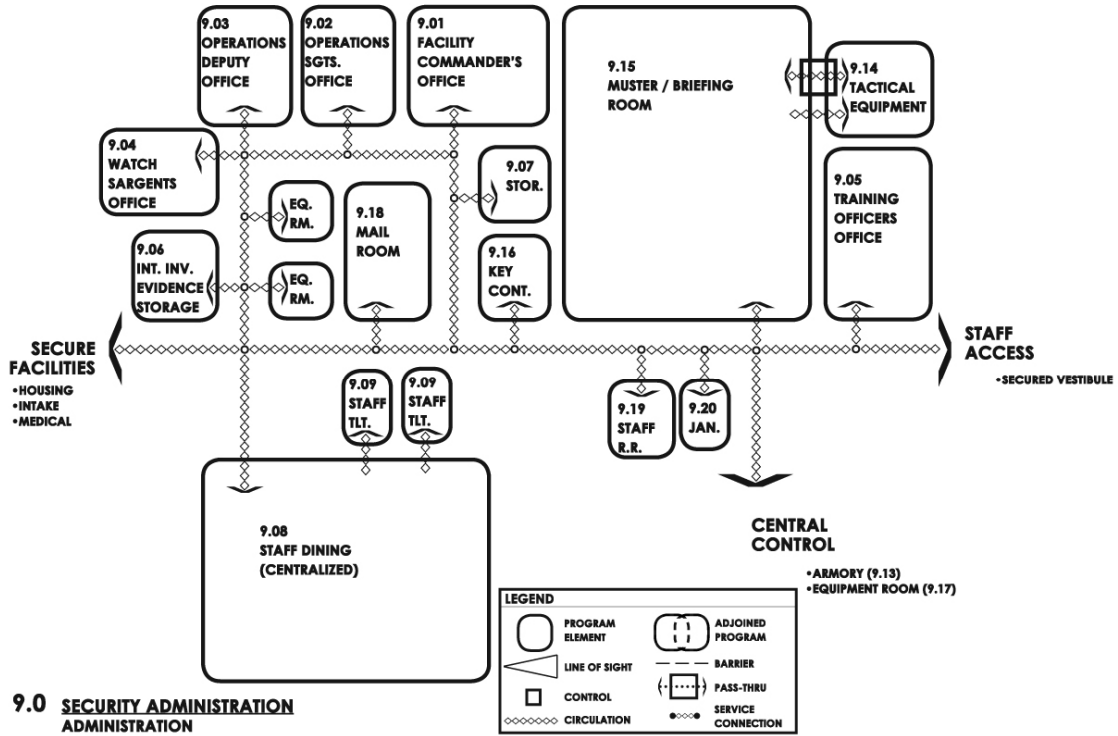
For Security Administration

- This component should be centrally located within the secure perimeter of the facility.
- The Operational Sergeant's Offices should be near the Watch Supervisor's Office.
- Evidence Storage should be adjacent to Offices.
- The equipment room will be in or near the Muster Room.
- The Muster Room will include counter space and computers for report writing.

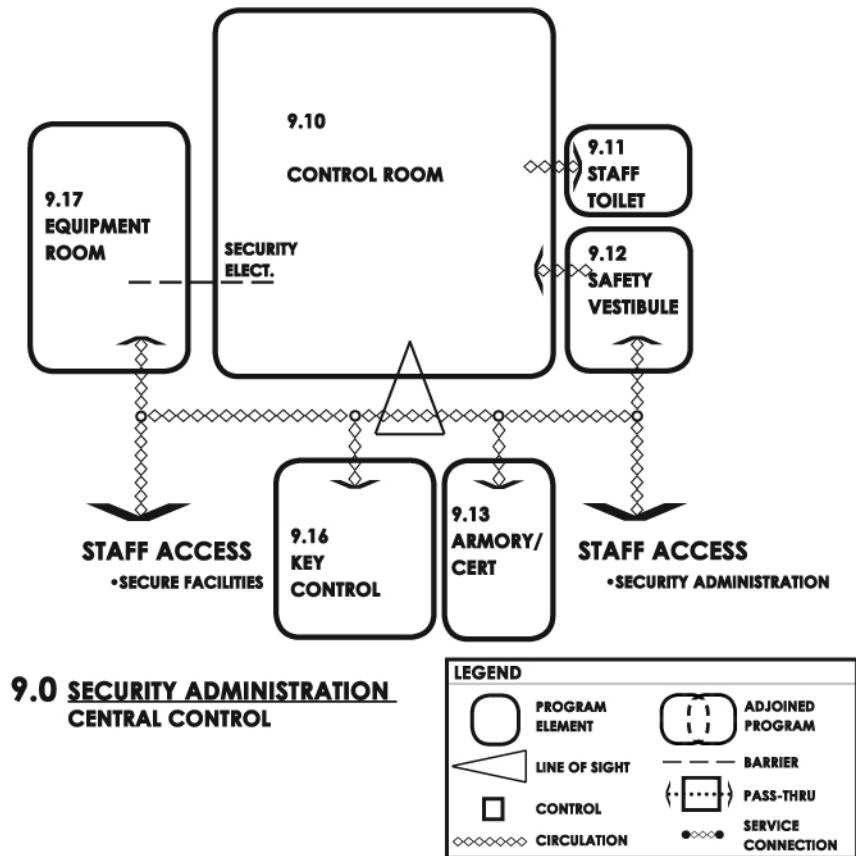
For Central Control

- Central Control will be remotely located.
- Central Control should observe the entrance to Key Control and the Armory.
- Central Control will monitor and control egress/ingress into all Housing Units.

Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Administration)



Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Central Control)





CHAPTER II SITE MASTER PLAN

Master Planning Objectives

The purpose of the development of a long range physical master plan for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center is to establish a pattern for growth over the next 20 years; one that guides the County's projected needs for detention beds. The resultant plan coordinates the impacts of existing facilities in conjunction with new facilities and their phased implementation. As a master plan, it consolidates construction budgets and schedules with the requirements of a site and its physical setting.

The current Public Safety Center site consists of several existing structures that influence the planning and patterns of future development; namely the Sheriff's Building, the Detention Center, and the Services Support Building. For example; the current Intake Center needs to be maintained and operational during the construction of the new core, with its proposed replacement facilities for the Intake/Release/Transport component. Upon completion of those core elements, the old Intake Center could be modified to other functions such as a new Video Arraignment area. However, in the interim, the operation of the existing Intake Center limits expansion at the northeast corner of the complex. A summary of factors that influence the organization of the site master plan include the following objectives:

- Develop housing concepts based on a projection for a more secure inmate population; including compartmentalization, physical and electronic security, and principles of observation and supervision.
- Maintain an open ended concept for expansion beyond 20-year projections, to 2846-beds and beyond.
- Develop a long range plan around a loop circulation system that allows staff to move efficiently between new and old wings of the complex.
- Provide secure circulation/connection through existing Public Lobby to existing jail for continuity of circulation between new and old facilities.
- Consider a staff connection between the Sheriff's Building and the new Jail Administrative and Staff Support components, with shared elements for the Sheriff and the Jail staff.
- Provide separate circulation paths for Intake, Release, and Transport flow, entering and leaving the facility.
- Provide separate Vehicular Sally Ports for Intake and Transport vehicles accessing the complex.
- Maintain options to expand Medical/Mental Health housing in future phases.



- Consider a second level location for inmate property, with vertical connection points to intake, release, and transport.
- Extend the second level public/visitor corridor system to pick-up new medium security units with attorney visitation at housing units.
- Re-use the existing intake area as a service connection, supplemented by a new Warehouse/Commissary component to the west.
- Locate a new Warehouse/Commissary to be expandable with growth, while capitalizing on the existing secure intake yard as a secure service area.
- Maintain a direct link for service connection between the Kitchen/Laundry Service Support Building and the Jail complex.
- Expand parking with project phasing, with staff parking separate from public parking areas.

Other Site Considerations

One of the more important design drivers in organizing the site expansion is the location of the proposed Intake/Release/Transport component. Logically it needs to go in the north east quadrant of the complex, addressing the most efficient access for official vehicles and allowing space for separate Intake and Transport vehicular yards as defined by the program. This quadrant is defined by connections to the service facilities on the east and by the Sheriff's Building on the north, both offering the potential for a circulation connection to the expanded detention center. Intake/Transport/Release in turn drives other relationships due to its requirements for ingress and egress, including access points for the public, bondsmen, attorneys, and other official visitors.

The other major driver for design is the framework for the addition of multiple housing units. A loop circulation system will tie together the new and old housing wings and allow flexibility of staff movement between areas of the complex. This loop concept is applicable to secure circulation, including staff and inmate movement in addition to the delivery of services throughout the complex. To maintain continuity of the secure environment, the circulation should connect through the existing lobby space, converting this area to a secure environment. The Public Lobby can then relocate to a more central location that accommodates public and visitor access, video visitation, and access to the secure perimeter at a sally port, with proximity to the Release Lobby. The second level public access serving the existing housing units and their visiting booths will be extended to the new Public Lobby and any Medium Security housing units developed along the existing north/south corridor. The new housing wing of Maximum Security Housing pods will not have a separate second floor visiting corridor since these pods will utilize video visitation technology which eliminates the need to move the public or the inmate to visiting.



Site access and parking is also considered in the overall site reorganization. Site access will continue to be by way of the current drives off of Hackett Road, including the west entrance for public access and parking and the two east entrances, one for staff parking and one for service and official vehicle access. Staff should have parking that affords some degree of separation from the public. Ideally, growth would call for expansion of the parking lot to the east of the Sheriff's Building. The current lot allows parking for 206 cars and could roughly double in capacity by infilling parking west of the service road. However, there are currently temporary structures located in this area, so this expansion is questionable. Alternatively, there are potential parking areas across the service access road east of the temporary buildings and other areas west of the Sheriff's Building. These pose certain compromises to distance and separation cited for preferred staff parking areas. Public Parking will also need to be expanded to improve parking and access for the visiting public on the west side of the complex.

SITE PLAN



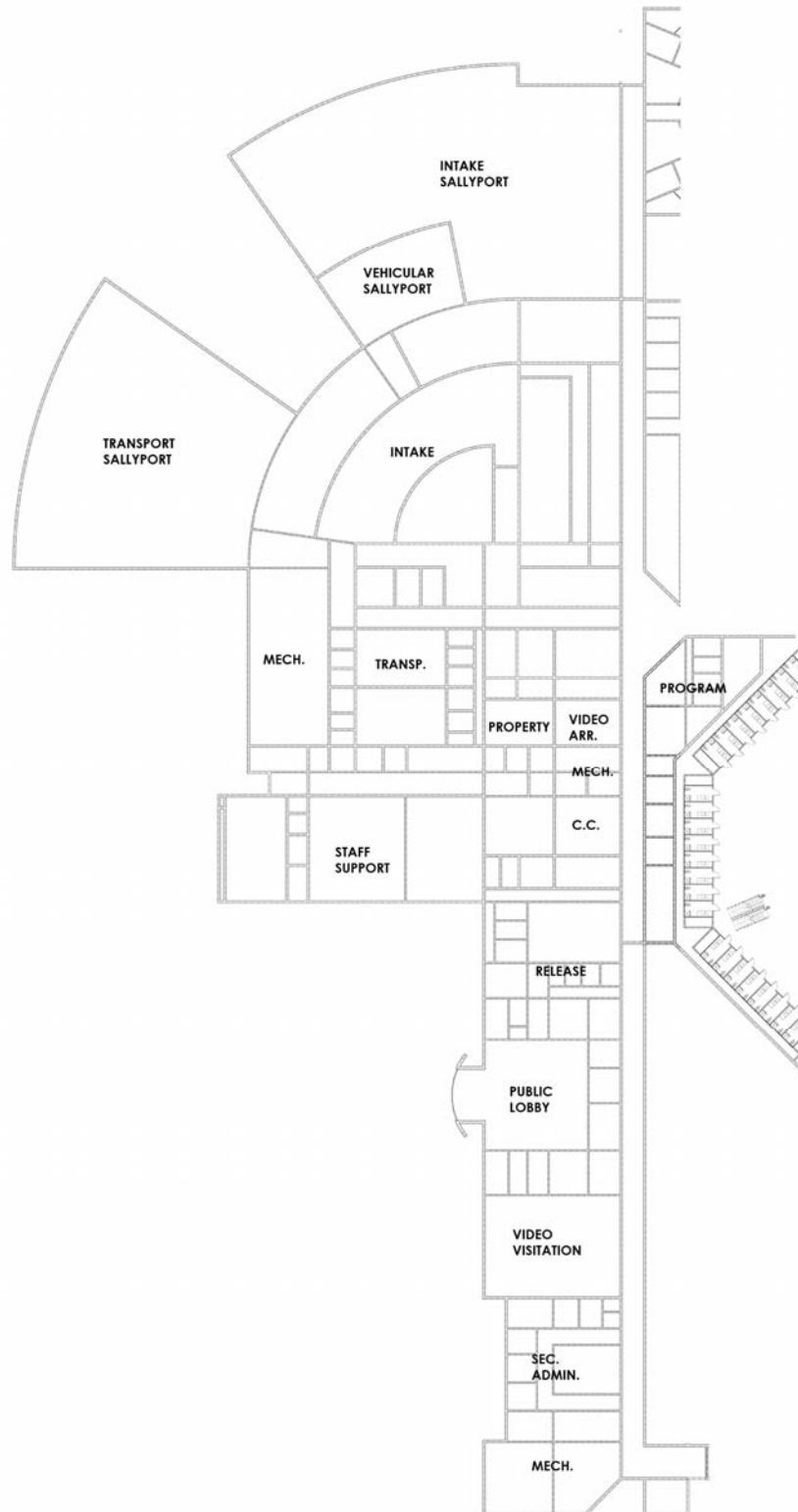


Core Operations

The location of Central Control is flexible. In this organization it is located close to staff support areas and the muster room, with visual supervision of the armory and key control. Central Control could be positioned to monitor staff access to the secure perimeter at a staff sally port as an optional activity.

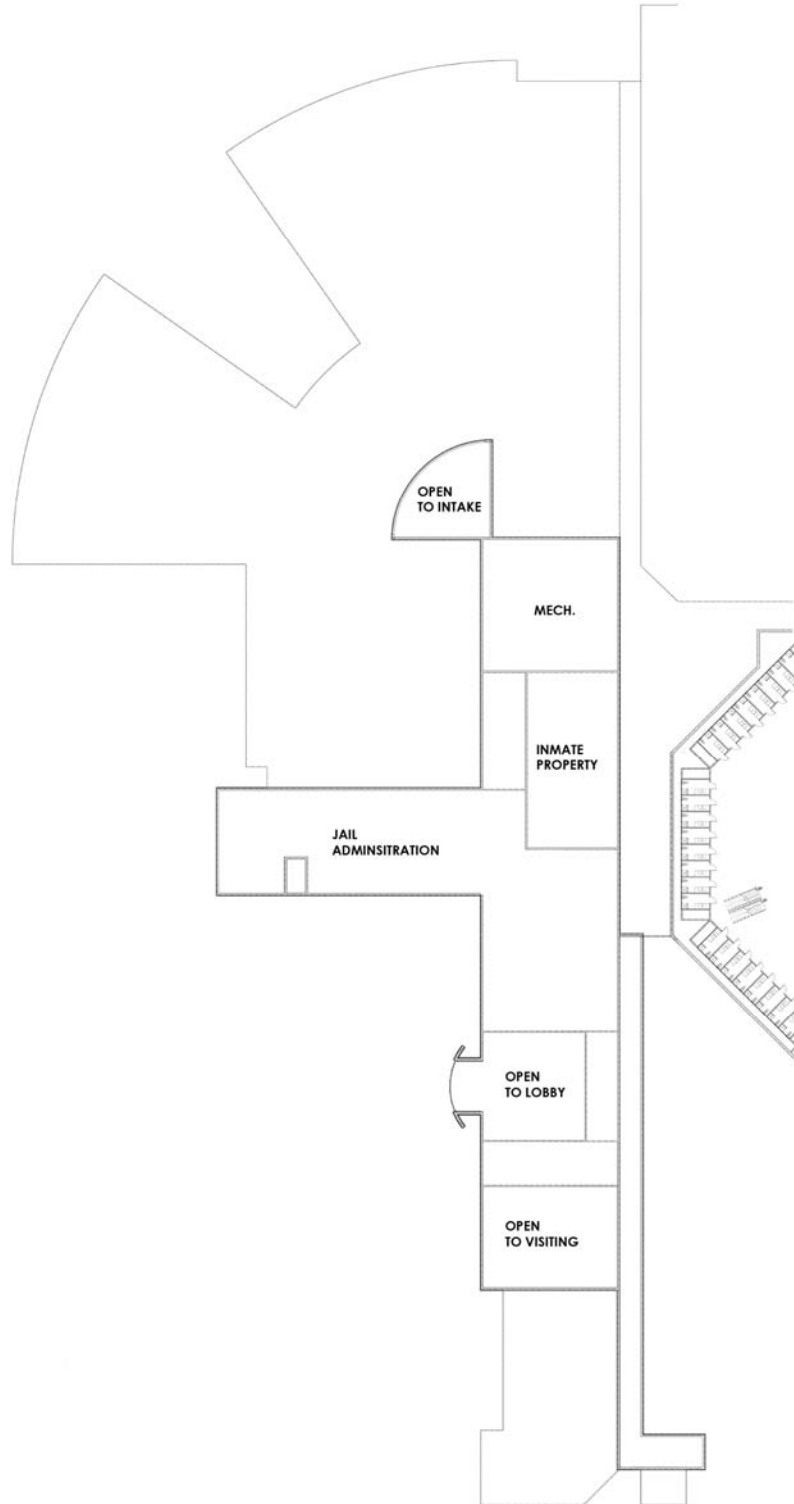
One wing of the Core Building is situated between the Sheriff's Building and the Public Safety Center. This element is planned as a two story structure, with Staff Support on the ground floor and the Jail Administration on the second floor. This location entertains ideas of possibly connecting the two structures at one or both levels through the use of interior and/or exterior spaces that can define staff entry and circulation, can accommodate shared use elements, and can give identity to the place where these departmental functions come together.

GROUND FLOOR CORE FACILITY





SECOND FLOOR CORE FACILITY



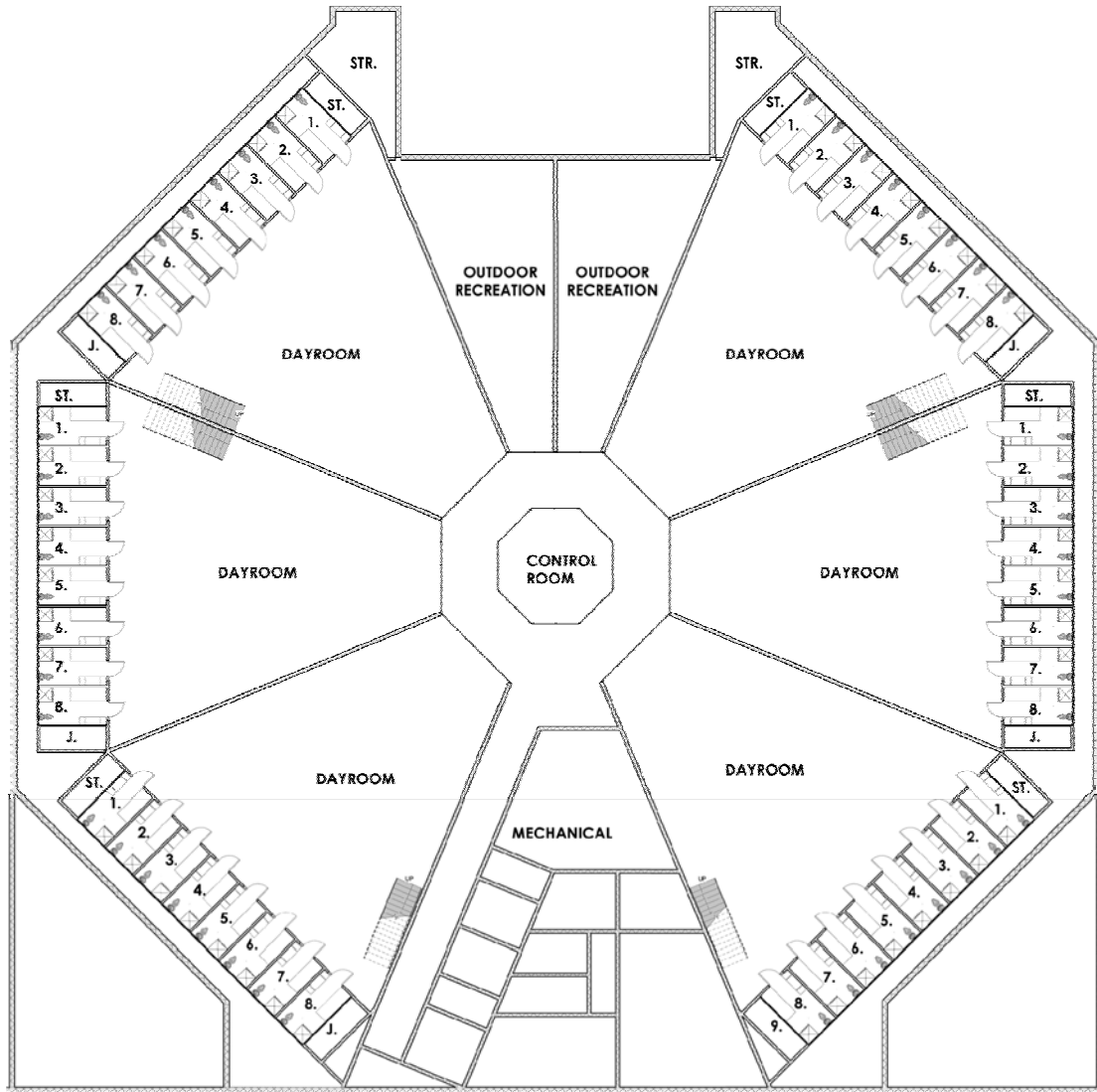


Housing Objectives

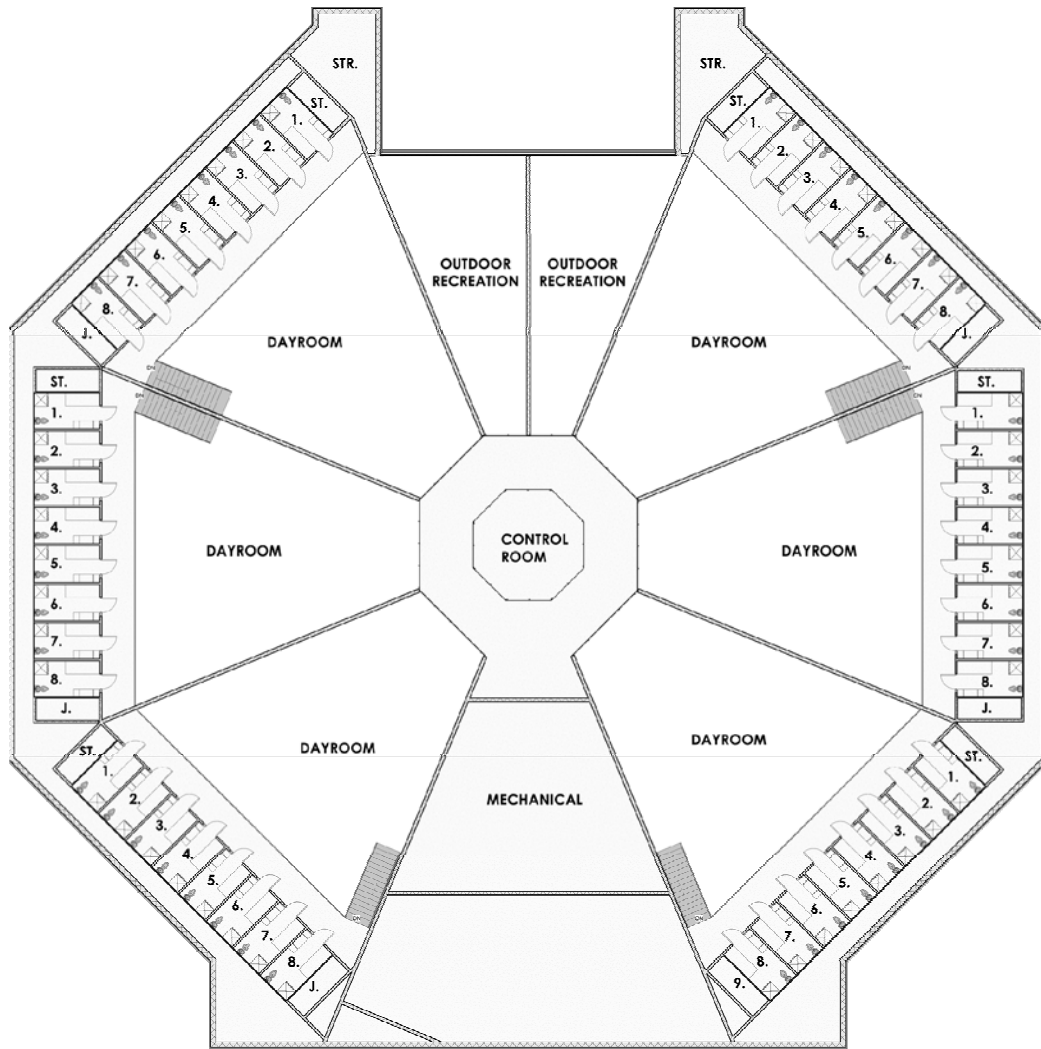
Throughout a series of work sessions and meetings with Sheriff's Office staff, the need to accommodate an inmate population that was more likely to include higher risk individuals in detention was consistently emphasized. In conjunction with this view was a consensus that the current/existing housing model was more appropriate to a medium security classification of inmates. Direction was provided that, going forward, staff would recommend that the majority of new housing and facilities be designed around the needs of a close to maximum security population.

In conjunction with the development of the program, a number of housing examples were studied and several options developed as sketches for review during the program working sessions. The various examples are illustrated in the program document and include three concept diagrams for maximum security housing. Concepts One and Two were discussed on September 24, 2008, in conjunction with that program review meeting and comments on those schemes led to the revisions represented by Concept Three. Concept Three reflects the evolution of ideas stipulated by staff for the proposed maximum security housing and includes the following objectives:

- Provide Maximum Security housing pods of 192 beds, with compartments of 32 beds each for classifying/separating inmates.
- Provide elevated Control Rooms for housing pods, utilizing observation in managing inmate populations.
- Provide exterior chases for flexibility and ease of access in maintaining the facility.
- Maximize sight lines; no blind spots within inmate occupied areas.
- Utilize maximum security construction in cell and unit design, including doors, hardware, locks, and glazing.
- Provide multiple areas for secure outdoor recreation on each Maximum Security housing pod for flexibility in scheduling.
- Provide doors with food/cuff passes throughout.
- Provide multiple Sick-Call and Interview rooms on each pod.
- Provide access to daylighting in the form of borrowed light from outdoor recreation yards and/or clear-stories or skylights.
- Provide access to retherm facilities for the delivery of food to the pods.
- Accommodate attorney visitation by moving inmates to centralized non-contact visitation facilities.
- Accommodate video visitation on each unit.



GROUND LEVEL-MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



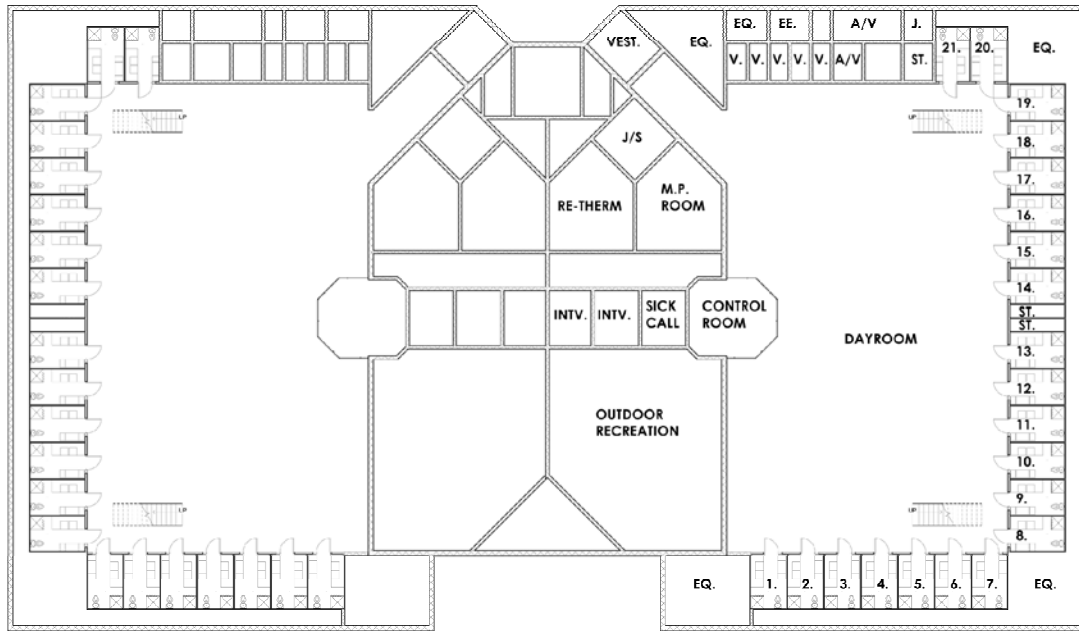
SECOND LEVEL-MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



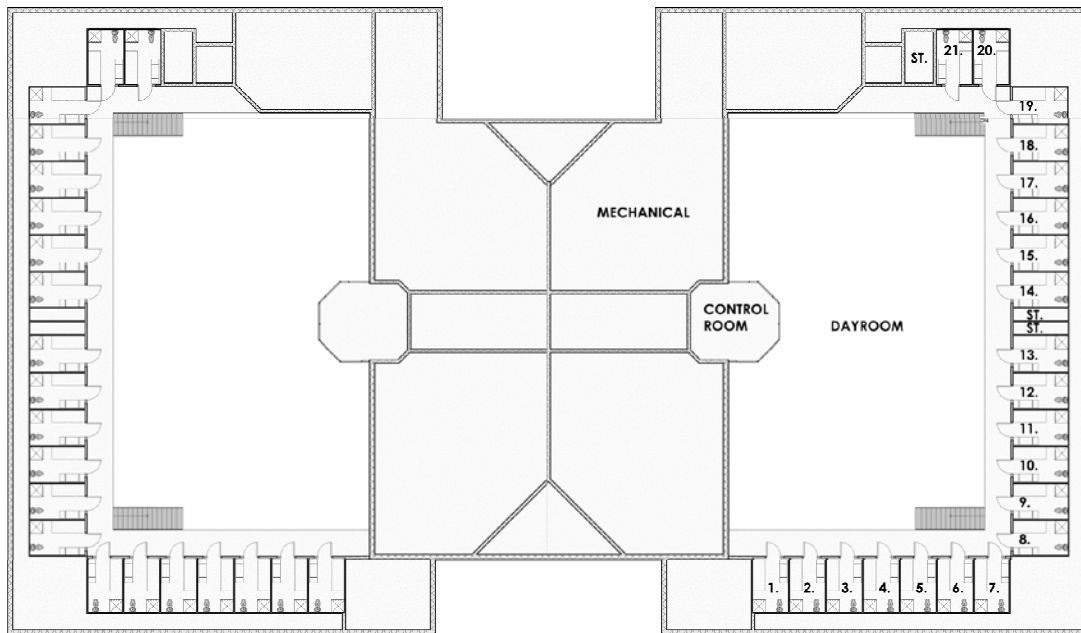
Concept Three is used as the building block for the overall site master plan, representing the basic module used to project a physical layout of housing and a schedule for phasing and implementation. A phasing plan is suggested that projects a population by decade, corresponding to the Jail Needs Assessment prepared in June of 2007.

In addition to a model for Maximum Security Housing, there will still be a need for some Medium Security Housing in the future and for medical and mental health populations. The idea for a new Medium Security Housing pod is to complement the existing pattern of housing, expanding the corridor/circulation system as appropriate to the overall complex planning objectives. This would suggest providing several 84-bed units in future phases, modified to address staff concerns for security, including:

- The management of the unit by a secure control center within the unit that has good visibility to all inmate activity areas
- The elimination of blind spots identified within the current unit design
- The provision of additional support space to include Sick-Call, Interview Rooms, and a Multi-Purpose Space.
- The upgrade of doors, locks, and other physical hardware on the unit; all doors to have food/cuff passes.
- The provision of Video Visitation on the unit, with the accommodation of Attorney Visitation in conjunction with the current second level corridor that serves existing housing



GROUND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



SECOND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



The staff emphasized the need for housing to accommodate medical and mental health populations in the future. Phase 1 includes a housing unit for 36 such beds as a one level housing component consisting of a mix of single and double-occupancy cells. This initial unit is seen as a half pod that would be completed in a later phase (another 36-beds), along with perhaps another 72 beds for this population type – bringing the total beds for medical/mental health to 104 for the overall complex. Additional medical/mental health beds would also be provided using a designated maximum security housing pod. Medical housing should be located in close proximity to the medical clinic and in turn near Intake.

Optional Replacement of the Honor Farm

Also, in conjunction with the development of the Phase One planning requirements, it is the County's objective to replace the 370 beds at the Honor Farm with new facilities at the Public Safety Center site. This, as another option to Phase 1, would require the addition of 2 maximum security units (384 beds) to the project scope, or 1 maximum security unit and 2 medium security units (360 beds), to address the number of replacement beds. The staff has consistently stated a preference for the higher security beds, feeling that current facilities pose enough options for their minimum security population.



GROUND LEVEL-MEDICAL HOUSING / HEALTH SERVICES / CLINIC



Phasing and Implementation

The sequence for phasing and implementation of the long range master plan outlines how the project site build-out will achieve 2,846 beds by the year 2040. This number roughly coordinates with the projected number of beds defined by the Jail Needs Assessment of 2007. The following outline describes a potential sequence for phasing, while recognizing that budgets and schedules will ultimately determine the scope of work for each project phase.

Phase One:

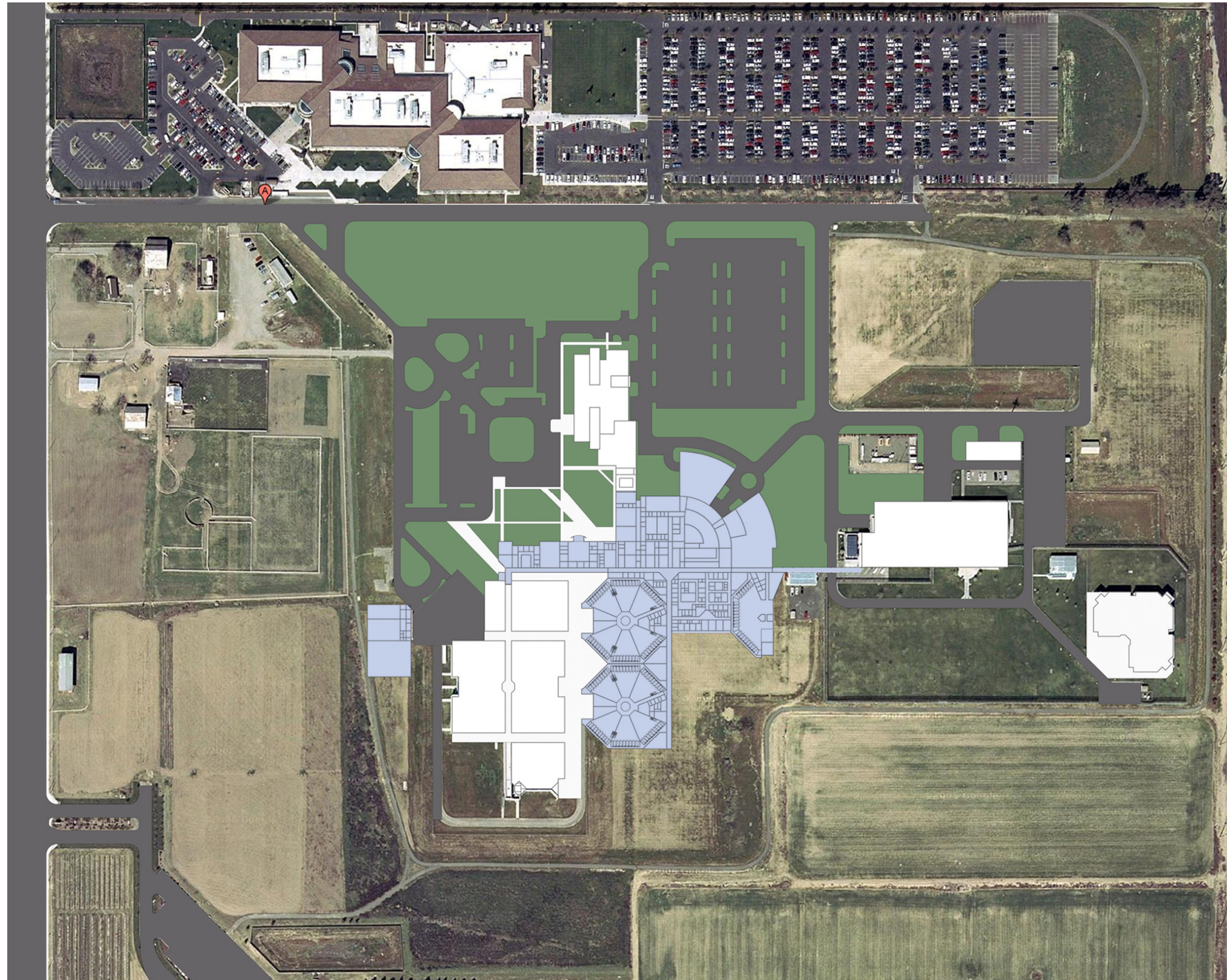
The initial phase of construction (the year 2010) calls for adding 420 beds to the existing complex in conjunction with core facilities for a 20-year expansion plan. These core facilities include Lobby/Visiting, Jail Administration, Intake/Release/Transport, Health Services, Staff Support, Program Services, Warehouse/Commissary, and Security Administration. Within Phase One, two options are considered relative to Housing, including:

- Option A: providing 312 new beds as one Maximum Security Housing pod of 192-beds, one Medium Security Housing unit of 84-beds, and a Medical/Mental Health unit of 32-beds; this option also assumes the double-bunking of up to 120 single cells in the existing facility.
- Option B: providing 420 new beds as two Maximum Security Housing pods of 192-beds each and a Medical/Mental Health unit of 32-beds.

Phase One project scope compares with the Needs Assessment projection for 1,913 beds in 2010, distributed as follows:

- Public Safety Center (PSC) – 1146 beds (726 existing, 420 proposed)
 - Main Jail – 396 beds
 - Honor Farm – 370 beds
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County in 2010: 1,912 beds**

PHASE ONE



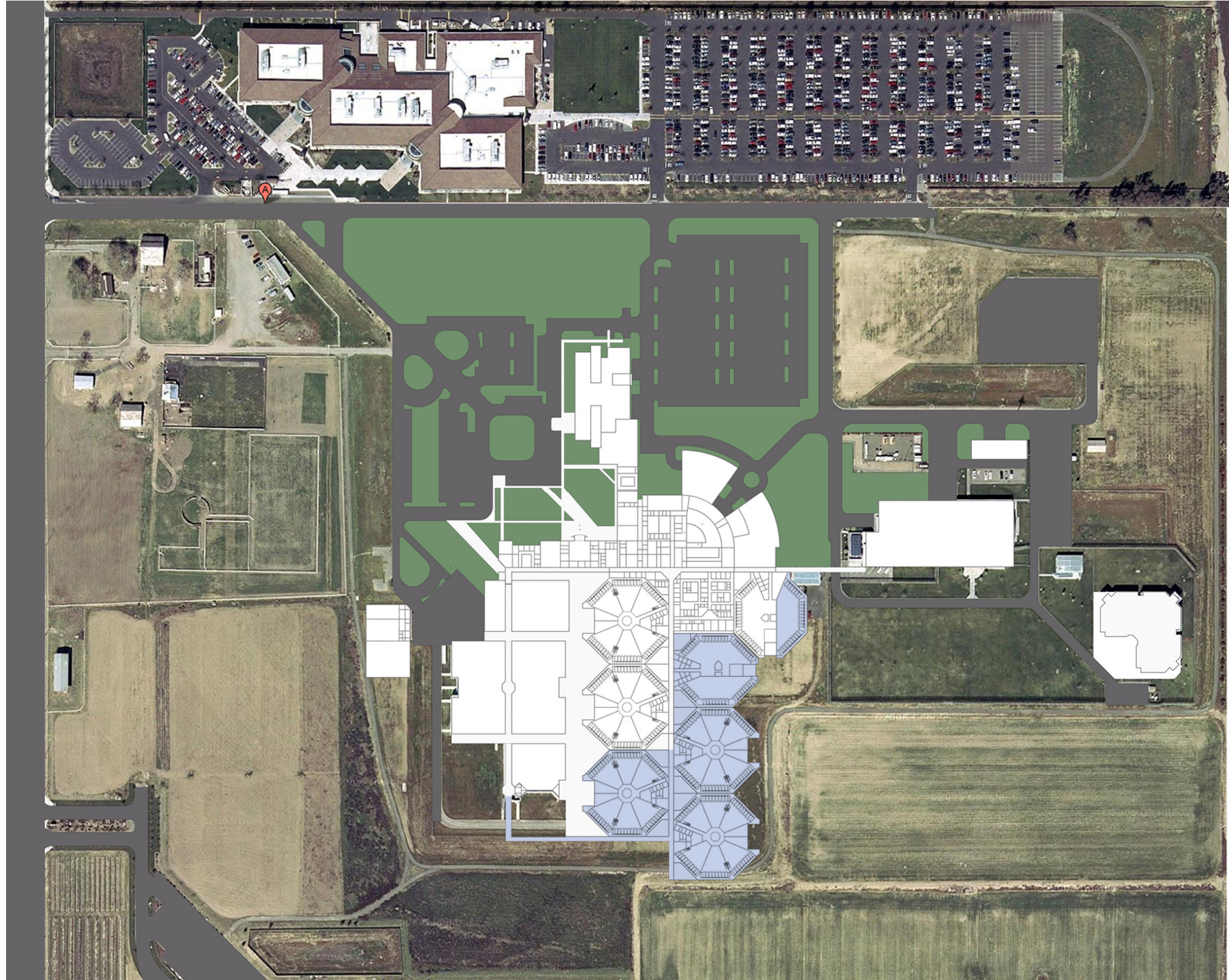


Phase Two:

The second phase takes the proposed expansion to the year 2020 and compares to the Needs Assessment projection of 2,237 beds. It assumes the addition of new beds and the replacement of beds from the Honor Farm at the Public Safety Center site. Phase Two includes the following:

- Close the Honor Farm.
- Add 104 new beds for Medical and Mental Health populations; a half unit at 36 and a whole unit at 72.
- Add 576 new beds as 3 Maximum Security Housing Pods.
- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for phase two: 680 beds**
- **Total beds for the Public Safety Center for 2020: 1,826 beds**
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County, 2020: 2,222 beds**

PHASE TWO



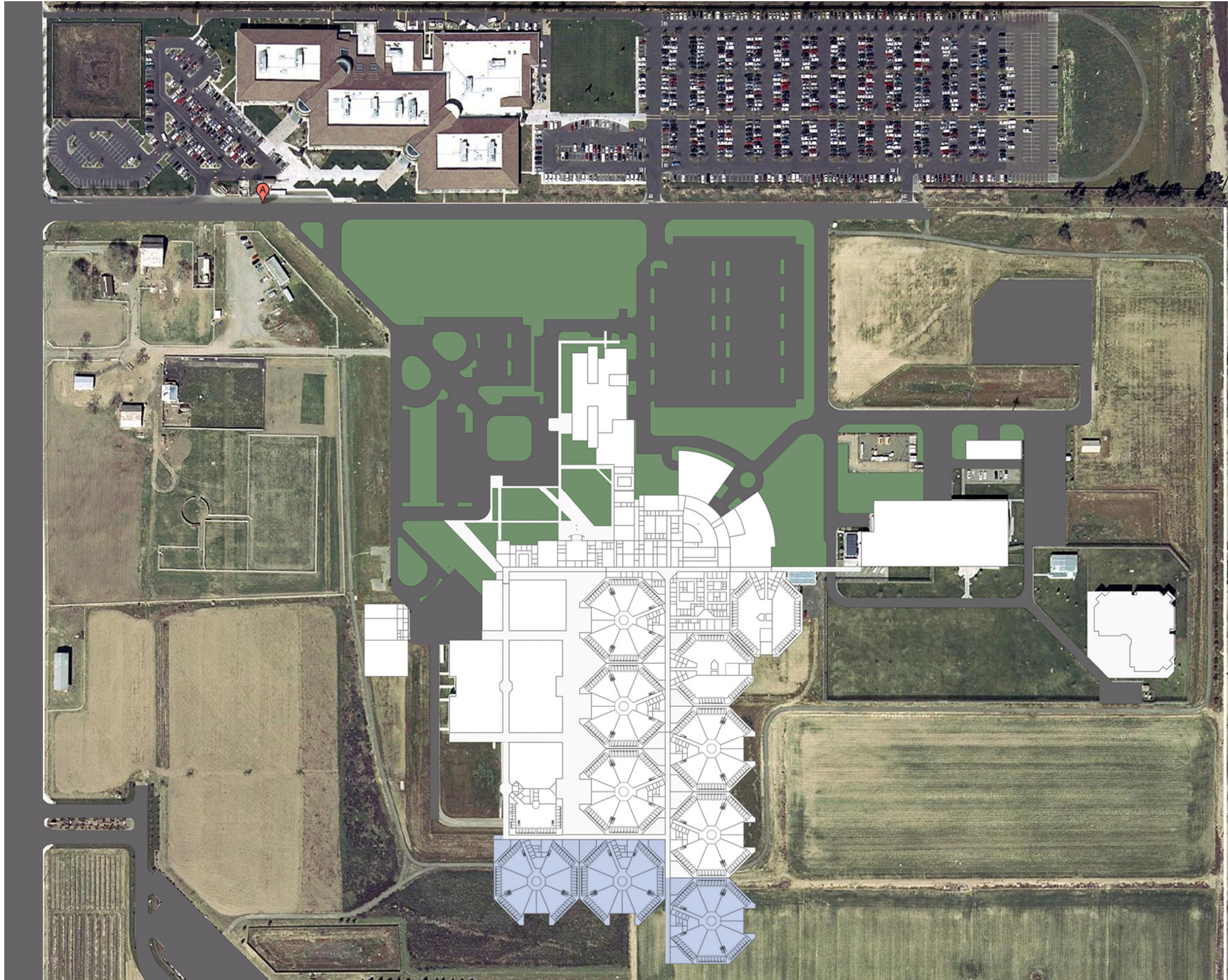


Phase Three:

The third phase takes the expansion to the year 2030 and compares to the Needs Assessment projection of 2,547 beds. It assumes the addition of new beds and the replacement of beds from the Main Jail at the Public Safety Center site. Phase Three includes the following:

- Close the Main Jail.
- Add 576 new beds as three (3) Maximum Security Housing Pods.
- Add 84 new beds as one (1) modified, Medium Security Housing Pod.
- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for phase three: 660 beds**
- **Total new beds for the Public Safety Center for 2030: 2,486 beds**

PHASE THREE

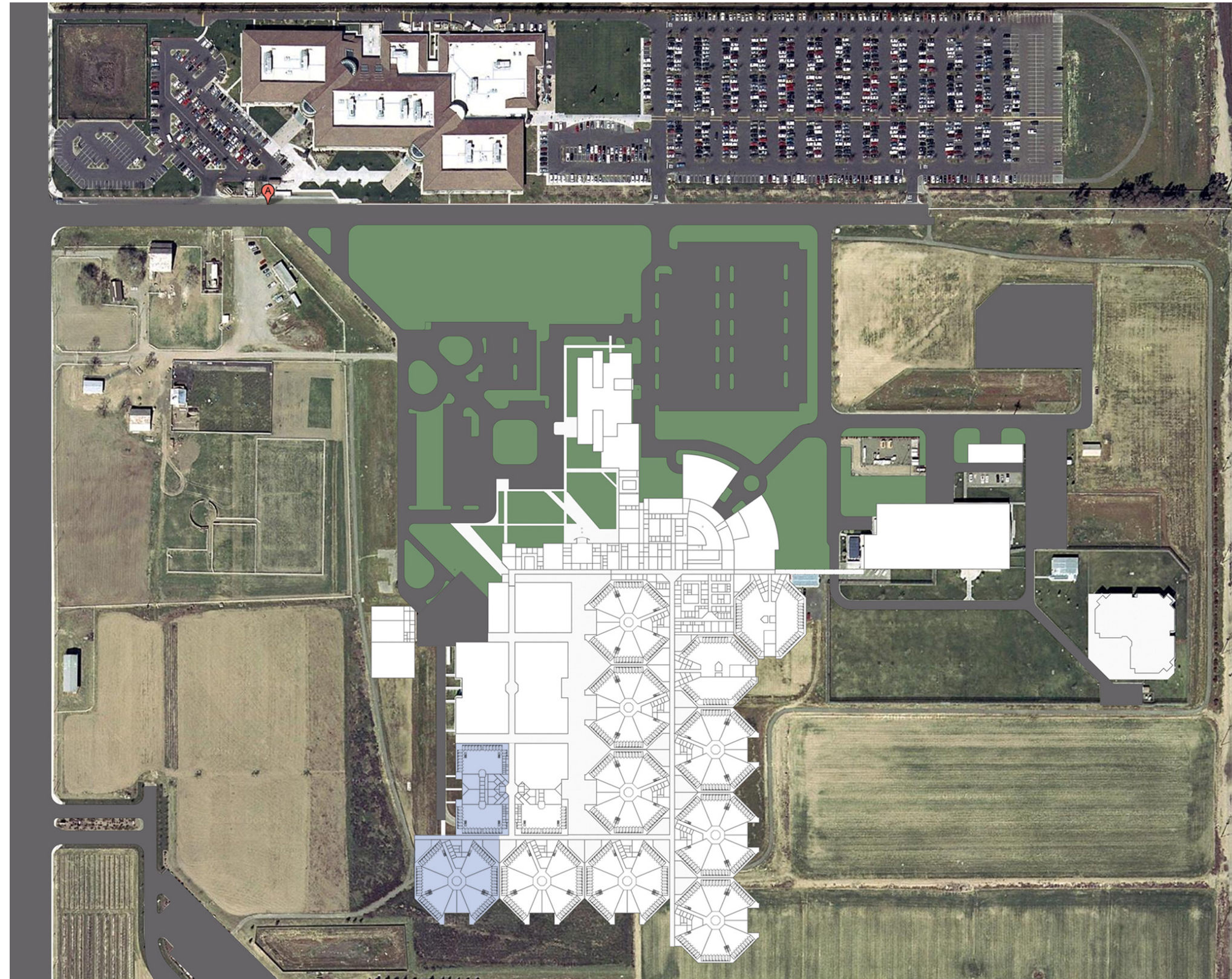




Phase Four:

The Master Plan for the complex illustrates housing for up to 2846 beds (which compares with the Needs Assessment of 2886 for 2040). The plan for Phase Four shows an additional Maximum Security Housing Pod of 192 and 2 additional Medium Security Housing Units of 84 each, completing the build-out as represented on the site. However, the plan is open-ended and allows additional growth to the west of the complex. There is room to the west for another row of housing units and continued growth beyond that projected by the Needs Assessment.

PHASE FOUR





PHASING ALTERNATES

The sequence for phasing and implementation of the long range master plan outlines how the project site build-out will achieve 2,850 beds by the year 2040. This number roughly coordinates with the projected number of beds defined by the Jail Needs Assessment of 2007. The following outline describes a potential sequence for phasing, modified for the consideration of closing the Honor Farm under Phase One as an alternate to the defined project scope.

Phase One, Alternate

The Phase One Alternate calls for the initial phase of construction (the year 2010) to add 420 beds to the existing complex in conjunction with core facilities for a 20-year expansion plan and to close the existing Honor Farm, replacing those beds with approximately 370 +/- additional beds at the Public Safety Center site. Under this plan the proposed new beds at the PSC site would be around 790 as constructed (actually 780 to 804, depending on the housing models employed in the replacement). The core facilities, including Lobby/Visiting, Jail Administration, Intake/Release/Transport, Health Services, Staff Support, Program Services, Warehouse/Commissary, and Security Administration remain as previously identified under Phase One. Within Phase One, the two options previously identified are expanded for the replacement of the Honor Farm beds and are modified for increase scope of housing as follows:

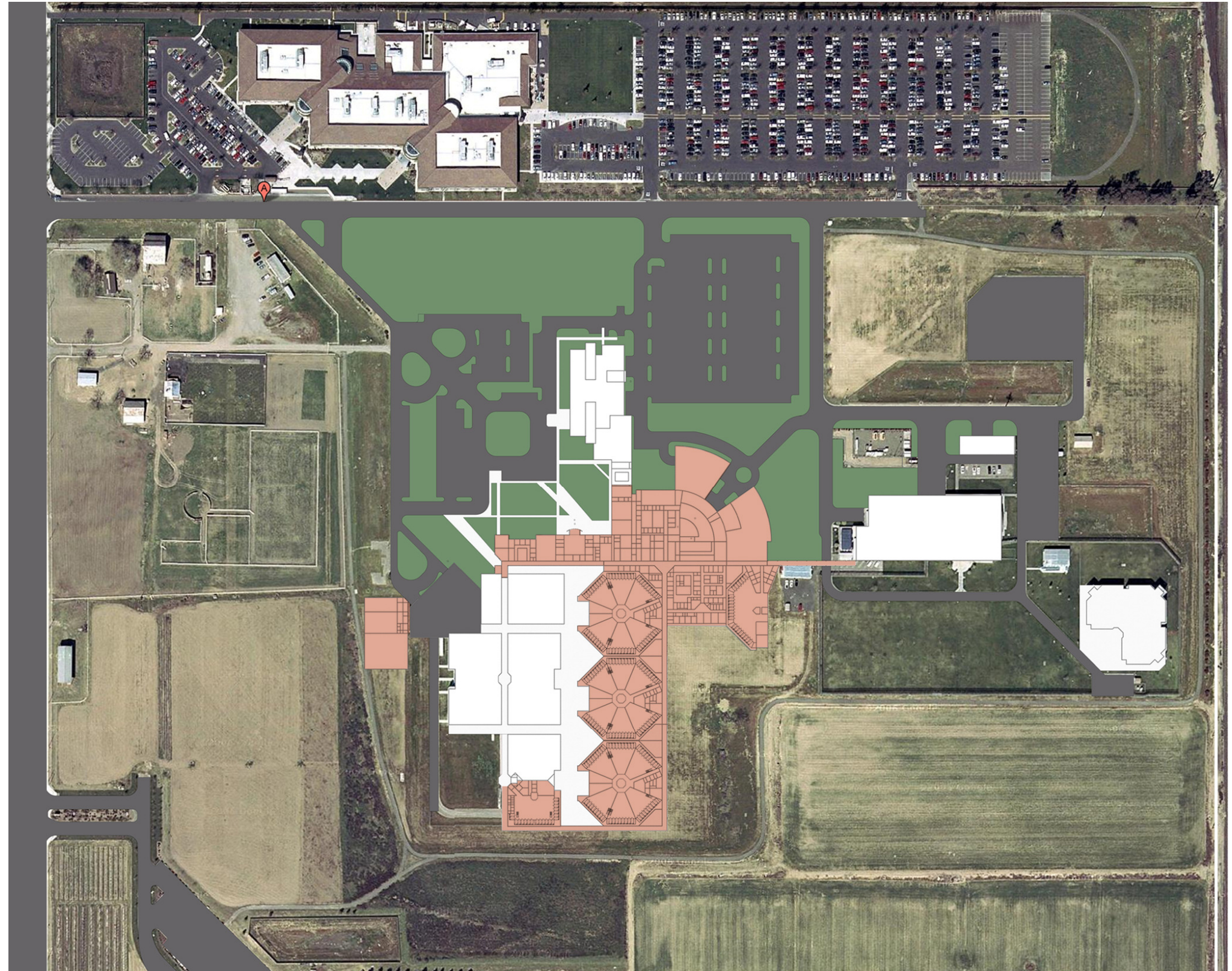
- Option A, Alternate: providing 696 new beds as three Maximum Security Housing pods of 192-beds, one Medium Security Housing unit of 84-beds, and a Medical/Mental Health unit of 36-beds; this option also assumes the double-bunking of up to 120 single cells in the existing facility.
- Option B, Alternate: providing 804 new beds as four Maximum Security Housing pods of 192-beds each and a Medical/Mental Health unit of 36-beds.

Phase One, Alternate project scope compares with the needs assessment projection for 1,913 beds in 2010 with Option B (Option A has a few more beds in total), distributed as follows:

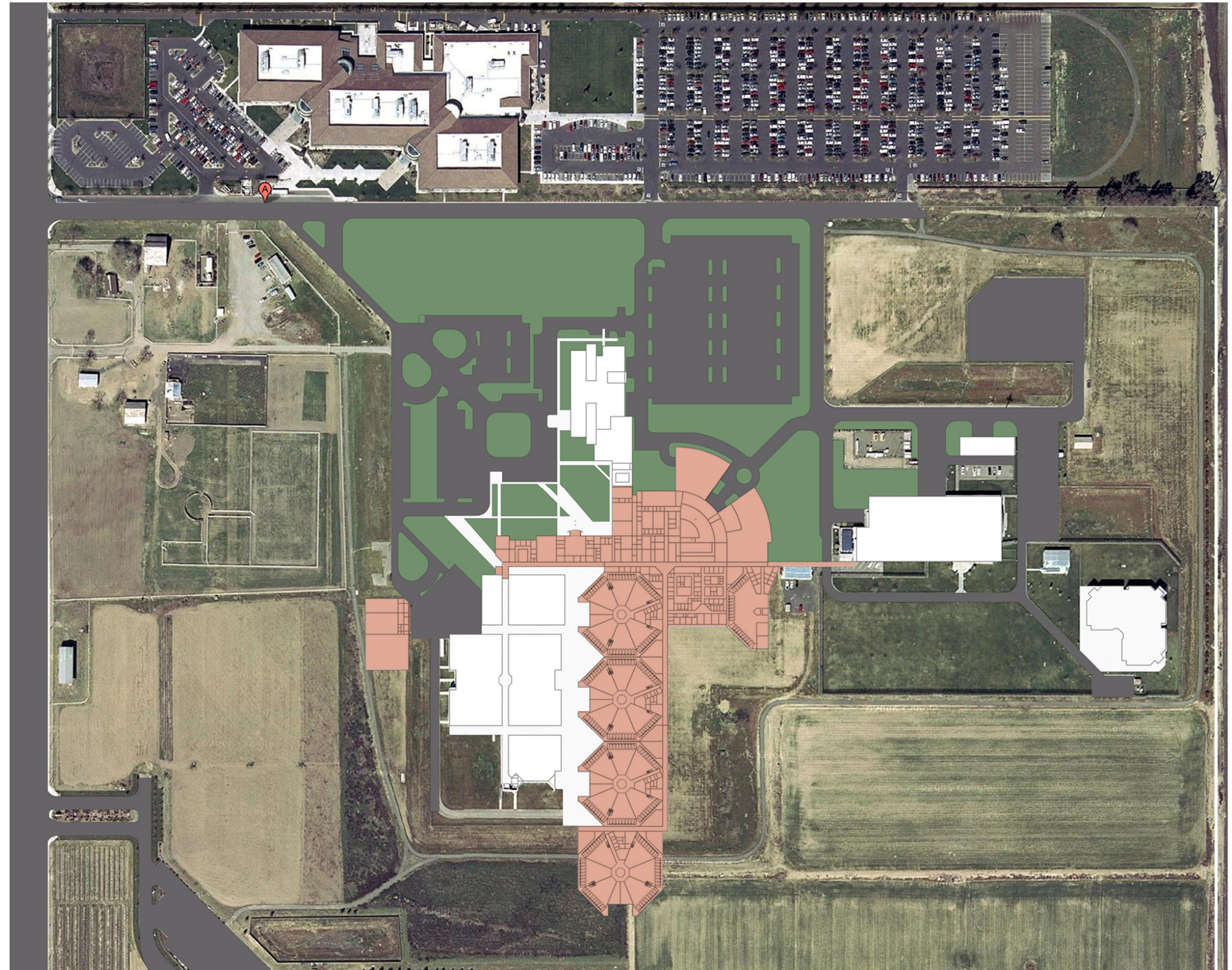
- Public Safety Center – 1,530 beds (726 existing, 420 proposed, 384 replacement)
- Main Jail – 396 beds
- Honor Farm – closed, beds replaced at the Public Safety Center

➤ **Total beds for Stanislaus County in 2010: 1,926 beds**

PHASE ONE, ALTERNATE OPTION A



PHASE ONE, ALTERNATE OPTION B



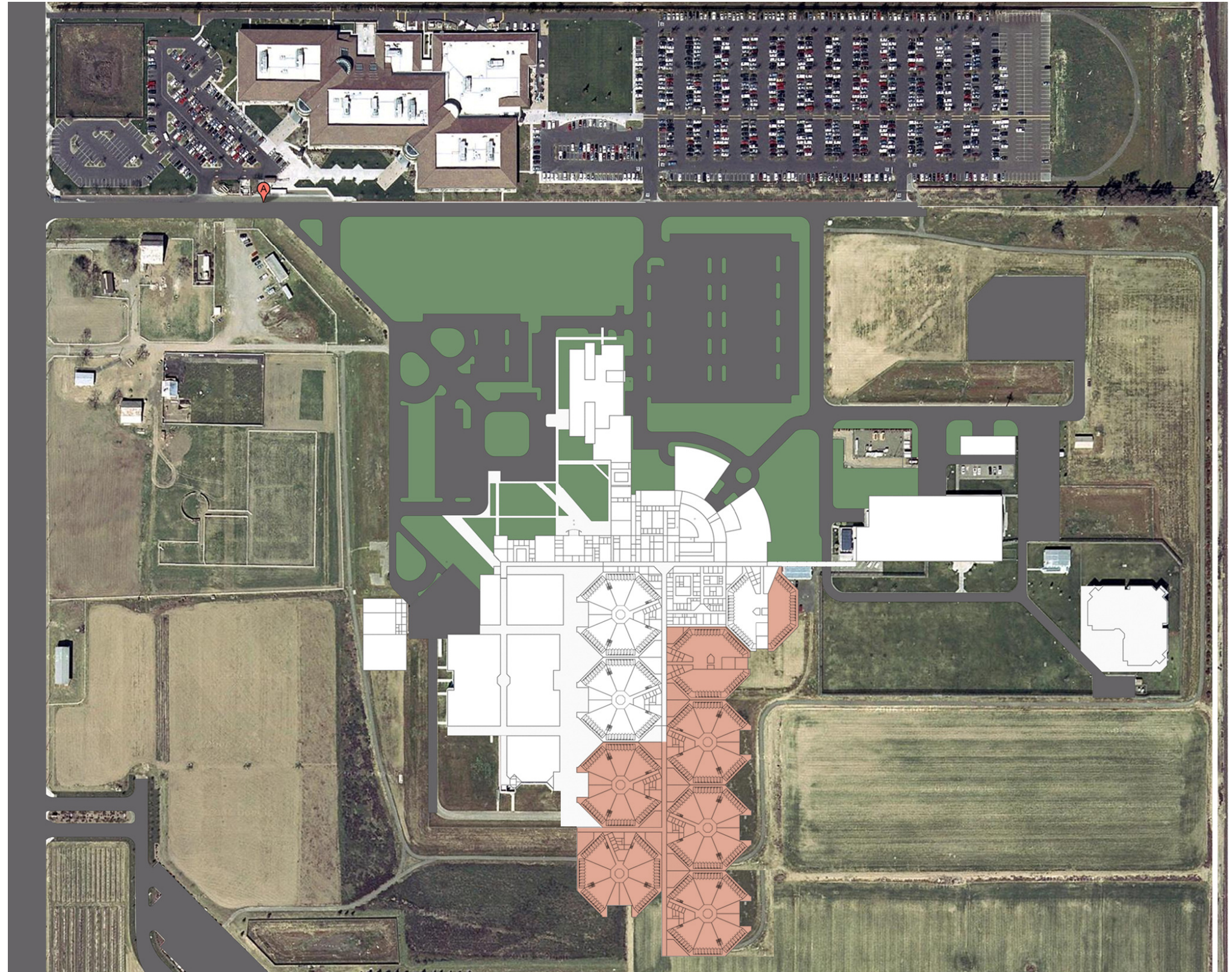


Phase Two, Alternate:

The second phase alternate takes the proposed expansion to the year 2020 and compares to the needs assessment projection of 2,237 beds. It assumes the addition of new beds and the replacement of beds from the Main Jail downtown. Phase Two includes the following:

- Phase One, Alternate beds at 1,530 at the Public Safety Center site.
- Add 108 new beds for Medical and Mental Health populations; a half unit at 36 and a whole unit at 72.
- Add 576 new beds as 3 Maximum Security Housing Pods.
- Close the old Main Jail once replacement beds are in place at the Public Safety Center.
- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for phase two: 684 beds**
- **Total beds for the Public Safety Center for 2020: 2,214 beds**
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County, 2020: 2,214 beds**

PHASE TWO ALTERNATE



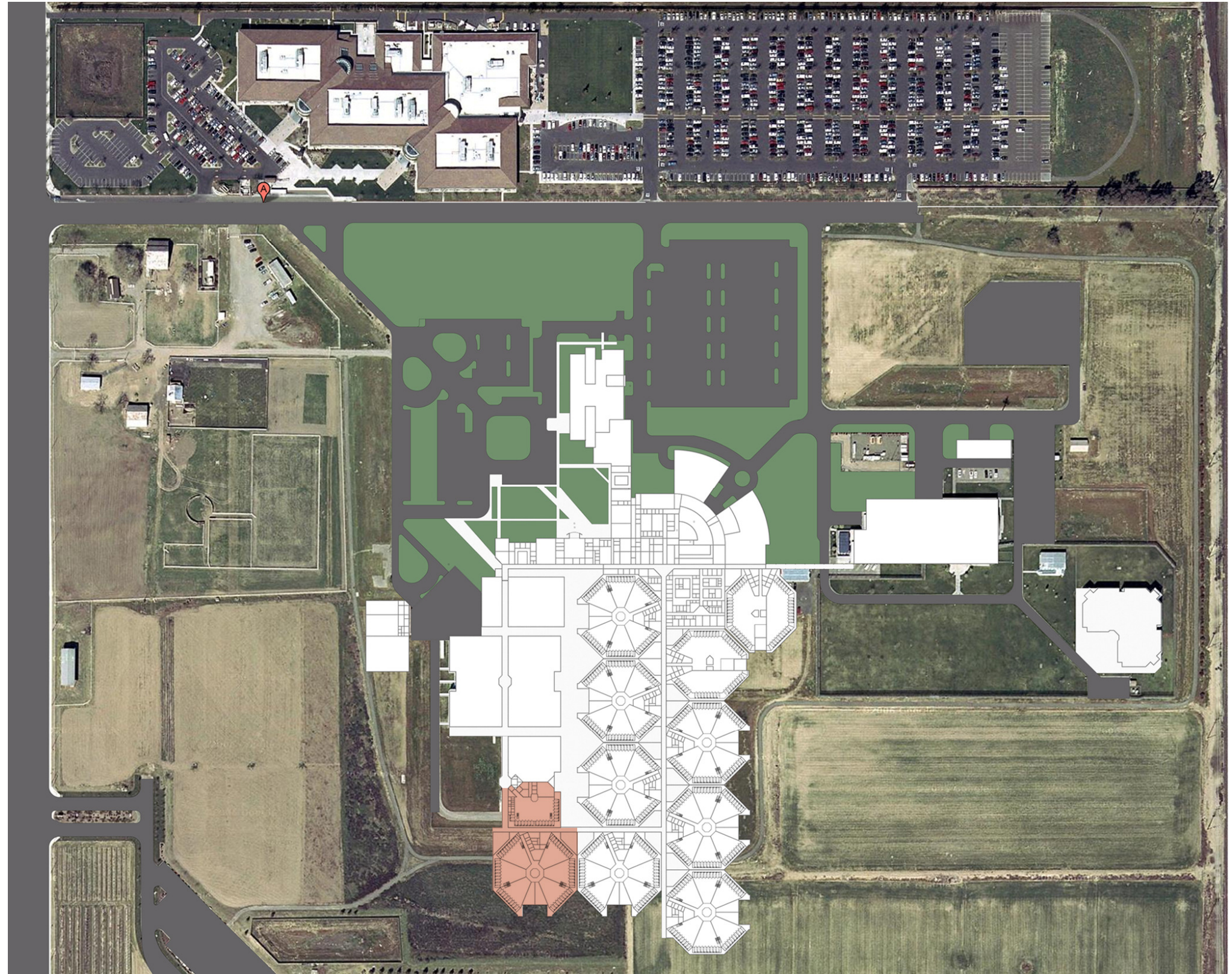


Phase Three, Alternate:

The third phase takes the expansion to the year 2030 and compares to the needs assessment projection of 2,547 beds. It assumes the addition of new beds in coordination with the overall site master plan. Phase Three includes the following:

- Add 192 new beds as 1 Maximum Security Housing Pod.
- Add 84 new beds as 1 modified, Medium Security Housing Pod.
- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for phase three: 276 beds**
- **Total new for the Public Safety Center for 2030: 2,490 beds**

PHASE THREE, ALTERNATE

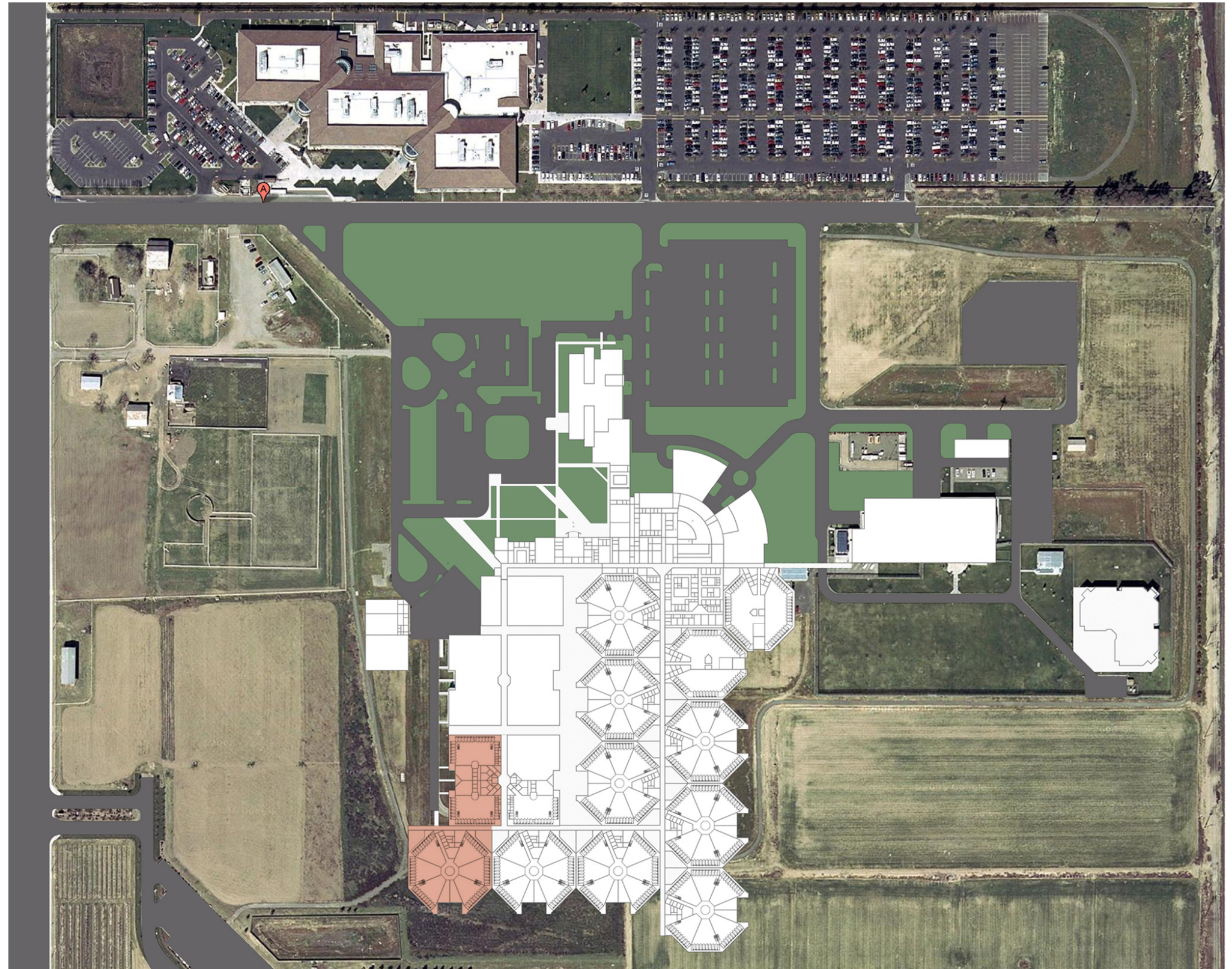




Phase Four, Alternate:

The Master Plan for the complex illustrates housing for up to 2,850 beds (which compares with the needs assessment of 2,886 for 2040). The plan for Phase Four shows an additional Maximum Security Housing Pod of 192 and 2 additional Medium Security Housing Units of 84 each, completing the build-out as represented on the site. However, the plan is open-ended and allows additional growth to the west of the complex. There is room to the west for another row of housing units and continued growth beyond that projected by the needs assessment.

PHASE FOUR, ALTERNATE





CHAPTER III STAFFING PROJECTIONS

Introduction

This chapter will present the projected staffing requirements for expansions to the Public Safety Center, by phases and including the two optional programs for developing new housing units in Phase One of the Master Plan (Options A and B). The objective of any staffing projection in a detention setting is to provide for the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the public; meet mandatory standards of correctional practice; and adhere to efficiencies in costs and operations. Although projecting staffing needs is not a perfect science, every attempt has been made to project the number of staff that may be needed to implement the facility planning described in the program and based on the proposed Master Plan. These projections make certain assumptions and are intended as a guide to Stanislaus County for budgetary and human resource planning.

The projections presented here are somewhat limited due to several underlying factors that can have a significant impact on the actual number of staff required in the future. These factors include:

- The projection was made based on an Operational and Architectural Program document and concepts, not on actual design documents. As the design is developed, concepts and needs may change, thus affecting the staffing needs of the facility.
- The staffing levels projected are in addition to the recommended staffing levels documented in the October 2008 Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System which is presented as an addendum to this document (in Appendix AI). Thus as the number of staff and post assignments in the existing Public Safety Center change over time, the number of staff required for the implementation of the expansion may also change.
- Additionally, it is a basic assumption of this projection that the existing staff may be transferred from their present facility/assignment/post to supplement the operational requirements of the expanded facility. Not doing so may affect this projection.
- It is assumed that the Shift Relief Factor will remain the same as identified in the 2008 Staffing Analysis. If changes in staff scheduling or leave usages (or both) affect the Shift Relief Factor, then the projection will be affected.



- Assumptions about the demographics (classification levels) of the inmate population have been made based on the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for Jail Expansion of 2007 prepared by TRG Consulting; these demographics may not stay static over time.
- The number of inmates in the detention system may increase or decrease, although the current projection is for continuing increases into the future.
- The management philosophy for the operation of the detention center may change.
- It is possible that more state inmates will be held in the county detention system in the future.
- Negative litigation against the County could impact the number and type of inmates being held as well as operations.
- Changing laws and court decisions may also affect the inmate population.

Staffing Projections by Phase

The projected staffing level for the expanded Public Safety Center is based on the following assumptions as to the size and configuration of the expansion.

Legend for Staffing Projections:

- **C = Captain(s)**
- **L = Lieutenant(s)**
- **S = Sergeant(s)**
- **D = Deputy(ies)**
- **CE = Civilian Employee(s)**
- **HU = Housing Unit**
- **SRF = Shift Relief Factor**



Phase One Staffing Projections

Phase One projections will be presented for Options A and B.

- Option A includes:
 - an 84 bed medium security housing units;
 - a 192 bed maximum security housing units;
 - a 36 bed medical housing unit
 - 120 beds added through "double bunking" 6 existing housing units; and
 - all other support areas identified in the Program Statement.
- Option B includes:
 - two maximum security housing units of 192 beds each;
 - one 36 bed medical unit; and
 - all other support areas identified in the Program Statement.

Phase One Staffing Projections by Component

1.0 Staffing - Lobby Visiting

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Lobby Desk/Reception	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	

2.0 Jail Administration

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
STC Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
FTO Coordinator	0	1 D	0	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	
Classification Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
Scheduling Deputy	0	0	1 D	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	



3.0 Intake Release Transportation

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Intake Deputies	2 D	2 D	3 D	7 D	1.71	11.97 D	
Transportation Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	

4.0 Health Services

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Medical Deputy	0	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.71	3.42 D	
Sheltered Housing Deputy	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Position to also Supervise <i>Medical Housing</i>

5.0 Staff Support

No dedicated staffing needed.

6.0 Program Services

Staffing dependent on programs offered.

7.0 Warehouse/Commissary

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Warehouse Supervisor	0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0 C	Civilian employee



8.0 Housing Option A

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
New Medium Housing	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
New Maximum Control Room	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
New Maximum Rovers	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.83	9.15 D	
New Medical Housing	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sheltered Housing Unit Deputy to provide inmate Supervision
HU - B	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
HU - D	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
HU - E	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
HU - F	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
HU - G	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
HU - I	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Supplement one existing Deputy
Facility Rovers	0	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.71	3.42 D	
Floor Sergeant	0	1 S	1 S	2 S	1.78	3.56 S	

Note:

- Supplemental staff shown in existing Housing Units reflects the additional staffing capacity needed to manage double occupancy of 120 cells.



8.0 Housing - Option B

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
New Medical Housing	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sheltered Housing Unit Deputy to provide inmate Supervision
New Maximum Unit # 1 - Control	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
New Maximum Unit # 2 Control	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
New Maximum Unit # 1 - Rovers	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.83	9.15 D	
New Maximum Unit # 2 Rovers	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.83	9.15 D	
Facility Rovers	1 D	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.71	5.13 D	

9.0 Security Administration

Central Control must have 2 Deputies continuously assigned to this post as recommended in the existing *Staffing Analysis* recommendations. Those positions would move from HU-B to the new Central Control Office with no additional staffing needed.



Summary of Projected Staffing for Phase One - Options A and B

Option A

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	5	3	0	2	0	0	6.56 S
Deputy - Custody	51	2	0	0	11	38	90.35 D
Civilian	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 CE

Option B

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	3	3	0	0	0	0	3 S
Deputy - Custody	34	2	0	0	11	21	59.26 D
Civilian	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 CE

Note: Some positions currently assigned to Intake at the Main Jail can be transferred to supplement the expanded Intake functions at the Public Safety Center when Phase One is implemented.



Phase Two Staffing Projections

Phase Two staffing includes all of Phase One in addition to the following:

- Close the Honor Farm
- add 104 beds to the phase one medical housing unit with a 36 bed half unit (paired to the phase one unit) and a whole unit of 72 beds; and
- add 576 beds in three 192 bed maximum security housing units



Phase Two Staffing Projections (continued)

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Lieutenant - Watch Commander	0	1 L	0	1	1.0	1.0 L	
Floor Sergeant	1 S	1 S	1 S	3 S	1.78	5.34 S	
Medical Housing Unit One	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	Would no longer rely on sheltered housing unit to provide coverage
Medical Housing Unit Two	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
Maximum Security Housing Control Rooms (3)	3 D	3 D	3 D	9 D	1.83	16.47 D	
Maximum Security Housing Rovers (3 Units)	3 D	6 D	6 D	15 D	1.83	27.45 D	
Facility Rovers	2 D	1 D	1 D	4 D	1.71	6.84 D	
Classification Deputies	0	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.17	2.34 D	
Maintenance Deputy	0	1 D	0	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	
Programming Coordinator	0	1 D	0	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	



Phase Two Staffing Projections (continued)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	3	0	0	3	0	0	5.34 S
Deputy - Custody	38	2	2	0	4	30	66.08 D

Note: If the Honor Farm is closed, staff assigned there could be reassigned to the Public Safety Center to fill some of the positions listed above. However, if a new minimum security facility is constructed in addition to the Phase Two expansion of the Public Safety Center, then additional staff will be required.



Phase Three Staffing Projections

Phase Three staffing includes all of Phase One and Two in addition to the following:

- Close the Men's Jail
- add 576 beds in three maximum security housing units; and
- add 84 beds in one medium security housing unit;

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Lieutenant - Watch Commander			1 L	1	1.0	1.0 L	
Floor Sergeants	1 S	1 S	1 S	3 S	1.78	5.34 S	Covers Intake during AM shift
Intake Sergeants	0	1 S	1 S	2 S	1.78	3.56 S	
Intake Deputies	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.71	5.13 D	
Transportation Deputies	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.17	5.85 D	
Maximum Security Housing Control Rooms (3)	3 D	3 D	3 D	9 D	1.83	16.47 D	
Maximum Security Housing Rovers (3 Units)	3 D	6 D	6 D	15 D	1.83	27.45 D	
Medium Security Housing Unit	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
Facility Rovers	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.71	5.13 D	



Phase Three Staffing Projections (continued)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	5	0	0	5	0	0	8.9 S
Deputy - Custody	38	0	0	0	11	27	68.22 D

Note: Phase Three calls for the closing of the Men's Jail. If that facility is completely closed, the staff could be transferred to the Public Safety Center to fill out the required staffing necessary for this addition. If the Men's jail continues to operate as a "court holding facility", there will need to be sufficient staff necessary to operate that facility as well.



Phase Four Staffing Projections

Phase Four staffing includes all of Phase One, Two, and Three in addition to the following:

- add 192 beds in one maximum security housing unit; and
- add 168 beds in two medium security housing units.

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Maximum Security Housing Control Rooms (1 Unit)	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
Maximum Security Housing Rovers (1Unit)	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.83	9.15 D	
Medium Security Housing Unit (2 Units)	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
Facility Rovers	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.71	5.13 D	

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Deputy - Custody	17	0	0	0	3	14	30.75 D



Projected Additional Staffing Costs

Staffing costs of a correctional facility can represent up to 80% of the annual operational budget. This projection of staffing costs for the expansion of the Public Safety Center was developed as a preliminary guideline for planning and budgetary discussions. Final budgetary planning should be based on further design and operational considerations for the proposed facility. Additionally, should the mission of the facility or the expansion change in the future, the projections as to the number and cost of staff will also need to be reviewed and amended.

These projections were calculated by using Fiscal Year 2008 budget figures provided by the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office. A limited number of exclusions were included in this process.

- Unplanned costs, such as overtime or emergency duty, which are associated with operating a correctional system, were not included.
- Increases in cost or salaries were not estimated past 2008.
- Certain administrative costs associated with the operation of a jail have not been accounted for, including centralized functions such as human resources, fiscal management, etc. that are typically supported by the Sheriff's Office administration and/or other County staff.
- Staffing needs have been projected for sworn and civilian staff providing supervision to inmates. If services or programs, such as education, recreation, or other risk reduction activities are added in the future, staff will be needed to deliver these services.
- Contract personnel for medical or mental health services have not been projected.

Staffing levels, by type and number of positions have been projected based on professional judgments as to the number of staff needed to safely manage the inmates in the expanded facilities. The staffing levels projected are in addition to the recommended staffing levels documented in the October 2008 Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System which is presented as an addendum to this document (in Appendix A1). That Analysis and recommendations concerning staffing of the existing facility thus affects the projections made here. As the number of staff and post assignments in the existing Public Safety Center change over time, the number of projected staff required for the implementation of the expansion may also change.

Additional positions and their projected cost (in 2008 dollars) are shown by Phase as developed in the Master Plan for the Public Safety Center. For Phases Two and Three, the number of staff positions that could be transferred from a closing facility (the Honor Farm and the Main Jail respectively) to the new expansion has also been projected. The net number of new positions required if positions are transferred and their projected cost is also displayed for these circumstances.



Phase One

Phase One contains two housing options. The staffing needs for these two options is considerably different based on the operational differences between the two options. These operational considerations include the following factors:

- Housing unit size and configuration. Option A includes double bunking of 120 cells in the existing facility, and adding One Maximum Security housing pod and one Medium Security Housing unit and a Medical Mental Health unit. Option B provides for 420 new beds as two Maximum Security Housing pods and a Medical/ Mental Health unit.
- Security classification of the inmate population. The management of the three classifications of inmates (Maximum, Medium, and Medical/Mental Health) will drive the staffing needs of the expansion.

Tables I and II display the projected staffing requirements and subsequent costs for Options A and B of Phase I.

Table I - Option A

Job Classification	Additional Positions ¹	Cost ²
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	90 Deputies	\$9,608,004
Sergeant - Custody	7 Sergeants	\$898,560
Civilian (Warehouse)	1 Warehouse Supervisor	\$65,000 ³
Total		\$10,571,564

Table II - Option B

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	59 Deputies	\$6,298,580
Sergeant - Custody	3 Sergeants	\$385,095
Civilian (Warehouse)	1 Warehouse Supervisor	\$65,000
Total		\$6,748,675

¹ Numbers have been rounded when the position is less than full-time.

² Includes projected annual salary and benefits.

³ Salary has been estimated as no budget data is currently available for this position.



Conclusions

Preliminary projections of annual staffing costs indicate that Option B is \$3,822,889 less expensive, annually, to staff than Option A. Additional savings in staffing costs can result by transferring personnel and functions, such as Intake, from the Main Jail to the Public Safety Center. The actual savings will be dependent on how the Main Jail will operate once the expansion to the Public Safety Center opens.

Phase Two

The Honor Farm is scheduled to be closed during Phase Two. The personnel assigned to the Honor Farm can be transferred to the Public Safety Center to staff the new Phase Two housing additions. The following numbers are based upon the assumption that the staffing level for the Honor Farm will reflect the levels recommended in the October 2008 Staffing Analysis of the existing facilities. If the number of personnel is lower than that recommended by the report, these numbers need to be increased to manage the increases in the inmate population. These projections are also in addition to the staff needs projected for Phase One. The Table III displays the projected staff needed for Phase Two of the Master Plan and their projected cost.

Table III – Phase Two

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	66 Deputies	\$7,045,870
Sergeant - Custody	5 Sergeants	\$641,829
Lieutenant	1 Lieutenant	\$135,945
Total		\$7,823,644

Table IV displays the staff available to be transferred to fill the positions identified in Table III when the Honor Farm is closed.

Table IV - Honor Farm Staff to be Transferred to Public Safety Center

Job Classification	Positions
Lieutenant	1 Lieutenant
Sergeants	7 Sergeants
Deputy- Custody	53 Deputies



Table V displays the new positions needed for Phase Two if staff is transferred from the Honor Farm.

Table V – Phase Two New Positions.

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	13 Deputies	\$1,387,823
Sergeant - Custody	- 2 Sergeants	(\$256,732)
Lieutenant	0	0
Total		\$1,131,091

Phase Three

The Mail Jail is slated to be closed with the implementation of Phase Three. Similar to Phase Two, staff previously assigned to the Mail Jail could be transferred to the new housing units in Phase Three. Again, the projections for new staff reflect the assumptions made in the October 2008 Staffing Analysis at Appendix A1. Also, if fewer staff are reassigned from the Main Jail when Phase Three opens than the number shown here, then additional positions will be needed and the annual costs should be adjusted accordingly.

Table VI – Phase Three

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	68 Deputies	\$7,259,381
Sergeant - Custody	9 Sergeants	\$1,155,292
Lieutenant	1 Lieutenant	\$135,945
Total		\$8,550,618



Table VII - Main Jail Staff to be Transferred to Public Safety Center

Job Classification	Positions
Lieutenant	1 Lieutenant
Sergeants	6 Sergeants
Deputy- Custody	86 Deputies

Table VIII – Phase Three New Positions

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	- 18 Deputies	(\$1,921,601)
Sergeant - Custody	3 Sergeants	\$385,097
Lieutenant	0	0
Total		Savings (\$1,536,604)

It is important to note that if the Main Jail continues to be used in any capacity, such as a court holding facility, additional staff will be needed.

Phase Four

Phase Four involves the opening of some housing units without closing other facilities. The projected staffing costs of Phase Four are shown on Table IX.

Table IX – Phase Four

Job Classification	Additional Positions	Cost
Deputy Sheriff - Custody	31 Deputies	\$3,309,424
Total		\$3,309,424



CHAPTER IV COST ESTIMATE

Introduction

In order to further develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County, a cost estimate for the construction of expansion to the Public Safety Center was developed by Cumming Corporation's staff of professional cost consultants in accordance with generally accepted principles and practices. It is based on the Operational and Architectural Program developed for this project and includes a cost projection for both Option A and Option B. The scope of the estimate also includes the construction of a new Core Operations component, as well as security and site development considerations.

The cost estimate is preliminary in nature as it was developed from programming documents only, not design documents. Therefore this estimate is based on square footage costs, not on a quantity take-off of building materials and costs. The County and the architect selected for the design phase of the project should continue to review and revise the cost estimates as the design moves forward.

There are also specific costs which are excluded from the base estimates and are indicated in a separate line titled "soft costs." Total project costs have been calculated and added to the base construction cost to include all project related costs. These items include the following, and generally represent about 35 percent of the projected construction costs.

- Professional design and consulting fees.
- General building permits.
- Testing fees.
- Owner's field inspection costs.
- Construction / project manager's fees (if applicable).
- Design build fee (if applicable).
- Plan check fees and building permit fees.
- Furnishings, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) / Group II.
- Owner-furnished items.
- Artwork and plants.
- Construction contingency.
- Move-in costs or maintenance costs after move-in.



- Financing and carry costs.
- Hazardous material abatement (if required).
- Major site and building structures demolition.
- Central plant.
- Renovations to the existing facility.

Other issues or considerations that may affect the actual estimated construction costs, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Modifications to the scope of work included in this estimate.
- Restrictive technical specifications or excessive contract conditions.
- Any specified item of equipment, material, or product that cannot be obtained from at least three different sources.
- Any other non-competitive bid situations.
- Bids delayed beyond the projected schedule.

Further assumptions that were made in the cost estimate include:

- The site will be fully accessible during normal working hours.
- The estimate is made for Phase One of the Master Plan only.
- The construction contract procurement method is assumed to be competitive, public General Contractor bid.
- The estimate is based on the prevailing wage structure.

Statement of Probable Total Project Cost

The consultant, Cumming Corporation, has no control over the cost of labor and materials, the general contractor's or any subcontractor's method of determining prices, or competitive bidding and market conditions; and, therefore, this statement of probable cost will need repeated refinement. This estimate of the probable cost of construction is based on the professional experience and qualifications of the estimator; however, they cannot and do not guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will not vary from this or subsequent cost estimates.

The statement reflects probable construction costs obtainable in a competitive and stable bidding market. This estimate is based upon a minimum of four competitive bids from qualified general contractors, with bids from a minimum of three (3) subcontractors per trade. This statement is a determination of fair market value for the construction of the project and is not intended to be a prediction of low bid. Experience indicates that fewer numbers of bidders may result in a higher bid amount, and higher numbers of bidders may result in a lower bid amount.



An industry analysis of the effect of the number of competitive bids on cost is displayed in the table that follows:

<u>Number of Bids</u>	<u>Add/Deduct</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1 bid	add	15% to 40%
2 to 3 bids	add	8% to 12%
4 to 5 bids	----	-4% to +4%
6 to 8 bids	deduct	5% to 7%

This should be taken into consideration as the County evaluates the construction/bidding climate over the next 12 to 14 months.

Assumptions and Basis for Costs

Although the costs projected are square footage costs only, wherever possible, this estimate has been based upon the actual measurement of different items of work. For the remaining items, parametric measurements were used in conjunction with references from other projects of a similar nature.

Unit costs, as contained herein, are based on current bid prices in the Stanislaus County area. Subcontractor's overhead and profit is included in each line item unit cost. This overhead and profit covers each subcontractor's cost for labor burden, materials and equipment sales taxes, field overhead, home office overhead, and profit. Depending on the trade, these mark-ups can range from 15% to 20% of the raw cost for that particular item of work. The general contractor's overhead and profit is shown separately on the Summary.

The consultants have used pricing data from their database for construction, and updated them to reflect current conditions in the Stanislaus County area. In some cases, quotes were solicited from outside sources to substantiate in-house pricing data. Recent bid experience on other correctional projects in this area of California has also been taken into consideration.

Prorates

An allowance based on 10% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's General Conditions. Additionally, an allowance based on 1.20% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's payment and performance bonds, if required. Further, an allowance based on 1.5% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's general liability insurance.



Contractor's Fees include an allowance based on 5% of the construction cost subtotal for the general contractor's home office overhead and profit. Site overhead is included in the General Conditions.

Design/Estimating contingencies have been included in the amount of an allowance of 15% for undeveloped design details in the Summary of this estimate. As the design of each system is further developed, details which may increase cost will need to be incorporated into the estimate.

Soft Costs

An allowance for soft costs has been included as a single line item and as a percentage of the construction costs. As mentioned previously, soft costs typically include architectural & engineering fees, project management & construction management fees, inspection fees, loose furniture and equipment, and a construction contingency. For this estimate an allowance of 35% has been included, which is at the high end of the scale. Typically soft costs can range from 25% to 35%.

Escalation

Escalation is calculated from the basis of this estimate to the Midpoint of Construction using the following rates and assumptions. Again, should this not be the schedule actually utilized, adjustments in escalation will be required.

<u>Construction Phase</u>	<u>Date</u>
Construction Start:	02/01/10
Construction Finish:	02/01/12
Construction Midpoint:	02/01/11
Construction duration:	24 Months

<u>Year</u>	<u>Escalation Percentage</u>
2009	5.00%
2010	5.00%
2011	5.00%
2012	5.00%
2013	5.00%
2014	5.00%
2015	5.00%
2016	5.00%



Construction Contingency

Construction contingency costs have not been included in this estimate; but as the budget for the project is developed, an allowance for change orders which may occur during construction should be included. These change orders normally increase the cost of the project between 5% and 10% of the construction cost.



STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER PROBABLE COST SUMMARY						
Program Component		Program Details Page	Program Size	Unit of Measurement	Cost Per Unit	Total Cost
No.	Function					
Core Operations						
1.00	Lobby/Visiting	1-8 to 1-12	Full Build Out	1 EA	\$3,905,996	\$3,905,996
2.00	Jail Administration	1-13 to 1-17	7,613	1 EA	\$3,540,678	\$3,540,678
3.00	Intake/Release/Transportation	1-18 to 1-26	Full Build Out	1 EA	\$16,209,430	\$16,209,430
4.00	Health Services	1-27 to 1-33	Support This Phase Only	1 EA	\$6,026,788	\$6,026,788
5.00	Staff Support	1-34 to 1-37	Full Build Out	1 EA	\$3,239,945	\$3,239,945
6.00	Program Services	1-38 to 1-41	Full Build Out	1 EA	\$1,801,415	\$1,801,415
7.00	Warehouse/Commissary	1-42 to 1-45	Full Build Out	1 EA	\$2,553,769	\$2,553,769
8.00 Housing Option A						
	New Double Bunks @ Existing Cells		120 Beds	1 EA	\$135,000	\$135,000
	Medium Security 42 Cells Double Bunk, 84 Beds	1-50 to 1-51	84 Beds	1 Pod	\$9,795,331	\$9,795,331
	Maximum Security 6 Units of 16 Cells, 32 Beds Each	1-52 to 1-53	192 Beds	1 Pod	\$23,030,194	\$23,030,194
	Medical Housing 9 Double Bunks, 18 Single	1-58 to 1-59	36 Beds	1 Pod	\$7,936,347	\$7,936,347
Total Option A			432 Beds			\$121,401,328
8.00 Housing Option B						
	Maximum Security 6 Units of 16 Cells, 32 Beds Each	1-56 to 1-57	384 Beds	2 Pod	\$23,030,194	\$46,060,388
	Medical Housing 9 Double Bunks, 18 Single	1-58 to 1-59	36 Beds	1 Pod	\$7,936,347	\$7,936,347
Total Option B			420 Beds			\$139,086,143
9.00	Security Administration	1-61 to 1-66			\$3,291,874	\$3,291,874
10.00	Site				\$6,100,142	\$6,100,142
11.00	Central Plant				\$2,360,000	\$2,360,000
12.00	Soft Costs (35% of Construction costs)					
	Option A					\$31,474,418
	Option B					\$36,059,370



Program Component	OPTION A						OPTION B							
	Area	Overall Efficiency Factor	Area	Cost / SF November 2008	Cost / SF Midpoint of Construction February 2011	Total	Area	Overall Efficiency Factor	Area	Cost / SF November 2008	Cost / SF Midpoint of Construction February 2011	Total		
CORE OPERATIONS														
1.00 Lobby/Visiting	7,707 SF	1.20	9,248 SF	\$380.00	\$422.34	\$3,905,996	7,707 SF	1.20	9,248 SF	\$380.00	\$422.34	\$3,905,996		
2.00 Jail Administration	7,585 SF	1.20	9,102 SF	\$350.00	\$389.00	\$3,540,678	7,585 SF	1.20	9,102 SF	\$350.00	\$389.00	\$3,540,678		
3.00 Intake/Release/Transportation	30,384 SF	1.20	36,461 SF	\$400.00	\$444.57	\$16,209,430	30,384 SF	1.20	36,461 SF	\$400.00	\$444.57	\$16,209,430		
4.00 Health Services	11,440 SF	1.20	13,728 SF	\$395.00	\$439.01	\$6,026,788	11,440 SF	1.20	13,728 SF	\$395.00	\$439.01	\$6,026,788		
5.00 Staff Support	6,843 SF	1.20	8,212 SF	\$355.00	\$394.56	\$3,239,945	6,843 SF	1.20	8,212 SF	\$355.00	\$394.56	\$3,239,945		
6.00 Program Services	3,105 SF	1.20	3,726 SF	\$435.00	\$483.47	\$1,801,415	3,105 SF	1.20	3,726 SF	\$435.00	\$483.47	\$1,801,415		
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary	8,148 SF	1.20	9,778 SF	\$235.00	\$261.19	\$2,553,769	8,148 SF	1.20	9,778 SF	\$235.00	\$261.19	\$2,553,769		
HOUSING														
8.01 Housing - Medium Security	84 Beds	18,361 SF	1.20	22,033 SF	\$400.00	\$444.57	\$9,795,331							
8.02 Housing - Maximum Security	192 Beds	38,544 SF	1.20	46,253 SF	\$448.00	\$497.92	\$23,030,194	384 Beds	77,088 SF	1.20	92,506 SF	\$448.00	\$497.92	\$46,060,388
8.03 Housing - Medical	36 Beds	10,626 SF	1.20	12,751 SF	\$560.00	\$622.40	\$7,936,347	36 Beds	10,626 SF	1.20	12,751 SF	\$560.00	\$622.40	\$7,936,347
8.04 New Double Bunks @ Existing Cells	120 Beds					\$135,000								
SECURITY														
9.00 Security Administration	6,020 SF	1.20	7,224 SF	\$410.00	\$455.69	\$3,291,874	6,020 SF	1.20	7,224 SF	\$410.00	\$455.69	\$3,291,874		
SITE														
10.00 Site Work, Utilities	522,720 SF	1.00	522,720 SF	\$10.50	\$11.67	\$6,100,142	522,720 SF	1.00	522,720 SF	\$10.50	\$11.67	\$6,100,142		
CENTRAL PLANT														
11.00 Central Plant						\$2,360,000						\$2,360,000		
TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST	148,763 SF		178,516 SF		\$503.75	\$89,926,910	168,946 SF		202,735 SF		\$508.18	\$103,026,773		
12.00 SOFT COSTS					35.00%	\$31,474,418					35.00%	\$36,059,370		
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST			178,516 SF		\$680.06	\$121,401,328			202,735 SF		\$686.05	\$139,086,143		



CHAPTER V SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Stanislaus County began the process of developing this Operational and Architectural Program with a very specific goal in mind. Based on previous planning studies that indicated continued growth, the County recognized the need to address current and future inmate bed needs and services. Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants in association with Rosser International were tasked with developing an operational and architectural program and site Master Plan to further define those needs.

The outcomes of this project include an operational and architectural program that defines the square footage requirements for the expansion to the Public Safety Center. In summary, the program proposes two options for expansion to the existing facility of either 178,516 gross square feet (Option A) or 202,735 gross square feet (Option B). The two options vary in size and configuration based on operational differences in the management and supervision of inmates in the housing units; both include new housing and support for at least 420 inmates.

Total project costs for the expansion, based on the architectural program only, are projected to exceed \$121 Million or equal about \$139 million, depending on the Option that the County elects to pursue. The cost of providing adequate staff to manage the increase in the inmate population is projected to cost up to an additional \$10 Million annually.

The County has to take several important steps in order to move forward with this project. These include:

- Present the program document, Master Plan, assumptions, and cost estimates to the Board of Supervisors for review and selection of the option for facility development that is most appropriate for Stanislaus County.
- Obtain written approval for the project to proceed.
- Develop the funding mechanisms for the project.
- Develop a Request for Proposals for selection of an architect for design of the project.
- Select an architectural and engineering firm to be responsible for the design of the project.



The County is facing an ever increasing jail population. In addition, the need to replace deteriorating and inadequate correctional facilities currently in use, such as the Honor Farm and the Main Jail, is of paramount concern. Also, the anticipated need to house more violent and dangerous offenders in the future, as the California Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation addresses its inmate population crisis, is a pressing issue. Finally, the County must consider the increasing cost of construction over time. Materials and construction costs have continued to rise dramatically and this phenomenon is not expected to change in the near future.

Construction of a new or expanded jail is a multi-year process. Considering the cost of delay and the numerous other reasons sited, Stanislaus County has cause to move the Expansion project forward as quickly as possible. Implementation of the planning concepts developed in this and previous studies will provide the County with solutions to its short and long term detention needs.



APPENDIX A

(BY CROUT AND SIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONSULTANTS INC.)

Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System	AI
Supplemental Study – Men’s Jail, Honor Farm, and Selection and Hiring	All
Supplemental Report – Shift Pattern Evaluation.....	AllI

Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System

October 2008

Staffing in a jail is an extremely important and complex issue that affects many aspects of the county. It affects the County Treasury because staffing is extremely costly; it affects the inmates, because staffing directly relates to their level of safety and security while in jail; it affects the staff that works in the jail because similarly, it can mean the difference between working in a safe environment, or not; it affects the Sheriff's management because they must allocate precious resources to meet their many obligations. If a staffing plan is too lean then the jail becomes an unsafe environment that can result in injury to staff and inmate and may lead to costly litigation. Conversely, a jail too richly staffed results in the unnecessary expenditure of limited resources with no objective evidence that resources materially improve the conditions in the jail facility. So the balancing act involves providing the correct number of staff to safely operate the jail.

Well-meaning individuals, groups or associations who recommend various ways to determine the number of staff needed to operate a jail, often confuse decision makers as they try to determine the optimal staffing ratio by pointing to other jails in order to develop an "inmate-to-staff ratio". Others may simply guess – "If the present number of staff is not working then perhaps add **X** number of additional staff and see if it works." Still others may compare their jurisdiction other jurisdictions with similar sized jail systems. "If county **Y** which has as many inmates as we have, has twice the staff we have, then we must be understaffed and need twice the staff to make us safe". We believe that all three of these methods are largely ineffective and costly remedies.

As policy makers wade into the issues involving jail staff it is very important to remember that jails are individually unique; no two jails, even in the same jail "system" are exactly alike. Some of the variables involved in staffing decisions must take into account the following:

- Each jail has a different design (physical plant) that was constructed using the technology of the time.
- Jails are different sizes and hold different classifications of inmates.

- Jails may be single story or multiple-stories.
- Jails are located in urban centers, suburban areas, and rural environments.
- The philosophy of managing the jail differs from one to the next.

Consequently a one-size-fits-all jail ratio is no more accurate than throwing darts at a wall that contain staffing numbers. The pre-determined ratio does not meet the test of accurately determining the minimum number of staffing needed to safely operate a given jail. The truth is, there is no easy way to accurately determine the exact number of staff needed without a detailed analysis of each facility.

The objective measurement that we used in determining the minimum number of staff required to safely operate a jail is quite simply this – *The number of staff is adequate to effectively carry out all of the requirements of Title 15, California Code of Regulations (CCR) also known as California Minimum Jail Standards.* These are the same regulations that Stanislaus County Jail System is measured against to help determine if it is operating their jails in accordance with the “community standards” or how all other California jails are operated. If staff in a jail is consistently unable to carry out the requirements of Title 15, CCR, then the jail is most likely understaffed.

Background

Jails provide security and safety with essential two resources – the *physical plant and number of staff who operate the jail.* A jail with a poor physical plant design may still be safely operated if there is sufficient staff in place to effectively operate it. Conversely, a jail with a good physical plant design will take much fewer staff to safely operate it. It really comes down to the issue of balance. The goal is to find the correct number of staff needed to supervise the individual physical plant.

Early in this project, Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants (CSCJC) made the decision to be extremely conservative in relation to recommendations for additional staffing. We believe that making pragmatic recommendations for incremental changes is the best method to realistically address security and staffing problems in the Stanislaus County jail system.

We believe that the recommendations contained in this report will mitigate security issues resulting from the design and use of the jail facilities. It is our aim to develop the right staffing plan that strikes a balance between economy and the ability of Sheriff's management and staff to effectively meet all of the requirements contained in Title 15, CCR, Minimum Jail Standards. We also recommend, that due to the ever changing demographics in California jails, that a staffing analysis needs to be updated at least every two years.

Methodology

Our methodology is one that has been used by the California Corrections Standards Authority (formally the Board of Corrections) for many counties in California, and is largely based on the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) model. This method uses a two-part formula to determine the appropriate number of staff needed to effectively operate a jail facility.

The first part of the audit involves the determination of the *shift relief factor (SRF)* for the facility/agency that is subject to the audit. This SRF represents a mathematical formula, based on actual leave absences, which will determine the actual number of people that need to be assigned to staff all of the "post positions". Because some posts are needed for only 40 hours a week, the relief factor is different than those needed to be staffed every day of the week.

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department supplied data for all of the employees assigned to the Adult Detentions Division for the fiscal year 2007/2008. Employees who worked for a partial year were assigned a fraction to be added to the sample number. For example, if a deputy was assigned to the jail for 3 months, they would be given a .25 number. A full time deputy would be a 1.0. Thus the number of hours in each leave type was divided by the actual sample size ("N") to give an average number of leave hours taken off by category and by job classification during the year.

The averages of the various leave types were then added to provide a number that represented the "average non-productive hours" per employee. These numbers were then compared with the number of hours that each post position needed to be staffed, and a ratio was provided. For example, due to days off and other leave usages including daily 30 minute meal breaks, it was determined that 1.83 employees were required to fill one post position that required 56 hours per week coverage (8 hours per day/7 days per week). Where another post that required 56 hours per week of coverage did not need to be relieved for meal breaks, the SRF was 1.71. The next table shows a summary of the various SRFs that were calculated.

Stanislaus County Detention System Shift Relief Factors - FY 2007 / 2008

Classification	Post Description	Shift Relief Factor
Deputy - Custody Sergeant - Custody Lieutenant - Custody Captain	Post is five days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). There is no relief needed for days off, vacation, sick time or other leave usages	1.0
Deputy - Custody	Post is 5 days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). Relief is needed should the deputy assigned to the post use leave.	1.17
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	1.71
Sergeant - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	1.78
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post must be constantly covered. Relief is needed for meal breaks.	1.83

Note: Complete SRF worksheets are included later in this report.

Once the two factors – SRF and number of post positions – were determined, they were merged into a table that identified the total number of people needed by position to staff the three Stanislaus County jail facilities utilizing only those post positions that are currently approved. In other words, the table for the existing facilities represents the true number of staff needed to operate those facilities at its current operational level. If these facilities actually possessed the number of staff in these tables, there should be minimal overtime needed to cover vacancies due to leave usages. The tables located on **pages 15 to 24 display** current post-positions, with the applied validated SRF.

Staffing Analysis – Recommendations and Justification

The second part of this analysis was to visit each posted position and determine each staff's assignments and workload in order to determine the minimal number of staff that are needed to operate these facilities. We thoroughly interviewed staff, reviewed documentation and observed work performance. To ensure the validity of our evaluation CSCJC evaluators visited every post during each shift or work period. CSCJC also conducted a debriefing with the other CSCJC audit team members to discuss workload security issues related to staffing that may have been revealed during the on-site evaluations made by these other members. After an extensive note review, we evaluated the appropriateness of existing staffing levels. Where these staffing levels were not sufficient to meet the regulations in Title-15 as well as safety and security concerns, we recommended the addition of a minimal number of post positions. Once again we were extremely conservative in our approach and only made these recommendations based on critical staffing deficiencies in staffing levels.

The Stanislaus County Detention System consists of three *local detention facilities* as described in Title 24, California Code of Regulations. These local detention facilities are each classified as "Type II" facilities meaning that each "jail" is rated to house both sentenced and non-sentenced inmates. During the on-site evaluation CSCJC visited each post position in each facility. This section of the staffing analysis is divided into three subsections that describe recommended additional post positions for each facility.

MEN'S JAIL

The Men's Jail is located in downtown Modesto and serves as the primary male "booking point" for the Stanislaus County Detention System. This facility also serves as the entry/exit point for all inmates from the other two facilities to the downtown courts. This facility only holds higher security male inmates on two levels (floors) and "minimum security inmates on another level.

Based upon a comprehensive review of all posts in the Men's Jail Facility, we make the following recommendations for additional post-positions and corresponding staffing

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Inmate Workers Quarters/Kitchen	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps

The one area of this jail where the inmates receive the least amount of supervision is the inmate workers quarters. Traditionally, this has not been a large problem because the inmates who occupy this area are classified as "minimum security" and are used within the facility in a number of "inmate worker" jobs. Unfortunately, the classification of inmates over the years has evolved where inmates classified only ten years ago as "medium security" are now routinely classified as minimum. Consequently, staffing needs to be augmented to respond to this change.

The inmate workers quarters are located in two rooms adjacent to the basement. Twelve beds are on the basement level and a stairway leads to another room contains 50 additional beds. Ordinarily, having only one deputy assigned to 62 inmates in a direct supervision model is appropriate. The physical plant, in this case is the primary factor for recommending another post position.

The "office" for the only deputy assigned to this unit is actually on the floor under the actual quarters. In order for this deputy to conduct hourly safety checks (as required by regulations), they must open a door, walk through the intervening room (that contains 12 beds, climb a stairway into the dormitory (containing 50 beds) and walk through the area. The nearest back-up for this deputy is on another floor where they would need to pass through several locked door to reach the deputy. There is a very limited video coverage of this unit that can only be observed from the IWQ deputy's office. At best, the coverage from this video is extremely poor. Deputies assigned to this post report that they may be "pulled off" of the post for extended periods of time to assist elsewhere in the jail, leaving this unit completely unsupervised. Consequently, the safety checks for this area frequently do not occur as required. Deputies also report that they rarely are relieved for meal breaks while assigned to this post.

This same deputy is also responsible for supervising the kitchen which is located adjacent to the deputy's office. We think that this makes sense only if there are two deputies assigned to this post. We strongly recommend adding another deputy post position to this area.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Intake/Processing	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps

The intake/processing post position would assist deputies assigned to current intake and identification posts. Deputies assigned to this post would be responsible to decrease the amount of time that inmates are processed into and out of the jail. Staff report that there are usually between 20 and 30 arrestees waiting to be booked into the facility per shift. Some arrestees take 12 hours to move or clear processing. Part of the backlog can be attributed to the restraints of the old and undersized physical plant, but clearly the addition of this post during the day and evening hours would contribute to reducing this chronic backlog.

In addition to processing inmates, this post would assist in conducting the more frequent (every 15 to 30 minutes) for arrestees confined in one of eight sobering cells or two safety cells. Arrestees in these cells are at a high risk for injury and suicide and require very close attention. Each cell requires its own safety check log. Staff report that during very busy periods that safety checks are "not possible" because there are no staff available to conduct them.

Staff report that they rarely take their meal breaks and find it difficult to get days off (leave) on short notice. Staff also state that they are so busy with processing inmates that they do not have time to conduct cell inspections for contraband or supervise inmate worker cleaning crews. We recommend the addition of two 8-hour post positions for this area.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
2nd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps
3rd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps
Facility Rover	1 Dep	0	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep

Another glaring deficiency in staffing for this facility resides in the housing unit on each floor. Although it is obvious to the auditors that staff is working as efficiently as possible, there are simply too few staff available to ensure the safety and security of this jail. We spoke with staff on each shift in all of the housing units and shifts. We found, without exception, that the staff are unable to adequately perform mandates "safety checks" on inmates as is required by

regulations and Stanislaus County Jail policy. We want to be clear that this critical and basic function is not occurring because of staffing deficiencies and not through any negligence of staff.

Another universal finding that we identified was that post positions are frequently left vacant while staff that were assigned to these positions were assigned to other areas in the jail or off-site medical transportation details. Leaving a staff member alone at their position where there should have been two staff available ensures that safety and security - critical functions - are just not occurring. An example (besides safety checks) is searching the inmates and their housing units for contraband. This basic function has not occurred in some time because there is simply no staff to perform it. Consequently, it is unknown how much or what contraband is in the possession of the inmates at any given time.

Staff frequently must take their meal breaks at their post-positions and not the dining room. There are no staff identified as "relief staff" to allow units to maintain their minimal staffing level. Every time staff leaves to use the restroom or go to meal breaks, their post is left unfilled.

We are recommending a minimal number of staff be added for the function of Rover on the second and third floor on day and PM shift and a "facility rover" to cover the 2nd and third floors on AM shift. Again, this number is few in keeping with the overall goal of being conservation in projections. We recommend that these projections continue to be reevaluated as staff is added in order to maintain the appropriate staffing levels for safe and secure operations.

Public Safety Center

The Public Safety Center is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the Modesto city core. The function of this jail is to provide intake and housing for females and to house minimum and medium security males. In addition, there are inmates of both genders who have mental health issues. This facility is relatively new and relies primarily on a direct supervision model.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Central Control	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps

Central Control for this facility shares the control room for Housing Unit (HU) B which is a "remote supervision" housing unit. This unit contains two safety cells, a maximum security "special housing unit", and temporary housing for both males and females with a wide variety of classification levels.

The Central Control is currently continuously staffed with one deputy. This "nerve center" of the jail is extremely important to the safe operations of the facility. The facility's many electronic systems designed to operate exterior doors, trouble/smoke/fire alarms, radio traffic, and panic alarms are located in this space. The electronic controls for this function are spread out on a "U" shaped table. The deputy must constantly move from one console to the other to meet the needs of the post. Occasionally, this deputy is assisted by one of the two deputies assigned to HU-B; however, this takes them away from their duties managing the highly volatile population housed in this unit.

Simply from a workload issue alone, this post requires at least two deputies during day and PM shifts. Added to this is the importance that this position plays in managing the safety and security of the staff and inmates in this facility. This deputy cannot make mistakes because the consequences of such a mistake may mean that inmates are inadvertently released, doors may be accidentally opened exposing inmates and staff to dangerous conditions, and a myriad of alarms that require response may not be addressed. At a minimum, we recommend adding deputies to this post on day and PM shifts.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Kitchen/Laundry	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps

The kitchen and laundry are located in separate buildings from the housing units where most of the deputies are posted on the PSC campus. There are currently no deputies specifically assigned to supervise inmates working in these areas. Rather, civilian cooks and laundry workers "direct" the actions of the inmate workers assigned to these areas. This is an

inappropriate and unsafe practice. These civilians lack the training (STC) and authority to supervise inmates in any capacity.

As stated earlier, inmate workers of today are at a much higher classification level than they were even ten years ago. Consequently, management and staff need to be more diligent in the supervision of these inmates. The consequence of a non-supervised inmate engaging in illicit or dangerous activities is high. Should one of these inmates, or a civilian staff member, be hurt by the actions of these unsupervised inmates, the potential for litigation unfavorable to the county is also high. We recommend the addition of a full time post to these areas. During the few hours per day that inmate workers are not present in the laundry, this deputy should be assigned to the minimum security housing unit to assist the staff stationed there.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Supply Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep

Each facility needs a deputy position that may be called a "supply deputy." If there is not one formally assigned to the facility (on a staffing chart) then often times a deputy must be pulled from other duties to provide the function of this supply deputy. This position is essentially a trouble shooter to ensure that the complex jail system maintains an adequate amount of essential supplies. If items as mundane as toilet paper or articles of clothing are not maintained in sufficient quantity, disastrous results may occur. Running to the market to pick something like this up is simply not an option.

Of equal importance is to ensure that supplies are not wasted. This deputy must therefore monitor all of the items that are distributed to ensure that valuable county resources are not squandered through inattention.

This deputy must also be required to manage the fire and life safety inspections that are mandated to occur in the jail at least monthly. The deputy ensures that fire extinguishers and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are continuously filled and available. The deputy is a liaison for the annual fire inspection conducted by the local fire authority. Finally, this deputy must monitor Alternative Work Program (AWP) crews. We recommend the addition of one deputy to the post position.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Facility Rovers	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps

Nowhere is this facility more lacking in staff than in the six Housing Units. Five of these housing units originally contained 56 single occupancy cells with the highest number in each unit set at 56. Over the years, many of the cells were converted to double occupancy cells which has resulted in the maximum number of inmates in each housing unit at 86. These cells are located on two tiers clustered around a central dayroom.

To help mitigate the large number of inmates in each of these housing units, staff lock-down (in their individual cells) half of the inmates at a time allowing the other half into the dayroom. This, however, does not mean that the lone deputy assigned to this unit now only has 43 inmates to supervise; rather, they have 43 inmates in their cells that need to be monitored as well as the 43 inmates in the dayroom. This creates a hardship for the deputy needing to conduct hourly safety checks on the inmates in their cells as well as managing those in the dayroom. While there is no "ideal" staff to inmate ratio, nationally, most correctional professionals believe that one staff to 64 inmates in this circumstance (direct supervision unit - medium security) is the limit.

Besides not being able to conduct safety checks as mandated (many are being conducted, but there are significant periods when legitimate safety checks are not occurring), other practices are not being performed on an irregular basis. Chief among these practices is thorough cell inspections. This is an inspection of each cell and its contents as well as the inmates to locate contraband such as weapons, drugs, or pruno (homemade alcohol beverage). In fact, the one such inspection that we observed occurred only after jail staff received "intelligence" that contraband was present in a housing unit and needed to occur at shift change so that enough staff were available on overtime to conduct the inspection. The inability to conduct these inspections with existing staff jeopardizes the safety of the jail facility.

Although the addition of one additional staff position for each housing unit may be ideal, this recommendation may be too staff intensive at present. Consequently, we are recommending the addition of two rover post positions to all shifts. These two deputies can be shared by the housing units and assist the deputies in conducting the necessary jail practices that must

occur. We are cognizant that this may not be enough additional staffing, but feel that incrementally boosting the staffing to a level that works is a very prudent way to increase the safety and security of the facility while continuing to be fiscally responsible.

It must be noted however, that should the remaining single cells in each of five of the housing units be "double bunked," raising the population in each unit to 112 inmates, each unit must have two deputies assigned in addition to the two rovers identified above.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Sergeant - Floor	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgt	1.78	5.34 Sgts.

The one position that any staffing analysis often ignores is perhaps one of the most important - the sergeant (supervisor). The PSC is no different from many other jails where staff has grown to manage an increasing population of inmates, while no supervisory positions have been added. Unfortunately, sergeants working in today's jail are often bogged down by paperwork which does not allow them time to provide their most important function - to supervise staff. This paperwork is often a bureaucratic method of trying to ensure that negative actions do not occur. For example, duties such as checking the booking packages for all inmate releases was designed to ensure that there are no erroneous releases and that all necessary legal documents are complete.

Sergeants are also responsible for evaluating the work of their subordinates through personnel evaluations. They must also ensure field training officers (FTOs) are properly scheduled during each training cycle and monitor the progress of trainees. They must also review inmate grievances and conduct inmate discipline hearings. Most sergeants rarely take a meal break and are frustrated by their inability to get out of their offices and supervise staff. Sergeants each have between 18 to 21 staff to supervise. This is far beyond the industry recommended ratio of 8 to 12 that provides an adequate "span of control".

The fact that the sergeants are not getting out to supervise means staff are not being provided direction and therefore may develop their own. This results in inefficiencies and ultimately management problems. Sergeants must be there to provide role models to new staff and to ensure that all necessary actions are performed. Simply put, what isn't inspected, isn't

expected. The addition of sergeant positions will ensure that the limited resources (staff) in this facility are more efficiently utilized. Consequently, we recommend the addition of a "floor sergeant post" for each of the three shifts.

Honor Farm

The "Honor Farm" is located a significant distance from the Modesto city core in a rural farming area. It consists of three large Barracks housing primarily sentenced "minimum security" inmates (refer to earlier discussion on the dynamics of changing classification). In addition there is an old building that has been named "Barracks 4" that houses non-sentenced medium security inmates. The facility uses a central "mess hall" and inmates (except for those in Barracks 4) are generally free to be outside near the housing areas.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps

We have rarely seen such deplorable conditions as we saw in Barracks 4. This building is old, in disrepair and unsafe for housing any type of inmate, especially a classification level that it was never intended to hold. It is a non-fire rated building meaning that the doors must always be unlocked. Wire fencing was erected around the building in order to mitigate the lack of security provided by the building. One deputy is assigned to a small office outside of the "security perimeter". This deputy must enter the building that consists of several non-connecting rooms to perform safety checks. This places the deputy in a very vulnerable position of being alone in an environment where there is little or no chance of immediate back-up should an inmate decide to assault him. Because inmates lack direct visual supervision for long periods of time, they are vulnerable to being attacked or preyed upon by the other inmates

Although we are recommending the addition of another deputy to this post, we strongly recommend that this building be closed and destroyed. The inmates and staff should be assigned elsewhere in the system. If no space is available elsewhere, some should be created by releasing less dangerous inmates into supervised programs.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Barracks 2	1 Dep	0	0	1 Deps	1.83	1.83 Deps

Inmates in Barracks 2 currently depend on one deputy assigned to both this Barracks and Barracks 3 to provide for supervision during early morning (AM) hours. We feel that this is a bad idea. Even though these are minimum security inmates, the facility security is not provided by the physical plant, but rather by the staff working within the facility. These are all not fire-rated buildings and thus may never be locked. Although the "campus" is fenced, this provides little deterrent for inmates to escape or, more likely, for the introduction of contraband while inmates are not being supervised. Consequently, we recommend the addition of one deputy post dedicated to Barracks 2.

Post	AM	Day	PM	Total	SRF	Total Staff
Rovers/Transport/Search	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps

Another unique aspect of this facility is the fact that medical and mental health services are not available on-site during large periods of the week. Therefore, if an inmate is ill or injures, staff must transport the inmate to PSC or the hospital where they may receive medical treatment. Currently, staff are pulled from their assigned post positions to conduct this duty leaving an already understaffed facility with fewer staff.

This facility also does not have staff dedicated to search the perimeter of the "campus" and back-up other deputies in their assigned Barracks. This post position, while not engaged in transporting inmates, would have this responsibility. This would allow current staff to conduct necessary inspections of inmate areas for contraband - a very necessary function for inmates housed in this setting.

There are large numbers of inmates who leave the facility on work details and return after their work assignment. Currently, the Barracks 1 deputy must leave their post assignment to search returning inmates and provide clothing exchange. This is a very time consuming function that should have dedicated staff to perform, and not simply "borrow" staff assigned to another function. This post position could also be responsible for this activity.

STAFFING TABLES AND STAFFING SUMMARIES BY FACILITY

The tables on the following pages display each post position in each facility as these are currently being filled. These tables indicate the hours the post is filled, the total personnel needed to fill each post per 24 hours, the shift relief factor (SRF) for each post position and finally, the total number of personnel to fill each post position.

Following each facility's current staffing table are summaries of the staff required by job classification to fill each existing post position. Next, a summary of recommended additional new positions with each post and the number of staff necessary to fill them is displayed. Finally, a summary table of the total recommended staffing levels by position for each facility is provided.



Staffing Table – Men's Jail

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Supply Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.78	5.34 Deps	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Visiting	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Identification	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake - Security/Escort	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.14 Deps	
Gang Dep.	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Intake/Security/Escort	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	1900-0300
Medical Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Transportation	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	

Existing Post Positions - Continued

POST	“EM” Shift	“AM” Shift	“PM” Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Tunnel Deputies	0	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Deps	M-F
Yard Deputies	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	1.83	7.32 Deps	
Housing							
IWQ (Inmate Workers Quarters)	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
2nd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	
3rd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	

MEN'S JAIL

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	41	2	6	0	8	25	68.45 Deps

RECOMMENDED NEW POSITIONS

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Inmate Workers Quarters /Kitchen	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake/Processing	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
2nd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
3rd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Facility Rover	1 Dep	0	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1		3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	51	2	6	0	15	28	85.91 Deps.

Staffing Table – Public Safety Center and BAS

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Adult Detention Division Commander	0	1 Capt	0	1 Capt	1.0	1.0 Capt	
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
BAS							
Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Scheduling Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Title 15/ Class Compliance Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Support Svs/ Kitchen Sgt.	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.78	5.34 Sgts	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Facility Escort	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps	

Existing Post Positions - Continued

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Escort/Trans	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Transportation	0	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Dep	M-F
Classification	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Men Health	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Housing							
HU - B	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	
HU - D	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - E	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - F	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - G	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - I	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
MINIMUM HOUSING UNIT	3 Deps	3 Deps	3 Deps	9 Deps	1.83	16.47 Deps	

PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER AND BAS

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	6	3	0	3	0	0	8.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	53	3	4	0	10	36	90.66 Deps

RECOMMENDED NEW POSITIONS

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Central Control	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	
Kitchen/Laundry	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	
Supply Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Facility Rovers	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps	
Sergeant - Floor	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgt	1.78	5.34 Sgts.	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	9	3	0	6	0	0	13.68 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	65	3	5	0	19	38	110.88 Deps

Staffing Table – Honor Farm and AWP

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	M-F
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	M-F
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.77	5.34 Sgts	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Rover	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Transportation/ Visiting	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.43 Deps	
Housing							
Barracks 1	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 3	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	One deputy covers barracks 2 and 3 on AMs
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Contract Positions							
Roadside	0	2 Deps	0	2 Dep	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F
Modesto City	0	2 Deps	0	2 Dep	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F

Existing Post Positions - Continued

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
AWP							
Supervisor - Sergeant	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Home Detention	0	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	
AWP	0	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	

HONOR FARM AND AWP

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	26	5	4	0	3	14	40.43 Deps.

RECOMMENDED NEW POSITIONS

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	0	0	1 Deps	1.83	1.83 Deps	
Rovers/Transport /Search	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	33	5	4	0	6	18	52.88 Deps.

Shift Relief Factor Tables

The following tables provide detail for completing the SRF by position for each post type. The leave numbers identified are the average number of hours by leave type taken by either the deputy or sergeant position during FY 2007/2008. These tables are also based upon the current "8-6" shift schedule which provides 48 hours of annual training time per employee.

Stanislaus County Jail System

Shift Relief Factor
Sergeants
8 - Hour Shift Schedule - No Breaks

FY 07/08

Leave Types per Sergeant	Hours
A – Scheduled days off 123 X 8 Hours	984.00
B – Vacation Time	182.46
C - Sick Time	82.25
D - Training (48 hours included in scheduled days off)	N/A
E– Compensatory Time Off	30
F. -4850 Time	0
Total Hours Not Available	1278.71
Base Hours 8 X 365	2920.00
Hours Not Available	1278.71
Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1641.29
8 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	1.78
24 Hour SRF	5.34

N= 24

Stanislaus County Jail System

Shift Relief Factor
Deputy Sheriff - Custody
8 - Hour Shift Schedule - No Breaks

FY 07/08

Leave Types Deputy Sheriff - Custody	Hours
A – Scheduled days off 123 X 8 Hours	984.00
B – Vacation Time	115.97
C - Sick Time	51.4
D - Training (48 hours included in scheduled days off)	N/A
E– Compensatory Time Off	64.11
F. -4850 Time	1.38
Total Hours Not Available	1216.86
Base Hours 8 X 365	2920.00
Hours Not Available	1216.86
Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1703.14
8 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	1.71
24 Hour SRF	5.14

N= 181.02

Stanislaus County Jail System

Shift Relief Factor
Deputy Sheriff - Custody
8 - Hour Shift Schedule - with Breaks

FY 07/08

Leave Types per Deputy Sheriff - Custody	Hours
A – Scheduled days off 123 X 8 Hours	984.00
B – Vacation Time	115.97
C - Sick Time	51.4
D - Training (48 hours included in scheduled days off)	N/A
E– Compensatory Time Off	64.11
F. -4850 Time	1.38
Total Hours Not Available	1216.86
Base Hours 8 X 365	2920.00
Hours Not Available	1216.86
Sub-Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1703.14
Break Relief (available hours / 8 hour shift X .5 hrs)	106.44
Availability	1596.7
8 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	1.83
24 Hour SRF	5.49

N= 181.02

Stanislaus County Jail System

Shift Relief Factor
Deputy Sheriff - Custody
8 - Hour 5 Days/week Shift Schedule - No Breaks

FY 07/08

Leave Types Deputy Sheriff - Custody	Hours
A – Scheduled days off	N/A
B – Vacation Time	115.97
C - Sick Time	51.4
D - Training (48 hours included in scheduled days off)	48
E– Compensatory Time Off	64.11
F. - 4850 Time	1.38
Total Hours Not Available	280.86
Base Hours 8 X 247 (does not include 14 holidays)	1976.00
Hours Not Available	280.86
Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1695.14
8 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	1.17
24 Hour SRF	3.50

N= 181.02

Supplemental Study -

Men's Jail, Honor Farm, and Selection and Hiring

Study Objectives

The objective of this portion of the Master Plan Project is to study the issues and feasibilities associated with three components of the department's Adult Detention Division. The study areas are:

- The relocation of the existing Honor Farm from its present site to the grounds of the Public Safety Center
- The conversion of the downtown Main Jail from a full service Type II facility to a Court Holding facility
- The reorganization of the prisoner transportation function

Study Methodology

Each of the components was viewed individually and as part of the Adult Detention Division as a whole.

Tours of the three jail facilities were conducted to determine layout as well as current functionality. Interviews were performed with key staff members, including the facility commanders at each facility as well as with the division commander, Captain Bill Duncan. Statistical data and related literature was obtained from facility staff, the Bureau of Administrative Services, the Corrections Standards Authority. In addition to the activities described above, antidotal input from line staff and others deemed to be subject matter experts was obtained when recorded data was not available.

Site visits were conducted on July 29-30 and August 27-28, 2008.

Description of the Adult Detention Division

The division is made up of three primary facilities: The Men's Jail (MJ) located at 1115 H. Street in downtown Modesto; The Public Safety Center (PSC) located at Crows Landing and Hackett Streets south of Modesto; and, The Honor Farm (HF) located along the San Joaquin River at Grayson Road about 15 miles west of Modesto. The Division commander

also oversees the Bureau of Administrative Services, Court Services and Support Services units. The Average Daily Population for the county jail system in 2007 was 1383ⁱ

The Men's Jail

The Men's Jail, under the command of Lieutenant Ronald Lloyd, was once the main jail and sheriff's headquarters. The facility opened in 1954 and is a linear style jail, with open cell fronts. The primary housing areas are located on the second and third floors. The intake/booking area is located on the first floor, along with administrative space and public visiting. The receiving point for new bookings and inmates being transferred to and from the facility is through a basement sally-port. This sally-port is accessible from a parking lot that is below street level with a ramp driveway to 12th Street. The outdoor exercise space is on the roof. Elevators and stairwells provide access to all floors.

The CSA rated capacity of the MJ is 342. The design capacity is 396 and the average daily population is 350ⁱⁱ. Approximately 100 inmates are sentenced and most of them are inmate workersⁱⁱⁱ. During 2007, 19,470 inmates were booked at the Men's Jail for an average of 53.3 bookings per day^{iv}

A design capacity is different from a *rated capacity* in that the latter does not count disciplinary isolation cells and medical housing (special use beds) in its calculation. The organization that is responsible for developing regulations for the operation and construction of local corrections facilities (including this *rated capacity*) is the California Corrections Standards Authority (CSA). This regulatory agency has a longstanding policy of not including the special use beds in their calculation of the rated capacity because these beds are designated for very specific inmate populations and not available to the general population.

The MJ serves as the central receiving point for all inmates attending court. Inmates are transported to the jail from the Public Safety Center and the Honor Farm on a daily basis. Though not housed in the jail, access to the courts is through the aforementioned sally-port. On average, 113 inmates go to court on each day it is in session. 62 inmates are from the Public Safety Center, 24 from the Honor Farm and 47 are from the Men's Jail^v. There are insufficient court holding cells in the court building and as a consequence, jury meeting rooms on each floor of the court building are used as holding areas. During our evaluation of the MJ it was noted that these converted jury meeting rooms were not designed to accommodate prisoner holding, including security requirements.

Inmates are shackled and waist-chained as a precaution to prevent violence and/or escape. Inmates are returned to their respective facilities as soon after their court appearances as practical in order to reduce crowding in the holding areas. Inmate transportation for the MJ is provided by PSC, HF or Court Services, except in emergencies such as an unscheduled hospital run^{vi}

Inmates with significant medical or mental health problems are transferred to the Public Safety Center (PSC) soon after booking. The overall lack of suitable space for Special Needs Inmates is the driving factor in this practice^{vii}. Approximately 4,658 inmates were transferred to the PSC in 2007 due to classification or sentence status, and 3,362 were transferred to the HF^{viii}. During the same period, 1,915 inmates were transferred to The Men's Jail from the Public Safety Center and 1,953 were transferred from the Honor Farm^{ix}.

The Public Safety Center

The Public Safety Center (PSC) detention facility is co-located with several other county facilities on a large parcel at 200 E. Hackett Road, south of the city of Modesto and about 4 miles from the Men's Jail. PCS is under the command of Lieutenant Brenda Suarez. The PSC is a new-generation design building type with direct supervision housing modules having double occupancy cells. The rated capacity of PSC is 626 with a design capacity of 726. There is a 24 bed mental health unit, of which 8 are usually occupied by females. PSC serves as the only female jail facility and on average, the female population is 220^x. Most of the cell space at PSC is considered medium security.

All female inmates are booked at PSC. There were 5,281 bookings in 2007 (about 14.4 per day). During that same period, 1,915 inmates were transferred to the Men's Jail (most due to court appearances) and 505 were transferred to the Honor farm^{xi}. There is a large fenced transportation yard with electronically controlled ingress and egress. Three transportation vans are operated from the facility. On average, 8 inmates are transported to off-site medical appointments per week.^{xii} There is adequate buildable space to enlarge the PSC to a capacity of more than double its current size^{xiii}. There is additional unused space to the west of the facility that could accommodate more inmate-housing space.

The Honor Farm

The Honor Farm (HF) is under the command of Lieutenant Jennifer Hudson and is located at 8224 West Grayson Rd. The HF is about 8 miles from the PSC and 15 miles from downtown Modesto. The Honor Farm serves as the primary sentenced facility for males. There are three minimum-security, open-bay barracks with about 370 beds total. The average daily population for sentenced inmates is 270^{xiv}. There is a fourth barracks that is somewhat more secure and it is used for minimum-security presentenced males. It has 112 beds and has an average population of 100^{xv}.

The Honor Farm was created in the early 1950's and is located in a rural area, adjacent to the San Joaquin River. The facility is on about 11 acres and is contiguous with other county land, including a park. Farming is no longer practiced at the facility. The administrative space is primarily in modular buildings. There is a large dining hall with an attached kitchen and it is within this building that the main control station is located. There is a variety of vocational shops on the campus including laundry, wood working, welding, small engine maintenance and gardening. The nurses' station is in a portable building adjacent to the dining hall.

Like many jails in California, the classification of inmates who are now housed in the Honor Farm is higher than in times past. As the result of jail crowding, many of the inmates who would have in the past been housed in this minimum security setting are now serving their sentence in an alternative to incarceration program.

The lack of staffing and its remote location make the Honor Farm a challenging facility. Buildings are outdated and in need of significant repair. The shower and restrooms have major plumbing problems. Barracks 4, the sentenced dormitory appears to have the most challenges. This building contains several dorm-style rooms surrounding a courtyard. Each room has its own toilet facilities, and on the day of our visit, two of the rooms were out of service because of serious plumbing problems and water damage. Barracks 4 is a former military building that was relocated to the HF, following a fire there, in the early 1980's.^{xvi}

Once again, like many other jails in California the change in the type of inmates being held in low security facilities has not resulted in a corresponding increase in jail staffing. From a risk management perspective this dynamic is problematic, inasmuch as the facility design

combined with inadequate staffing resources can lead to a real problem with respect to inmate violence and overall facility security.

One housing unit that is particularly troubling to the evaluation team involves the continued use of Barracks #4 to house inmates. Currently, this housing unit is primarily occupied by non-sentenced inmates. Our concern focuses on security and health issues which were noted during this study. Barracks #4 was originally designed and used for housing military personnel and was obtained by the County and converted into inmate housing.

From a security point of view this housing was not designed or constructed for use as a detention facility. While the use of this housing unit might be appropriate for very low-level offenders, its current use to house a higher classification of inmate, including pre-trial detainees, is very problematic.

Specific areas of concern are as follows:

1. The two story design of this facility (upper and lower housing units) make the supervision of inmates very difficult for staff.
2. A very low staffing plan (one custody officer) to supervise inmates in this housing unit is inadequate and in the view of the evaluation team could lead to significant officer and inmate safety issues. There are no security surveillance systems in the housing units and the use of one officer to supervise this unit is, in our view, patently unsafe.
3. Very poor plumbing and issues involving sanitation of these facilities is a major problem. This observation is exemplified by the distinct odor of sewage at the housing site and mold and mildew in the bathroom areas of the housing units. During our inspection of Barracks #4, one of the housing units was unoccupied due to plumbing and the general deterioration of the unit.

The continued use of Barracks #4 should be a red flag for County risk managers.

Issues related to flooding and natural disasters were noted at the minimum security site due to its close proximity to the Stanislaus River. Under normal conditions the river flow is contained, however during the wet years this river has come perilously close to spilling its banks and inundating the minimum security facility. While a major catastrophic flood has

not occurred, the proximity of the facility to the river should be considered in any plan to relocate the minimum security facility to the PSC.

Typical staffing at HF is 1 sergeant and 6 deputies on day and swing shifts (excluding administrative staff during the week), and 1 sergeant and 4 deputies on graveyard. Should an emergency occur that requires additional personnel, they must come from the PSC, which is about 8 miles away^{xvii}.

The HF has two transportation vans at its disposal for court and medical transport needs. One operates on a daily basis, while the second is staffed as needed for overflow conditions. Additional vehicles are used to transport inmates to work sites around the county during the work week.

Court Services -Transportation

Court Services, under the command of Lieutenant Cliff Harper, is responsible for the transportation of inmates to other county jails and state prisons. The Statewide Transport Detail (SWT) consists of three deputies, augmented by a reserve deputy, with two vans and a Suburban.

During the 18 month period of February, 2007 through July, 2008, the SWT transported 5148 inmates to various institutions for an average of 286 per month. SWT drove 147, 196 miles for an average of 8177 miles per month. Approximately 978 of the inmates, or 19%, were intra-county transports^{xviii}.

Issues Requiring Action

Our review of the Adult Detention Division reveals several issues that should to be addressed:

- The PSC lacks sufficient bed space to house inmates that, due to valid classification needs, require high security and sheltered housing.

The MJ has some high security housing, but it is obsolete in design and function. The effective observation of inmates is limited by the linear design. Officer and inmate movement is limited due to insufficient and secure walkways, and the need to travel up and down stairwells and elevators. Officer safety is a serious factor because of the open cell fronts and no barrier space for walkways around the cell

blocks. The booking area is very confined and lacks adequate holding space to segregate inmates who are in the booking process and not yet ready for housing or release. The medical screening area is inadequate in space and function and is difficult to supervise by the deputies due to its location.

- The court holding space in the court building is inadequate. This has resulted in the use of unsecure jury deliberation rooms being used to hold inmates who are scheduled for court hearings and trials. There is no room inside the MJ to accommodate the holding needs for inmates going to court.
- The HF facilities are obsolete and lack adequate security, even for minimum security inmates. The facilities' remoteness from other assets causes a delayed response to emergencies, both medical and security related. The nearest assets from the Adult Detention Division are at PSC, some 8 miles away. Response times can be 15 minutes or longer if staff is needed to quell a disturbance or respond to an escape. The building design of the inmate quarters makes it nearly impossible to prevent violence or escapes without adding significantly more staff. The minimum security inmate of today is likely to have been a state prison candidate a generation ago. Today's HF inmates, for the most part, have lengthy criminal histories. Gone are the days when petty thieves, inebriants and child support violators are serving time at an honor farm.
- Three different command elements within the Adult Detention Division provide inmate transportation services. Greater economy of scale may be possible if the work load were shifted to one command, i.e. the PSC. The PSC has sufficient room to park the vehicles needed for this essential service, and the PSC is the most frequent departure and destination point for inmate transfers. An integrated pick-up schedule can be created for the MJ and HF, as well as the state-wide transfers.

Suggested Remedial Action

The remedies recommended here cannot be accomplished immediately. Significant planning and capital investment will be required by the county and the sheriff's Department to create an efficient and modern jail system. The suggestions are:

- As soon as practical, demobilize Barracks 4 at the HF and integrate the presentenced inmates now housed there into the MJ and PSC as determined by classification. This building is likely beyond repair and it cannot be properly supervised by one deputy.
- Plan for the construction of a new minimum security housing complex on the grounds at Hackett Road. Demobilize the remaining facilities at the HF and re-utilize the property for some other use when the new complex is completed. Discontinue the label of Honor Farm for the new facility in favor of a term that more accurately characterizes its function.
- Construct a sufficient number of housing modules at the PSC that will meet the needs of inmate housing now provided by the MJ. The new housing is recommended to be medium and high security capable. A blend of dormitory and double occupancy cells that are managed with indirect/continuous supervision will provide the sheriff with the flexibility needed to adjust to changing levels of inmate classifications.
- As new bed space is built at PSC, reduce the population at MJ to the point where it can function as a court holding facility. This will result in secure housing for inmates scheduled for court and discontinue the use of the jury deliberation rooms as holding areas. The MJ can function as a Type I facility, if the county feels there is a need to keep booking services in the downtown area, and still function as a court holding site. The advantage of operating it as a court holding site is the reduced staffing costs because it could be closed after hours and weekends, whereas a Type I facility would require staffing around the clock.
- Reorganize the transportation services into a single command structure. The PSC is the logical site for this. As new housing capacity is constructed at PSC, the majority of inmate transportation will originate at this facility. Greater economy of scale can be achieved by the close coordination that is possible with unity of command. Reducing the number of vans by obtaining larger capacity buses will save manpower. There are several companies that can outfit 25 passenger buses, with responsibly short wheel bases, to transport inmates, and these buses can be maneuvered into the parking area at MJ safely. One such company is Collins Bus Company. The California distributor is A-Z Bus Sales with locations in Sacramento, Fresno and Colton (web: www.a-zbus.com)^{xix}

Selection and Hiring Process

There are two classifications of employees needed for the operation of jail facilities and both encompass general service employees and custody staff. General employees can be hired in accordance with normal county hiring and training protocols. Personnel required for the supervision of the inmate population have specific hiring and training requirements that are articulated in the California Penal Code 6030, 831, 831.5 and Title 15, California Code of Regulations.

The Corrections Standards Authority has developed validated selection examinations for the positions of entry-level Adult Corrections Officer. The exams are made available to STC Program participating agencies through Cooperative Personnel Services. Each test takes approximately two (2) hours and consists of multiple choice questions related to the knowledge, skills, abilities and other characteristics necessary for an applicant to possess, prior to employment. These exams have been developed based on a comprehensive statewide job analysis, an extensive validation process conducted in accordance with federal and state employment law, as well as in compliance with professional standards for this type of research.

The Corrections Standards Authority has developed guidelines for use by examining physicians in their assessment of physical fitness of candidates for the adult corrections officer entry-level position. The purpose of the medical screening is to identify candidates on a case-by-case basis who may have physical conditions that contraindicate their ability to safely perform specific activities on the job. The Corrections Standards Authority recommends that the job requirements checklist, provided in each guideline, be tailored to reflect those physical skills being used in the particular local agency.

The vision and hearing guidelines developed by the Corrections Standards Authority are not empirically determined vision or hearing standards. That is, they do not represent criteria below which all, or substantially all, persons will be unable to perform the job. They do represent the combined judgment of many professionals as to the visual and auditory abilities required by the demands of each of the entry-level positions.

Selection – Correctional staff hired by Stanislaus County utilize the Corrections Standards Authority selection standards for adult corrections officers. This process involves 7 selection criteria where are described as:

1. Basic abilities and other characteristics important for successful job performance as demonstrated by passing the Board's written examination.
2. Competence in oral communication as demonstrated in an interview.
3. Past behavior compatible to job requirements as demonstrated by a background investigation.
4. Competence in the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for entry-level job performance, as demonstrated by successful completion of the required core curriculum.
5. Competence in the performance of entry-level duties as demonstrated by successful completion of the probationary period.
6. The ability to perform the essential job functions of the position as demonstrated by meeting the CSA's current guidelines for vision, hearing, and medical screening.
7. A minimum of 18 years of age prior to appointment.

Candidates who successfully complete the initial selection criteria will be required to attend a Corrections Standards Authority Core training course. The current hourly Core training requirement for adult corrections officer is 176 hours. The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department provides the required Core training at the Ray Simon Regional Criminal Justice Training Center.

The Core training curriculum prepares candidates to work in the jail under close supervision; most commonly achieved by a formal on the job training program that is provided to individuals that will provide them with the ability to successfully work independently in the jail facility.

Transition Planning Selection – The selection of correctional staff needed to open and operate a new correctional facility should be included in the Stanislaus County transition plan. Since the opening and operation of a correctional facility with new staff is never recommended, it is important to plan for the selection of new hires far enough in advance

as to effectively provide the required Adult Corrections Officer Core Training requirements as well as an on the job training, often identified as a Jail Training Officer (JTO) program.

Personnel requirements and scheduling should be one of the central roles of the new jail transition team. Planning should also include transferring tenured staff to open and operate the new facility as well as the necessity to back-fill those positions with new correctional staff.

Beyond the Core training requirements, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department, by way of its transition team, should develop a training plan to expose staff to new facility policies and procedures. This training is commonly referred to as journey-level training and therefore it is recommended that the training component necessary to open the new facility be certified by the Standards and Training for Corrections Program (a division of the CSA). Certification of these courses will provide a third party review of the basic components of the training to be provided. Additionally, by having the courses certified the Sheriff's Department the county can avail itself to subvention funding that can offset the cost of training by providing funds for instructor salaries, training materials and replacement costs for personnel who may be required to attend training and where replacement staff is necessary to back-fill post positions.

New employee tracking – While this may seem like a minor task, careful attention should be paid to tracking personnel who are hired to open the new facility. Since jails often operate short of staff, if new staff is not properly tracked they can easily be lost into the regular jail operation. Attention to this detail can make the transition into the new jail facility more smoothly and without unnecessary confusion regarding the hiring plan.

ⁱ Jail Profile Survey, Corrections Standards Authority for the 4 quarters of 2007

ⁱⁱ Lt. Ronald Lloyd, MJ

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid

^{iv} Sgt. Amber Wright, BAS

^v Sgt Amber Wright, BAS

^{vi} Lt. Ronald Lloyd, MJ

^{vii} Lt. Ronald Lloyd, MJ

^{viii} Sgt. Amber Wright, BAS

^{ix} Ibid

^x Ibid

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- xi Ibid
 - xii Ibid
 - xiii Daryl Long and Captain Bill Duncan
 - xiv Lt. Jennifer Hudson
 - xv Ibid
 - xvi Sgt. Doug Wilkerson, HF
 - xvii Lt. Jennifer Hudson and Captain bill Duncan
 - xviii Deputy S. de la Santos
 - xix CSCJC has no financial interest in, or relationship with, A-Z Bus Sales or Collins Bus Company

Supplemental Report - Shift Pattern Evaluation

Administrators and managers of government institutions have for many years, searched for the ideal shift pattern to operate the institutions for which they are responsible. The notion of developing an ideal shift pattern would strike a perfect balance of providing the appropriate staff to meet the workload, while meeting the personal needs of their employees.

Most government entities are open during the standard business week based upon an eight to five, Monday through Friday workweek and establishing a shift schedule is a simple task. That is to say, that all employees have a set schedule that usually consists of five eight-hour days with an hour off for lunch. If an employee calls in sick, or takes a vacation, their positions are left vacant with the work to be completed by others or when the employee returns.

Other government entities that are responsible for staying open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, are public safety agencies. As an example the Sheriff's Department's street patrol function has more complex staffing issues, but can be met with more innovative approaches in meeting staffing needs. Hybrid schedules such as 12-hour days or 10-hour days allow the agency to meet their workload needs while providing flexibility for their employees. However, these agencies must ensure that there is minimum staffing to meet its workload demands and meet the basic mission of providing public safety. In practical terms, this means that when someone calls in sick, or goes on vacation, that employee may or may not be replaced by staff working overtime based on established minimum staffing levels. Rather than fielding ten patrol cars to work a given shift, they may only field nine. Additionally, work flow patterns based on the day of the week, time of day and even the season can often guide how shift vacancies are handled.

Finally, there are those agencies, such as Sheriff's Departments that operate local detention facilities (jails) that have *fixed posts* which must be staffed in order to

ensure there is always a minimum number of staff working at a given period of time. These posts must never go vacant; because to do so would jeopardize the safety and security of the facility, place the agency out of compliance with state regulations and expose the agency and county to litigation should an incident occur when staffing is not sufficient.

Minimum staffing requirements for local detention facilities (jails) is specified in Section 1027, Title 15, California Code of Regulations. Minimum staffing for an adult detention facility takes a number of factors into consideration. These factors include: the type of facility (Type I, II III or IV); the population of inmates detained in these facilities; the physical design of the jail; and the ability of staff to “carry out its programs and to provide for safety and security of inmates and staff, and meet established standards and regulations.” What this means is — the most important aspect in staffing levels is the ability to provide a safe and secure environment and meet all standards. In other words, a whole host of variables drive the staffing of the facility.

Given these staffing perimeters, this study will examine various staffing methods that can be specifically applied to the Stanislaus County Adult Detention System. It will describe the method, provide its strengths and weaknesses and ultimately make a recommendation on the most efficient method to staff these facilities.

Eight Hour/Five Days per Week Schedule

The shift pattern of 8/5 schedules reflects the traditional approach in staffing facilities. Schedules for jails are typically based on the Title 15, CCR and is a practical assessment that fewer staff may be needed during sleeping hours. Therefore, there are 16 hours where a given number of staff is needed, and 8 hours (sleeping hours) where much fewer numbers of staff are needed. Consequently, it is a relatively simple exercise to providing a shift schedule to meet these needs.

Eight Hour/Six Days per Week Schedule

This is a non-traditional schedule that appears to be unique to Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. This schedule has employees working six eight hour days followed by three days off. At the end of the year, the employee "owes the county" 48 hours of training time that occur during one or more of their regular days off. This schedule also has 14 vacation days per year built into it as one of the days off provided to the employee.

Based upon the actual leave usages by staff during FY 2007/2008, we developed a series of Shift Relief Factors (SRF) based upon the hours that the given post assignment need to be staffed. The following table summarizes these SRFs.

Stanislaus County Detention System Shift Relief Factors - FY 2007 / 2008

Classification	Post Description	Shift Relief Factor
Deputy - Custody Sergeant - Custody Lieutenant - Custody Captain	Post is five days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). There is no relief needed for days off, vacation, sick time or other leave usages	1.0
Deputy - Custody	Post is 5 days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). Relief is needed should the deputy assigned to the post use leave.	1.17
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	8 Hour SRF = 1.71 24 Hour SRF = 5.13
Sergeant - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	8 Hour SRF = 1.78 24 Hour SRF = 5.34
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 8 hours per day (56 Hours). Post must be constantly covered. Relief is needed for meal breaks.	8 Hour SRF = 1.83 24 Hour SRF = 5.49

One of the ways to contract the different schedule patterns is to compare the SRF numbers. The preceding table shows that the higher the SRF number, the more staff needed to cover the post.

Nine Hour/80 Hours Schedule

The “Nine-80” schedule is one where employees work eight nine hour days, and one eight hour day during a two-week schedule ($8 \times 9 = 72 + 8 = 80$ hours). This gives employees two days off on one week and three days off on the next. This schedule would work very well for an institution such as Stanislaus County Jail System where a one hour “overlap” is required between each shift. It could also be easily incorporated into the existing schedule.

The down side for this shift pattern is the fact that additional personnel are needed just to fill out the current staffing levels. The benefit for the hour of overlap must be extremely compelling otherwise this shift pattern is very staff intensive and expensive. In our opinion, while this shift pattern may still work for some “non-post-positions” such as a secretary, it is not realistic, based upon a cost/benefit analysis to recommend it as a staffing plan for a jail.

Four/Ten Schedule

The “4-10” schedule is one where employees work four, ten-hour days during a given week and get three days off per week. This schedule has been around for many years and is principally used in police departments where overlapping shifts are a necessity to provide continuity to the patrol function. It also allows departments that use it to concentrate large amounts of staffing during three to four hour periods of time when their activity level is the highest; staffing can then be scaled back during slow hours (usually 3:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.).

The “4-10” schedule provides tremendous overlap during hours of high activity, but these hours do not work well with adult detention facilities. If this schedule were to be employed, as it is possible to do, it would be personnel intensive and not be cost effective. Again, we cannot recommend this scheme as one that will work for the Stanislaus County Jail Department as the cost/benefit would be much too out of balance.

Twelve-Hour Shift Schedule

The twelve-hour shift pattern is one where employees work four, 12-hour shifts one week, take three days off, then work three, 12-hour days the next and take four days off. Two variations to this shift pattern involve only working eight hours one of the work days thereby equaling 80 hours every two week; the other option for those agencies that frequently have staff vacancies is for staff to work all twelve hour shifts and compensate for four hours of overtime every two weeks, or in some cases (with employee organizations agreement), compensate for 84 hours of “straight time” for each two-week period.

This has become a very popular staffing pattern for many jails in the state. The reason for this is that the activity level in jails tends to be much more constant, even during early morning hours, and therefore there are more post positions that need to be filled 24 hours per day. The Achilles heel for this shift pattern is — unless the facility is a large facility, such as those in Stanislaus County, (economies of scale) 12 and/or 24 hour post positions can’t fully utilize this pattern.

We believe that of all the alternative shift patterns that may work for Stanislaus County, the 12-hour shift pattern would be the best. However, it is important to note this shift pattern may require a modification where some employees are on the 12-hour shift pattern and others remain on the eight/five.

Considerations for a 12-Hour Shift Plan

The most compelling argument that can be made for the 12 hour shift pattern is the lower SRF that is necessary to fill the same posts. Below is a summary of 12 hour SRF's developed and based upon the same data (employee leave usages for FY 2007/2008) as were used in the preceding table on 8-hour SRFs.

Classification	Post Description	Shift Relief Factor
Deputy - Custody Sergeant - Custody Lieutenant - Custody Captain	Post is five days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). There is no relief needed for days off, vacation, sick time or other leave usages.	1.0
Deputy - Custody	Post is 5 days per week, eight hours per day (40 hours). Relief is needed should the deputy assigned to the post use leave.	1.17
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 12 hours per day (84Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	12 Hour SRF =2.44 24 Hour SRF = 4.88
Sergeant - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 12 hours per day (84 Hours). Post does not need to be relieved for staff to take meal breaks	12 Hour SRF = 2.52 24 Hour SRF = 5.04
Deputy - Custody	Post is seven days per week, 12 hours per day (84 Hours). Post must be constantly covered. Relief is needed for meal breaks.	12 Hour SRF = 2.54 24 Hour SRF = 5.08

As you can see by comparing the previous 8-hour schedule table, the 24 hour post positions require fewer personnel than the 8-hour schedule. This is in large part due to the extra 4 hours, every two hours that each employee is working, however if fewer employees are needed to fill the same positions, the county saves the cost of the benefit packages for those extra employees.

- This schedule assumes that all staff working 12-hour shifts will work a total of 84 hours every two weeks. The county and the employees must come to an agreement with the employee labor organization whether this extra 4

hours will be paid straight time or as overtime. If it is paid in straight time, it is a tremendous benefit to the county as it gains extra hours of staff time every two weeks. The cost savings would actually be based on not needing to pay additional benefits for the extra four hours per employee.

- Covering time off taken by a twelve-hour employee may be problematic if a relief person is already relieving another vacancy. Employees working twelve-hour shifts cannot work more than four hours of overtime (being “held over”). However, the employees working eight-hour shifts may be able to fill these vacancies more easily, thus being an advantage in having this hybrid shift schedule.
- Employees working the 12-hour post-positions would have three and four days off per week (depending on the work cycle). It may be easier to locate individuals willing to work overtime on one of those days, than to find an individual who only gets two days off per week.
- Based upon our anecdotal conversations with managers in the field, the experience for many agencies that have used the 12-hour plan is that initially, their sick time usage decreases, however over time it returns to its “normal” rate reflected in the 8-hour schedule.
- Again based upon our conversation with facility managers, many employees see the 12-hour shift schedule as a significant benefit. This is especially the case when they are commuting long distances to and from work. With the current high cost of gasoline, making fewer trips is a distinct advantage. Additionally, this is a popular and pragmatic staffing scheme to use for those counties located in high cost areas where employees may not be able to find affordable housing.

- Having a choice between working the 8-hour shift schedule and the twelve-hour schedule may be an advantage for management and employees, however it may also be a point of contention if there are too few twelve-hour positions open to meet the employee requests or visa versa.
- Managers and administrators who operate agencies that utilize the 12-hour shift pattern have reported that once it is instituted, they would experience major employee problems if they were to go back to the traditional 8-hour shift pattern.

The following are the SRF calculations for three types of post positions:

**Deputy Sheriff - Custody
12 - Hour Shift Schedule - No Breaks**

Example

Leave Types per Deputy Sheriff - Custody	Hours
A - Scheduled days off 182.5 X 12 Hours	2190
B - Vacation Time	115.97
C - Sick Time	51.4
D - Training	48
E - Compensatory Time Off	64.11
F - 4850 Time	1.38
G - Holiday (14X8=112 hrs.)	112
Total Hours Not Available	2582.86
Base Hours 12 X 365	4380.00
Hours Not Available	2582.86
Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1797.14
12 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	2.44
24 Hour SRF	4.88

N= 181.02

**Deputy Sheriff - Custody
12 - Hour Shift Schedule - with Breaks**

Example

Leave Types per Deputy Sheriff - Custody	Hours
A - Scheduled days off 182.5 X 12 Hours	2190
B - Vacation Time	115.97
C - Sick Time	51.4
D - Training	48
E - Compensatory Time Off	64.11
F - 4850 Time	1.38
G - Holiday (14X8=112 hrs.)	112
Total Hours Not Available	2582.86
Base Hours 12 X 365	4380.00
Hours Not Available	2582.86
Sub-Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1797.14
Break Relief (available hours / 12 hour shift X .5 hrs)	74.89
Availability	1722.25
12 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	2.54
24 Hour SRF	5.08

N= 181.02

**Sergeants
12- Hour Shift Schedule - No Breaks**

Example

Leave Types per Sergeant	Hours
A - Scheduled days off 182.5 X 12 Hours	2190
B - Vacation Time	182.46
C - Sick Time	82.25
D - Training	48
E - Compensatory Time Off	30
F - 4850 Time	0
G - Holiday (14X8=112 hrs.)	112
Total Hours Not Available	2644.71
Base Hours 12 X 365	4380.00
Hours Not Available	2644.61
Availability (base hours minus hours not available)	1735.29
12 Hour SRF (available hours / base hours)	2.52
24 Hour SRF	5.04

N= 24

SHIFT PATTERN COMPARISON - EXISTING STAFFING

CURRENT 8-6 PATTERN AND 12-84 SHIFT PATTERN (Revised March 2009)

This document is intended to be a revised (3-09) attachment to Appendix AIII in the *Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan* that was submitted to Stanislaus County Officials in December, 2008. For the purposes of this report, the Shift Relief Factors (SRFs) located on pages AIII - 8 and AIII - 9 were used. This report is different from the comparison located in Appendix VIII because it utilizes existing post positions to compare the two staffing patterns without the additional post positions that were recommended in the *Staffing Analysis* also contained in the Master Plan document. This attachment also breaks out BAS and AWP from their locations in the previous report.

The actual number of personnel assigned to each facility at the Stanislaus County Jail Facilities will also be indicated in this revised report. This report utilizes the SRF formula and only the current number of post positions being staffed by the Sheriff's Department to determine the number of personnel currently needed to staff all post positions.

This document will provide numbers of personnel needed to illustrate the differences in staffing needed to operate the facilities with the current shift pattern (8-6), and what it would take to operate them using the 12-84 shift pattern. This report does not calculate the added cost that the County must pay for employees working the 12-84 shift pattern which would vary based on the number of staff actually assigned to the 12-84 pattern and whether the County will pay for the extra four hours each week in "straight time" or overtime.

This document shows a savings of 0.90 Sergeant positions and 10.18 Deputy positions that can be achieved by using the 12-84 shift pattern assuming that the SRF is used. If the staffing numbers remain below what is called for in the SRF (the actual number of personnel) overtime will be necessary to actually fill all of the functions. Again, the savings will be somewhat offset by the need to pay staff assigned to this shift pattern for the extra 4 hours every two weeks. Pages 2 through 22 will provide the details of this comparison.

Staffing Table – Men's Jail (3-6)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Supply Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.78	5.34 Deps	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Visiting	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Identification	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake - Security/Escort	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.14 Deps	
Gang Dep.	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Intake/Security/Escort	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	1900-0300
Medical Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Transportation	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	

POST	"EM" Shift	"AM" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Tunnel Deputies	0	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Deps	M-F
Yard Deputies	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	1.83	7.32 Deps	
Housing							
IWQ (Inmate Workers Quarters)	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
2nd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	
3rd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (8-6) (with SRF used)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	41	2	5	0	9	25	68.99 Deps

Staffing Table – Men's Jail - 12/84 Example

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Supply Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Visiting	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 Hour Shift
Identification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Intake - Security/Escort	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 Hour Shift
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.44	4.88 Deps	
Gang Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Intake Security Escort	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	1900-0300
Medical Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Transportation	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Tunnel Deputies	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Deps	M-F 8 Hour Shift
Yard Deputies	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	1.83	7.32 Deps	8 Hour Shift

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
IMQ (Inmate Workers Quarters	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
2nd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
3rd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12/84) (with SRF used)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 2.54
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	3	1	0	2	0	0
Deputy	33	2	5	0	6	14

Position	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Positions with SRF of 2.44	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	0	0	6.04 Sgts
Deputy	4	2	65.87 Deps

Difference in Personnel Needed (Main Jail) (with SRF used)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.	1.0 Lt.	0
Sergeant	6.34 Sgts	6.04 Sgts.	.30 Sgt.
Deputy	68.99 Deps	65.87 Deps.	3.12 Deps

Current Staffing Level - Main Jail - (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	7 Sgts
Deputy	58 Deps

Staffing Table – Public Safety Center (8-6)

Existing Post Positions

POST	“AM” Shift	“DAY” Shift	“PM” Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.78	5.34 Sgts	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Facility Escort	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps	
Escort/Trans	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Transportation	0	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Dep	M-F
Classification	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Men Health	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Housing							
HU - B	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.83	10.98 Deps	
HU - D	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - E	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - F	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
HU - G	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
HU - I	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
MINIMUM HOUSING UNIT	3 Deps	3 Deps	3 Deps	9 Deps	1.83	16.47 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (8-6)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	51	1	4	0	10	36	88.66 Deps



Staffing Table – Public Safety Center - 12/84 Example

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Dep	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Intake Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Dep	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Facility Escort	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.44	9.76 Deps	
Escort/Trans	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Transportation	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.50 Dep	M-F
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Men Health	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Housing						
Housing Unit - B	2 Dep	2 Dep	4 Deps	2.54	10.98 Deps	
Housing Unit -D	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit - E	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Housing Unit -F	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit G	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit -I	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Minimum Housing Unit	3 Deps	3 Deps	6 Deps	2.54	15.24 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12/84)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 2.54
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	3	1	0	2	0	0
Deputy	37	1	4	0	4	24

Position	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Positions with SRF of 2.44	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	0	0	6.04 Sgts
Deputy	0	4	83.24 Deps

Difference in Personnel Needed (PSC)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lts.	1.0 Lts.	0
Sergeant	6.34 Sgts.	6.04 Sgts.	0.30 Sgt.
Deputy	88.66 Deps.	83.24 Deps.	5.42 Deps

Current Staffing Level - Public Safety Center (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	7 Sgts
Deputy	76 Deps



Staffing Table – BAS (8-6)

Existing Post Positions

POST	“AM” Shift	“DAY” Shift	“PM” Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Adult Detention Division Commander	0	1 Capt	0	1 Capt	1.0	1.0 Capt	
Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Scheduling Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Title 15/ Class Compliance Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Support Svcs/ Kitchen Sgt.	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Vacation Relief Deputies	0	(12 Deps)	0	(12 Deps)	1.0	(12 Deps)	<u>Not included in 8-6 or 12/84 totals due to application of SRF. Included here as information only (where current staff are assigned)</u>

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (8-6)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Capt
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Deps

Staffing Table –BAS - 12/84 Example

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Adult Detention Division Commander	1 Capt	0	1 Capt	1.0	1.0 Capt	
Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Scheduling Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Title 15/ Class Compliance Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Support Svcs/ Kitchen Sgt.	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Vacation Relief Deputies	0	(12 Deps)	(12 Deps)	1.0	(12 Deps)	<u>Not included in 8-6 or 12/84 totals due to application of SRF. Included here as information only (where current staff are assigned)</u>

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (8-6)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Capt
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Deps

Difference in Personnel Needed (BAS)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Captain	1.0 Capt	1.0 Capt	0
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.	1.0 Lt.	0
Sergeant	2.0 Sgts.	2.0 Sgts.	0 Sgt.
Deputy	2.0 Deps.	2.0 Deps.	0 Deps

Current Staffing Level - BAS (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Captain	1.0 Capt
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	2 Sgts
Deputy	14 Deps



Staffing Table – Honor Farm (8-6)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration							
Facility Commander	0	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	M-F
Operations Dep	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	M-F
Management and Supervision							
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgts	1.77	5.34 Sgts	
Facility Staffing							
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Rover	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Transportation/ Visiting	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.43 Deps	
Housing							
Barracks 1	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 3	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	One deputy covers barracks 2 and 3 on AMs
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Contract Positions							
Roadside	0	2 Deps	0	2 Dep	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F
Modesto City	0	2 Deps	0	2 Dep	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS 8-6

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy -	22	1	4	0	3	14	36.43 Deps.



Staffing Table – Honor Farm - 12/84 Example

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	M-F
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	M-F
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Rover	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Transportation/ Visiting	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.43 Deps	8 hour shifts
Housing						
Barracks 1	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Barracks 3	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	One deputy covers barracks 2 and 3 from 2300 to 0700
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Contract Positions						
Roadside	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F 8 hour Shift
Modesto City	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F 8 hour Shift

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12-84)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Positions with SRF of 2.54	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	6.04 Sgts
Deputy	18	1	4	0	3	2	8	34.79 Deps.

Difference in Personnel Needed (Honor Farm)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.	1.0 Lt.	0
Sergeant	6.34 Sgts.	6.04 Sgts.	0.30 Sgt.
Deputy	36.43 Deps.	34.79 Deps.	1.64 Deps

Current Staffing Level - Honor Farm (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Lieutenant	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	5 Sgts
Deputy	30 Deps

Staffing Table – AWP (8-6)

Existing Post Positions

POST	“AM” Shift	“DAY” Shift	“PM” Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
AWP							
Supervisor - Sergeant	0	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Home Detention	0	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	
AWP	0	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS 8-6

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	1	1 Sgt	1 Sgt
Deputy -	4	4 Deps	4 Deps



Staffing Table – AWP (12/84)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
AWP						
Supervisor - Sergeant	0	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Home Detention	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	
AWP	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS 8-6

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	1	1 Sgt	1 Sgt
Deputy -	4	4 Deps	4 Deps

Difference in Personnel Needed (AWP)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Sergeant	1.0 Sgt	1.0 Sgt	0
Deputy	4.0 Deps	4.0 Deps	0

Current Staffing Level - AWP (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Sergeant	1 Sgt
Deputy	4 Deps

Total Difference in Personnel Needed (Custody Division)

Position	Number of Personnel Needed with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern	Number of Personnel Needed with 12/84 Shift Pattern	Total Personnel Savings with 12/84 Shift Pattern
Captain	1.0 Capt.	1.0 Capt.	0
Lieutenant	4.0 Lts.	4.0 Lts.	0
Sergeant	22.02 Sgts.	21.12 Sgts.	0.90 Sgt.
Deputy	200.08 Deps.	189.9 Deps.	10.18 Deps

Current Staffing Level - Total - (no SRF Used)

Position	Number of Personnel with Current (8-6) Shift Pattern
Captain	1.0 Capt.
Lieutenant	4.0 Lts.
Sergeant	22 Sgts
Deputy	182 Deps

SHIFT PATTERN COMPARISON - PROPOSED STAFFING

12-84 SHIFT PATTERN (Revised April 2009)

This document is intended to be an additional revised (4-09) attachment to Appendix AIII in the *Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan* that was submitted to Stanislaus County Officials in December, 2008. For the purposes of this report, the Shift Relief Factors (SRFs) located on pages AIII - 8 and AIII - 9 were used. This report is different from the comparison located in Appendix VIII because breaks out BAS and AWP from their locations in the previous report.

This report utilizes the SRF formula **and the recommended additional** number of post positions for the Sheriff's Department to determine the number of personnel currently needed to staff all post positions.

This report does not calculate the added cost that the County must pay for employees working the 12-84 shift pattern which would vary based on the number of staff actually assigned to the 12-84 pattern and whether the County will pay for the extra four hours each week in "straight time" or overtime.

Staffing Table – Men's Jail - 12/84 Example (with additional positions)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Supply Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Visiting	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 Hour Shift
Identification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Intake - Security/Escort	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 Hour Shift
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.44	4.88 Deps	
Intake /Processing	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 Hour Shift
Gang Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Intake Security Escort	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	1900-0300
Medical Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Transportation	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Tunnel Deputies	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.51 Deps	M-F 8 Hour Shift

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Yard Deputies	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	1.83	7.32 Deps	8 Hour Shift
IMQ (Inmate Workers Quarters	2 Dep	2 Dep	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
2nd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
2nd Floor Rover	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
3rd Floor	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
3rd Floor Rover	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.44	4.88 Deps	
Facility Rover	0	0	0	0	0	Included in Above

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12/84) (with SRF used)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 2.54
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	3	1	0	2	0	0
Deputy	41	2	5	0	10	16

Position	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Positions with SRF of 2.44	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	0	0	6.04 Sgts
Deputy	4	4	82.67 Deps

Staffing Table – Public Safety Center - 12/84 Example (with additional positions)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Supply Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Sergeant - Floor	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	8 Hour Shifts
Intake Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Facility Escort	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.44	9.76 Deps	
Escort/Trans	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Transportation	3 Deps	0	3 Deps	1.17	3.51 Dep	M-F
Classification	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Men Health	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Kitchen Laundry	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.44	4.88 Deps	
Housing						
Housing Unit - B	2 Dep	2 Dep	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
Housing Unit -D	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit - E	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit -F	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit G	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Housing Unit -I	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Minimum Housing Unit	3 Deps	3 Deps	6 Deps	2.54	15.24 Deps	
Facility Rovers	2 Deps	2 Deps	4 Deps	2.44	9.76 Deps	

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12/84) with SRF used

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 2.54
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	5	1	0	4	0	0
Deputy	46	1	5	0	4	24

Position	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Positions with SRF of 2.44	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeant	0	0	11.08 Sgts
Deputy	2	10	102.71 Deps

Staffing Table –BAS - 12/84 Example

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Adult Detention Division Commander	1 Capt	0	1 Capt	1.0	1.0 Capt	
Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1.0 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Scheduling Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Title 15/ Class Compliance Deputy	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	
Support Svcs/ Kitchen Sgt.	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Vacation Relief Deputies	0	(12 Deps)	(12 Deps)	1.0	(12 Deps)	<u>Not included in 8-6 or 12/84 totals due to application of SRF. Included here as information only (where current staff are assigned)</u>

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Capt
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.0 Deps

Staffing Table – Honor Farm - 12/84 Example (with additional positions)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Administration						
Facility Commander	1 Lt	0	1 Lt	1.0	1 Lt	
Operations Sgt	1 Sgt	0	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	M-F
Operations Dep	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.0	1.0 Dep	M-F
Management and Supervision						
Watch Commander	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	2 Sgts	2.52	5.04 Sgts	
Facility Staffing						
Main Control	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Rover	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	
Transportation/ Visiting	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	8 hour shifts
Housing						
Barracks 1	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Barracks 3	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.54	5.08 Deps	
Barracks 4	2 Dep	2 Dep	4 Deps	2.54	10.16 Deps	
Rovers/Transport /Search	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	2.44	4.88 Deps	

POST	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Contract Positions						
Roadside	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F 8 hour Shift
Modesto City	2 Deps	0	2 Deps	1.17	2.34 Deps	M-F 8 hour Shift

STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS (12-84)

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 2.52	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 2.44	Positions with SRF of 2.54	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	6.04 Sgts
Deputy	22	1	4	0	3	2	12	46.17 Deps

Staffing Table – AWP (12/84)

Existing Post Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
AWP						
Supervisor - Sergeant	0	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1.0	1.0 Sgt	
Home Detention	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	
AWP	0	2 Deps	2 Deps	1.0	2 Deps	

CURRENT STAFFING SUMMARY BY POSITIONS 8-6

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	1	1 Sgt	1 Sgt
Deputy -	4	4 Deps	4 Deps

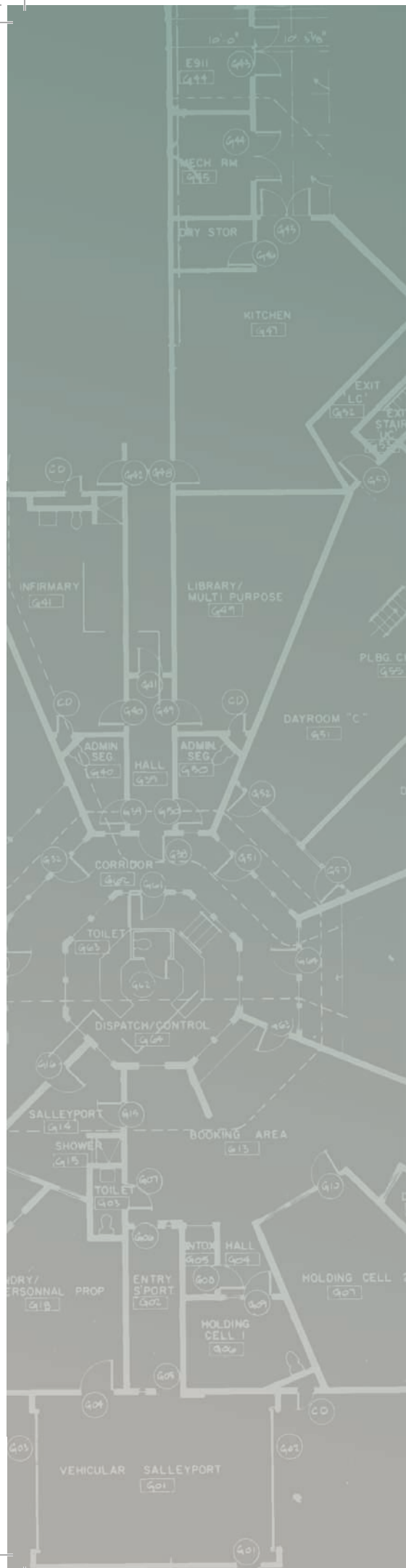


"Planning for Excellence..."

Stanislaus County

Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan 2011 Update

October 2011



Crout & Sida in association with Rosser International, Inc.



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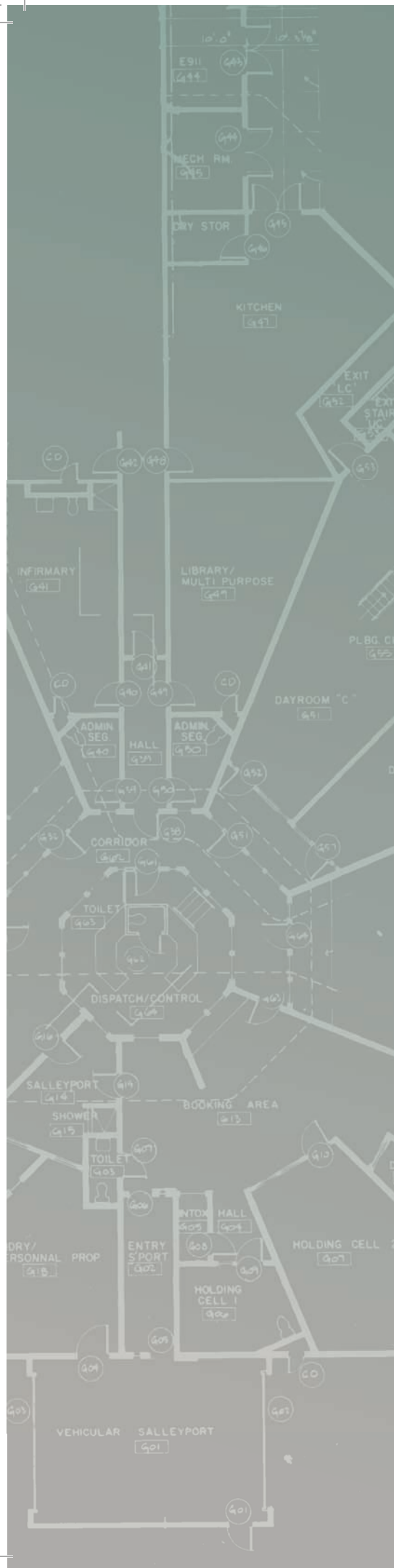
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Project History Update



PROJECT HISTORY UPDATE

Background

Beginning in the late 1980's, Stanislaus County has been proactive in the development and implementation of various initiatives to meet the needs of a constantly growing detention population. The 1988 Implementation Plan for the Public Safety Center included an initial development of four medium security housing units, one maximum security housing unit, and one 20 bed unit for special needs inmates, for a total capacity of 296 beds. Further projects included the construction of the minimum security housing facility in 1994, and the Kitchen/Laundry facility in March 1994. In 1996, the Sheriff's Operations Center was opened and a fifth medium security housing unit added to the Public Safety Center.

In June 2007, the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County accepted the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for Jail Expansion prepared by a consultant and directed that the next phase of the project be implemented.

In June 2008, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team was selected by Stanislaus County to develop a pre-architectural and operational program for the expansion of the Public Safety Center that included a staffing analysis of the existing and the planned facility and a cost estimate based on the new program.

In November 2008, the Crout and Sida /Rosser International team provided Stanislaus County with the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan*. This Master Plan illustrated a phased approach to constructing new detentions facilities at the Public Safety Center in response to a changing and growing inmate population. In the three years since that Master Plan was created, a number of events have transpired that has necessitated Stanislaus County to update that plan.

In June 2011, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team were contracted to return to Stanislaus County to update the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan*. After a review of documents and meetings with County staff, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team has generated this document to provide the County and other decision makers with the most recent data and recommendations for the Public Safety Center.



The County's stated objectives of the updated Master Plan include the following:

- Update the detailed pre-architectural facility program based upon the approved Needs Assessment.
- Review an operational analysis of the program, and develop a planning concept to include the staff analysis, security and safety considerations, and other pertinent functional considerations.
- Revise the Master Plan cost estimate and schedule to reflect current thinking.
- Align project priorities with funding sources.
- Explore alternatives and recommend new facilities for housing Return to Custody (RTC) prisoners compliant with the state of California Corrections Standards Authority's Construction or Expansion of County Jails RFP and AB109.
- Develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors regarding project delivery systems, project budgets and implementation schedule.

Additional Recent Significant Events

As mentioned, there have been several key factors that require the County to reassess its planning model. The most noteworthy are described below.

Reduction In Force (RIF)

The most significant current impact on the detention system's inmate population relates to the economic downturn that began in 2008. As a result of the downturn, Stanislaus County's operating budget has been significantly reduced. In order to address the many reductions in the Sheriff's budget, the Department has been forced to reduce the staffing levels within the detention system. This reduction in staffing (or *Reduction in Force RIF*) potentially made housing inmates at their current population levels unsafe at each facility. Consequently, several housing units were closed and inmates released in order to keep a safe minimum staffing level and work and housing environment. Ultimately, as of the time this report was written, there has been a reduction of 426 beds that are still counted in the system's capacity. At the same time, a reduction of usable beds (as opposed to rated capacity) went from 1492 beds to 1224 beds.



Loss of Physical Beds Due to Reduction in Force¹

Year	Current Total Capacity	Physical Beds	Location of Reduced Beds
2008	1460	1460	Baseline
2009	1396	1396	64 PSC Minimum Security Beds
2010	1324	1396	72 Honor Farm Beds
2010	1152	1224	172 Honor Farm Beds
2011	1066	1224	86 PSC - Unit 1 Beds

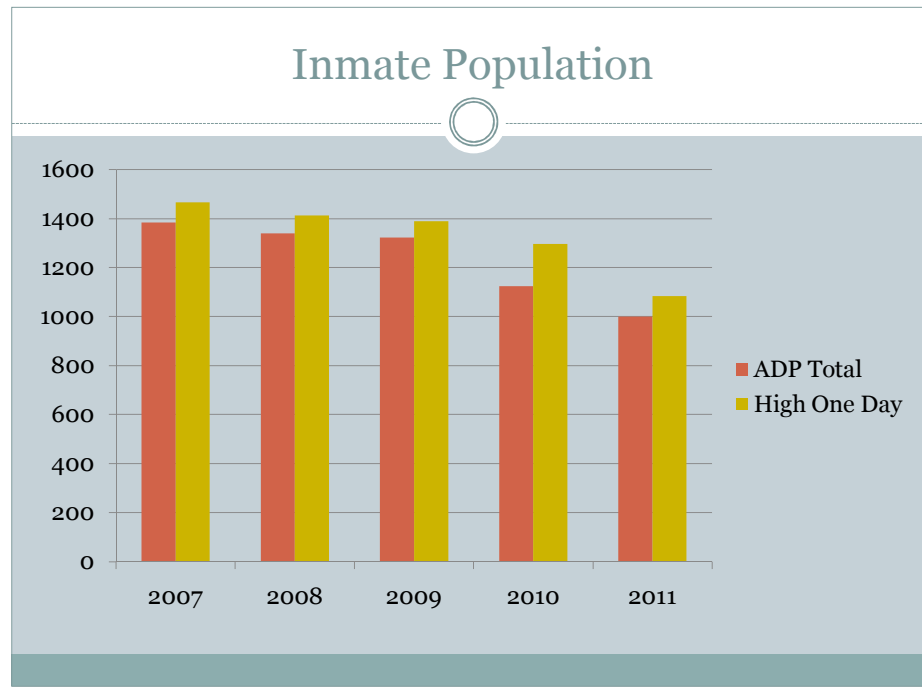
It should be noted that on June 26, 2010, the same day that the RIF for the Honor Farm occurred, a fire destroyed 172 physical beds (Unit 1 and 2). These beds were permanently lost. The beds at PSC that were closed due to RIF can be reopened.

It should also be noted that in 2008, Barracks 4 at the Honor Farm was closed due to dilapidated conditions. This resulted in a reduction of the total capacity by 32 beds. Since 2007, there are still 268 fewer beds available should staffing once again be increased over its current level.

Reduction In Average Daily Population

Another related consequence to the RIF is the reduction in Average Daily Population at the three facilities in the Stanislaus County Detention System. Quite simply, because the number of deputies was significantly reduced in the detention system, and units were closed due to this RIF, fewer inmates are accepted for housing or kept for housing at the three facilities. Most of the mass releases were classified as medium security. However, it should also be noted that the classification system has been compromised to allow inmates who otherwise would have been classified as medium security, to be incarcerated in minimum security beds.

¹ Physical beds are not the same as "rated capacity." Physical beds are the number of rated and non-rated beds within each facility. As of 1-03-2011, there are a total of 1226 rated beds in the system (see Section A in the updated *Adult Detention Needs Assessment*).



Source: Corrections Standards Authority, *Jail Profile Survey*

As the above graph shows, the inmate population from 2007 to 2011 (six months of data) has been reduced from a high ADP in 2007 of 1384 inmates to 999 inmates in 2011. The highest one day count during the same period of time has fallen from 1466 to 1084. The reader must be warned that these numbers do not indicate total need. ***There must be sufficient beds to hold all classifications of inmates on the highest population day. This continued inappropriate inmate classification based on bed availability is simply a recipe for breaches in staff and inmate security.***

Realignment - AB 109

According to the US Supreme Court, the State of California has been unable to manage its increasing inmate population. Coupled with the latest, and most severe, budget crisis, Assembly Bill 109 was passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. This statute is designed to relocate (by realigning the criminal justice system) certain inmates from the state prison population to county jails. During the last year there has been much discussion on the specifics of exactly how many more inmates that the county will be expected to house due to this bill, but it will be, by all accounts, significant. For now, future planning can only provide what best case analyses indicate as the potential increase of ADP in the Stanislaus County detention system.

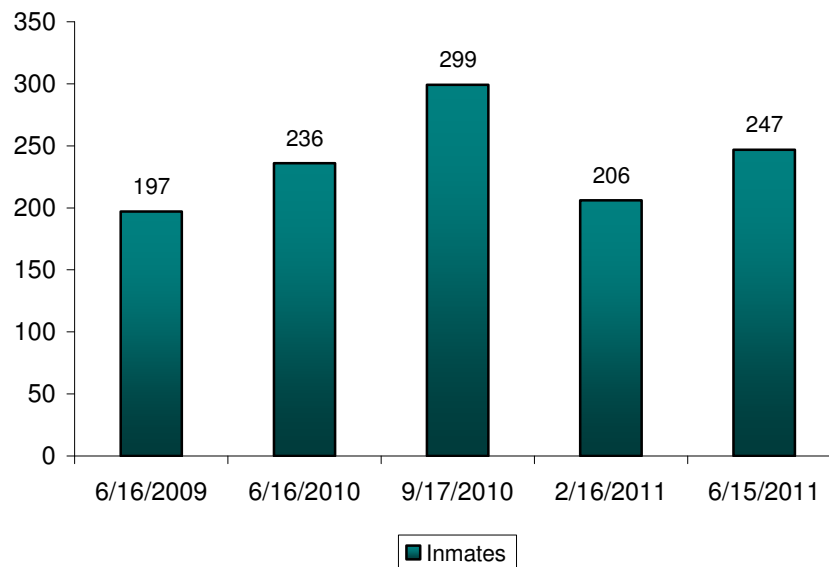
Inmate Demographics

Since the original PSC was opened in 1996, the demographics of the inmate population have shifted to higher classification levels. Programs have contributed to this phenomenon by channeling the lowest security inmates away from detention incarceration and into other



community programs. While the Average Daily Population has been slowly increasing, or in the experience of the last four years, decreasing, the true classification level of inmates has been increasing. Consequently, many inmates who should be housed in medium security beds, are being housed in minimum security beds. Similarly, inmates who should be housed in maximum security beds are instead housed in medium security beds. Significantly, the number of medium security beds in the Stanislaus County Detention System is quite high, while there are few maximum security beds available. This contributes to unsafe conditions for inmates and staff in these facilities.

Stanislaus County Detention Facility Population Inmates Housed in Beds Below Classification Level – Snapshot



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office

The snapshot surveys taken by the Sheriff's Department depicted in the above graph illustrate this issue. The latest numbers showed that on June 1, 2011, 250 inmates were held in beds below their classification level. This translates into about 25% of the total population are being held in conditions that may be described as unsafe. Add to this issue the potential influx of 600 state prison inmates into the detention system within three years. Therefore, any new beds that are constructed (except for the replacement beds as a result of the 2010 fire) must be added on a basis of the security level of the inmate population. As of today, this would include a large percentage of maximum security beds.



The Condition of the Main Jail

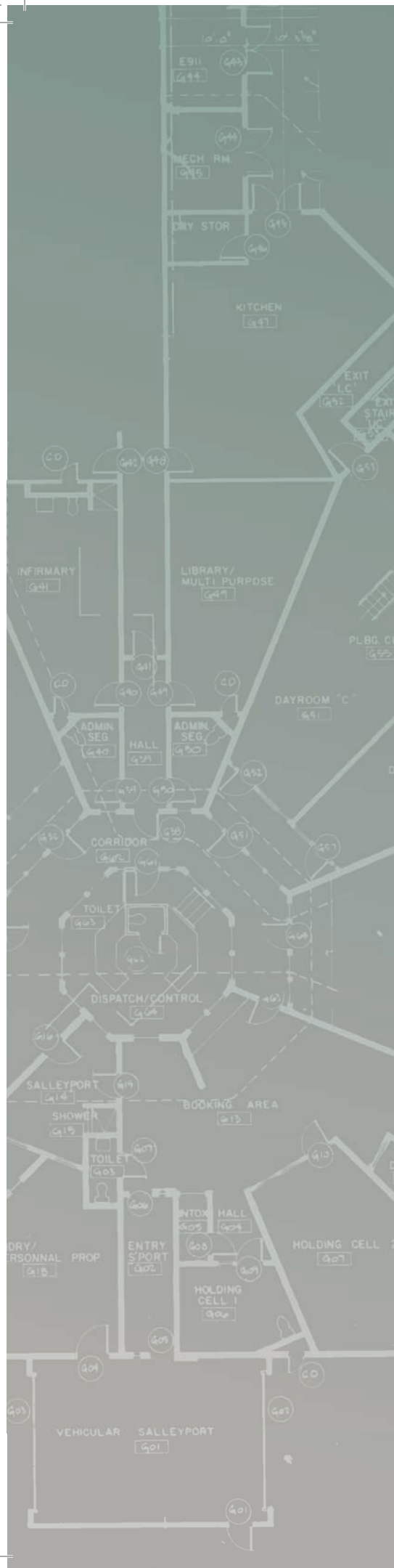
The Main facility's condition has continued to deteriorate significantly despite the County's best efforts to maintain it. The fact that the facility has surpassed its life expectancy and is obsolete is another factor that must be considered in the ultimate capacity demands and PSC Masterplanning.

Conclusion

Taking each of these events into consideration, this updated Master Plan effort specifically addresses the 2011 reality of the Stanislaus County Detention System, including:

- The fire at the Honor Farm that destroyed two of the housing units there and the planned replacement of those units with an updated minimum security housing unit at the PSC site; this replacement facility is to house up to 192 prisoners.
- The realignment of the rules and regulations between the State and County jurisdictions as it relates to sentenced inmates, impacting the number of inmates and their average length of stay at County detention facilities.
- The impact of legislation, including early release programs, which will influence the ADP of local detention facilities.
- Other local determinants that include the potential to accommodate remote Video Visitation and the expanded role of Day Reporting within the system.
- The current trends and profile of today's and tomorrow's inmates.

The impact of these factors can be seen on the physical Master Plan in the revised priorities for construction during the early masterplanning and phasing of facilities. These priorities have been established now to best achieve the needed bed capacities over time and the resulting program and support space that will be required with that expansion.



Chapter I Facility Planning



CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Purpose

The current pre-architectural programming project is the first step in a process leading to expansion of the existing Public Safety Center to include additional housing and support components. This Expansion, when completed, will provide functional, security, and safety enhancements to accommodate both the need for additional bedspace and also address the need for additional capacity for housing special needs and higher security inmates. The architectural and operational program presented by this project will guide the development of the future design and construction of such an Expansion.

In particular, the program reflects the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the following Components:

- Facility Administration
- Security Administration and Central Control
- Lobby and Visiting
- Staff Support
- Housing Expansion
- Intake/Release/Transport including Inmate Property Storage
- Health Services and Sheltered Housing
- Program Services
- Warehouse / Storage / Vocational Training

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office, Administrator and staff of the Public Safety Center Detention Facilities, Stanislaus County Chief Operating Officer, Stanislaus County Capital Projects Project Manager and staff, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the 2007 *Jail Needs Assessment* and Master



Plan for Jail Expansion and subsequently approved by the Stanislaus Board of Supervisors for continuation of this next phase.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, concept drawings of certain components were developed and presented for discussion. Based on the draft space program, preliminary options for development of this Expansion on the site were also presented, reviewed and finalized.

The programming effort addressed each of the functional components based on an operational assessment. A list of spaces necessary to support desired operations was developed in conjunction with staff from the Sheriff's Office and the Capital Projects Project Manager. Issues addressed include:

- California Standard Authority references and requirements
- Stanislaus County Workstation Standards and Space Allocation Standards
- Hours of operation
- Functional requirements
- Activities
- Number and types of users
- Staffing requirements
- Processes and procedures
- Work and process flow
- Adjacency requirements

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the California Standards Authority, American Correctional Association Standards, the Needs Assessment and Master Plan of 2007, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. In general, the California Standards Authority guidelines take precedence over all other standards. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.



In 2011 this effort was further enhanced through a project update. The planning objectives presented on the following pages include the modified the Master Plan of the Public Safety Center. After receiving input from the participants it was concluded that an update of the 2007 Needs Assessment was also needed in order to reflect the more recent and dramatic changes in the Criminal Justice System across the state and the conditions that drive the local population, both in number and classification of inmates that the County will be housing in the future.

Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives had been used to guide program development:

- The design of the expansion to the Public Safety Center should provide flexibility for operations and be expandable for future growth.
- This facility shall always serve the County as the primary criminal justice complex.
- The design should recognize the goal of Stanislaus County to house all offenders in one location as soon as feasible in the future.
- The design should reflect the need to house more violent offenders with higher security requirements because of the anticipated early release of a number of felony offenders currently sentenced to and housed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- The design should thus provide a mix of housing and supervision levels, including both direct and indirect supervision, that are appropriate for the types of inmates to be detained.
- The program and design should be creative and cost effective; the phasing should reflect the updated needs assessment and the potential for aligning funding sources with construction costs.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and inmates.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The facility design should enhance services to inmates with medical or mental health needs.



Programming Definitions

The following terms will be used throughout the document in the Space Lists:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.

California Standards

In California the law governs detention standards. Minimum standards for local adult detention facilities are defined in Title 24, Part 1, Section 13-102, and Part 2, Section 270, 2005 Regulations of the California Code of Regulations authorized by the California Standards Authority. Where applicable the standards were used as the basis for the space allocation, and the regulations have been sited.



Space Requirements – Summary for Phase 1 Facilities

Program Components (Phase 1)	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
1.00 Lobby/Visiting	1,825	1.40	2,555
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport	18,600	1.60	29,760
Intake	14,720		
Release	1,520		
Transport	2,360		
4.00 Health Services	6,790	1.60	10,864
Administration	1,910		
Clinic	2,040		
Sheltered Housing	2,840		
5.00 Staff Support	4,888	1.40	6,843
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			50,022
HOUSING - 384 Maximum Security Beds, 72 Medica/Mental Health Beds			
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security	35,040	2.20	77,088
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing	9,550	2.20	21,010
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			98,098
SECURITY			
9.00 Security Administration	4,300	1.40	6,020
Administration	2,020		
Central Control	450		
Security Support	1,830		
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Security			6,020
CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (CUP)			
10.0 Central Utility Plant, Phase One	10,000	0.00	10,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for CUP			10,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			164,140
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.15
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility - Phase One			188,761



Space Requirements – Summary for Future Phased Facilities

Program Components (Future Phases)	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
2.00 Jail Administration	5,042	1.40	7,059
Administration	2,892		
Support Spaces	2,150		
6.00 Program Services	1,668	1.40	2,335
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training	14,518	1.25	18,148
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			27,542
HOUSING -			
1,152 Maximum Security Beds			
252 Medium Security Beds			
72 Medical/Mental Health Beds			
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security	105,120	2.20	231,264
8.00 Housing - Medium Security	25,038	2.20	55,084
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing	9,550	2.20	21,010
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			307,358
CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (CUP)			
10.0 Central Utility Plant, Phase One	6,000	1.00	6,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for CUP			6,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			340,899
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.15
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility - Future Phases			392,034



1.00 Lobby / Visiting

The Public Lobby will serve as the entry point to the Detention facility for visitors, especially attorneys and other administrative/official visitors. All visitors will be screened here prior to admission to the facility. Visitors to the facility will wait in the Lobby prior to screening and then move through the screening area to visitation areas or other destinations within the facility. Additionally, an interview room will provide space for private meetings between staff and visitors outside the secure perimeter of the facility. Visitors include official visitors, and attorneys; inmate visitors will be accommodated by a remote Video Visitation facility to be located in renovated space of the Medical Arts Building, or other location as determined by the County. This remote facility will accommodate up to 50 video modules which will require the retrofit of existing facilities at the PSC and the Main Jail to accommodate the technology on the inmate side.

The objective of reducing inmate and visitor movement within the facility will be accomplished through the use of Video Visitation. This process will greatly minimize inmate movement, enhance security, reduce the introduction of contraband, and simplify the procedure of clearing visitors. Some non-contact visitation will occur by exception, mainly attorneys. Inmates will be escorted to the non-contact visitation area for these visits. No contact visits will be allowed.

The actual program and placement of the visitor's Video Visitation component is under consideration. The specific system is being researched as well as possible locations. Of the options being considered the following apply:

- Locate Video Visitation at the PSC site as part of Phase One construction. This option, if implemented would expand the program space requirements by approximately 5,000 square feet. This additional space is not included here since the program recognizes and budgets for a remote facility as the presumed preferred option, at this time.
- Locate a new Video Visitation component at an existing or new location as determined by the County. Among locations considered would be the current Medical Arts Facility to be renovated for this function and the proposed Community Corrections Center anticipated to be located at the PSC site. In both cases, a retrofit of the existing detention centers at the Public Safety Center site and the Main Downtown Jail would be required for the technology to be applied for all housing areas, both new and existing. This operational concept is budgeted under the cost estimate tables in Chapter III.
- Develop an internet system that provides greater system flexibility. This system would potentially be located at multiple locations, perhaps even available from home, while having the capability for the control of the system from a central location. As an option, it could offer multiple locations for public access at a reduced cost to the County. This approach would also require a retrofit of existing visiting areas within the housing units at the PSC and the Main Jail.



California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18

Attorney Visits: Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.26

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Greet each attorney and administrative/official visitor and direct to appropriate area.
- Provide instructions and assistance.
- Answer questions.
- Answer main telephone line.
- Process, screen and document all visitors.
- Observe behaviors and compliance with rules; take corrective action as needed.
- Conduct searches of visitors as necessary.

Visitors

- Check in with Reception and complete necessary paperwork.
- Official visitors access administration through controlled door.
- Inmate visitors wait in seating area until called to visit.
- Inmate visitors proceed through metal detector before proceeding to video visitation.
- Visit with inmate.
- Attorneys visit with inmates in non-contact visitors booths.
- Attorneys visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

Inmates

- Clean area under supervision.
- Be escorted to non-contact visiting booth and visit with official or attorney.



Hours of Operation

- The Public Lobby is open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Visitation is open from 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m., every day except Wednesday, by appointment. Inmates are allowed two, 30 minute, visits per week, 4 people per visit. Attorney visits are unlimited.



Space Requirements for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting					
1.01	Reception	1	80	80	Two staff workstations with computers; visual observation of visitor waiting; raised counter; accessible
1.02	Lobby	1	500	500	Circulation space, includes general waiting space for 15 people
1.03	Visitor Screening/Metal Detector	1	140	140	Package x-ray; walk-thru screener; staging
1.04	Public Lockers	1	50	50	20 lockers (2.5 sq. ft. per locker) for small items storage
1.05	Attorney/Non-Contact Visiting Booth	6	80	480	Private visitation in non-contact booth at a central location; 2 booths equipped with paper pass
1.06	Visitor's Toilets (Male)	1	120	120	Multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 2 toilets, 2 urinals; with changing station
1.07	Visitor's Toilets (Female)	1	120	120	With changing station; multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 3 toilets



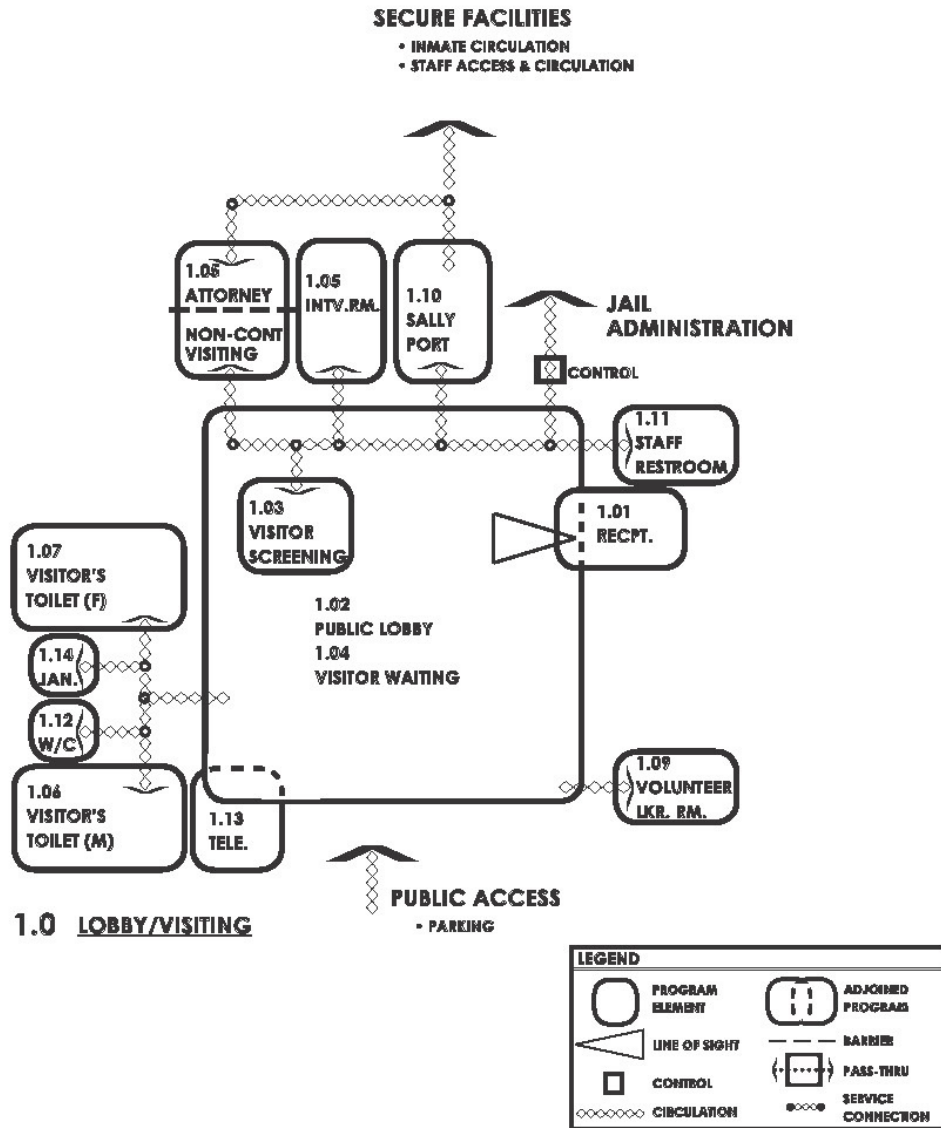
Space Requirements for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting (continued)					
1.08	Interview Room	1	80	80	For meetings with inmate visitors/public; outside secure areas of the facility
1.09	Volunteer Locker Room (M/F)	1	25	25	10 lockers; 2.5 sq. ft. x 10
1.10	Perimeter Entrance Vestibule	1	150	150	Controlled by Central Control for entrance into secured area
1.11	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	ADA accessible
1.12	Water Cooler Alcove	1	0	0	Located near restrooms; 2 water fountains
1.13	Public Telephones	1	---	---	Located in waiting area; mounted on wall
1.14	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Lobby/Visiting				1,825	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Lobby/Visiting				2,555	

Adjacency Requirements

- This component should be adjacent to the Public Entry and near the Public Parking lot.
- Reception should be in the Lobby, adjacent to Visitor Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- The Public Lobby should be visible from the adjacent Reception/Information Counter area of the Jail Administration component.
- Visitor Screening will be located in the Public Lobby; a metal detector will be installed in the Visitor Screening area.
- The Interview Rooms will be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Volunteers' Locker Rooms should be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Electronic Monitoring Offices will be adjacent to the Lobby and each other. The Electronic Monitoring Equipment Room will be adjacent to the Offices.

Adjacency Diagram (Lobby/Visiting)





2.00 Jail Administration

The Jail Administration component provides operational management for routine and emergency support for all daily operations for the facility. This area is located outside the secure perimeter of the facility and is a staff only area. Inmates should never gain access to this critical function. Although not within the secure perimeter, this component is within a controlled access area. Visitors should be screened prior to entry.

Jail Administration should be located close to the Public Lobby and main entrance of the facility, as well as be easily accessible to the secure portions of the facility. This will allow command staff to remain in close proximity to both public and detention operational requirements and not become isolated from either external or internal responsibilities.

Functions include detention management, administrative functions, personnel management, financial record keeping, and other management and record keeping requirements. The area will accommodate offices for detention facility Management staff, waiting, meeting and conference areas, and support spaces. The area will include workstations, private office space, meeting rooms, and support spaces for record keeping and staff support.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.24

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Manage and supervise the operation and activities of the detention facility and the detention staff.
- Conduct personnel administration functions.
- Order supplies and equipment.
- Conduct conferences and meetings.
- Provide support functions.
- Maintain and support computer and IT functions.
- Take breaks.
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records.



Visitors

- Official visitors check in with Reception in Lobby and complete necessary paperwork.
- Official visitors will access Administration through a secure access in the Lobby.

Inmates

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Hours of Operation

Administration is operational from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday and all other times as required.



Space Requirements for 2.00 Jail Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration					
Administration					
2.01	Reception Workstation	1	80	80	Desk, chair, computer
2.02	Visitor Waiting	1	100	100	Accommodates 5 persons; adjacent to Reception; loose chairs
2.03	Captain's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.04	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.05	B.A.S. Lt.'s Office	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.06	Administrative Lt.	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.07	Assistant Sheriff's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.08	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.09	B.A.S. Sgt.'s Office	1	160	160	Two desks, chairs
2.10	Administrative staff workstations	6	80	480	Desk, chair, computer; should be in close proximity to B.A.S. Lt.'s Office
2.11	Specialist's Office	2	108	216	Desk, chair, computer
2.12	Administrative Assistant Workstations	2	80	160	Desk, chair, computer
2.13	FTO Sgt. Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.14	STC Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.15	Administrative Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.16	Classification Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.17	Multipurpose Office	1	120	120	For future growth
2.18	Scheduling Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
2.19	Compliance Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,892	



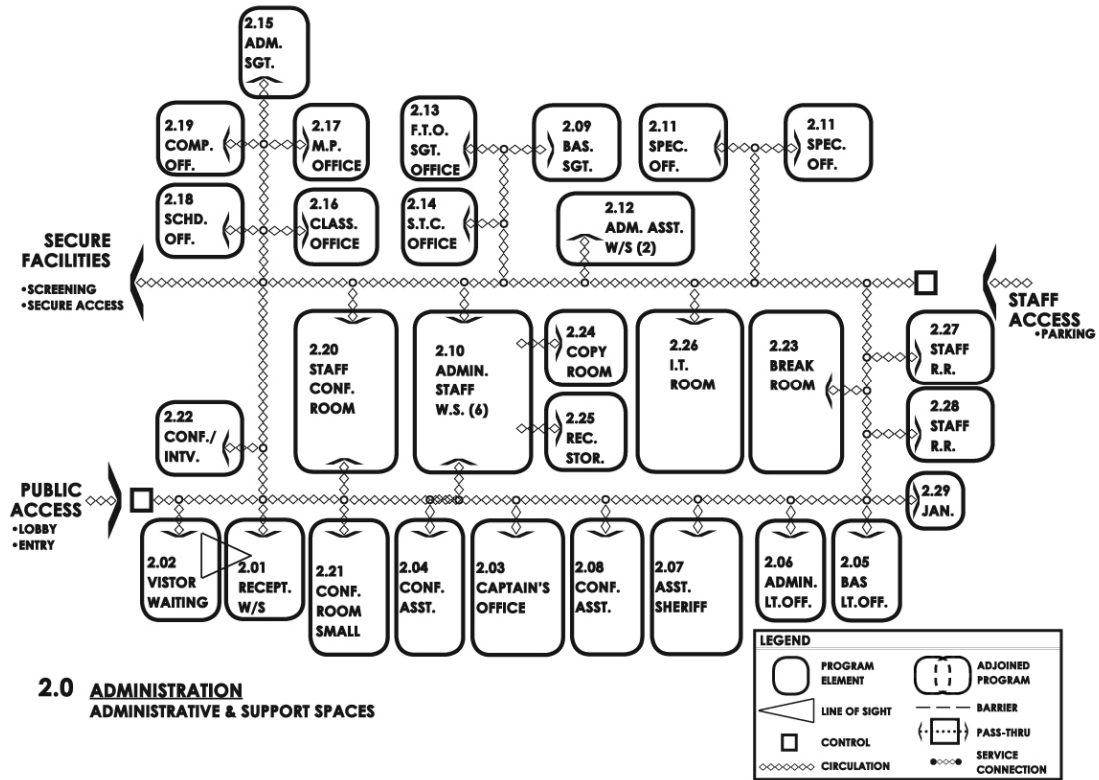
Space Requirements for 2.00 Jail Administration (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration (continued)					
Support Spaces					
2.20	Staff Conference Room	1	400	400	Sized for 20 people; table, chairs
2.21	Conference Room	1	240	240	Sized for 12 people
2.22	Small Conference/Interview	1	160	160	Sized for 4 people
2.23	Coffee Service/Break Room	1	300	300	Sink, counter, cabinet storage, with refrigerator and microwave; seating for 20; 15 sq. ft. per user
2.24	Fax, Copy, Storage Room	1	150	150	Shelving for supplies
2.25	Records Storage	1	150	150	General office storage
2.26	IT Room	1	400	400	Two workstations, with emergency back-up
2.27	Staff Toilet (Male)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.28	Staff Toilet (Female)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.29	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Support Spaces				2,150	
Total NSF for Jail Administration				5,042	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Jail Administration				7,059	

Adjacency Requirements

- Jail Administrative spaces will be located outside the secure perimeter but adjacent to the Lobby and accessible by controlled access.
- Staff will have a separate path to a secure Sallyport admitting them into the secure perimeter of the facility.
- Confidential Secretary's Offices will be adjacent to the Captain's Office and the Assistant Sheriff's Offices.
- The Administrative staff workstations should be near the Lieutenant's Office and the B.A.S. Sergeants' Offices.
- The Conference Room, sized for 12 people, should be located near the Captain's and Assistant Sheriff's Offices; there is no direct access between the Conference Room and either the Captain's or Assistant Sheriff's offices.

Adjacency Diagram (Jail Administration)





3.00 Intake, Release, Transport

Stanislaus County currently processes only Female inmates at the Public Safety Center. However, to support the objective of providing processing for all incoming inmates at the expanded PSC facility, a new Intake, Release, and Transport Unit will be provided. This new component will receive and process all inmates (both male and female) into custody, from arrest, transfer, the courts, or return to custody. Most releases will ultimately be processed at the Public Safety Center with the exception that the Honor Farm will continue to release for those minimum security inmates until it closes in conjunction with the opening of the proposed 192-bed replacement facility and the Main Jail will continue to release from downtown until it closes in conjunction with the start-up operation of the new IRT.

The Intake/Release/Transport Unit will also serve as a staging area for inmates going to Court and/or reentering the Jail upon return from Court. Transfers to CDCR will also be processed in the component.

A Line-Up Room will be provided adjacent to the Release Lobby to aid Law Enforcement in investigations.

A vehicular sallyport will be required to support van transports, with an enclosed sallyport for high risk inmates and security related requirements.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.8

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Intake:

- Review admissions paperwork.
- Screen inmate; pat down prior to admission to Intake area.
- Strip Search inmates in Strip Search Room.



- Accept inmate for Booking.
- Complete intake paperwork; enter information into computer.
- Take photograph and fingerprints.
- Instruct inmate as to rules and regulations.
- Monitor inmate in Intake Waiting and Holding areas.
- Take inmate property and valuables and complete itemized list of all property.
- Store property in bag/bin.
- Account for inmate cash and deposit with Accounts personnel.
- Assess eligibility for bail and clarify to inmate.
- Conduct initial classification and assign inmate to appropriate unit.

For Transport:

- Escort inmate from Housing Units to Transport Area and Vehicular Sallyport.
- Identify inmate to be transported (to courts, state prisons, hospital, etc.).
- Verify paperwork.
- Exchange inmates' clothes when they go to or come from court.
- Transport inmates.

For Release:

- Escort inmates to be released to Intake/Release Area.
- Verify identity/check holds/detainees.
- Complete paperwork.
- Return personal property/collect county property.
- Return money in account.
- Escort inmates to the Line-Up Room.
- Escort directly to Release Sallyport.
- Release.

Inmates

For Intake:

- Submit to pat and strip searches.
- Wait in Intake Holding area.
- Make telephone calls (collect).
- Answer questions for Booking process.
- Release property; sign forms.
- Participate in initial classification interview.
- Exchange clothes.



- Shower.
- Move to assigned Housing.
- Bondsmen visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

For Transport:

- Be escorted to Intake/Transport Area.
- Submit to ID verification.
- Change clothing, if necessary.
- Wait in group holding room prior to boarding transport.

For Release:

- Be escorted to Release Area.
- Submit to ID verification.
- Exchange clothing/change clothes.
- Sign for property/money in accounts.
- Be escorted to the Inmate only side of Line-Up room from housing.
- Exit via Release Sallyport.

Visitors

- No Inmate visitors are allowed in the Intake component.
- Official visitors (law enforcement officers) complete paperwork, release inmate to custody of Intake personnel.
- Official visitors (law enforcement) may interview an inmate in an Interview Room. These visitors must enter the building through the Lobby and be escorted to Intake.
- Bondsmen and Attorneys may visit at the non-contact visitation booths for this purpose.
- Witnesses may enter the Line-Up Room from the Release Lobby.

Hours of Operation

Intake/Release/Transport will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport					Two access points, secured separately
Intake					
3.01	Intake Pedestrian Sallyport	1	120	120	Sized for 4 people; with secure document pass-through; used for both combative and non-combative
3.02	Intake Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) - (12 Autos + 2 Vans)	1	---	---	Sized for 12-person vans, no turnaround; parking for 12 vans; gun lockers for 20; wide enough for two lanes and 6 cars
3.03	Vehicular Sallyport (Enclosed)	1	5,000	2,500	Drive through with 2 lanes; parking for 2 vans, 6 cars, and 1 bus. Garage type doors with panic button. The total net area is calculated at 50% for estimating purposes.
Pre-Booking					
3.04	Pre-Booking Holding Cell	2	50	100	Single occupancy; with toilet and sink
3.05	Pre-Booking Inmate Waiting	1	300	300	Sized for 20 people; cuffing bar; bench seating; TV's, phones; 15 sq. ft. per user
3.06	Medical Screening Exam Room	1	150	150	Used for triage. Sound privacy; exam table, storage, refrigerator, sink
3.07	Triage Room	2	80	160	Glazing to Pre-booking; sound privacy
3.08	Officer Workstation	2	80	160	At or adjacent to Pre-Booking Waiting Area; with computer capability and form storage
3.09	Officer's Toilet	1	30	30	
3.10	Inmate Toilet with Urine Sample Locker	1	50	50	Near Medical Exam Room and Triage Rooms
3.11	Strip Search Room	2	60	120	Adjacent to Pre-Booking



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking					
3.12	Holding Cell (4-person)	18	60	1,080	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.13	Holding Cell (8-person)	2	120	240	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.14	Sobering Cell (4-person)	8	80	640	Padded floor; maximum visual supervision; with combo fixture with screening, and food and cuff pass
3.15	Safety Cell	6	50	300	Flushing ring toilet; food pass; padded; maximum surveillance
3.16	Inmate Waiting	1	1,000	1,000	Chairs for 60; includes video for orientation and TV; 15 sq. ft. per user; telephone alcoves (8) on wall
3.17	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	4	50	200	Two for each waiting area; 1 each gender ADA accessible
3.18	Booking Processing	6	200	1,200	6 Booking Stations; separated by counter barrier; raised from Inmate side of booking counter; chair and computer workstation and attached cabinetry; 1 station ADA
3.19	Photograph/Fingerprint Area	4	55	220	With washstand, appropriate lighting, background
3.20	Supply Storage	2	50	100	1 for blankets, 1 for office supplies
3.21	Personal Property Storage	1	100	100	Near Booking Processing; secure



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking (continued)					
3.22	Inmate Records Storage (Active only)	1	400	400	Adjacent to staff side of Booking; copier, fax; with workstations
3.23	Interview Room (2-person)	2	80	160	With duress alarm
3.24	Interview Room (4-person)	1	120	120	Includes classification Interview; with duress alarm; with desk and chairs
3.25	Medical Exam Room	2	100	200	With duress alarm; sink and counter
3.26	Classification Office for Sgt.	1	120	120	
3.27	Classification Workstations	6	80	480	Sized for 6 people with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
3.28	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Includes eyewash; ADA accessible
3.29	Bonding/Attorney Interview	2	80	160	Adjacent to Release Lobby; sized for 4 people; secure pass-thru; non-contact space
3.30	Temporary Property Storage	1	50	50	Secure
3.31	Breakroom	1	100	100	With sink, coffee alcove, refrigerator
3.32	Pedestrian Sallyport	1	60	60	Sized for 8-12 people; accessible to housing
3.33	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Dress-Out/Inmate Staging					
3.34	Staging	2	45	90	Male, Female
3.35	Inmate Shower (Male)	6	30	180	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area
3.36	Inmate Shower (Female)	2	30	60	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Storage					
3.37	Inmate Property Storage	1	2,500	2,500	Adjacent to Dress Out, Release, & Transportation areas; sized for bins; 2.5 sq. ft. per user; includes 2 work-stations with computers; outside air exchange. Inmate Property Storage could be located on a second level above Intake with connections to Booking and Release.
3.38	Inactive Records Storage	1	240	240	Sized for Space Saver System for 4,000 files
3.39	Soiled Property Storage	1	100	100	Adjacent to Inmate Staging Area; with washer and dryer
3.40	Clean Storage/Clothing Issue	1	300	300	Shelving for Clothing; Linens; adjacent to Staffing Area
Video Arraignment					
3.41	Video Arraignment	2	100	200	With video arraignment capability. Single person room to facilitate privacy between Judges and defendant. Each sized for video equipment and two-person seating.
3.42	Waiting Area	1	300	300	For 30 persons; with sound treatment
Total NSF for Intake				14,720	



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Release					
3.43	Release Processing Workcounter	1	120	120	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting; near Exterior Sallyport; 2 work-stations
3.44	Inmate Waiting	1	450	450	Chairs for 30; pay telephones (4); 15 sq. ft. per user
3.45	Release Lobby	1	200	200	Chairs for 10; pay telephones; exterior door away from Public Lobby
3.46	Line-Up Room	1	150	150	Provide visual separation between inmates and witnesses; locate off the Release Lobby
3.47	Holding Cells (4-person)	2	60	120	Four persons each; with food pass
3.48	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Near a public entrance
3.49	Changeout Room	6	40	240	For males/females, subdivided by partial privacy door
3.50	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	1	50	50	
3.51	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	ADA compliant
3.52	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Release				1,520	



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

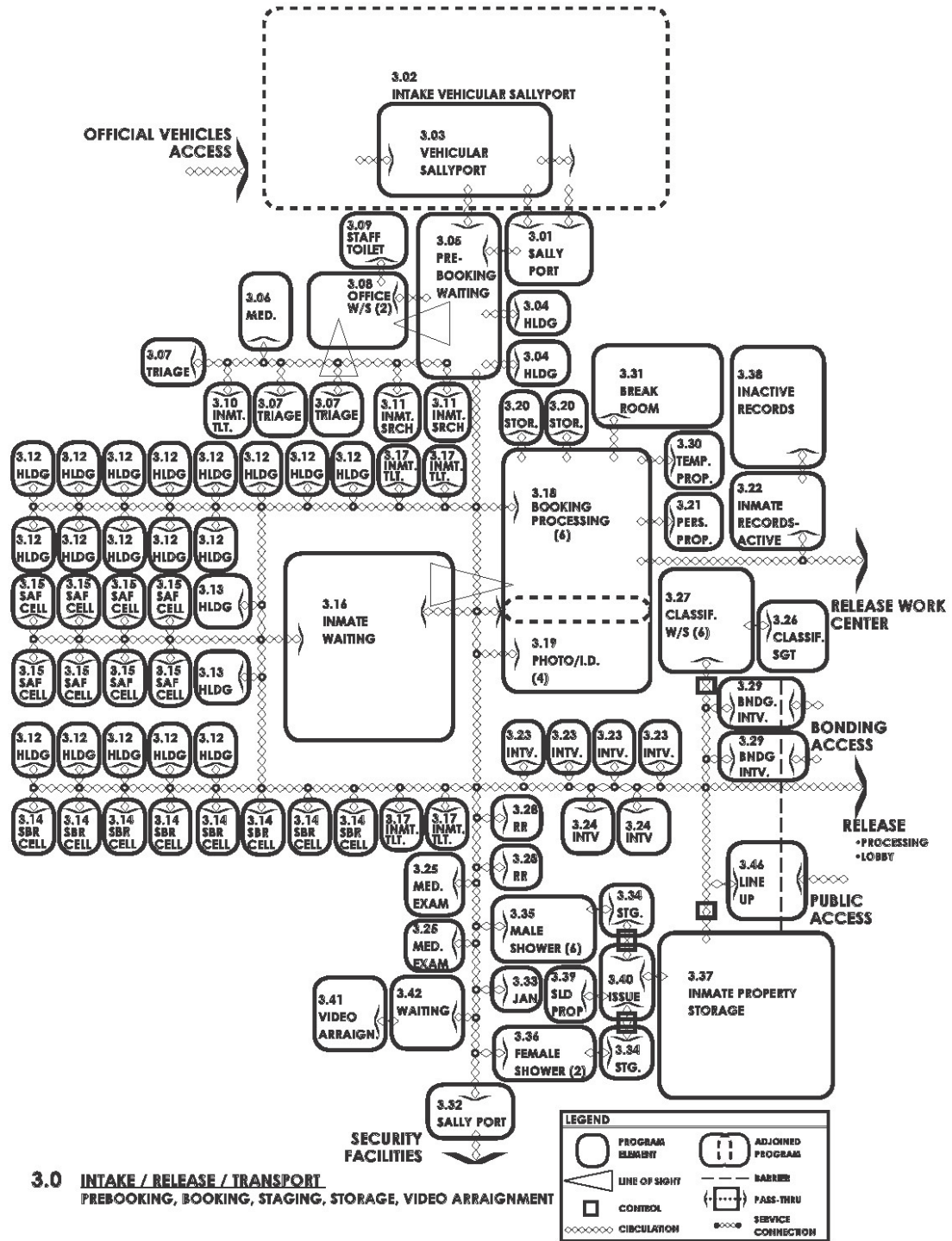
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Transport					
3.53	Transportation Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) (2 Buses + 20 Vans)	1	---	---	Partially enclosed, secure yard for vehicles with space for 2 buses and up to 20 vans. No turnaround. Gun lockers for 20
3.54	Transportation Processing	1	120	120	Two workstations
3.55	Holding Cell (4-person)	3	60	180	Male (2), Female (1); 15 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.56	Holding Cell (12-person)	3	120	360	Male (2), Female (1); 10 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.57	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Males)	1	500	500	Bench seating for 50; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.58	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Females)	1	250	250	Bench seating for 25; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.59	Clothing Storage	1	200	200	For trial clothing
3.60	Transportation Officer's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 4 people; Includes space for equipment
3.61	Transportation Sergeant	1	120	120	
3.62	Dress-Out Area	2	50	100	Male, Female
3.63	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Adjacent to Vehicular Sallyport
3.64	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
3.65	Staff Toilet	2	50	100	
3.66	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Transport				2,360	
Total NSF for Intake/Release/Transport				18,600	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Intake/Release/Transport				29,760	



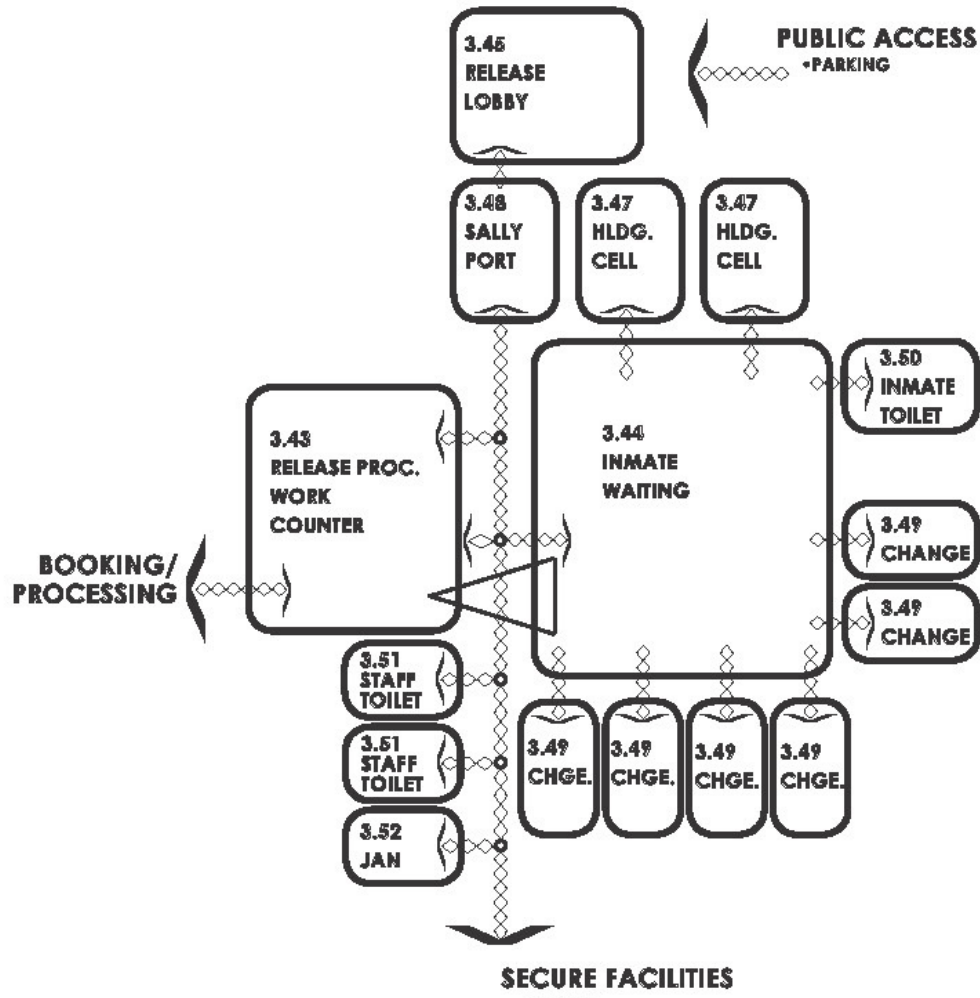
Adjacency Requirements

- Intake/Release/Transport should be adjacent to the Vehicular Sallyports (provide a separate Vehicular Sallyport for Intake and for Transport).
- Pre-Booking should be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport.
- Intake Waiting should be adjacent to Holding Cells.
- Interview Rooms and Classification should be adjacent to Intake Waiting.
- Booking should be adjacent or near to Intake Waiting and Holding Cells. Booking should visually observe Waiting and Holding Cells.
- The Vehicular Enclosed Sallyport will be adjacent to the Vehicular Exterior Sallyport. Both will be adjacent to a Pedestrian Sallyport, controlled from Central Control.
- There will be gun lockers at both Vehicular Sallyports.
- The Vehicular Sallyport will be observed by control via audio/video surveillance.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for male detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for female detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Intake Booking area should view Inmate Holding and Waiting areas; the preference for observation is to be able to see the Sobering Cells directly.
- The Strip Search Room in Pre-Booking will be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport.
- Intake Holding should be separate from Release areas.
- Photograph/Fingerprint should be near or adjacent to Inmate Holding and Booking areas; the Photo area will be adjacent to the Booking area.
- Clothing Exchange with Shower should be adjacent to Property Issue/Storage.
- The Medical Screening Room will be located adjacent to Pre-Booking and near the Booking area.
- Property Storage should be near Dress-Out/Staging and Release.
- The Lineup Room will be adjacent to the Release Lobby.
- The Release Lobby will be adjacent to the Release Sallyport and near the Visitor's Parking.
- Release will be near Transport.

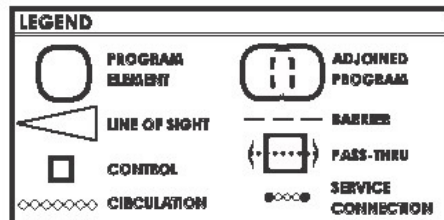
Adjacency Diagram (Intake)



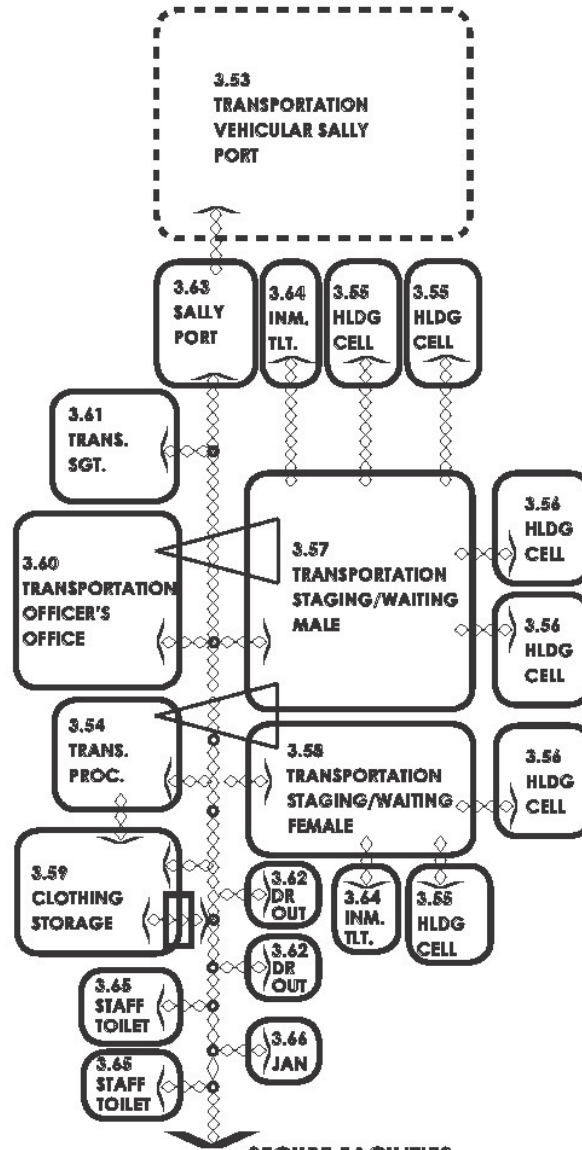
Adjacency Diagram (Release)



3.0 INTAKE / RELEASE / TRANSPORT RELEASE



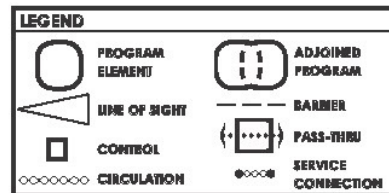
Adjacency Diagram (Transport)



SECURE FACILITIES

- INTAKE
- RELEASE
- HOUSING

3.0 INTAKE / RELEASE / TRANSPORT
TRANSPORT





4.00 Health Services

This component will provide services to address the physical and mental health needs of the inmates in the Public Safety Center. Daily Sick Call and initial screening will occur in individual Housing Units. Minor health care will be provided at individual housing units. Inmates requiring visits with the Physician or consultant Specialists will be seen in the Clinic. Nursing staff will visit inmates in their housing units, and schedule appointments for inmates with medical staff in the Clinic, when required. Detention security staff will escort the inmates to the Clinic for examinations/tests.

Prescribed medications are supplied by contract and delivered to inmates in the housing units by the Nursing staff by cart. The Pharmacy in the Health Services Unit will serve as a storage and staging area for this function. Laboratory testing will occur either in the Exam rooms in housing or in the Clinic. The Lab will process specimens for outside processing and will manage the distribution and follow up of results. Storage for Clean and Dirty Linens and supplies will be provided in this area and near the exam rooms. Storage of medical equipment is also required in this area.

The Health Services Unit will also provide a Dental Operatory (two chairs) for screening and treatment as necessary.

Inmate waiting areas for scheduled appointments will be under supervision and surveillance by security staff. Holding cells for inmates requiring higher security will be provided at or near Inmate Waiting.

This area will also provide for office and workstations for medical staff. Active medical records will be stored and accessed in this area in a secured location and accessed only by Medical staff or on a need to know basis approved by Medical staff.

The Health Services Unit will include Sheltered Housing for inmates requiring overnight observation while recovering from illness or surgical procedures. Inmates requiring more than minor surgery and specialized care will be transported elsewhere for treatment. Post-operative care will be provided in Sheltered Housing and inmates will be housed in Sheltered Housing on a temporary basis.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct Sick Call (in Housing Units).
- Store and distribute medications.
- Conduct initial medical screenings and evaluations.
- Maintain medical records.
- Provide routine medical, dental treatment and counseling for all inmates.
- Provide referrals to specialists.
- Supervise inmates receiving care in the Clinic.
- Collect lab samples and send for testing to professional laboratory.
- Provide medical care for post-op, and other ailments requiring bed rest and nursing attention.
- Provide follow-up care.
- Provide dental services, as required.
- Complete paperwork and records.
- Provide health care with 24-hour nursing services for Negative Pressure Rooms and Sheltered Care housing.
- Provide emergency care triage.
- Provide suicide intervention as needed.
- Provide drug/alcohol use evaluations.
- Provide mental health assessment.

Inmates

- Provide medical history information.
- Request medical/dental treatment.
- Receive screening for mental health issues.
- Receive exams/screening within the Housing Units.
- Receive medical treatment in the Clinic.
- Take prescribed medications.
- See medical specialists when needed.
- Receive counseling/treatment for mental health issues.

Visitors

- Official staff, such as Visiting Medical Specialists, may access this component.
- Vendors may access this component.



Hours of Operation

Health Services operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services					
Administration					
4.01	Medical Program Director's Office	1	120	120	Desk with chair, visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
4.02	Physician's Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.03	Director of Nursing Operations (DNO) Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.04	Administrative Office	1	120	120	
4.05	Nurse Practitioner's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people; with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
4.06	Mental Health Supervisor's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people with desks, chairs, visitor's chairs, bookcases, and file cabinets
4.07	Conference Room	1	200	200	Sized for 10 people
4.08	Break Room	1	240	240	Sink, cabinets, microwave, undercounter refrigerator; seating for 12 persons
4.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.10	Visiting Physician's Office	1	120	120	One Desk and two chairs
4.11	Copy/File/Fax	1	150	150	Copy machine, fax, printer; shelving and counter space
4.12	Records Storage, Active	1	120	120	Adjacent to Copy room; file cabinets and work station; lockable; storage for 2,700 records; Space Saver System
4.13	Medical Clerk Workstation	3	60	180	Adjacent to Active Records Storage
Subtotal NSF for Administration				1,910	



Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Clinic					
4.14	Inmate Waiting	1	150	150	Sized for 10 people, fixed seating; 15 sq. ft. per person
4.15	Holding Cell	2	60	120	Each accommodates 4 persons; bench, sink and toilet
4.16	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting
4.17	Officer Workstation	1	60	60	At or near Inmate Waiting; visual observation of exam room
4.18	Clerical Workstation	1	80	80	
4.19	Nurse's Workstation	1	400	400	Sized for 10 workstations; visible from Officer's Workstation
4.20	Laboratory	1	80	80	Sink, cabinet, refrigerator, counter workstation; sterilization; biohazardous
4.21	Soiled Storage	1	50	50	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.22	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.23	Cart Storage	1	160	160	Storage for carts, gurneys, crutches, wheelchairs
4.24	Dental Operatory	1	240	240	2 chairs; x-ray equipment; sink and cabinet for each chair; sterilization area
4.25	Dental Lab	1	50	50	With sink, x-ray viewing
4.26	Dental Equipment Room	1	50	50	Electrical equipment
4.27	Dentist's Workstation	1	80	80	At or near Dental Operatory
4.28	Pharmacy	1	150	150	Lockable cabinets; refrigerator; computer; staging area for carts
4.29	Exam Room	2	100	200	OB/GYN, minor surgery/multipurpose
4.30	Toilet (Unisex)	1	50	50	For specimens
4.31	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	Mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Clinic				2,040	



Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

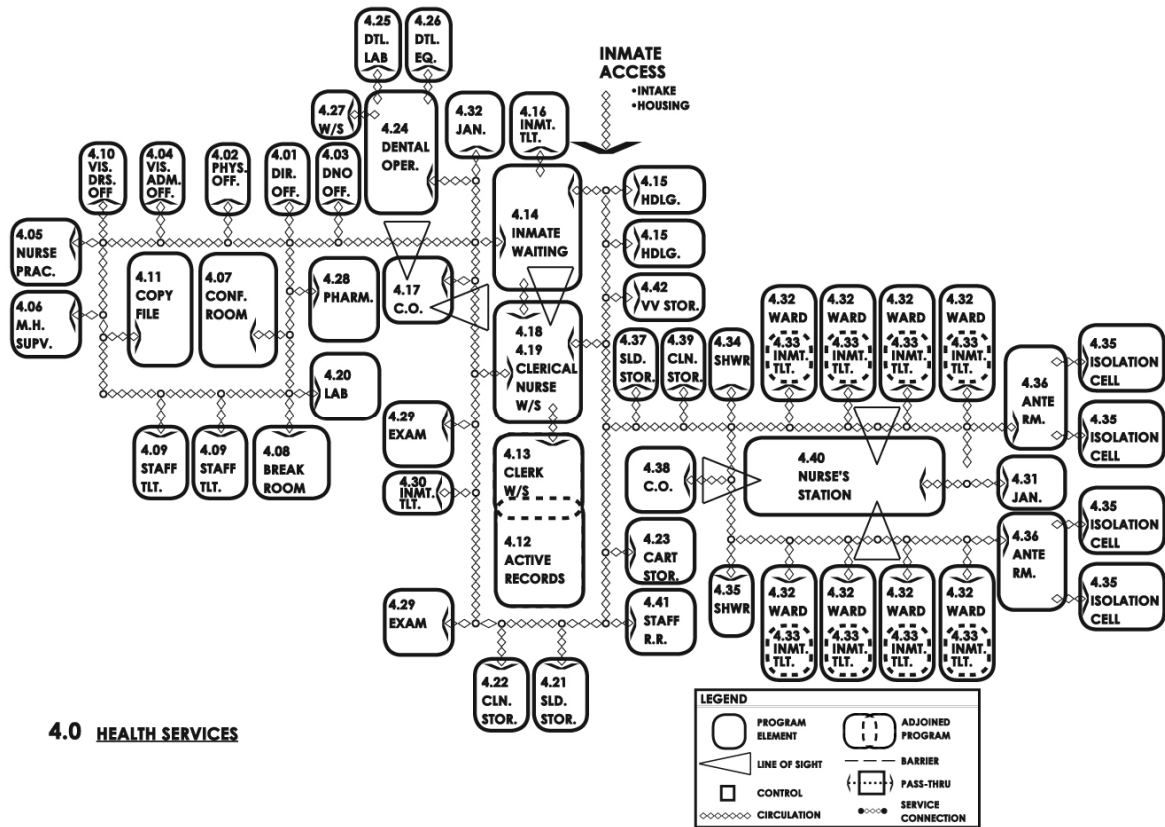
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Sheltered Housing					
4.32	Sheltered Housing Ward	8	160	1,280	4-bed Ward, Male and Female
4.33	Inmate Toilet	4	50	200	1 for each Ward, ADA compliant
4.34	Shower Room	2	50	100	ADA compliant; 1 stall with dressing area
4.35	Single Hospital Cells (Medical Isolation)	4	160	640	IV capability; nurse call; hospital bed; negative air pressure; with shower
4.36	Anteroom	2	50	100	Each room serves 2 isolation cells; requires minimal storage
4.37	Soiled Storage	1	40	40	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.38	Officer's Workstation	1	60	60	
4.39	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.40	Nurse's Workstation	1	240	240	With sink and eyewash; 4 workstations adjacent: observation of Sheltered Housing
4.41	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.42	Video Visitation Storage	1	40	40	Movable equipment
Subtotal NSF for Sheltered Housing				2,840	
Total NSF for Health Services				6,790	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Health Services				10,864	



Adjacency Requirements

- The Health Services Unit should be located near the Intake component of the Detention Center.
- The Health Services Unit should be located convenient to the Housing Units.
- One of the Nurse's Stations should have visibility of the Waiting/Holding Area and be near the Exam Rooms.
- The other Nurse's Station should be near and have visibility of the Negative Pressure Rooms and the Sheltered Housing.
- The Nurse's Stations should each consist of an open workstation with counters; they will serve as the central core of the Health Services Unit, with all other functions easily accessible from them.
- Medical Records and the Medical Records Clerk's Workstation will be near the Nurse's Workstation.
- The Physician's Office and Supervisor's Office will be located near the Conference Room and remote from inmate circulation areas.
- One Officer's Workstation will be in or near the Inmate Waiting Room and will visually observe the exam rooms; the other Officer's Workstation will be at or near the Sheltered Housing.
- The Holding Rooms will be adjacent to the Inmate Waiting Area.
- The Dentist's Workstation will be adjacent to the Dental Operatory.

Adjacency Diagram (Health Services)





5.00 Staff Support

Staff plays a critical role in the operations of the Stanislaus Public Safety Center. Staff needs such as training, report writing, equipment maintenance and storage, physical fitness, daily briefing, and break and meal accommodations will enhance the operational effectiveness of the facility, and improve morale and retention of capable staff. Most of these activities are located outside the secure perimeter of the building but within a staff only area of the facility. It should be near the staff entrance and accessible by card entry or other screening and/or controlled access. The entrance should be near staff parking.

The Staff Support areas of the facility include Training Rooms for orientation and in-service programs, and shower and locker rooms. Additional training rooms will provide space for smaller training programs and testing as required. Ample outlets for audio-video equipment and other visual training aids such as boards and screens are required. Training materials should be stored adjacent to the Training Room and be sized for CPR education props, as well as printed materials. As computer learning will be used for training, accommodation for computer carousels should be included in all training spaces.

The Locker/Shower areas should be located on the path to the Muster Room (space included in the Security Administration component, inside the secure perimeter) and the Staff only entrance to the building. The area will include separate facilities for male and female staff, with a shared break/coffee service area. Half-height lockers will be provided in a quantity large enough to support all the uniformed staff projected for the next 20 years. The areas should provide enough flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in the number of male/female staff for the 20-year period.

The Fitness/Exercise room should be located near the Locker/shower rooms and include aerobic and anaerobic equipment. The flooring should support the activities and be designed to reduce physical injury and stress. The area should be sound-proofed from other Staff Support areas.

The staff Dining Room (see 9.00, Security Administration) should be located within the security perimeter of the building and easily accessible from staff posts in housing and other areas where staff supervise inmates on their regular duty post.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:
None



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Participate in staff briefings, on-site training, and continuing education sessions.
- Participate in classroom and physical training.
- Exercise and participate in recreation with other staff.
- Shower and change clothes after exercise and following work related incidents.
- Store property and uniforms in lockers.

Visitors

- Official Visitors may access this area for routine business, special training, and briefing sessions.

Inmates

- This is a staff only area.
- Inmates may clean this area under staff supervision.

Hours of Operation

Staff Support operates 7 days per week, 24 hours per day.



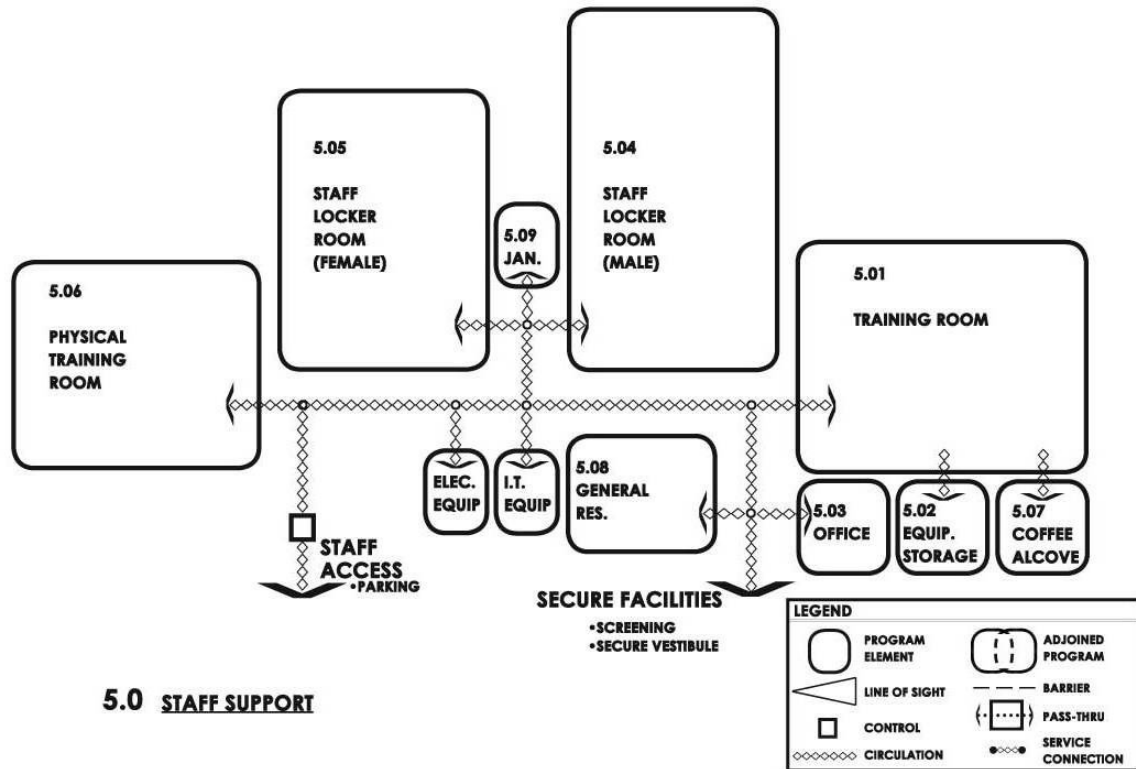
Space Requirements for 5.00 Staff Support

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
5.00 Staff Support					
5.01	Training Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for 50 people; whiteboard; audio-video equipment; small desks
5.02	Equipment Storage Room	1	100	100	Shelving and cabinetry
5.03	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
5.04	Staff Locker Room (Male)	1	1,800	1,800	Assumes 200 persons at 9 sq. ft. per person; 200 half-lockers; 5 toilets and sinks and 3 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.05	Staff Locker Room (Female)	1	1,000	1,000	Assumes 100 persons at 10 sq. ft. per person; 100 half-lockers; 4 toilets and sinks and 2 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.06	Physical Training Room	1	650	650	Co-ed; accommodates 8 workout stations
5.07	Coffee Alcove	1	50	50	Sink; Undercounter refrigerator, cabinets; adjacent to Training Room
5.08	General Resource Room	1	150	150	Sized for shelving for training materials and audio-video equipment
5.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Staff Support				4,888	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Staff Support				6,843	

Adjacency Requirements

- This component will be near the Staff Entry near the staff parking.
- Locker Rooms will be near the Physical Training/Exercise Room.
- The Audio-visual storage will be near or adjacent to the Training Room.
- The Break area will be near the Muster Room (see Security Administration).
- Staff Dining will be within the secure perimeter.

Adjacency Diagram (Staff Support)





6.00 Program Services

Program Services includes those areas associated with inmate programs and activities. These spaces will be located at or near inmate housing areas. Larger classrooms can be shared between housing units and used on a scheduled basis.

Programs that are currently provided include Substance Abuse Treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous (Recovery), Breaking Barriers, Bible Study, OHN, and Anger Management. These groups generally include 10-15 inmates per session. Additionally, a large multipurpose area for graduation and for recovery programs is required to serve the entire facility.

Library materials are delivered to the Housing Units on Carts. A Library for books and materials storage and cart staging is required to accommodate the increased inmate population. The Library functions should be centrally located.

All recreation occurs adjacent to each Housing Unit.

All educational and religious programs are delivered on the Housing Units. There are no individualized computer learning programs delivered at this time and no space or equipment needs for these types of programs. Storage for educational and religious programs should be centrally located. A Chaplains' office and lockable storage should be centrally located in the facility.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct/lead educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/ or substance abuse/recovery programs.
- Provide individual counseling/coaching program services to inmates.
- Maintain program materials and equipment.
- Implement delivery of general reading material to inmate housing.
- Update and catalogue library materials.
- Conduct individual and group religious services and counseling.
- Maintain and distribute religious materials.

Visitors

- Participate as volunteers in educational, self-help and/or recovery programs under staff supervision.

Inmates

- Participate in educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/or substance abuse/recovery programs.
- Select and read library materials.

Hours of Operation

Programs are generally operational 7 days per week, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.



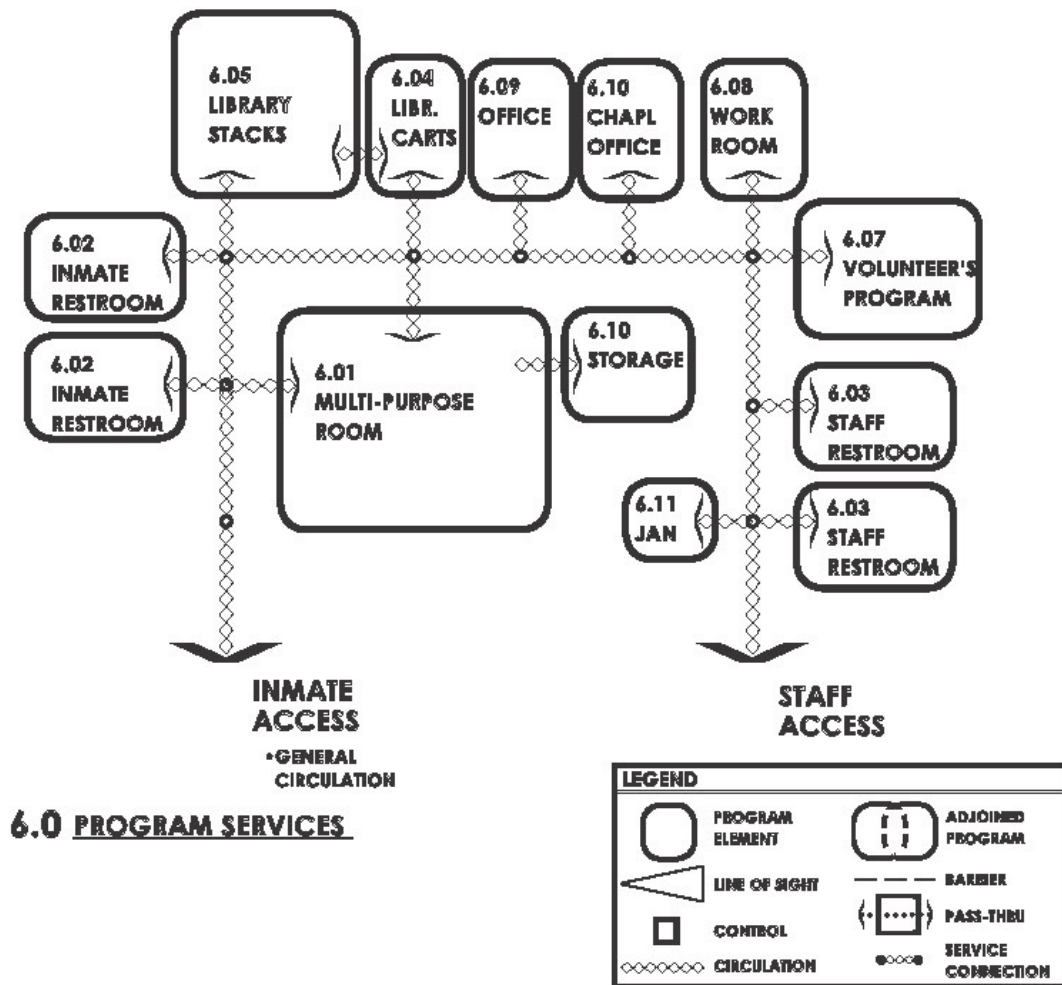
Space Requirements for 6.00 Program Services

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
6.00 Program Services					
6.01	Multipurpose Room	1	450	450	Sized for 15 people; centrally located in facility; used for various ceremonies, with audio-visual capability
6.02	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.03	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.04	Cart Storage for Library	1	140	140	Storage for library books on carts
6.05	Library Stack Area	1	280	280	To accommodate 5,000 books
6.06	Chaplain's Office	1	120	120	
6.07	Volunteer Program	1	160	160	Shared by 2-4 people
6.08	Workroom	1	120	120	Two workstations
6.09	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
6.10	Supply Closet	1	60	60	With shelving
6.11	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Inmate & Program Services				1,668	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Inmate & Program Services				2,335	

Adjacency Requirements

- Program meeting rooms will be located within the Housing Units or shared between two Housing Units. (See Housing Component for a list of these spaces.)
- The Large Multipurpose Room will be within the secure perimeter of the building centrally located near Housing.
- The Chaplains Office will be adjacent to Religious Storage and located near Security Administration and Housing.

Adjacency Diagram (Program Services)





7.0 Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training

The Warehouse/Commissary area should be sized to maintain a 30-day supply of goods. The Warehouse should be divided into the following subcomponents:

- Lockable areas for bulk storage, such as linens, mattresses uniforms, institutional supplies, and paper products.
- Lockable storage should be included for cleaning supplies and other chemicals. This area should be well ventilated.
- Refrigeration for temporary storage of cook/chill food supplies should be provided.

The Warehouse should be climate controlled. All bulk storage should be palletized with an appropriate rack storage system. Aisle widths will be wide enough for a forklift.

The Warehouse should also contain an Office for a Supervisor, with glazing into the Warehouse area. The Warehouse should also include a small break area for inmate meals. Staff and inmate Toilets should be provided.

The Commissary will store inmate commissary items for cart staging and delivery to inmate housing units. Ample workspace for staff will accommodate the ordering of inventory goods and the accurate accounting of inmate purchased. The Commissary will require refrigeration and bulk storage spaces.

Staff in both areas will supervise operations as well as inmate workers. Computers should accommodate the warehouse inventory programs and commissary inmate accounting systems.

The Vocational Training facilities will replace similar functions currently housed at the Honor Farm. When the Honor Farm closes, these activities will be relocated to the PSC site in conjunction with the Minimum Security Housing sited to the east side of the property. Specific aspects of the vocational training facilities will be developed in conjunction with subsequent phases (not included in Phase One) planning and implementation. Due to the lack of specific program information at this time, no adjacency diagram is included for this set of functions.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

Warehouse and Commissary

- Receive and store bulk supplies and archived records.
- Maintain security of confidential records.
- Maintain inventory records.
- Distribute materials, as required.
- Supervise inmate workers.
- Distribute commissary request/order forms to inmates.
- Distribute commissary orders to inmates.

Vocational Training

- Receive and store bulk supplies.
- Maintain security within the shop complex.
- Observe inmates in shop areas.
- Assure the security of tools, their use and storage.

Visitors

Warehouse and Commissary

- Vendors may enter the Warehouse to deliver goods, as required.

Vocational Training

- Volunteers/Instructors will access the Vocational Training area.

Inmates

Warehouse and Commissary

- Inmates will work under staff supervision.
- Complete commissary order forms.
- Receive commissary items.

Vocational Training

- Minimum Security inmates will attend vocational/training sessions.
- Inmates will maintain the facility.



Hours of Operation

The Warehouse and Commissary will operate from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 5 days per week.

The Vocational Training area will operate from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 5 days per week.



Space Requirements for 7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training					
7.01	Warehouse/Food Storage (Includes 250 sq. ft. of lockable space for Inactive Medical Records in a Space Saver System)	1	3,500	3,500	Includes separate area for refrigeration; dry storage: area for other facility supplies; lockable storage for chemicals subdivided by chainlink fence
7.02	Loading Dock with Recycling Center	1	(300)	(300)	Exterior space directly adjacent to Warehouse; overhead door; near Vehicular Sallyport/ Gate; distant from Intake
7.03	Receiving	1	300	300	Accessible to Loading Dock, Warehouse, and Commissary
7.04	Supervisor's Office	1	108	108	View into Warehouse; networked computer
7.05	Office, Multipurpose	1	160	160	Accommodates 2 workstations with computer, desks, chairs
7.06	Breakroom with Coffee/Beverage Alcove	1	160	160	Within warehouse; 2 tables, 8 chairs; sink, counter, cabinet
7.07	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
7.08	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	
7.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
7.10	Commissary Storage	1	2,000	2,000	Includes separate area for refrigerated storage; dry storage
7.11	Commissary Clerks	2	80	160	Accommodates 1 workstation, each, with computer, desks, chairs
7.12	Vocational Shops	3	2,400	7,200	Shop spaces
7.13	Vocational Support	1	800	800	Space to be programmed to include staff office, staff and inmate toilets, tool storage, and general storage
Total NSF for Warehouse/Commissary/Voc. Training				14,518	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.25	
Total GSF for Warehouse/Commissary/Voc. Training				18,148	

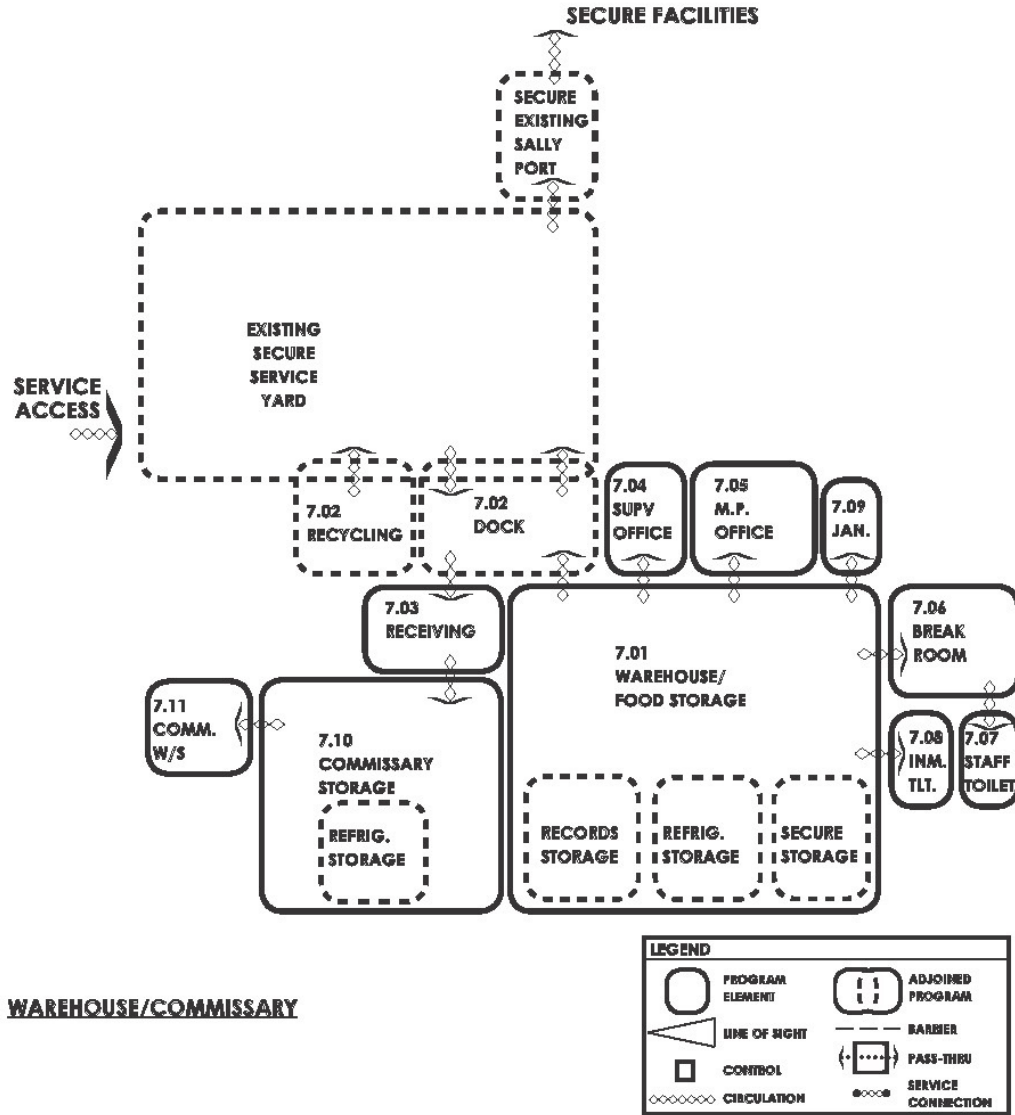


Adjacency Requirements

- The Warehouse should be adjacent to or near a Loading Dock.
- The Warehouse should be adjacent to a Vehicular Sallyport or secure service yard.
- The Warehouse Office should be adjacent to and have visual observation of the Break area and sightlines into the Warehouse.
- Toilets should be near the Office.
- The Vocational Training facility should be close to the Minimum Security Housing and its population.
- The Vocational Training facility should have access to service and delivery functions.
- The Vocational Training facility should provide staff accommodations including office space and rest rooms staff space should maximize potential observation of inmate spaces.

Adjacency Diagram (Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training*)

Note: Due to the lack of specific program information at this time, no adjacency diagram is included for this set of functions.





8.0 Housing

Phase One Housing:

Maximum Security Housing and Medical / Mental Health Housing

Phase 1 of the PSC Master Plan suggests an immediate need for the County in housing its inmate population both in terms of capacity and classification. The County's planning recognizes a new minimum security housing component that will serve to replace 192 beds from the Honor Farm, beds that were lost in the fire at that location. When complete, that unit will bring the total population at the PSC site to 894 inmates in terms of its rated capacity or 918 as a design capacity. Beyond that an additional 456 beds are planned for the Phase One expansion, as Maximum Security Housing and Medical/Mental Health Housing, to augment growth in the detained population, whether from increases in general population or from the realignment of the population with the State's changes to incarceration policies. These new beds will consist of two 192-bed maximum security housing pods and a 72-bed housing pod for medical/mental health populations. All units will provide the capability to manage inmates requiring a higher level of security than that currently available at the existing Public Safety Center through the use of "hardened" materials and equipment.

Planning for the future population has previously discussed the option of including an additional 120 beds to the Public Safety Center through the use of double occupancy cells by adding bunks to the remaining single cells in various housing units in the existing Detention Center. This option is not currently included in the Phase One planning and population count.

Phase One of the PSC Master Plan suggests adding Two Maximum Security housing Pods of 192 beds each, consisting of six housing units of 16 double-occupancy cells, or 32 beds in each unit in order to accommodate a higher security classification of inmates. These housing units will be managed through the use of indirect supervision from a Unit Control Room. All units in the Maximum Security Pod will share the pod support spaces, including two Sick Call Rooms, a Multipurpose Room, and two Interview Rooms. There will a Dayroom on each unit, with fixed tables and seating. Doors will be security hollow metal with food and cuff ports.

Each housing pod will include a multipurpose room for meetings and group activities for up to 12 inmates. Two additional Interview Rooms will allow for one-on-one meetings and interviews. Two Sick Call/Exam Rooms will allow for medical/ mental health screenings and examinations prior to requiring a visit to the Clinic. Family visitation will be conducted through the use of video visitation equipment provided on the unit. Attorney visits will be accomplished at a centralized location, with non-contact visiting booths. The existing housing units will be retrofit for Video Visitation utilizing their current visiting booth areas with added technology connected to a remote Video Visitation complex, currently considered as an off-site location. Meals will be delivered to a Re-Therm Kitchen on each pod.



The Medical/Mental Health housing pod will consist of two units each having 9 double occupancy cells and 18 single cells, providing a total of 36 beds on the unit (72 beds on the pod). This pod should be adjacent to or near the Clinic and Sheltered Housing Unit. Each Medical/Mental Health pod will be managed by a secure deputy post with the option of a fixed post for staff. All support functions will be provided on the unit. Inmates assigned here will require higher medical or mental health supervision than that provided in the general population and may require medical management on a daily basis.

Future Phases of the Overall Master Plan

In subsequent phases of the Master Plan (Build-Out) additional housing is allocated that demonstrates the capability of the site to accommodate up to 2850 inmates as a design capacity in a variety of security levels. These additional housing units consider the potential to provide six more Maximum Security Housing Units and one and a half more Medium Security Housing Units. Based on the current and projected classification of inmates, no additional Minimum Security Housing Units are called for at this time beyond that of the 192-bed replacement facility; however, the site will certainly accommodate this option in the future as the need for housing, by type, is more clearly defined.

Subsequent phasing suggests the capability to implement an additional six Maximum Housing Pods of 192 beds each, for a total of 1152 additional beds, and a second Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod of 72 beds. The plan also calls for an additional one and a half Medium Security/General Population housing pods (for another 252 beds) in this classification type. The suggested half unit completes the existing half unit configuration that is currently part of the existing detention housing complex. This long range projection provides a continuing emphasis on higher security inmate populations, ultimately accommodating more than 50% of the total population at the PSC site in Maximum Security Housing.

Inmates will be managed in new medium security/general population housing units by a combination of direct and indirect supervision. A roving correctional officer will be available on the unit to directly interact with the inmates assigned there. Additionally, supervision will be provided indirectly from a Control Room. The Medium Security Unit will have all support spaces on the unit. Doors will be metal with food and cuff ports.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.6
- 470 A. 2.7
- 470 A. 2.9



- 470 A. 2.10
- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
- 470. A. 2.22
- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 2.26
- 470 A. 3.1
- 470 A. 3.2
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.4
- 470 A. 3.5
- 470 A. 3.6
- 470 A. 3.7
- 470 A. 3.8
- 470 A. 3.9
- 470 A. 3.10
- 470 A. 3.11

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- The management of inmate activities and behaviors within the unit will be monitored in either an indirect or a direct (with indirect backup control) mode depending on the inmate custody level.
- Supervise inmate movement within the units and to activities outside the unit (e.g., to Intake/Transport).
- Communicate with inmates to minimize problems, provide needed information, and promote positive behaviors.
- Supervise the distribution of supplies.
- Perform roll calls and counts of inmates; report counts to Shift Command.
- Maintain activity logs.
- Collect requests for sick call; monitor sick call and medication distribution by medical staff in the Dayroom.



- Collect and manage inmate requests and distribute requests to appropriate command staff.
- Search inmates' property and cells during security inspections.
- Assign and supervise cleaning activities within the unit.
- Issue and pick up mail.
- Supervise the delivery and consumption of meals in the Dayroom or in the cells dependent on level of security required.
- Supervise outdoor exercise.
- Supervise leisure time activities in the Dayroom, and other activities in the shared areas.
- Oversee barbering; control barbering equipment.
- Attach restraints as necessary.

Inmates

- Groom and sleep within cell.
- Clean and maintain personal and group space.
- Answer roll calls and respond to counts.
- Shower within the Unit.
- Dine in the Dayroom or in the cell.
- Make telephone calls.
- Participate in religious, educational, substance abuse, or other risk reduction or self-help programs and educational activities.
- Exercise in outdoor recreation area.
- Have family visits through the use of video visitation equipment on the pod.
- Have attorney or official visits in the non-contact visitation booth at a central location, depending upon the design.
- Exchange laundry.
- Undergo medical screening/sick call.
- Take medications.
- Submit to restraints.

Visitors

- Participate in video visitation (remote location) and meetings (not on the unit).
- Provide approved religious and rehabilitative programs.
- Possibly provide non-contact attorney visiting booth at a central location, depending upon the design.

Hours of Operation

24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum/Medium Security Phase 1					Indirect Supervision Pod
32-Bed Unit					
8.22	Cells	15	70	1,050	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.23	Cells, ADA	1	90	90	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.24	Dayroom	32	35	1,120	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones and TV
8.25	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.26	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Accessible to dayroom, with privacy screening
8.27	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.28	Video Visitation Cubicles	2	40	80	One private, one to meet ADAAG
8.29	Secure Vestibule	1	80	80	
32-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				2,560	
192-Bed Pod, Subtotal for 6 Units				15,360	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out) - (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (continued)					Indirect Supervision Pod
Shared Support Elements					
8.30	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Pod control room for 6 units, indirect supv.
8.31	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.32	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.33	Sick-Call Room	2	100	200	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.34	Interview Room	2	100	200	Multi-use, with sink
8.35	Secure Outdoor Recreation	2	750	750	Multiple recreation areas, area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.36	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.37	Storage	1	60	60	
8.38	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.39	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.40	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.41	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Maximum Security Housing				2,160	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing				17,520	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing, 2 Pods				35,040	Phase 1
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Maximum Security Housing (384 Beds)				77,088	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing, 6 Pods				105,120	Future Phases
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Maximum Security Housing (1,152 Beds)				231,264	
Total GSF Phase 1 & Future Phases - Maximum Security Housing (1,536 Beds)				308,352	Phases 1 and Future Phases



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation)					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
8.01	Cells	40	70	2,800	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.02	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.03	Dayroom	84	35	2,940	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV
8.04	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.05	Showers	5	30	150	One per 20 inmates, one to meet ADAAG
8.06	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.07	Storage	1	60	60	
8.08	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.09	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with cabinets, sink
8.10	Interview Room	2	108	216	Multi-use, with sink
8.11	Video Visitation Booth	5	40	200	Video visiting cubicles
8.12	Attorney Visitation Booth	1	80	80	Non-contact, attorney access
8.13	Secure Outdoor Recreation	1	1,000	500	Actual area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.14	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
84-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				7,796	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation) – (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security (continued)					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
Support Space for Medium Security Housing, 1 Unit					
8.15	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Unit control room shared by two housing units, if applicable
8.16	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.17	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.18	Storage	1	60	60	
8.19	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.20	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.21	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space Subtotal				550	
Subtotal for Medium Security Housing, 1 Unit				8,346	
Subtotal for Medium Security Housing, 3 Units				25,038	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medium Security Housing				55,084	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing – Medical/Mental Health (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing					Each Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
8.42	Cells	9	70	630	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.43	Cells	14	70	980	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.44	Safety Cells	2	70	140	Single occupancy; with flushing ring toilet; padded; maximum surveillance; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.45	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.46	Secure Staff Post	1	80	80	Control room shared by two units
8.47	Dayroom	36	35	1,260	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV; to include an open staff workstation
8.48	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.49	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.50	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.51	Storage	1	60	60	
8.52	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.53	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.54	Interview Room	1	100	100	Multi-use, with sink



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing – Medical/Mental Health (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out) - (continued)

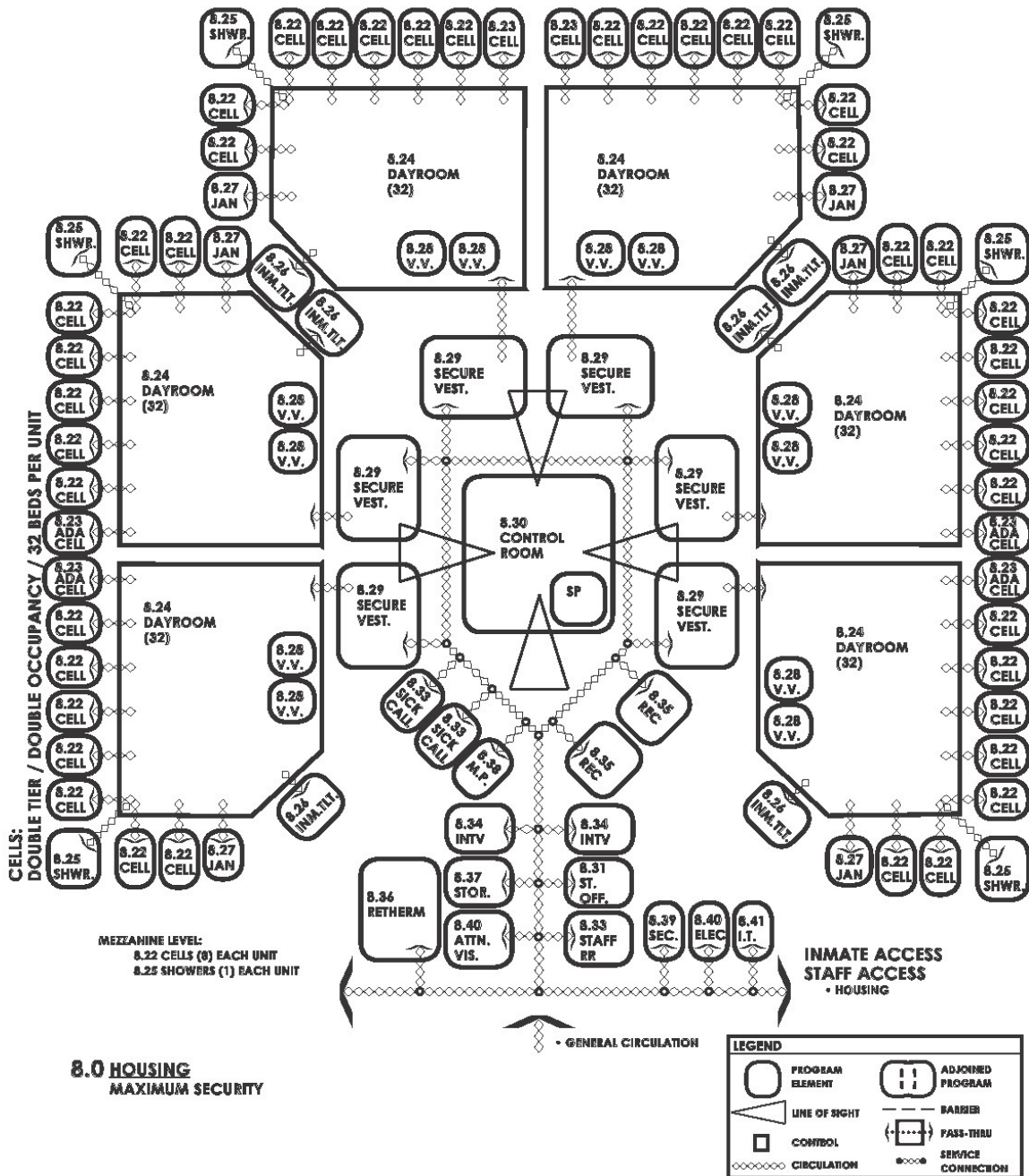
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.55	Video Visitation Booth	2	40	80	
8.56	Secure Outdoor Recreation	0.5	800	400	Area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.57	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
8.58	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
Subtotal for Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit				4,720	
Subtotal for 2 Medical/MH Housing Units				9,440	
Support Space for Medical/Mental Health Housing					
8.59	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Shared between two housing units, ADAAG
8.60	Storage	1	60	60	Shared between two housing units
8.61	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.62	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Medical/MH Housing Unit				110	
Total NSF for Medical/MH Housing				9,550	Phase 1
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical/MH Housing Pod				21,010	
Total NSF for Medical/MH Housing				9,550	Future Phases
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical/MH Housing Pod				21,010	
Total GSF Phase 1 and Future Phases for Medical/MH Housing Pod				42,020	Phase 1 and Future Phases



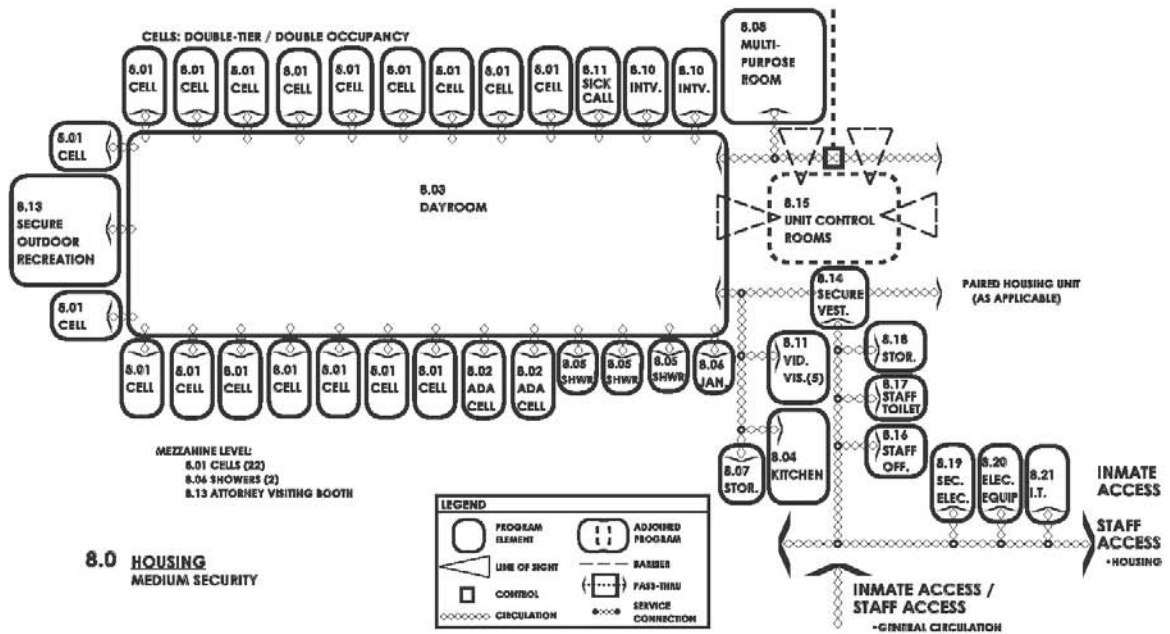
Adjacency Requirements (Housing)

- Cells will be arranged in a double-tiered and single-tiered configuration based on custody level and special needs of inmates.
- Within each Unit, Cells and Showers will be off each Dayroom.
- All inmate accessible areas, including support spaces, will be visible from Officer's Workstations and/or Housing Control Rooms.
- Areas will be provided in each housing pod or unit for functions such as adult education classes, counseling, religious services, medical exams, barbering, and video visiting.
- Food will be delivered to inmates in their housing units and served in the Dayroom or individual cells depending on the security requirements of the unit or the individual inmate.
- An Outdoor Recreation Yard will be accessible to each housing pod; its entrance will be controlled from the Housing Control Room. Multiple yards are preferred.
- Video Visiting Booths will be visible from the Housing Control Room.
- Access to the Maximum Security housing units will be remotely controlled by the Housing Control Room with ancillary control at Central Control; access to the Medium Security housing units will be remotely controlled by Central Control.
- Housing units occupied by women will be visually screened from other areas, as feasible.
- Each housing unit will provide for handicapped accessibility, as required.

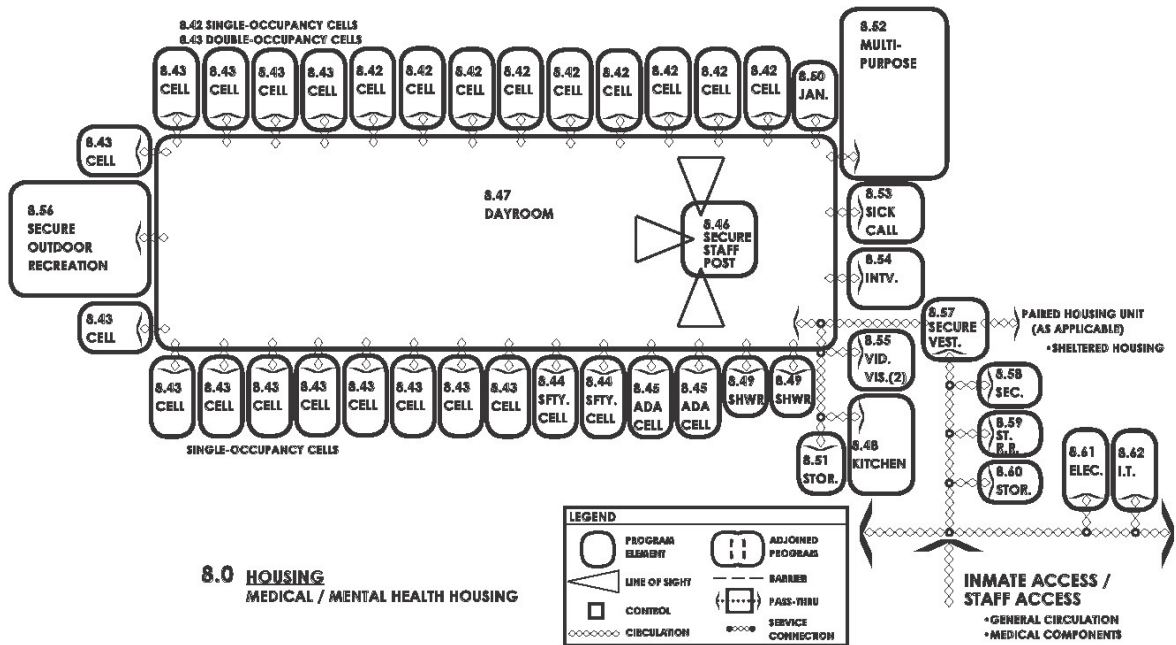
Adjacency Diagram (Housing – Maximum Security Phase 1 & Future Phases)



Adjacency Diagram (Housing - Medium Security - Future Phase)



Adjacency Diagram (Housing – Medical/Mental Health)





9.00 Security Administration

Security Administration includes space for the management of day-to-day security functions and personnel of the facility. This component is located inside the secure perimeter of the Detention Center. Visitors will be restricted and must be screened in the Lobby, pass through the Lobby secure access entrance, and enter this space only by escort through the secure interior Sallyport, controlled by Central Control.

Central Control is responsible for the safety and security of all staff, visitors, and inmates and manages and facilitates all facility operations. This is the most secure area in the facility. Central Control will be located within the secure perimeter of the facility, and access into this area is strictly limited to authorized personnel. Entry into Central Control is controlled only inside the Central Control room. Security electronics and control devices in Central Control should monitor and control all exterior and interior doors and Sallyports, as well as fire and life safety monitors. This includes both the existing and new expanded areas.

Central Control should visually observe the Armory and Key Control Areas. Staff toilets and Coffee Service area will be provided in Central Control. Special ventilation should be provided in this area in case of emergency.

Security Administration also includes accommodation for security operations and management, and emergency equipment storage and staging. The Muster Room provides space for daily shift briefings, and general and emergency communications. The Mail Screening Room screens and sorts inmate mail. The Staff Mail area provides for the distribution and pick-up of staff mail.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.22
- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 3.12



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Security Administration

- Provide for and manage security operations and staff.
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records.
- Supervise Central Control and secondary control centers.
- Manage Key Control operations.
- Store and access Armory and emergency equipment.
- Deliver shift briefing and other communications.
- Pick up mail.
- Screen and distribute inmate mail.
- Take mid-shift breaks and eat meals.

Visitors

For Security Administration

- Official visitors will enter through the Public Lobby, be screened, and enter only by escort.
- Detention staff will conduct business and hold meetings with Security Administration in these offices.

Inmates

For Security Administration

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Staff

For Central Control

- Observe and control all interior and perimeter doors/exits.
- Maintain official counts.
- Control movement in and out of housing units.
- Control keys.
- Monitor life safety, fire and emergency systems and alarms.
- Control public address system.
- Maintain and monitor all internal communications and radio communications.
- Monitor all duress alarms.
- Monitor all CCTV cameras and monitors areas under CCTV surveillance.
- Visually monitor armory and control ingress and egress into armory and key control areas.
- Maintain override control of all secondary control rooms and secure sallyports.



Visitors

For Central Control

- This area is restricted to staff assigned to Central Control and Security Administration personnel. All others will be admitted on a limited and restricted basis.
- There will no admission to this area during emergency events.

Inmates

For Central Control

- Inmates are never allowed in this area.

Hours of Operation

Security Administration and Central Control are operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 9.00 Security Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration					
Administration					
9.01	Facility Commander's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 3 persons; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.02	Operations Sergeant's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.03	Operations Deputy's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.04	Watch Sergeant's Office	1	120	120	Used by 1 person; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.05	Facility Training Officer's Office	1	320	320	Used by 4 persons; desks with chairs and visitor's chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
9.06	Internal Investigations Evidence Storage	1	120	120	Secure
9.07	General Storage	1	200	200	Secure; in close proximity to Intake
9.08	Staff Dining	1	600	600	Sized for 30 people; serving counter with warming trays; beverage service; refrigerator, microwave, tables and chairs, centrally located in building in security area
9.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Staff Dining
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,020	
Central Control					
9.10	Control Room	1	250	250	Sized for control of entire facility; two staff workstations; visual observation of Armory and Key Control Room; remote from Housing
9.11	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.12	Safety Vestibule	1	150	150	
Subtotal NSF for Central Control				450	



Space Requirements for 9.00 Security Administration (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration (continued)					
Security Support					
9.13	Armory/CERT Team	1	150	150	Near and observable from Central Control
9.14	Tactical Equipment Storage	1	200	200	With 10 large lockers for equipment
9.15	Muster/Briefing Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for one shift; include equipment storage and charging; audio-video equipment.
9.16	Key Control	1	80	80	Master key storage and key duplication equipment; secure
9.17	Equipment Room	1	200	200	Alarm switching equipment, power supplies, etc.; adjacent to Central Control
9.18	Mail Room	1	120	120	Includes a package screener and mail slots for staff; near Muster Room
9.19	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.20	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sin, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Security Support				1,830	
Total NSF for Security Administration				4,300	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Security Administration				6,020	

Adjacency Requirements

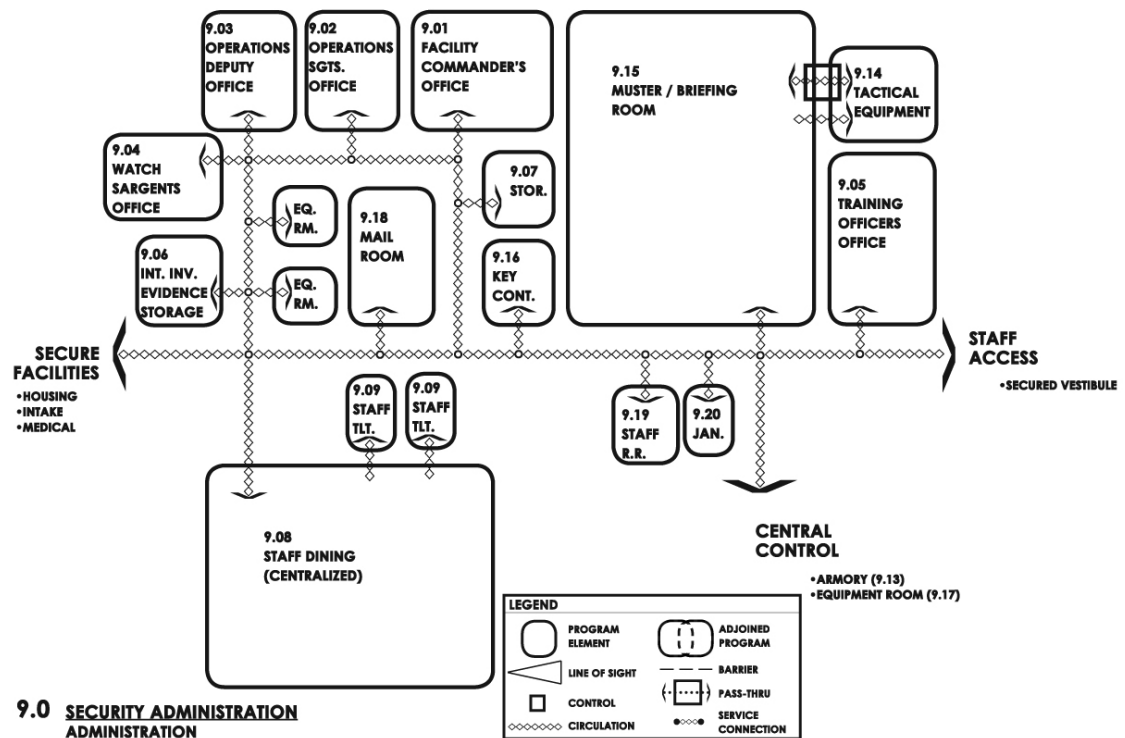
For Security Administration

- This component should be centrally located within the secure perimeter of the facility.
- The Operational Sergeant's Offices should be near the Watch Supervisor's Office.
- Evidence Storage should be adjacent to Offices.
- The equipment room will be in or near the Muster Room.
- The Muster Room will include counter space and computers for report writing.

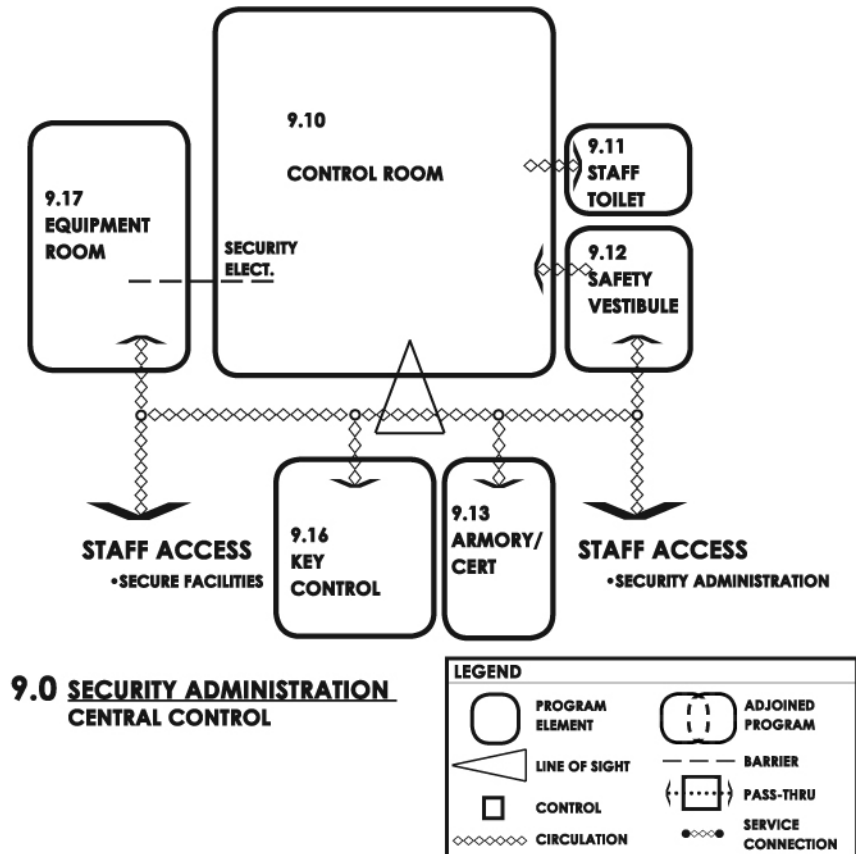
For Central Control

- Central Control will be remotely located.
- Central Control should observe the entrance to Key Control and the Armory.
- Central Control will monitor and control egress/ingress into all Housing Units.

Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Administration)



Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Central Control)





10.00 Central Utility Plant

A Central Utility Plant is expected to be added to the PSC complex in Phase One of the expansion. This will replace old central systems and consolidate utility services to a new centralized location. The proposed location of the CUP is next to the Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod, where it can serve new and existing facilities and be positioned to expand for future phases of the Master Plan. The projected area for the CUP, required to accommodate the planning and design criteria for Phase One, is approximately 10,000 square feet. The Central Plant area for future phases is projected to be around 6,000 additional square feet.

A review of utilities providing services to the site suggests that the capacity of water and sewer systems is adequate for the anticipated build-out of the site to 2850 inmate population. The capacity of electrical and gas service is still to be examined and evaluated.

Emergency power will be provided as required by code or as directed by the client/user group based recommended operations and as grounded within the budget. The application of emergency power should be applied consistently from phase to phase in the implementation of the Master Plan.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:
Not applicable

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Exterior access for replacement of components as needed.
- Staff access to exterior chases on the housing units from outside the secure perimeter.
- Provide for and manage maintenance operations and staff.

Inmates

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Hours of Operation

The Central Utility Plant is operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and serviced as needed.

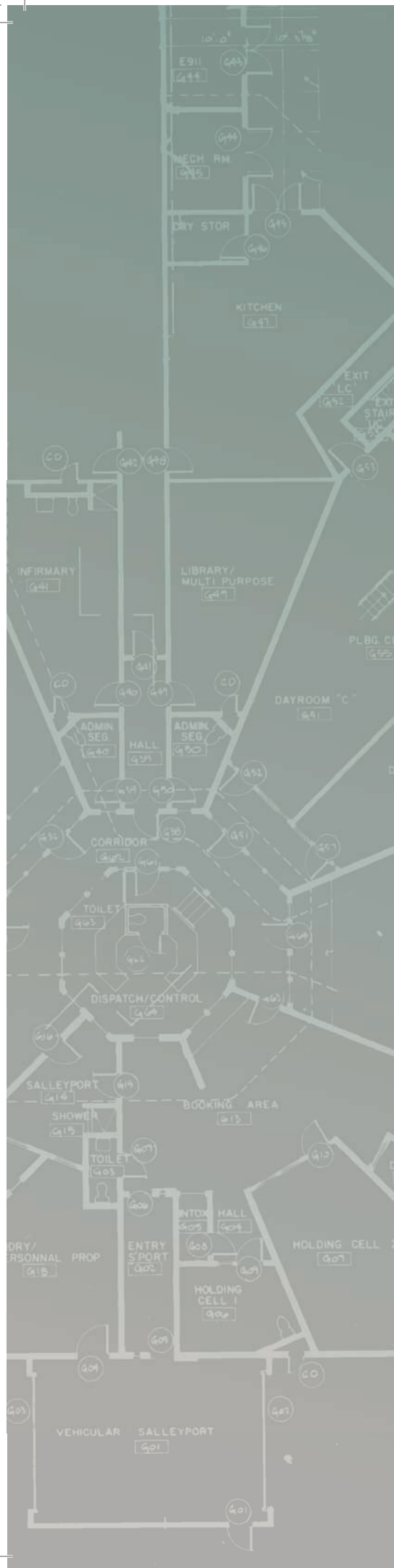


Space Requirements for 10.00 Central Utility Plant (Phase 1 and Future Phases)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
10.00 Central Utility Plant (CUP)					
	Central Utility Plant	1	10,000	10,000	Phase 1
Total NSF for Central Utility Plant				10,000	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.00	
Total GSF for Central Utility Plant				10,000	
	Central Utility Plant	1	6,000	6,000	Future Phases
Total NSF for Central Utility Plant				6,000	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.00	
Total GSF for Central Utility Plant				6,000	
Grand Total GSF for Phase 1 & Future Phases for Central Utility Plant				16,000	Phase 1 & Future Phases

Adjacency Requirements

- This component should be centrally located for service to all facility components, considering future expansion.
- The CUP should be expandable in conjunction with the system requirements of future phases.
- A staff workspace should be provided within the overall area of the CUP.
- Access to the CUP should be limited, with service from the exterior, outside the secure perimeter of the facility.





CHAPTER II SITE MASTER PLAN

Master Planning Objectives

The purpose of the development of a long range physical master plan for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center is to establish a pattern for growth over the next 30 years; one that guides the County's projected needs for detention beds. The resultant plan coordinates the impacts of existing facilities in conjunction with new facilities and their phased implementation. As a master plan, it consolidates construction budgets and schedules with the requirements of a site and its physical setting.

The current Public Safety Center site consists of several existing structures that influence the planning and patterns of future development; namely the Sheriff's Building, the Detention Center, and the Services Support Building, and Minimum Security Housing. For example; the current, on-site Intake Center needs to be maintained and operational during the construction of the new core, with its proposed replacement facilities for the Intake/Release/Transport component. Upon completion of those core elements, the old Intake Center could be modified to other functions such as a new Video Arraignment area. However, in the interim, the operation of the existing Intake Center limits expansion at the northeast corner of the complex. A summary of factors that influence the organization of the site master plan include the following objectives:

- Develop housing concepts based on projections of inmate classifications that consider a more secure population, including compartmentalization, physical and electronic security, and principles of observation and supervision.
- Develop a long range plan around a loop circulation system that allows staff to move efficiently between new and old wings of the complex.
- Maintain an open-ended concept for continued development and expansion into the future, beyond the time-frames of this Master Plan.
- Develop a site specific plan in response to AB900.
- Develop a plan to provide projects' priority groupings according to funding sources.
- Maintain an option to expand the Medical/Mental Health Housing in the future.
- Reflect the requirements resulting from the implementation of AB109.
- Facilitate movement of staff and continuity of movement between existing and new facilities.
- Provide separate vehicular sally ports for Intake and Transport and separate circulation paths for Intake, Release, and Transport.



- Consider a second level location for Inmate Property Storage, connecting to Intake, Release, and Transport.
- Consider additional program space to meet the needs of realigned/sentenced population.
- Consider a connection and/or shared space between the Sheriff's Building and the expanded Public Safety Complex.
- Locate a new Warehouse/Commissary to be expandable with growth, while capitalizing on the existing secure intake yard as a secure service area. Re-use the existing intake area as a service connection, supplemented by a new Warehouse/Commissary component to the west.
- Incorporate an Honor Farm Replacement Facility at the PSC.
- Incorporate site options for future opportunities.
- Clarify the approximately 100-Acres Set Aside for the Sheriff's Public Safety space.
- Address the location of institutional services currently provided by the Honor Farm.
- Include a Video Visitation component as a remote facility with retrofit of the PSC and the Main Jail for function.
- Accommodate the centralization of all Sheriff's detention facilities at the PSC.
- Maintain a direct service connection between the Kitchen/Laundry facility and the Detention complex.
- Expand parking with project phasing, with staff parking separate from public parking areas.
- Confirm infrastructure for future build-out of the proposed Master Plan, including emergency power and Central Utility Plant.
- Confirm infrastructure for utility services at the site, including water, sewer, storm, electric and gas.
- Develop a comprehensive Funding Plan.
- Provide site location for a Day Reporting Facility.

The objectives for the Master Plan were updated and expanded during the 2011 planning workshop and represent the consensus of the participants for current planning objectives. This Program Document has been amended to reflect changes in direction with this update. The two principal areas that have been impacted are Video Visitation and Programs. In the case of Video Visitation, the County is considering retooling an existing structure, the Medical Arts Building, for use as a remote Video Visitation Center. Once programmed and designed the renovation of this space will provide a central location for inmate visitors to come with video access to the populations housed at both the PSC and the Main Jail. Video Visitation will then be addressed separately, with its own space requirements and cost projections associated with the renovation of the Medical Arts Building and the retrofit of the Public Safety Center and the Main Jail existing complexes.



With the realignment of corrections between the State and County levels, there will be more sentenced, more end of sentence inmates requiring improved programs and services to be provided at the local level in the form of in-house programs at the Detention Center and day reporting functions at a proposed Community Corrections Center. To this purpose a center for day reporting and other services will be programmed and planned for the PSC site. Several locations have been suggested for consideration, including an area to the northwest corner of the site and a location to the south of the existing detention center, in the buffer zone for the secure facilities. Both of these potential locations are illustrated on the overall site Master Plan. Whichever location is ultimately preferred, it should consider an ample amount of parking in support of the day reporting activity.

Other Site Considerations

One of the more important design drivers in organizing the site expansion is the location of the proposed Intake/Release/Transport component. Logically, it needs to go in the northeast quadrant of the complex, addressing the most efficient access for official vehicles and allowing space for separate Intake and Transport secure vehicular yards, as defined by the program. This quadrant is defined by connections to the service facilities on the east and by the Sheriff's Building on the north, both offering the potential for a circulation connection to the expanded detention center. Intake/Release/Transport in turn drives other relationships due to its requirements for ingress and egress, including access points for the public, bondsmen, attorneys, and other official visitors.

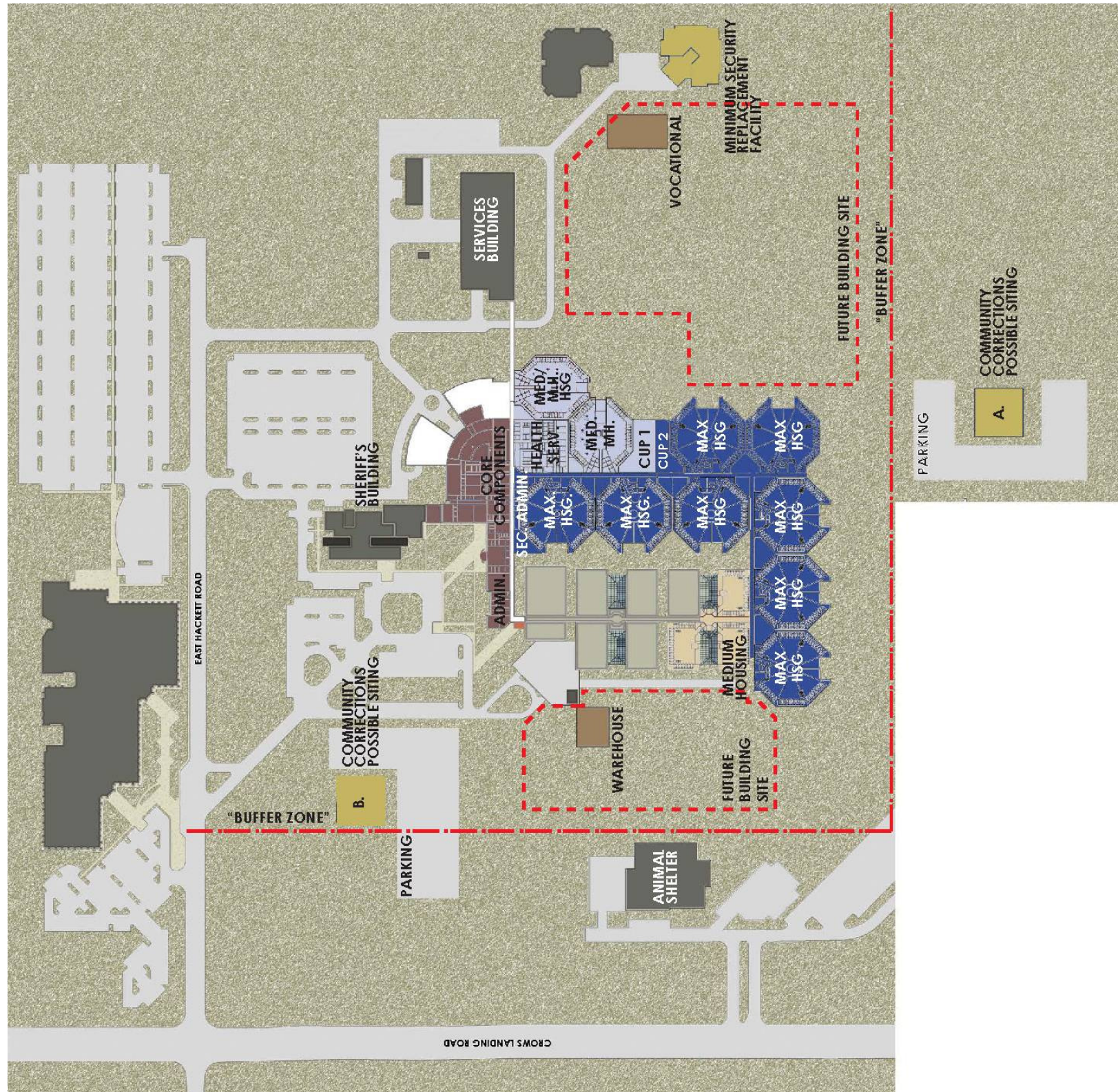
The other major driver for design is the framework for the addition of multiple housing units. A loop circulation system will tie together the new and old housing wings and allow flexibility of staff movement between areas of the complex. This loop concept is applicable to secure circulation, including staff and inmate movement in addition to the delivery of services throughout the complex. To maintain continuity of the secure environment, the circulation should connect through the existing lobby space, converting this area to a secure environment. The Public Lobby can then relocate to a more central location that accommodates public and visitor access, and access to the secure perimeter at a sally port, with proximity to the Release Lobby. The new housing wing of Maximum Security Housing pods will not have a separate second floor visiting corridor since these pods will utilize video visitation technology which eliminates the need to move the public or the inmate to visiting. Attorney visits will occur at a centralized location and inmates will be moved to its location in order to receive attorney visits.

The resulting Phase One configuration, within the Master Plan, also addresses funding as represented by the availability of resources from the State through the AB900 program. Components considered relative to AB900 include 2 new Maximum Security Housing pods, a Medical/Mental Health Housing pod, Health Services, and Central Control and Security Administration.



Site access and parking is also considered in the overall site reorganization. Site access will continue to be by way of the current drives off of Hackett Road, including the west entrance for public access and parking and the two east entrances, one for staff parking and one for service and official vehicle access. Staff should have parking that affords some degree of separation from the public. Ideally, growth would call for expansion of the parking lot to the east of the Sheriff's Building. The current lot allows parking for 206 cars and could roughly double in capacity by infilling parking west of the service road. However, there are currently temporary structures located in this area, so this expansion is questionable. Alternatively, there are potential parking areas across the service access road east of the temporary buildings and other areas west of the Sheriff's Building. These pose certain compromises to distance and separation cited for preferred staff parking areas. Public parking will also need to be expanded to improve parking and access for the visiting public on the west side of the complex.

SITE MASTER PLAN





Central Core Facilities: Phase One

Central Control and Security Administration

The location of Central Control is flexible. In this organization it is located close to staff support areas and the muster room, with visual supervision of the armory and key control. Central Control could be positioned to monitor staff access to the secure perimeter at a staff sally port as an optional activity.

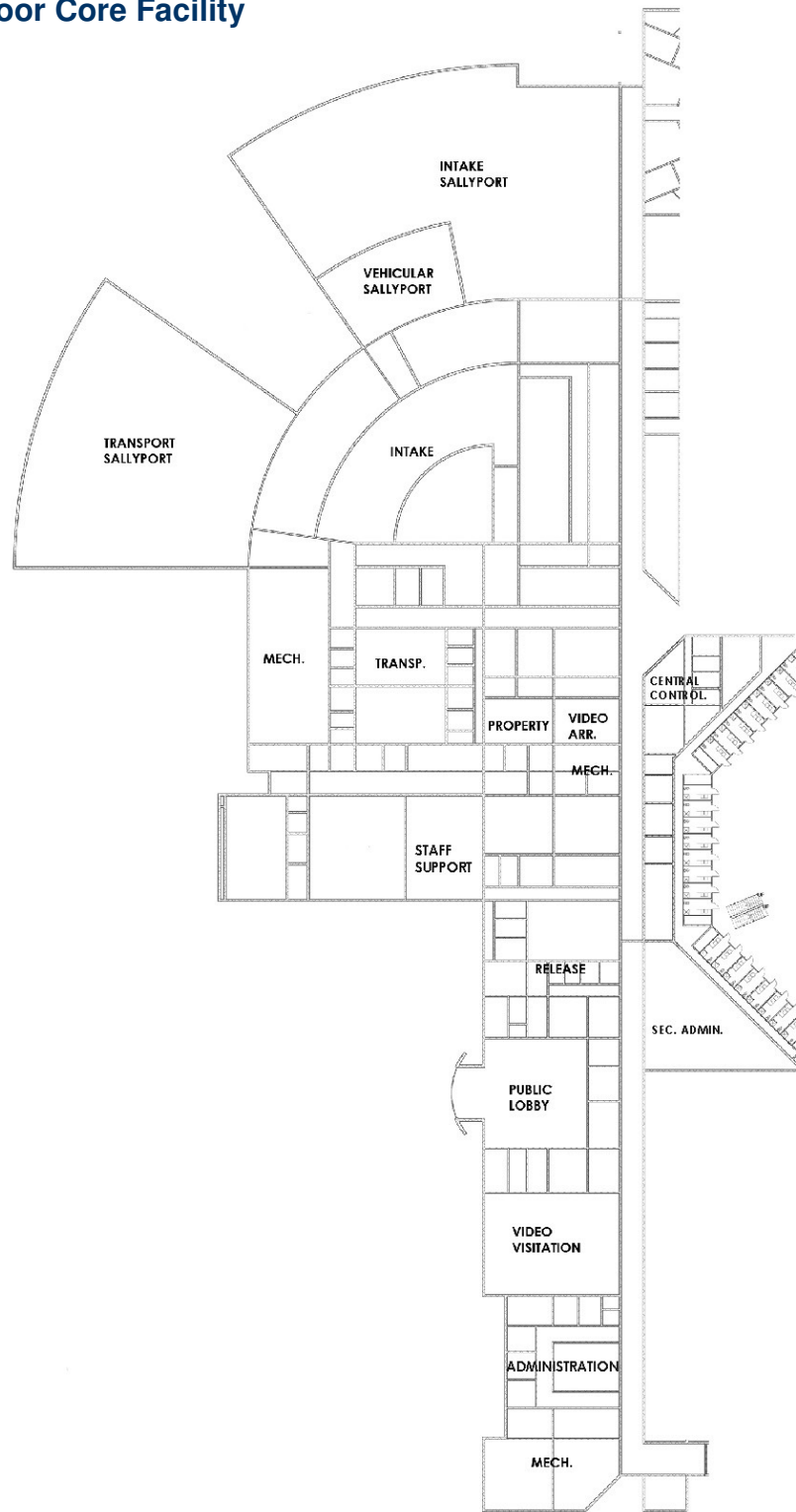
One wing of the Core Building is situated between the Sheriff's Building and the Public Safety Center. This location entertains ideas of possibly connecting the two structures at one or two levels through the use of interior and/or exterior spaces that can define staff entry and circulation, can accommodate shared use elements, and can give identity to the place where these departmental functions come together.

Intake/Release/Transport

The Central Core facilities planned for Phase One consist of several program components, but are largely represented by a new Intake/Release/Transport center, one that will replace this function at the old Main Jail. This component is anticipated to be located on the northeast corner of the complex, situated to be easily accessed by law enforcement and secure transport vehicles entering and leaving the site.

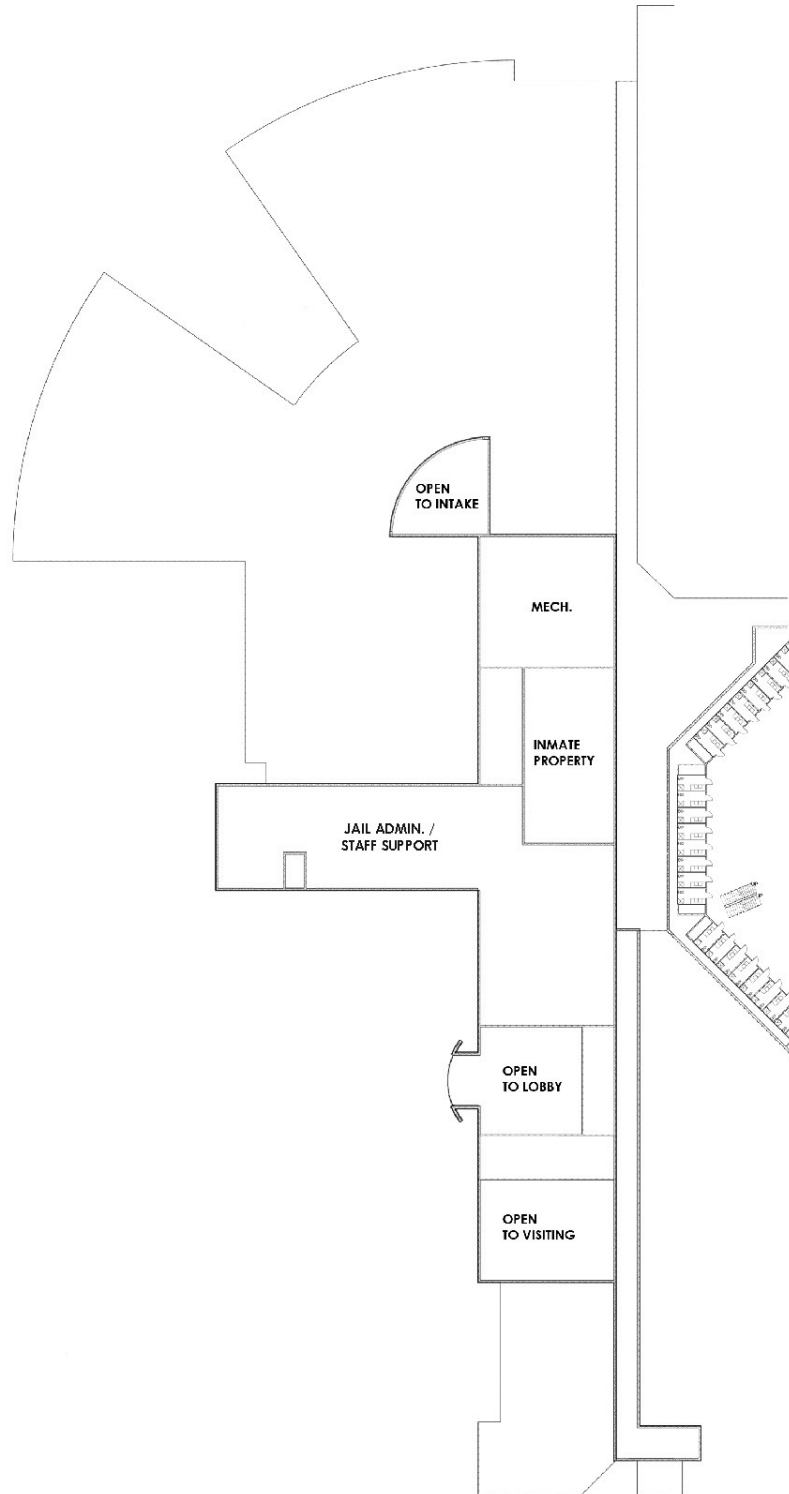


Ground Floor Core Facility





Second Floor Core Facility





Housing Objectives

Throughout a series of work sessions and meetings with Sheriff's Office staff, the need to accommodate an evolving inmate population to include higher risk individuals in detention was consistently emphasized and supported by recent documentation. Because the current/existing housing model is more appropriate to a medium security classification of inmates, direction was established that, going forward, the majority of new housing and facilities be designed around the needs of a close to maximum security population.

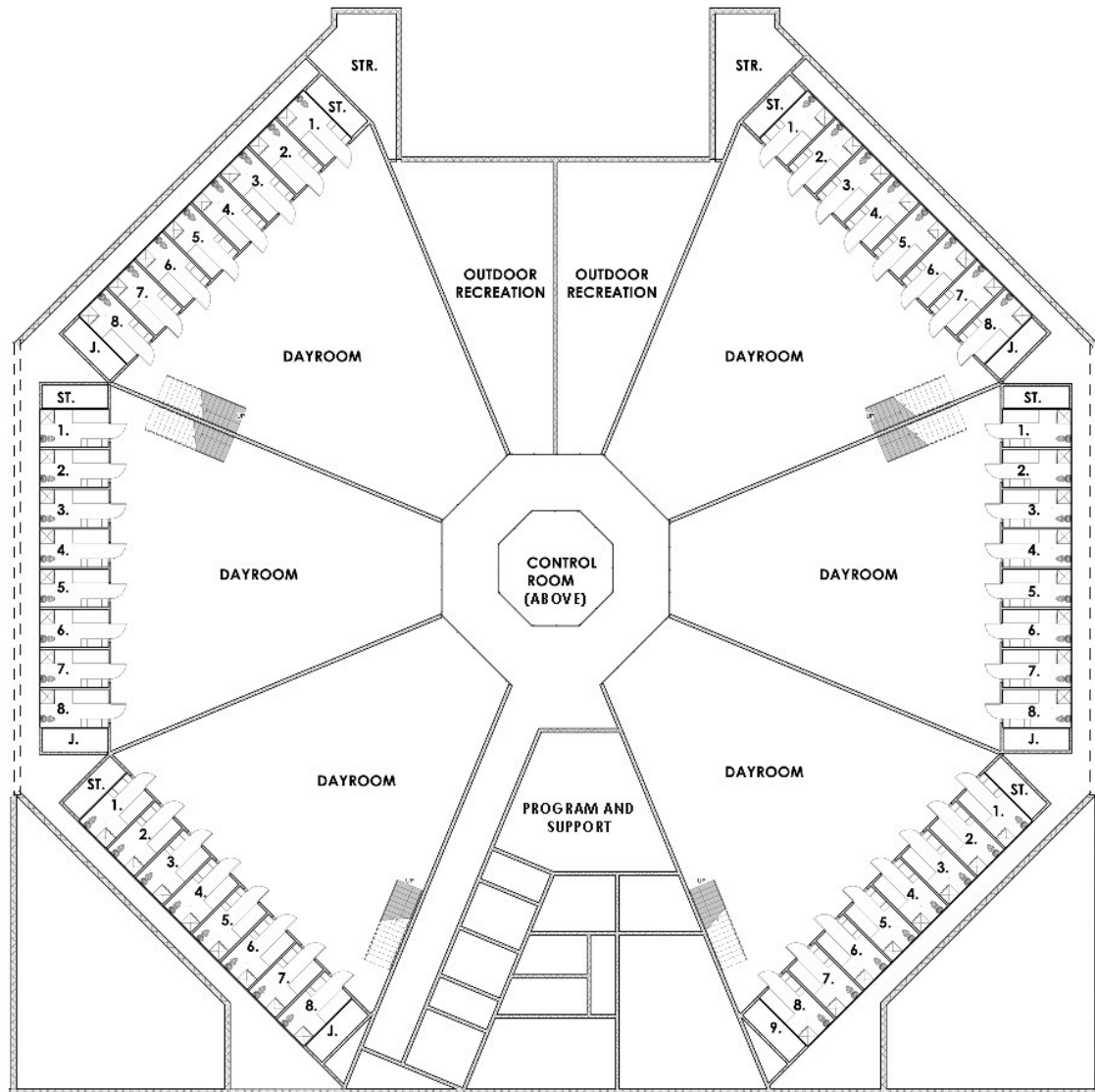
In conjunction with the development of the program, a number of housing examples were studied and several options developed as sketches for review during the program working sessions. The preferred examples are illustrated in this program document and include several concept diagrams for the various types and classifications of housing. The planning concept for the Maximum Security housing specifically reflects the evolution of ideas stipulated by staff for the majority of the inmate population in a program to expand housing, and includes the following objectives:

- Provide Maximum Security housing pods of 192 beds, with compartments of 32 beds each for classifying/separating inmates.
- Provide elevated Control Rooms for housing pods, utilizing observation in managing inmate populations.
- Provide exterior chases for flexibility and ease of access in maintaining the facility.
- Maximize sight lines; no blind spots within inmate occupied areas.
- Utilize maximum security construction in cell and unit design, including doors, hardware, locks, and glazing.
- Provide multiple areas for secure outdoor recreation on each Maximum Security housing pod for flexibility in scheduling.
- Provide doors with food/cuff passes throughout.
- Provide multiple Sick-Call and Interview rooms on each pod.
- Provide access to daylighting in the form of borrowed light from outdoor recreation yards and/or clear-stories or skylights.
- Provide access to re-therm facilities for the delivery of food to the pods.
- Accommodate attorney visitation, as necessary, by moving inmates to centralized non-contact visitation facilities remote from the housing pods so as not to have to build a separate corridor system for limited utility – the operational aspects of this function are still being considered by staff in comparing the required on-going supervision in moving inmates vs. the first cost associated with a potential second floor corridor system that would deliver attorneys to special visiting accommodations on the housing pods.

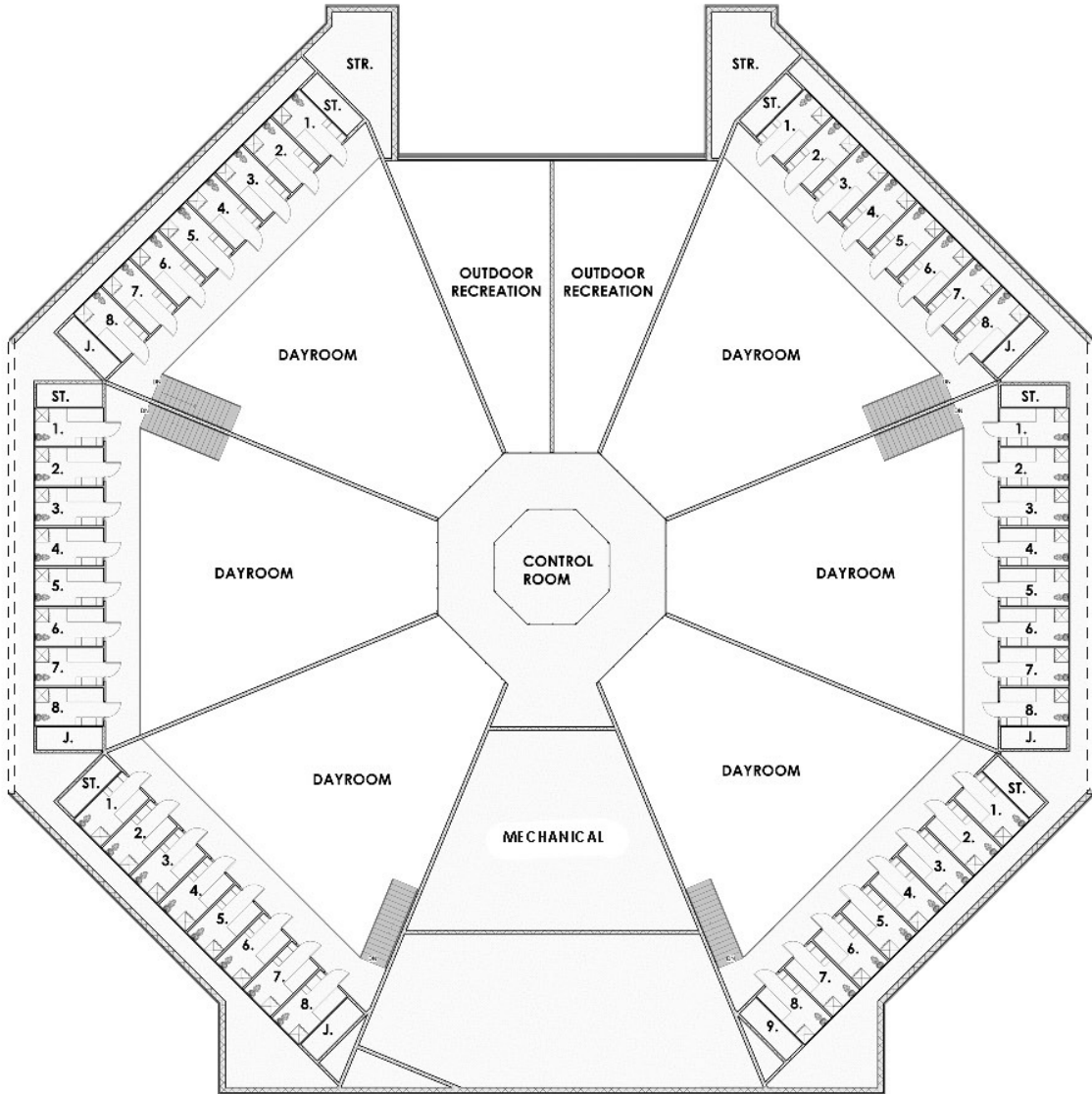


- Accommodate video visitation on each unit, including video visitation for the existing housing by retrofitting those existing visiting booths.

The preferred Maximum Security housing configuration is used as the building block for the overall site master plan, representing the basic module used to project a physical layout of housing and a schedule for phasing and implementation. A phasing plan is suggested that projects a population over time, meeting the immediate needs of housing for the year 2015 (Phase One) and corresponding to the Jail Needs Assessment prepared in June of 2007, as updated in September of 2011.



GROUND LEVEL-MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



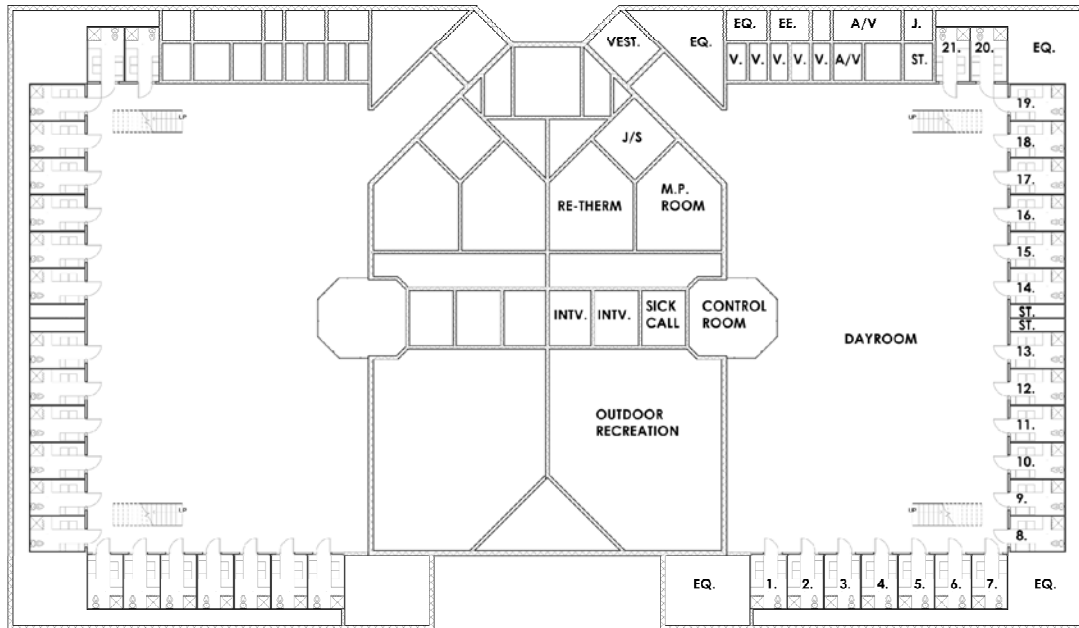
SECOND LEVEL - MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



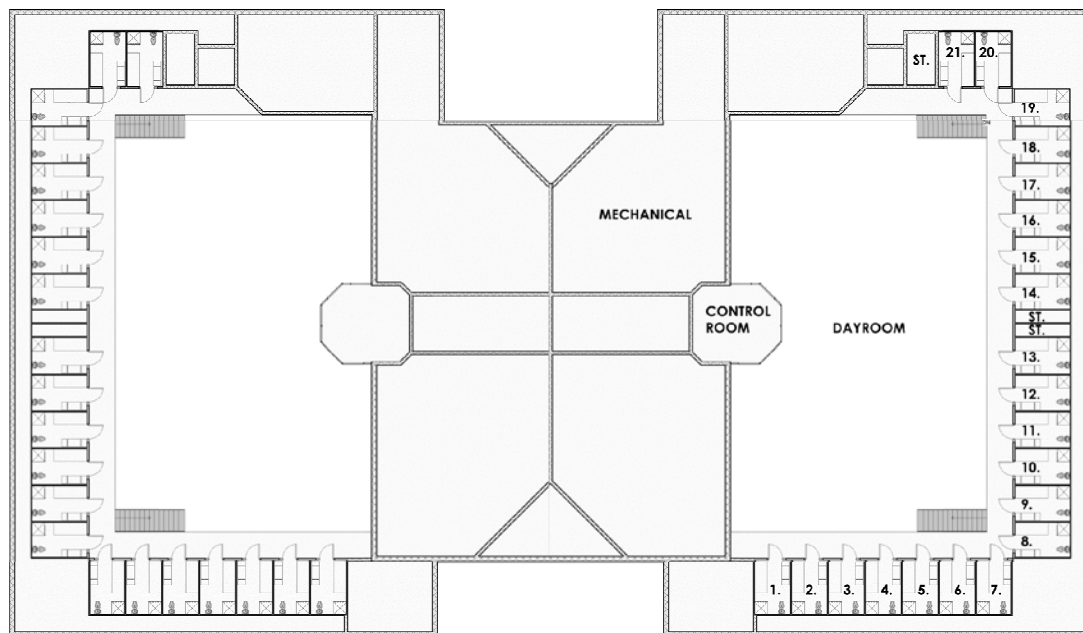
UPDATED MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING CONFIGURATION

In addition to a model for Maximum Security Housing, there will still be a need for some Medium Security Housing in the future and for Medical and Mental Health populations. The idea for a new Medium Security Housing pod is to complement the existing pattern of housing, expanding the corridor/circulation system as appropriate to the overall complex planning objectives. The south end of the existing detention center currently terminates with a half-pod unit on the east side of the corridor. Adding one and a half modified Medium Security Housing Units in future phasing would basically complete the footprint of the existing housing wing and establish points of connection to an overall circulation system that coordinates between old and new construction. This would suggest providing several 84-bed units in future phases, modified to address staff concerns for security, including:

- The management of the unit by a secure control center within the unit that has good visibility to all inmate activity areas.
- The elimination of blind spots identified within the current unit design.
- The provision of additional support space to include Sick-Call, Interview Rooms, and a Multi-Purpose Space.
- The upgrade of doors, locks, and other physical hardware on the unit; all doors to have food/cuff passes.
- The provision of Video Visitation on the unit, with the accommodation of Attorney Visitation in a centralized location, depending upon the design.



GROUND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



SECOND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING UNITS

The staff emphasized the need for housing to accommodate Medical and Mental Health populations now and in the future. Phase 1 includes a housing pod for 72 such beds (2 36-bed units sharing common spaces) as a one level housing component consisting of a mix of single and double-occupancy cells. The proposed mix is to accommodate 18 people in single cells and 18 people in double cells. The one level configuration is preferred because of the number of inmates on prescription drug regimens. Another 72 beds is projected for the future – bringing the total beds for medical/mental health to 144 for the overall complex. Additional medical/mental health beds could also be provided using a designated maximum security housing pod for the less afflicted, more ambulatory of the population.

Medical housing should be located in close proximity to the medical clinic and, in turn, near Intake. As a unit, it should have its own program and support space, including space for re-thermed food, designated sick-call, multi-purpose areas, and outdoor recreation.



GROUND LEVEL - MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING / HEALTH SERVICES / CLINIC



Phasing and Implementation

The sequence for phasing and implementation of the long range master plan outlines how the project site build-out will ultimately achieve 2,850 detention beds on the PSC site. This number roughly coordinates with the projected number of beds defined by the *Jail Needs Assessment of 2007* for the year 2040, but should be carefully evaluated in the light of the newly updated Needs Assessment from the current planning team. This update projects a much more moderate growth in the near term, as defined in the section on Project History Update of this report.

The following outline describes a potential sequence for phasing by defining a Phase One construction program for the year 2015 that meets the currently defined needs of the County and sets out the potential for continued growth well into the future as the County grows and the facility expands. This phasing recognizes that budgets and schedules will ultimately determine the scope of work for each subsequent project phase.

The Stanislaus County PSC Master Plan update incorporates new information, circumstances that have evolved since the previous final report of November 2008, to modify the projections, programming, and planning that result in changes to the proposed implementation plan and target dates for construction. The priorities for implementing the design and construction of new facilities are currently projected in the following sequence:

Phase One: 2015

Phase One of the updated Master Plan calls for the construction of a total of 456 new beds in addition to the 192 minimum security beds being added to the PSC site to replace the beds lost from the fire loss to housing at the Honor Farm. These new beds will be distributed among the various inmate classifications to include Maximum Security Housing (384), Medical/Mental Health Housing (72), and the Minimum Security Replacement Housing (192). These additions will take the total rated capacity for beds at the PSC complex/site to 1,278 inmates, plus 96 special use beds. In addition, 342 rated beds will remain available at the Main Jail downtown, while the remaining beds at the Honor Farm will be scheduled for closing. The total inmate capacity in terms of rated beds available to the County at the conclusion of Phase One construction would be 1,620.

The goal to consolidate all detention housing and to upgrade the security levels of available housing at the PSC site ultimately suggests the closing of the Main Jail. However, the schedule to close the Main Jail is dependent on the development of the new Intake/Release/Transport components in conjunction with Phase One of the Master Plan. This would mean that the potential closing of the Main Jail would not occur until 2015, at the earliest, and this would tend to dictate certain remedial maintenance costs to keep the facility functional over that period of time.



In addition to housing, other major components are planned for Phase One, either at the PSC site or elsewhere in the County. The major components assigned the top priority for immediate implementation, which is planning, design and construction by the year 2015, are itemized below and include:

- A new 192-bed Minimum Security replacement housing unit that substitutes beds at the PSC for those lost by fire at the Honor Farm (this project is currently in the planning and design phase).
- A remote Video Visitation Facility, potentially housed at the Medical Arts Facility in conjunction with other County functions planned for that space. The selected site will take into consideration the preferred Video Visitation system, currently being researched and evaluated.
- A Community Corrections Center to accommodate day reporting activities within the system. This facility could potentially be located on the PSC property.
- Two Maximum Security Housing Units of 192-beds each for a total of 384 additional beds. These two units will improve the capability of the system to address the need for a higher security population as defined by the updated *Needs Assessment*.
- Core facilities to provide for Intake/Release/Transport functions at the PSC site, relocated from the Main Jail.
- Staff Support functions to provide resources for physical and academic training, as well as locker and shower facilities.
- A Health Services Component that would provide in-patient and out-patient services to the inmate population and provide a 72-bed housing unit for Medical/Mental Health population needs.
- A component for Central Control, expandable for the overall Master Plan, and Security Administration.
- A Central Utility Plant designed to serve the existing and expanded PSC complex and to eventually expand to accommodate a potential capacity of 2850-beds, developed in phases as appropriate to the implementation plan.
- The provision of Emergency Power as required by code and as determined by the County in meeting the needs and objectives for the facility at each phase.
- The provision of Services (Water, Sewer, Electric, Gas) as required for the expansion of the complex at each phase and as appropriate to the Master Plan and its implementation. These services appear to be in place and adequate for the site build-out.



Replacement of the Honor Farm

Currently, it is planned to replace the Honor Farm housing units that were destroyed by fire, locating a new 192-bed Minimum Security Housing Pod at the PSC site. The planning and design for this facility is underway and is largely funded by the insurance coverage from the fire. With the completion of that unit and other Phase One projected housing at the PSC, the County would expect to close the Honor Farm. With the exception of the new 192-bed replacement unit, additional beds would likely replace minimum security beds with a more secure option to address classification of inmates. The staff has consistently stated a preference for the higher security beds, feeling that current facilities pose enough options for their minimum and medium security populations. This direction is supported by the updated Needs Assessment, which defines a need for housing relative to the demands of a more secure population.

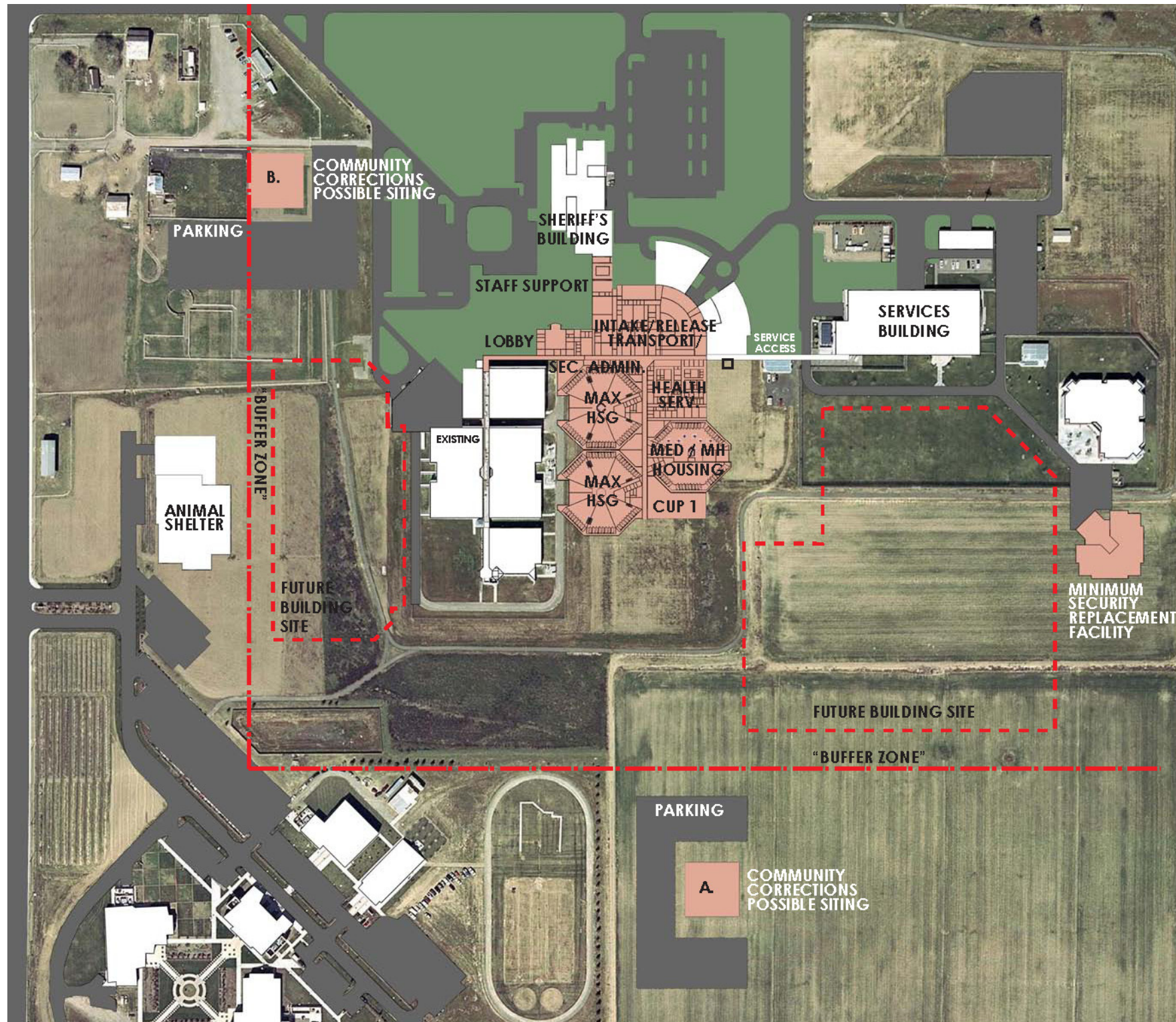
In conjunction with the development of the Phase One planning requirements, it is the County's objective to replace the remaining 182 beds at the Honor Farm with new, more secure facilities at the Public Safety Center site.

Phase One project scope delivers 456 new maximum security and medical/mental health beds, bringing the total rated beds available to the County as follows:

- Public Safety Center (PSC) – 1,278 rated beds (702 existing beds, 192 replacement beds, and 384 new maximum security beds); 1,374 design capacity beds (24 existing special use beds and 72 new medical/mental health beds)
 - Main Jail – 342 rated beds, 2 special use beds
 - Honor Farm – The remaining minimum security beds located at the Honor Farm (182) are projected to be closed upon completion of Phase One; not included in total beds available for 2015.
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County in 2015 at the PSC site: 1,374 beds, design capacity**
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County including the Main Jail: 1,718 beds, design capacity**

The cost estimate and potential funding for the Phase One components are identified in the table in Section III.

PHASE ONE





Master Plan Build-Out, Future Phases

In subsequent phases, according to the Master Plan, future construction would accomplish the development of additional Housing, both Maximum Unit and Medium Security Unit types. It would also add additional space for Jail Administration, Program Services, Warehouse and Commissary, and Vocational Programs.

The projected build-out of the Master Plan would add another 6 Maximum Security units and another 1½ Medium Security units. As a result the bed capacity at this site would be increased to 2,850. Housing and other components in future phases would include:

- An additional 6 Maximum Security Housing Units of 192-beds each, a total of 1,152 beds added in phased development as indicated by future needs assessments.
- A Second Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit of 72-beds.
- An additional 1 and ½ Medium Security Housing Units, compatible with those of the existing detention center but having upgraded security, 252 beds.
- A Warehouse/Commissary structure to accommodate staging of services at the main complex.
- A second phase for the Central Utility Plant that would accommodate the completion of the Master Plan build-out of the PSC site.
- Industrial/Vocational space that replaces/relocates this function from the Honor Farm.
- The expansion of Parking in support of phased implementation of the PSC site.
- The potential closing of the Main Jail in downtown Modesto.
- The provision of Emergency Power as required by code and as determined by the County in meeting the needs and objectives for the facility at each phase.
- The provision of Services (Water, Sewer, Electric, Gas) as required for the expansion of the complex at each phase and as appropriate to the Master Plan and its implementation.

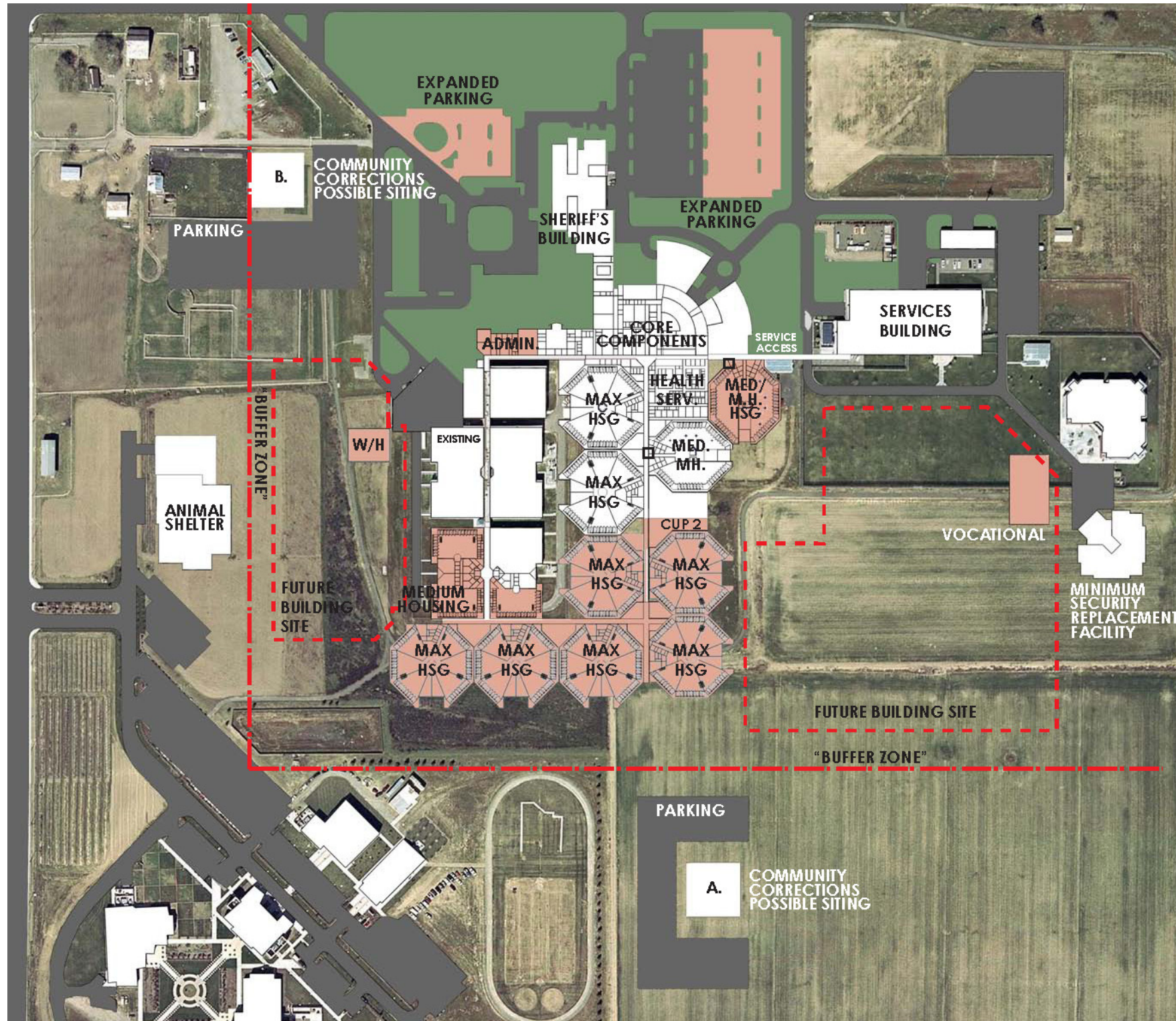
The capacity of the system at build-out would be 2,850 detention beds (design capacity), all consolidated at the PSC site, with the Main Jail being closed. The construction of these beds would be phased and implemented as appropriate to future planning, reflecting a continuing assessment of the patterns of incarceration for the County.

- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for subsequent phases: 1,476 beds**
- **Total beds for the Public Safety Center: 2,850 beds**



The physical master plan is open-ended and allows additional growth to both the east and west of the complex. There is room to the west for another row of housing units or alternatively other projected needs. The proposed site plan recognizes the need for additional future growth whether directly associated with the Detention Center or otherwise related to the Justice System as separate, identifiable projects. Several areas are set aside as buildable areas for future project requirements. These are identified on the overall site master plan, within the 100-acre parcel for Sheriff's Facilities.

MASTER PLAN BUILD-OUT, FUTURE PHASES



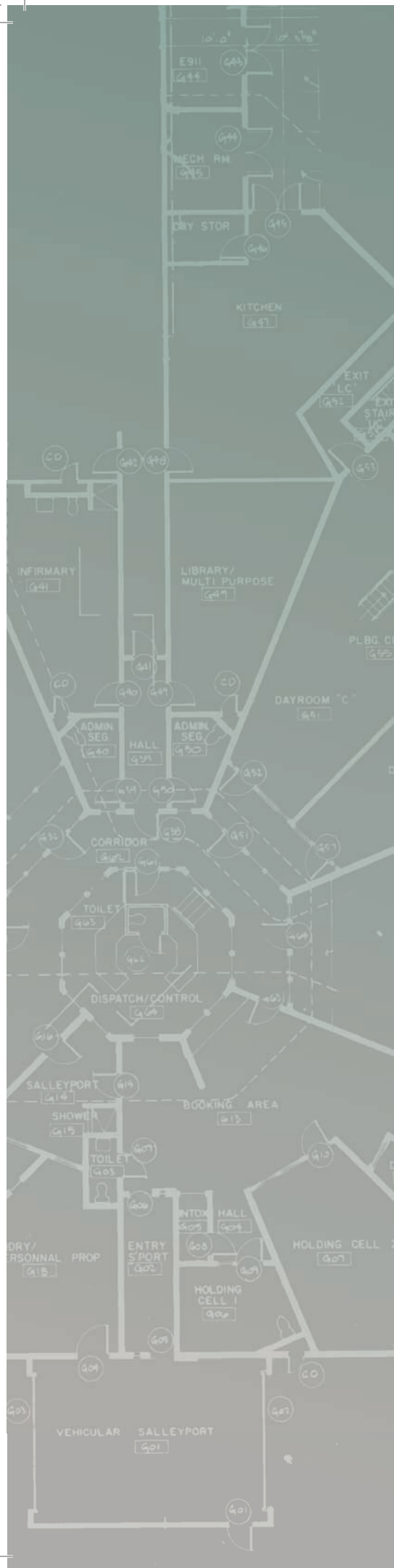


Site: Infrastructure, Utilities, Emergency Power

A Central Utility Plant (CUP) is called for in the Master Plan. It should be located so as to be centralized to the extent possible relative to its service requirements for both existing and proposed facilities. Most likely the Central Plant should be phased with Phase One accommodating requirements of the existing detention center and the Phase One construction program. This CUP would be approximately 10,000 square feet in support of facilities noted. A second phase would be planned to accommodate future, additional construction under the Master Plan and would require around 6,000 square feet to house systems and equipment.

Emergency power is an aspect of design which will determine the extent to which the electrical functions can be run off an emergency generator and therefore, based on capacity, what operations will have back-up power. A certain level is required by code, but this is often exceeded by operational mandate. The final determination of the level of emergency power available to the facility becomes a cost consideration and is often impacted by budget.

The Site Infrastructure, including gas, electric, water and sewer capacities, appears to have been planned according to earlier projections for the build out of the site and should accommodate the population projections carried by the current Master Plan.



Chapter III Cost Estimate



CHAPTER III COST ESTIMATE

Introduction

A set of recommendations was developed in 2008 to present to the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County, the cost estimate for the construction of expansion to the Public Safety Center has been updated. This estimate, originally developed by Cumming Corporation's cost consultants in accordance with generally accepted principles and practices, was part of the 2008 master plan report and was based on the Operational and Architectural Program developed for this project. As of August 2011, this estimate of probable construction costs has been modified to reflect the project components currently identified for Phase One in the Master Plan update. The scope of the estimate includes the construction of new Maximum Security Housing, Medical/Mental Health Housing and Health Services, Intake/Release/Transport Components, and Central Control and Security Administration components, as well as site development considerations including the implementation of a Central Utility Plant for the overall complex.

The cost estimate is preliminary in nature as it was developed from programming documents only, not design documents. Therefore this estimate is based on square footage costs, not on a quantity take-off of building materials and costs. These square foot costs have been updated to show the latest input from the County and reflects their perception of inflation in construction costs from 2008 to 2011. The resulting adjustment of 3% over the 2008 estimate is reflected in the Cost Basis column on the cost estimate table. The County and the architect selected for the design phase of the project will need to review and revise the cost estimates as the design moves forward.

Estimate Overview

In the cost estimate presented in this chapter, there are specific costs which are excluded from the base estimates, but should be considered separately as "soft costs." Total project costs can be calculated and added to the base construction cost to include all project related costs. These items include the following, and generally represent about 25 percent of the projected construction costs; however, could be higher depending on the project delivery method.

- Professional design and consulting fees.
- General building permits.
- Testing fees.
- Owner's field inspection costs.
- Construction / project manager's fees (if applicable).



- Design build fee (if applicable).
- Plan check fees and building permit fees.
- Furnishings, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) / Group II.
- Owner-furnished items.
- Artwork and plants.
- Construction contingency.
- Move-in costs or maintenance costs after move-in.
- Financing and carry costs.
- Hazardous material abatement (if required).
- Major site and building structures demolition.
- Renovations to the existing facility.

Other issues or considerations that may affect the actual estimated construction costs, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Modifications to the scope of work included in this estimate.
- Restrictive technical specifications or excessive contract conditions.
- Any specified item of equipment, material, or product that cannot be obtained from at least three different sources.
- Any other non-competitive bid situations.
- Bids delayed beyond the projected schedule.

Further assumptions that were made in the cost estimate include:

- The site will be fully accessible during normal working hours.
- The estimate is made for Phase One of the Master Plan only.
- The construction contract procurement method is assumed to be competitive, public General Contractor bid.
- The estimate is based on the prevailing wage structure.



Statement of Probable Total Project Cost

As stated in the prior cost estimate, the estimate of probable construction costs reflects pricing obtainable in a competitive and stable bidding market. This estimate is based upon a minimum of four competitive bids from qualified general contractors, with bids from a minimum of three (3) subcontractors per trade. This statement is a determination of fair market value for the construction of the project and is not intended to be a prediction of low bid. Experience indicates that fewer numbers of bidders may result in a higher bid amount, and higher numbers of bidders may result in a lower bid amount. In current market conditions, however, there should not be a shortage of responsive bids.

For the Master Plan Update the square foot cost from 2008 was adjusted to reflect input from the County for an inflation factor seen as 3% from then until now, fall 2011. This revised base calculation was then projected out to the Mid-Point of Construction, being escalated 10% in order to arrive at the resulting cost projections for each building component identified in Phase One construction. The current cost projections reflect the reorganization of the Phase One components and the new time-frames assumed in scheduling.

Assumptions and Basis for Costs

Again, as in the previous estimate, unit costs, as contained herein, are based the best available information on current bid prices in the Stanislaus County area. These costs are applied to square footage requirements as stipulated by the space program. The general contractor's and the subcontractor's overhead and profit are included in each line item unit cost.

An allowance based on 10% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's General Conditions. Additionally, an allowance based on 1.20% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's payment and performance bonds, if required. Further, an allowance based on 1.5% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's general liability insurance.

Design/Estimating contingencies have been included in the amount of an allowance of 15% for undeveloped design detail. This cost is included in the estimate calculations. As the design of each system is further developed, details which may increase cost will need to be incorporated into the estimate. This 15% is a factor intended to address these variables.



Soft Costs

An allowance for soft costs should be considered as a percentage of the construction costs to arrive at a total project cost. As mentioned previously, soft costs typically include architectural & engineering fees, project management fees, inspection fees, loose furniture and equipment, and a construction contingency. For this estimate, an allowance of 25% should be considered in addition to the stated amount identified in the estimate of probable construction costs.

Escalation

Escalation is calculated from the basis of this estimate to the Midpoint of Construction using the following rates and assumptions. Should this not be the schedule actually utilized, adjustments in escalation will be required.

<u>Construction Phase One</u>	<u>Date</u>
Construction Start:	02/01/13
Construction Finish:	02/01/15
Construction Midpoint:	02/01/14
Construction Duration:	24 Months

<u>Year</u>	<u>Escalation Percentage</u>
2008 - 2011	3%
2012	5%
2013	5%
2014	5%
2015	5%

Construction Contingency

Construction contingency costs have not specifically been included in this estimate; but as the budget for the project is developed, an allowance for change orders which may occur during construction should be included. A reasonable allowance to project for changes in the construction phase would be around 5% and should be considered part of the “soft costs” in calculating total project cost.



Statement of Probable Costs: Estimate Tables

The following two tables represent an estimate of probable construction costs related to a potential mid-point of construction for inflation for the various projects under consideration by Stanislaus County. The first table identifies the project elements associated with the expansion of the Public Safety Center's detention complex. It projects a Phase One for 456 new beds and for core facilities, including the new Intake/Release/Transport component. Along with these two key additions is the provision of new space for Health Services, Staff Support, and Security Administration, including a new Central Control for the complex. In round numbers, this project scope defines new construction of 190,000 square feet with a total project cost of around \$130 million.

The second table summarizes the cost for the total Phase One project elements under consideration by the County. Besides the expansion of the detention center, this table includes other justice related projects, as defined by the County, in meeting their upcoming needs. These other projects include the Coroner's facilities, a Community Correctional Center for day reporting, an off-site Video Visitation Center, the Honor Farm replacement housing unit located at the PSC site, the interim maintenance requirements for the continued operation of the Main Jail, and the upgrade of the security systems in the existing PSC detention facilities. These projects are listed and identified relative to potential funding sources.



Construction Sequence Phasing and Cost Estimate – Public Safety Detention Center Expansion - Phase One Projected Cost

PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER DETENTION CENTER EXPANSION - PHASE ONE PROJECTED COST

Project No.	Project Description	Beds	Area, GSF Building	Area, GSF Site	Cost Basis 08x1.03=2011	Cost Update 11x1.1=MPC	Estimate of Cost MP of Construction	Estimate of Total Project cost: x1.25
PHASE ONE FUNDING PRIORITIES								
2	Site Work		na	200,000	\$ 20.60	\$ 22.66	\$ 4,532,000	\$ 5,665,000
	Emergency Power				na		included	
	Domestic Water				na		included	
	Site Utilities				na		included	
4	Central Control/Security Administration		6,923		\$ 422.30	\$ 464.53	\$ 3,215,941	\$ 4,019,926
5	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 1	192	44,326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582
6	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 2	192	44,326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582
7	Medical/Mental Health, 1	72	24,162		\$ 556.20	\$ 611.82	\$ 14,782,795	\$ 18,478,494
8	Health Services		12,494		\$ 432.60	\$ 475.86	\$ 5,945,395	\$ 7,431,744
7	Lobby/Visiting		2,938		\$ 391.40	\$ 430.54	\$ 1,264,927	\$ 1,581,158
8	Central Core: Intake/Release/Transport		34,224		\$ 412.00	\$ 453.20	\$ 15,510,317	\$ 19,387,896
9	Staff Support		7,869		\$ 365.65	\$ 420.50	\$ 3,308,915	\$ 4,136,143
10	Central Utility Plant, Phase 1		11,500		\$ 463.64	\$ 510.00	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 7,331,250
Phase One Totals		456	188,762		\$ 577.31		\$ 103,642,220	\$ 129,552,774

FUTURE PHASES FOR MASTER PLAN BUILD-OUT

13	Jail Administration		8,118		\$ 370.80			
14	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 3	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
15	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 4	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
16	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 5	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
17	Medical/Mental Health, 2	72	24,162		\$ 556.20			
18	Program Services		2,685		\$ 345.05			
19	Central Utility Plant, Phase 2		6,900		\$ 463.64			
20	Site Work, Phase 2			300,000	\$ 20.60			
21	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 6	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
22	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 7	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
23	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 8	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
24	Medium Security Unit, 1.5	252	63,347		\$ 412.00			
25	Warehouse/Commissary		9,370		\$ 242.05			
26	Industrial/Vocational Space		11,500		\$ 290.46			
Master Plan Build Out		1,476	392,038					

Notes: MPC = Midpoint of Construction MP = Midpoint



Construction Sequence Phasing and Cost Estimate – Comprehensive County Planning Projects - Phase One Projected Cost

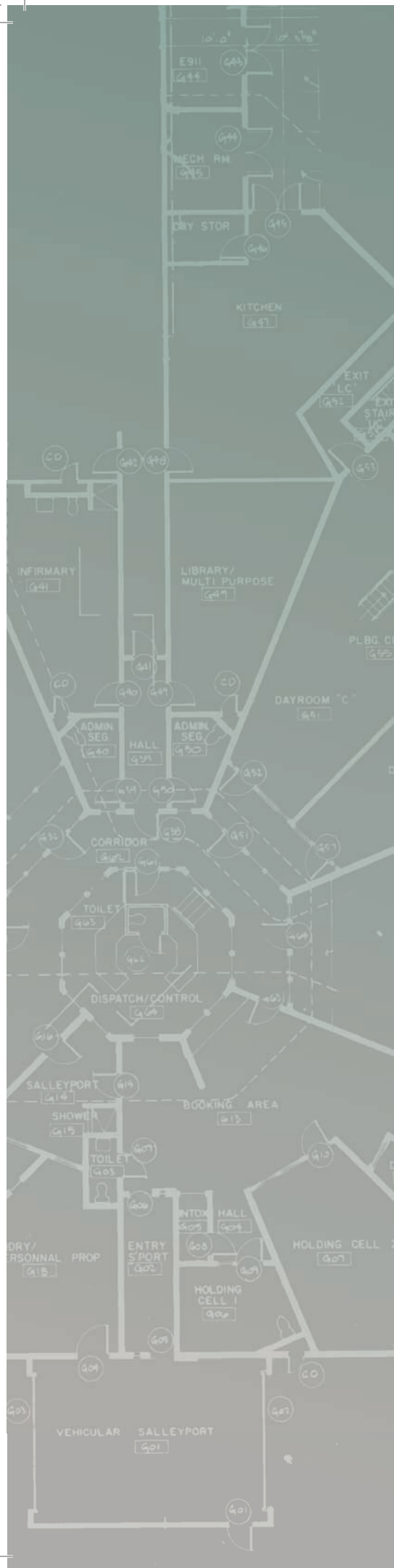
COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY PLANNING PROJECTS - PHASE ONE PROJECTED COST

Project No.	Project Description	Beds	Area, GSF Building	Area, GSF Site	Cost Basis 08x1.03=2011	Cost Update 11x1.1=MPC	Estimate of Cost MP of Construction	Estimate of Total Project cost: x1.25	Funding Source
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PHASE ONE FUNDING PRIORITIES

1	Coroner		tbd				\$ 3,680,000	\$ 4,600,000	County Finance
2	Site Work		na	200,000	\$ 20.60	\$ 22.66	\$ 4,532,000	\$ 5,665,000	County Finance
	Emergency Power		na		na		included		
	Domestic Water		na		na		included		
	Site Utilities		na		na		included		
sub-total							\$ 8,212,000	\$ 10,265,000	
3	Honor Farm Replacement Beds		29000		\$ 300.94	331.03	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 12,000,000	Insurance Proceeds
sub-total							\$ 9,600,000	\$ 12,000,000	
4	Central Control/Security Administration		6923		\$ 422.30	\$ 464.53	\$ 3,215,941	\$ 4,019,926	AB900
5	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 1	192	44326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582	AB900
6	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 2	192	44326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582	AB900
7	Medical/Mental Health, 1	72	24162		\$ 556.20	\$ 611.82	\$ 14,782,795	\$ 18,478,494	AB900
8	Health Services		12494		\$ 432.60	\$ 475.86	\$ 5,945,395	\$ 7,431,744	AB900
sub-total							\$ 73,161,062	\$ 91,451,327	
7	Lobby/Visiting		2938		\$ 391.40	\$ 430.54	\$ 1,264,927	\$ 1,581,158	Public Facility Fees
8	Central Core: Intake/Release/Transport		34224		\$ 412.00	\$ 453.20	\$ 15,510,317	\$ 19,387,896	Public Facility Fees
9	Staff Support		7869		\$ 365.65	\$ 420.50	\$ 3,308,915	\$ 4,136,143	Public Facility Fees
10	Central Utility Plant, Phase 1		11500		\$ 463.64	\$ 510.00	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 7,331,250	Public Facility Fees
11	Community Corrections Center (DR)		14000		\$ 300.00	\$ 330.00	\$ 4,620,000	\$ 5,775,000	Public Facility Fees
sub-total							\$ 30,569,158	\$ 38,211,447	
12	Video Visitation		tbd	renovation	tbd		\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	CJ Facility Fund
sub-total							\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	
Phase One Totals		456					\$ 122,342,220	\$ 152,927,774	

Notes: MPC = Midpoint of Construction MP = Midpoint



Chapter IV Staffing



CHAPTER IV STAFFING

Introduction

This chapter will present the projected staffing requirements for expansions to the Public Safety Center for Phase 1 of this Updated Master Plan. The original 2008 Master Plan can be referred to for staffing recommendations for future build-outs.

The objective of any staffing projection in a detention setting is to provide for the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the public; meet mandatory standards of correctional practice; and adhere to efficiencies in costs and operations. Although projecting staffing needs is not a perfect science, every attempt has been made to project the number of staff that may be needed to implement the facility planning described in the program and based on the proposed Master Plan. These projections make certain assumptions and are intended as a guide to Stanislaus County for budgetary and human resource planning.

The projections presented here are somewhat limited due to several underlying factors that can have a significant impact on the actual number of staff required in the future. These factors include:

- The projection was made based on an Operational and Architectural Program document and concepts, not on actual design documents. As the design is developed, concepts and needs may change, thus affecting the staffing needs of the facility.
- The staffing levels projected are **in addition** to the recommended staffing levels documented in the *October 2008 Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System*. Thus as the number of staff and post assignments in the existing Public Safety Center change over time, the number of staff required for the implementation of the expansion may also change.
- Additionally, it is a basic assumption of this projection that existing staff may be transferred from their present facility/assignment/post to supplement the operational requirements of the expanded facility when their facility/assignment/post is eliminated or function reduced.
- It is assumed that the Shift Relief Factor will remain the same as identified in the 2008 Staffing Analysis. If changes in staff scheduling or leave usages (or both) affect the Shift Relief Factor, then the projection will be affected.



- Assumptions about the demographics (classification levels) of the inmate population have been made based on the *Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 Update* and this *Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan 2011 Update*; these demographics may not stay static over time.
- The number of inmates in the detention system may increase or decrease, although the current projection is for continuing increases into the future due to implementation of AB 109.
- The management philosophy for the operation of the detention center may change.
- It is possible that more state inmates will be held in the county detention system in the future.
- Negative litigation against the County could impact the number and type of inmates being held as well as operations.
- Changing laws and court decisions may also affect the inmate population.

Staffing Projections by Phase

The projected staffing level for the expanded Public Safety Center is based on the following assumptions as to the size and configuration of the expansion.

Legend for Staffing Projections:

- **C = Captain(s)**
- **L = Lieutenant(s)**
- **S = Sergeant(s)**
- **D = Deputy(ies)**
- **CE = Civilian Employee(s)**
- **HU = Housing Unit**
- **SRF = Shift Relief Factor**

Phase One Staffing Projections

Phase one includes the following components:

- **One 192-bed Minimum Security Housing Unit to replace Honor Farm beds lost in a fire**
- **Two 192-bed Maximum Security Housing Units**
- **One 72-bed Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit**
- **Central Control within a new Security Housing area**
- **A Community Corrections Center**
- **Core Facilities for Intake/Release/Transport**



Phase One Staffing Projections by Component

1.0 Staffing - Lobby Visiting

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Lobby Desk/Reception	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	

2.0 Jail Administration

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
STC Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
FTO Coordinator	0	1 D	0	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	
Classification Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
Scheduling Deputy	0	0	1 D	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	

3.0 Intake / Release / Transport

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Intake Deputies	2 D	2 D	3 D	7 D	1.71	11.97 D	
Transportation Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	



4.0 Health Services

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Medical Deputy	0	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.71	3.42 D	
Health Services Housing	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
Medical Control	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	

5.0 Staff Support

No dedicated staffing needed.

6.0 Program Services

The **Community Corrections Center** will need to be staffed according to what programs will be offered. This will be determined in a process separate from this report.

7.0 Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Warehouse Supervisor	0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0 C	Civilian employee



8.0 Housing

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Maximum Security Control Room	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
Maximum Security Housing Deputies	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing - Control Station	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.71	5.13 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing ²	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.71	8.55 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing Sergeant		1S			1.0	1.0 S	

Note:

- This staffing level is **in addition** to those staff identified in the 2008 Staffing Analysis

9.0 Security Administration

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
New Control Room	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	

Central Control must have 2 Deputies continuously assigned to this post as recommended in the 2008 *Staffing Analysis* recommendations.

² This staffing level is dependent on a high medium security inmate housed in this unit. If minimum security inmates are housed here, 1 less Deputy post position on both days and PM shifts would be needed.

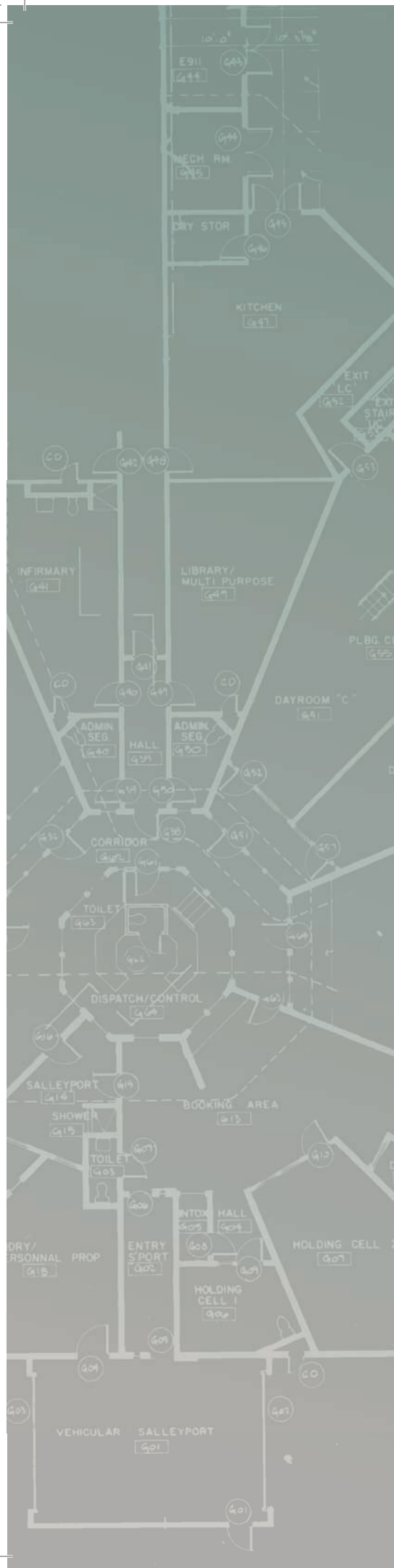


10.0 Central Utility Plant

No dedicated staffing needed.

Summary of Projected Staffing for Phase One

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	1	2	0	0	0	0	2 S
Deputy - Custody	44	2	0	0	17	27	80.47 D
Civilian	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 CE



Chapter V Summary and Next Steps



CHAPTER V SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Stanislaus County began the process of developing this Operational and Architectural Program with a very specific goal in mind. Based on previous planning studies that indicated continued growth, the County recognized the need to address current and future inmate bed needs and services. Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants in association with Rosser International were tasked with developing an operational and architectural program and site Master Plan to further define those needs.

The outcomes of this project include an operational and architectural program that defines the square footage requirements for the expansion to the Public Safety Center. In summary, the program proposes a Phase One implementation plan of 456 beds and related program and support facilities, to be completed by 2015.

Total project costs for the expansion, based on an architectural program yielding approximately 190,000 square feet for the expanded detention center, are projected at around \$130 Million. With the additional projects defined in Phase One by the County, whether at the PSC site or elsewhere, that total project cost is projected to be around \$152 Million.

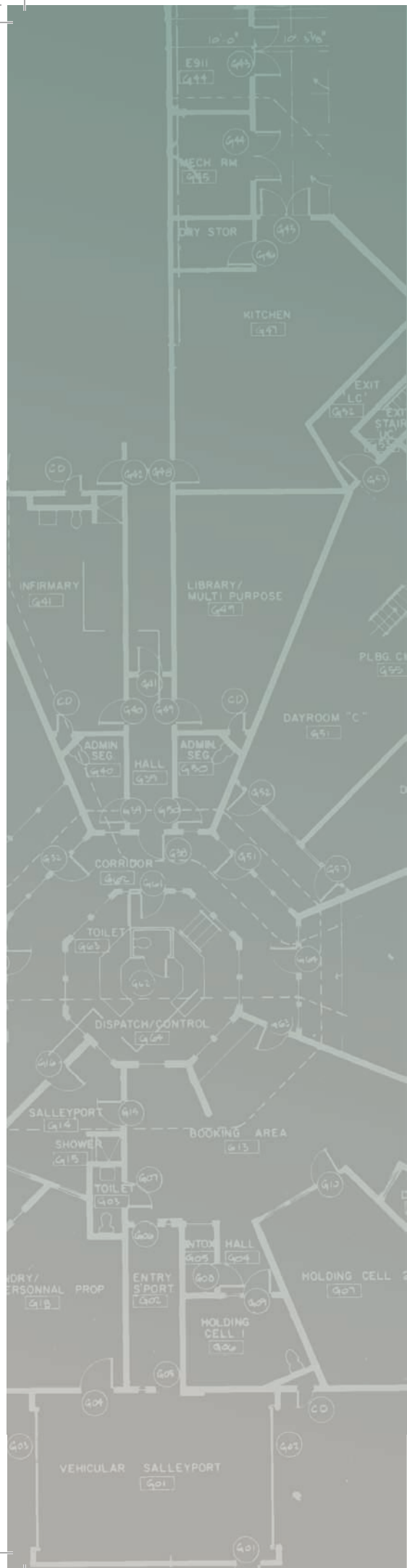
The County has to take several important steps in order to move forward with this project. These include:

- Present the program document, Master Plan, assumptions, and cost estimates to the Board of Supervisors for review and endorsement.
- Obtain written approval for the project to proceed.
- Develop the funding mechanisms for the project.
- Develop a Request for Proposals for selection of an architect for design of the project.
- Select an architectural and engineering firm to be responsible for the design of the project.



The County is facing an increasing detention population based on realignment with State of California correctional practices, or specifically AB109. In addition, the need to replace deteriorating and inadequate correctional facilities currently in use, such as the Honor Farm and the Main Jail, is of paramount concern. Also, the current as well as anticipated need to house more violent and dangerous offenders in the future, as the California Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation addresses its inmate population crisis, is a pressing issue.

Construction of a new or expanded detention facility is a multi-year process. Considering the cost of delay and the numerous other reasons cited, Stanislaus County has cause to move the Expansion project forward as quickly as possible. Implementation of the planning concepts developed in this and previous studies will provide the County with solutions to its short and long term detention needs.



ROSSER

Crout & Sida in association with Rosser International, Inc.

1244 Pine Street, #204

Paso Robles, CA 93446

Ph: 805.434.9882

Attachment # 4

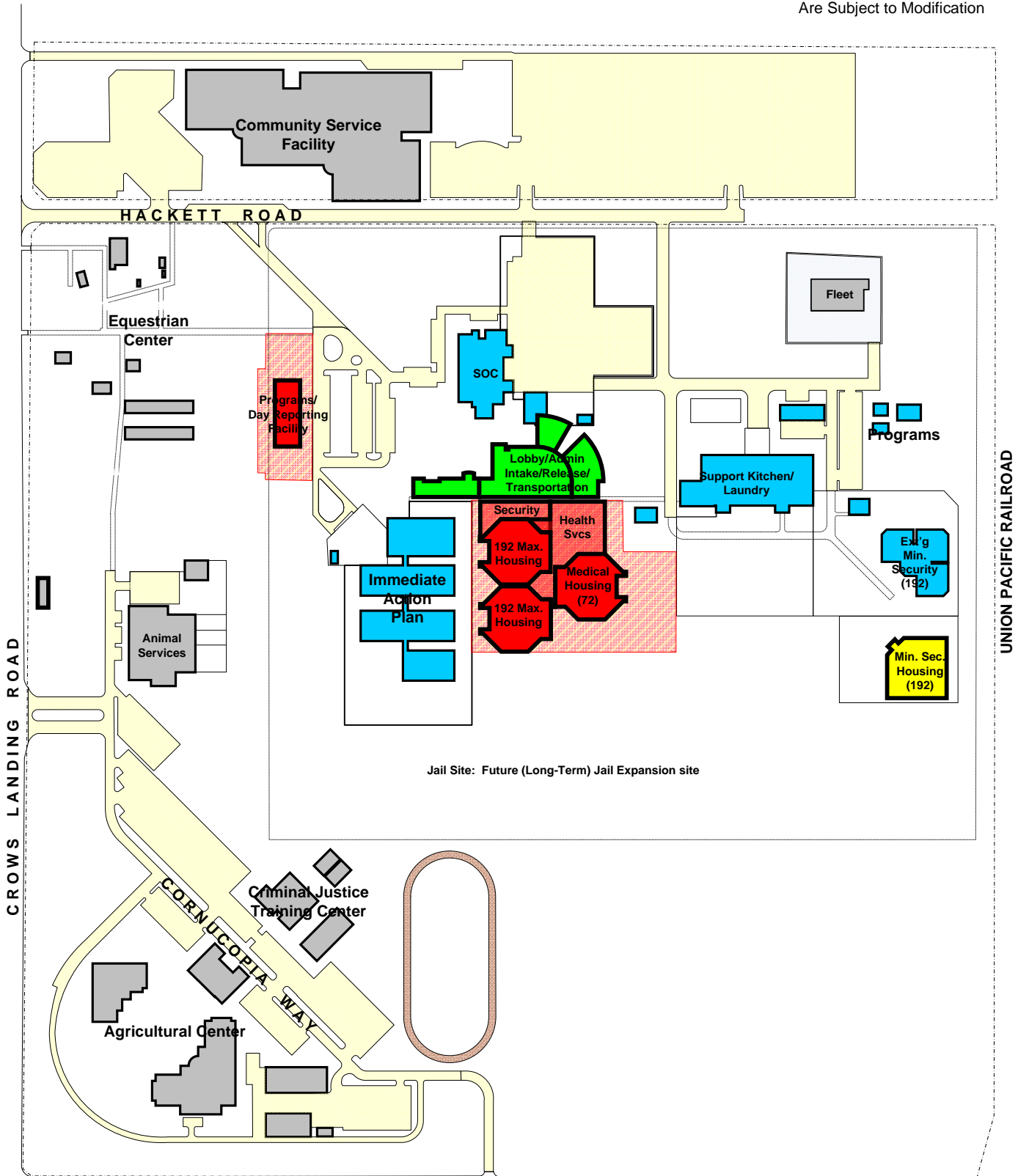
Public Safety Center Master Plan

And Specific Recommended Project Areas

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center

Public Safety Center Master Plan (2011)

CONCEPTUAL: Facility Siting and Design
Are Subject to Modification



Jail Site: Future (Long-Term) Jail Expansion site

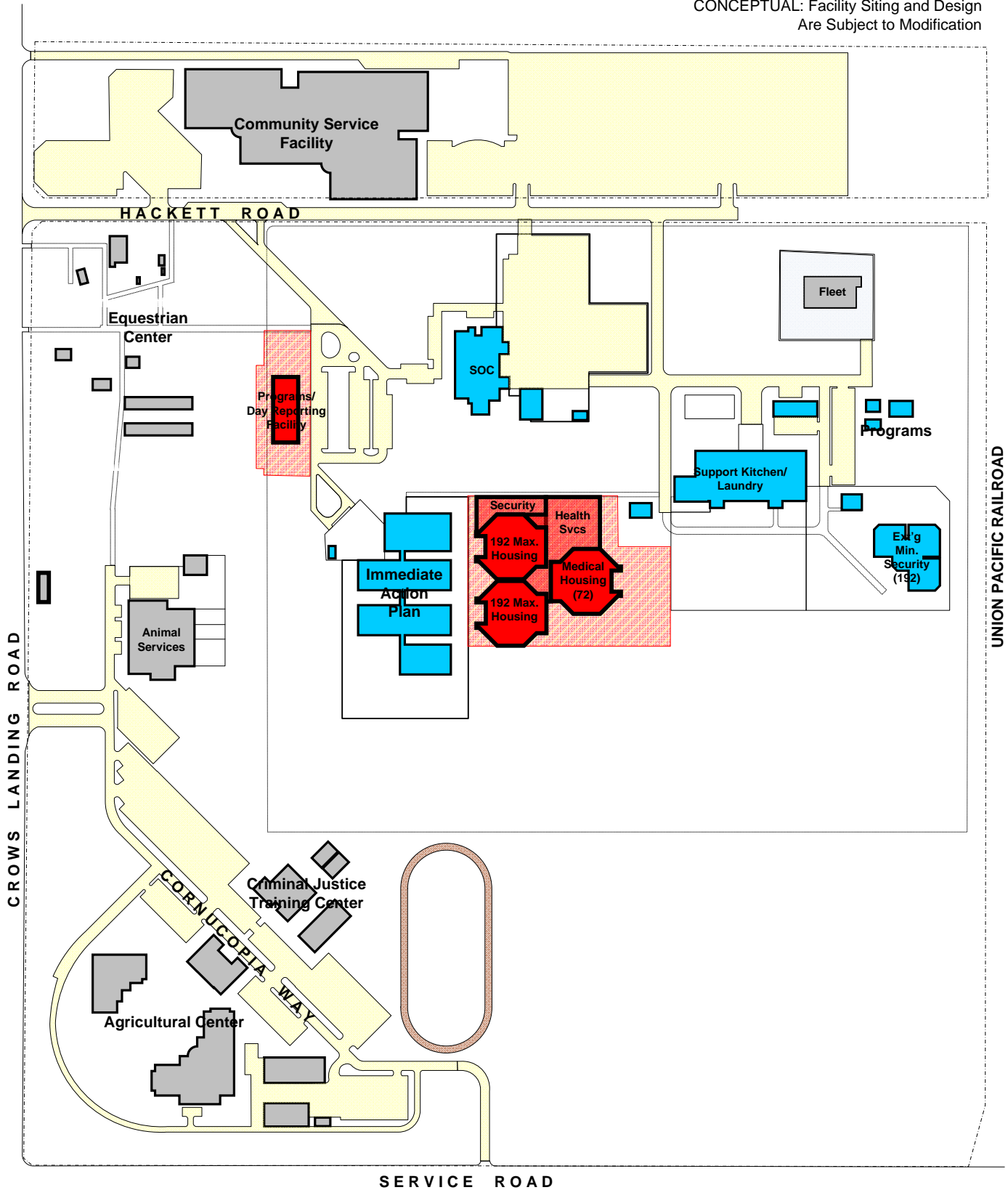
- Existing Buildings
- Existing PSC Jail & Sheriff Buildings
- Proposed Honor Farm Replacement (192-Bed Medium Security Unit)
- Proposed AB 900 Phase II Project
- Proposed AB 900 Lease-Revenue Bond Property
- Proposed Public Facilities Fees-funded Project



Stanislaus County Public Safety Center

Proposed AB 900 Phase II Jail Expansion Projects

CONCEPTUAL: Facility Siting and Design
Are Subject to Modification



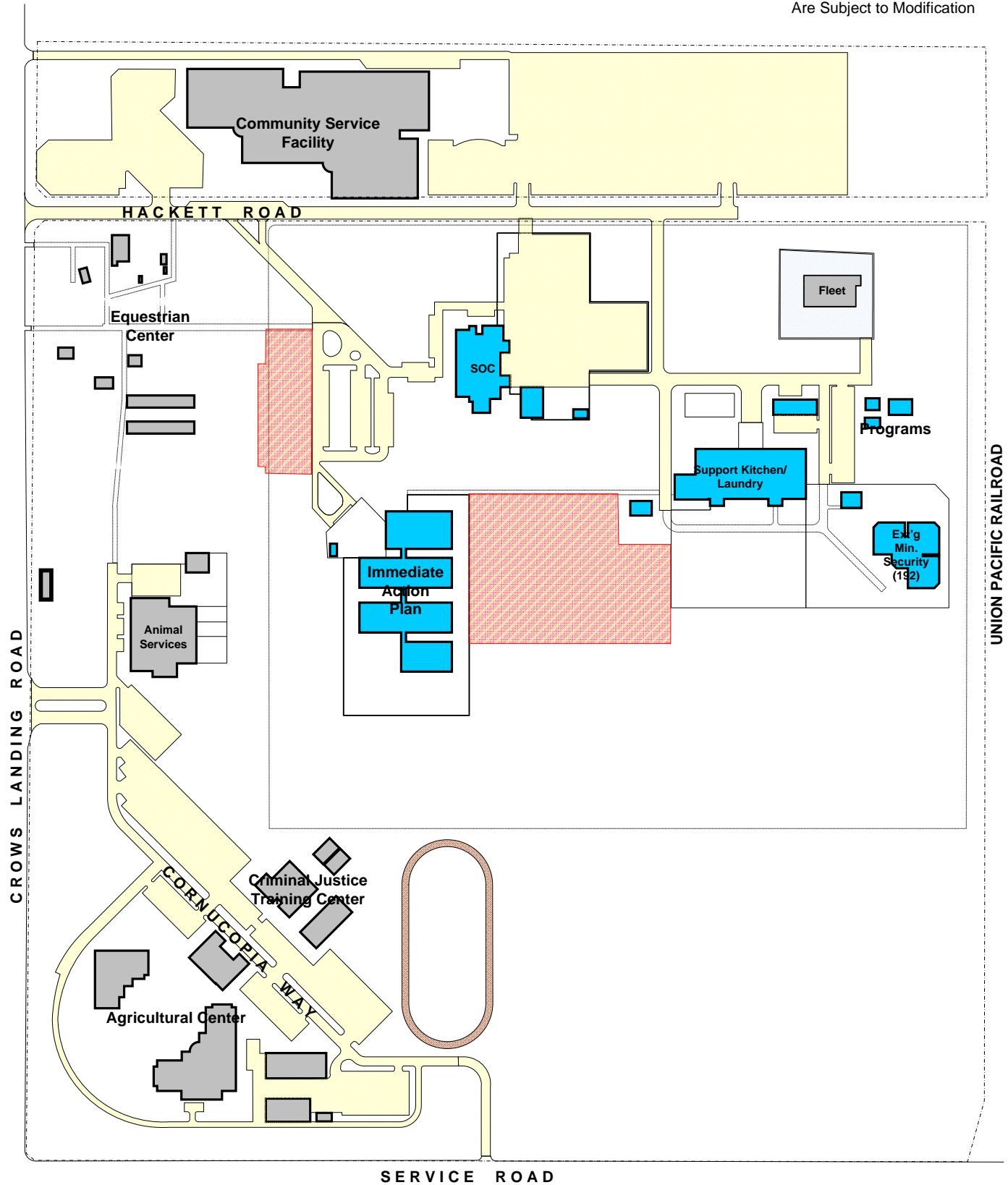
- Existing Buildings
- Existing PSC Jail & Sheriff Buildings
- Proposed AB 900 Phase II Project
- Proposed AB 900 Lease-Revenue Bond Property



Stanislaus County Public Safety Center

AB 900 Lease-Revenue Bond Property "Carve Out"

CONCEPTUAL: Facility Siting and Design
Are Subject to Modification



- Existing Buildings
- Existing PSC Jail & Sheriff Buildings
- Proposed AB 900 Lease-Revenue Bond Property



Attachment # 5

Board of Supervisors Resolution

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Date: December 13, 2011

2011-745

On motion of Supervisor O'Brien Seconded by Supervisor Withrow
and approved by the following vote,

Ayes: Supervisors: O'Brien, Chiesa, Withrow, De Martini, and Chairman Monteith

Noes: Supervisors: None

Excused or Absent: Supervisors: None

Abstaining: Supervisor: None

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED:

Item # B-4a

**Approval to Submit an Application Under the 2011 Local Jail Construction
Financing Program (AB 900 Phase II) to the State of California
Corrections Standards Authority and the Rehabilitation
for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Jail Expansion Project**

WHEREAS, the terms of the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB 900) established by the State of California require that the County adopt a resolution accepting the terms and conditions of the funding program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Stanislaus, State of California, that:

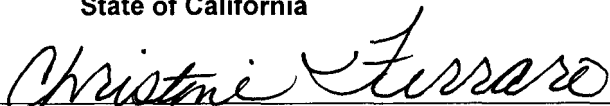
1. The following personnel shall have the following project roles: Patricia Hill Thomas, Chief Operations Officer/Assistant Executive Officer shall serve as County Construction Administrator; Lauren Klein, Auditor-Controller shall be designated as the Project Financial Officer; and Darrell Long, Capital Projects Manager, shall serve as the Project Contact Person;
2. The County Construction Administrator is authorized to execute and sign the applicant's agreement and submit the proposal;
3. The County will adhere to State requirements and mutually acceptable terms of the agreements to be negotiated between the County, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Corrections Standards Authority, and the State Public Works Board in the expenditure of State funds and County match funds;
4. The County has identified the sources for, and will appropriate after conditional project award but before State/County funding agreement, the amount of match identified by the County on the funding Proposal Form submitted to the Corrections Standards Authority; identifying the source of funds and when appropriated as the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program fund balance and assures that state and cash matching funds of up to \$9.5 million do not supplant (replace) funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities;

5. The County will safely staff and operate the facility that is being constructed (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations) within ninety days after project completion;

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

7. The County attests to \$500,000 as the current fair market land value for the proposed site for the new jail facility expansion. The County understands that the land can not be claimed for land cost/value under an existing operational detention facility.

ATTEST: **CHRISTINE FERRARO TALLMAN, Clerk**
Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors,
State of California



File No.